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VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1867.

No. 8.

LOVE AND MONEY.

A TALE.

A cry rang through the air which made him hasten back to Italy. Nationality, patriotism. independence, are great words, and demand our respect when uttered by brave and good men. Love of country is most praiseworthy, and

little deserving of honor is he who does not pos-

sess it. What excites to deeds of daring and

renown more powerfully than love of country? Cosmopolitans are seldom little else than men of weak understanding and small heart. Why should not every one love the land of their birth, the soil upon which he first trod? Why should not every one work might and main to add to its glory? Patriotism is the soul of the arts and sciences. Really talented men have always been proud of the country of their nativity, and have striven to raise its character. Yet this word natriotism bas been often borne aloit as a stand ard by cowardly assassins and blood-thirsty maniacs, whose only thought is plunder and how they may elevate themselves on the ruins of order. Anarchy, moral depravity, licentiousness, vais gloriousness can march beneath it; but, though unchecked at first, they must eventually give way before justice, when the sacred emblem will take its proper position. Sardinia cried out Independence" with a losty tongue, and the soldiers of its tyrant-king rushed to the gates of Naples for the purpose of relieving its citizens from the yoke which they averred could be nothing else than galling, seeing that their ruler was not Victor Emanuel. The armed legions without and the few bribed partizans within created much clamour, and Francis was obliged to fly. But the evil current of revolutionism did not stop here. Rome, the city of the Popes, should be changed into the seat of the successful robber-king. Pius IX. should be displaced .-Men of progress and enlightenment demanded the downfall of the beacon of learning. The peace-loving, sweet souled pontiff was obnoxious to certain persons. The poor, the lowly of Rome and of its provinces looked to him as to a lather. Truth and evangelical purity throughout Christendom turned to bim for protection ; guilefulness scoffed at him, and, catching up patriotism as its ensign, waved it right skillully in the air. so as to meet the eye of the unsuspecting and easily duped. But the right-hearted rose up also, and went forth to meet the cowardly foe. Pius wanted no soldiers to awe his own people nuto subjection, for they, excepting the emissaries be for many years, the visible head. Demago. gues barangued, functionaries rebelled, lovers of was a grey-haired, babbling old fool, and should be swept from the world; but they were only a very few when compared to the mass, who loudly proclaimed that it had stood the test of time, that the nonedom was the corner-stone of the entire European fabric, and, but for its presiding offuence in the ages of storm, fraud, and violence, the nations which now stand the civilizers and ornaments of the world could not but have been destroyed by the flood either of barbaric hordes or Islam sensualists.

Again the crusaders' shout was heard on all coveted; again hardy sons were found to brave all dangers, to endure all fatigues; again fathers and mothers sent forth the eidest born, the dear ones of their household, to defend the sacred manuel and his lawless agents, to prove in the to die for the faith which a Man God had preached, and for which noble martyrs had given their lives in all times. True, Pius IX. hau too paternal a beart to wish the death of any of his shildren. He knew that the wrath of God could visit that sacrilegious invader, who had dared to point his cursed finger at the territory of Rome; but he knew as well that it was given to the good and true of this world to counteract the influences of the wicked. For that reason did he permit Lamoriciere to head an army which, though small, still served to show that he would not submit without profest to robbery from physical force. To arms, to arms! shouted Catholics of all nations: "To arms, as entreaties are vain to arms in defence of the ages to all free states; to arms, in support of the

was unwearying in his care of her; he was continually watching her; incessantly teaching her, in his simple merry way. He took a trip to Cork to seek out her father; but he was not to be found. Louis came back not very disconsolate, for he promised himself that all would turn up well ret. He never strolled through the boulevards that he was not on the look out for Robert. Being in the habit of composing feuilletons, he could not divest hunself of the idea that though the end of Alice's adventures might be delayed for long, still that it would come at last. That it was to be a bappy end, a grand flourish of trumpets, he had no doubt, and that it was allotted to bim to lead back her old sweetheart, and renew the friendship between them was his task. Louis followed every foreign. looking person that he saw in the streets, kept sentinel at the doors of cases for hours together, thinking he might chance to meet with Robert. He had Alice's description of him written in his pocket-hook, and he had several little boys engaged to apprise him if they met with this gentleman. Robert had been in Paris while this search was on foot, not aware that two sweetmeat shops were thriving on the money Louis spent in the purchase of bon-bons for the children who were bound by contract to make known the arrival of an Irish gentleman in the city. We must confess that the brave doctor had a partiality for bon-bons; there was not a pocket in which he hod not some, and the young folk knew this, and perhaps they cheated the unsuspecting little fellow, and elated his hopes as to ultimate success.

Alice had, after some wavering and indecision followed the bent of her good inclinations, and become a Catholic. This was not owing in any way to Louis. Many a year had she thought on the subject, for that which her mother had written before her death recurred to her often. Those words which she had read were not forgotten by her. They were too ardent, bore too much of a heavenly spirit, were written by too loving a parent for her to forget them. They were seeds which in the days when the sun shone unclouded, when gaiety surrounded her, when men and women called the fairest and brightest child of earth's fair children, she little beeded. They were buried deep, but when the time of affliction came, when sorrow dimmed the lustre of her eyes, when her step had lost much of its elasticity, when she saw the world as it is seen of hell-begotten clubs, were vowed to support only by few, nothing can be gained by its flatter his cause, not alone for the sake of him, whom ing us, they grew, for the tears which she had they respected and revered, but for the sake of shed seemed to have strengthened and enriched the Church, of which he was, and we hope will them. The thought-spring of her soul was cleared, and, away from contaminating influence, lowed her, if we might say so, to swim about, watching her movements from the shore. At intervals he would urge ber by that all-meaning word of his, 'Courage.' Valorous little Girot told Robert that he knew Alice; that she was was not afraid to cast himself into the waters for the purpose of bringing her safe to shore. Why should be? He had read every book upon Church history, he was fully conversant with the writings of the fathers; he was one upon whom sides; again brave Christians seized the sword act the smallest icts of information could be lost; but, at the same time, he did not wish to to fight for the maintenance to Christ's vicar of lost; but, at the same time, he did not wish to the small patch of land which a selfish king draw Alice to the faith through the mere force of his intellect. He knew that if he expressed his decided antipathy to her remaining a Protestant she would have consented to embrace his belief without being exactly convinced as to the land from the spoliating touch of Victor Em- correctness of the change. Alice would go to any length to gratify any person to whom she face of heaven that there were yet some willing owed a debt of gratitude. Louis would not have it thus. He argued with her; that is, he strove to do so, but finding she was unable to oppose him in any way, be changed his arguments into advice, and after a lengthy course of exercisés, atter he had proved to his perfect satisfaction that she understood everything, he enlarged his discourses, and at last the wish of his heart was fulfilled. Alice, convinced, entered the her is a man who, having seen the world, to use Church.

dical officer, the army of the Pone.

Irishmen were flocking to Rome, and Louis bright fire sits Henry Morton, with a listless exalways remembered to look at each one he met pression, save when now and then he takes some- nothing left to pawn. very scrutinizingly, and inquire their names, thing from his pocket, and looks at it earnestly; To-morrow I must work or starve, she murboping to meet with Robert Power: for though then his gaze is fixed, and he smiles disagreeably. mured, drearily. 'All is gone but this useless baving been told by Alice that when she last saw grand constitution which has been a model in all him he was a Protestant, still he said to himself Who knows what might have occurred to him head of the Christian republic, in support of the since then? A good number of years have lunatic asylum by Mrs. Williams, who met Alice ther, and wrapping her thin shawl around her,

fruit which she availed berself of. Louis Girot strapping it on his back, he went forward to Perugia. There he had something to do in a few days, for the resistance of its defenders to Genera! Fanti was the cause of much bloodshed .-Whilst the fighting lasted, Louis was about, sword in hand, to attempt to stop the progress of the invading troops; but they were too many, and at length he had to retire, into the fortress, which surrendered towards evening. He could hardly control himself, and show a bold front, when he found that he was a prisoner, without even a scar. Enmeshed in the web which the King of Sardinia had woven of his own soldiers and the home malcontents, he found himself totally impotent, and all his efforts useless, for, as we have said, the garrison had to surrender .--Many a brave man besides Louis felt humbled at this; but there was no help for it; they were compelled to submit. Foreigners were to be sent to the frontier; so Louis, with others, was ordered to proceed to Genoa.

> Meanwhile, the troops under Lamoriciere were remmed in on all sides, and the capture of Snoleto followed that of Perugia. The Irish and Franco-Belgians sought to hold it, and they acted with the greatest bravery. The fire was spened at eight o'clock in the morning from four batteries, which poured an incessant rain of shot and shell. After three hours' bombardment, the Archbishop came to ask the garrison to yield. This appeal was in vain, for the answer returned was, Irishmen do not know how to surrender; and then the deadly fire recommenced, and continued for four bours. At three o'clock the Predmontese column advanced, sheltered by innumerable rifle-men, and began the assault.-They were driven back, suffering severe loss, and finding the place was not to be won in this way, they now relied entirely upon the destructive eflects of their guns. The defenders could not return these destructive volleys, for their last cartridge was supended. By every method they tried to reduce the Predmontese to come again to a hand-to hand fight, but they obstinately kept to their artillery, knowing that in the end it would dismentle the fortress. Twice the magazine was on fire, and its walls and gate being destroyed; and then there being no hope of succour, the terms offered by the besiegers were accepted. In this fortress was Robert Power, unsurpassed in cool and undausted bravery.

> The prisoners from Spoleto arrived in Genoa shortly after those of Perugia. Some of the former had already gone on ship-board, whilst others remained until they were furnished with the means of returning to their homes.

In one of the hospitals in Genca Louis met with several of the prisoners, and one day, by she was again inclined to listen to the voice of following up with a careful examination a few change said the papacy had had its reign, that it | conscience. All her doubts she referred to remarks made by one or them, he discovered Louis, and he was the best guide for her. He Robert Power. The following day he went, and. onserved her keenly, and he saw with pleasure finding the patient better, he dropped some hints that she had a wish to know the Truth. He al- about Alice, not exactly mentioning her name. but seeming as if he had divined history.

> By degrees he drew the curtain slowly, gently, cautiously, until, growing tired of a disgnise, he

Paris, well, but not happy, -not happy, because that she had wronged him. The hero of Spoleto,-the man who had faced all dangers, who had met the foe with a firm front .- now thinking of his youth, of the elm with its merry choristers and happy group beneath,-!hinking of her who had stolen the key of his heart, and having locked it up to all love but hers, then turned and smiled upon another, grew weak and child-like, and tears fell upon his beard. Louis, being a knowing fellow, took this moment as the best for saying that, if he came to Paris, Alice would receive him with delight,-would heal up the wound which she had inflicted. So Robert dead was laid. It came in the afternoon, and had ventured to hope.

one of the party, for the inmates are old friends of ours, and it is but a family re-union. With a serious look upon her face sits Alice, and opposite a worn-out phrase, was not contented until he Soon afterwards, Louis went to join, as a me- was married to Alice in a church near Paris after We will turn from that figure, for it does not life; and Heaven may see ht to take this, too. please us: we think of former times. Poor Morton, be has been rescued from a death in a

'How beautiful cries,' Alice, 'a New Year for us all.?

'A New Year of love and happiness,' answers Robert. 'I often told you, Madame Alice, that it would be all right some day, and I was prophetic.' 'Louis, we owe you much,' Robert says. 'Very much. We can never be sufficiently grateful to you.'

The bells are ringing merrily now. A HAPPY NEW PEAR FOR US ALL.

O'BRIEN.

lise a week.

THE END.

PROTECTING PROVIDENCE.

She was beautiful, despite the gray worn look of care that had settled upon that once provid and radiant face; queenly, despite the poverty of the cheap print gown and faded shawl that were draped around her graceful form, and the old worn straw hat that shaded the masses of her luxuriant hair. The room was bare and comfortless, its meagre furniture consisting of two rickety deal chairs, borrowed from the landlady, and a poor, stained bedstead in one corner, on the had, straw stuffed mattress of which lay all that was left of Margaret Diasmore's only friend in this world,-all that was left to the triendless girl of her mother, save a bitter memory.

Not a tear softened those dark, strong, despairing eyes, as she folded the patched coverlet over the thin and wasted frame of the dead,-as she covered the pinched wan face, so still, so cold to her now; but a great sobbing grean labored in her breast, though the tears were so frozen around her heart she could not weep .-That mother had died of want, and starvation was the inheritance she had left her child.

Margaret had bravely toiled day and night, but the poor pittance her needle won barely sufficed to earn their daily bread, and the poor attic that gave them shelter. Many times she had been forced to go all day without a morsel, that her mother might have the little bread she could purchase; and now it was three days since she had tasted food, and her little purse was empty; for she could not leave the dying bed of that poor sufferer to go in search of work.

With tender care she folded the pale thin hands, and covered the poor, sad, patient face, ere she donned her bonnet, and went softly out, and down the dark, creaking stairs. No need of treading with stealthy step now, Margaret; she change for that bare room, famine, and a pau-will not nwaken. Those wistful, hungry eyes per's grave! Then—gloss it over as he might. will not unclase, and follow you with a mute ap peal for bread. She sleeps so deeply, hunger uttered; and, alas! too often not in vain-the will not find her out.

Presently the young girl returned with coarse-featured, rough man, who, without moving his hat, walked up to the bed, grasped the post, and shook it.

'Is this 'ere the article ?' be gruffly demanded. Margaret bowed.

The man whistled softly as he looked at it with a critical eye; shook it again, and poked bis fingers into the straw mattress.

'Rickety,-good for nothing,' he pronounced Margaret's cheek paled, and she asked ank. iously,-

But you will give me something for it? ' Why, 'tain't worth nothin'; got lots of this kind a furniture cheap as dirt. No call for 'em neither.'

' For Heaven's sake, don't refuse to take it !' exclaimed the poor girl; 'it is all I have in the world to get a collin for her with! It must be worth something?

Well, I can take it in the way o' trade, and knock together a pine box for ye, I s'pose,' said the man, slowly. "Tain't worth it, though."

And so it was agreed that he should find a coffin, and take for his pay the bed on which the Margaret followed her mother's corpse, on foot The old year was dying out, the new one was and alone, to the green grave down near the coming in. Much rejoicing, much laughter, much | shore, two miles away from that desolate attic music filled the air. You see that house on in the bot, noisy, beartless city. Still tearless, on the name of the Father of the fatherless, and Patrick's Hill. We may as well go in and make she crept back the long, dreary way, and up the dark stairs to that lonely, lonely room.

The bed was gone, and she stood in the bare and cheerless chamber, lighted only by the dim rays that struggled in through the parrow, dingy pane of the little window in the roof. Impelled by the incessont gnawings of liunger, she looked the Italian campaign. And there, near the around in eager search of some little article that had been overlooked; but vainly,-there was

towards the borrowed chairs, diew them toge

search of work, which alone would bring her the coveted bread'; passed stalls spread with tempting fruit; passed saloons from whence issued odours of generous food; passed ladies, flaunting like butterflies, in gay silk, and rich laces and ribbons ;- a moneyless, friendless, starring, outcast. Ah! what a lovely lady swept by her then, gathering in her daintily-gloved hand the beavy folds of her rich silken robe, lest it should by chance brush against that mean, coarse print! Yes! and the very daisy nestling in the blondeof her French hat, that alone would have purchased bread enough to have saved the poor girl's

Alas! human life is valued fearfully cheap in these dense, crowded cities—they are so packed with misery and woe.

Night came: another day without workwithout food. Margaret turned faintingly homeward, with despair blackening out all hope in her heart. As she passed the grand saloon, not far from her obscure lodging, the lamp that swung in the arch above the entrance to that gilded halfof vice and sin, gleamed full in her baggard but still rarely beautiful face. A group of loungers. stood upon the marble threshold, and one among them set his evil eyes upon her; one who was well versed in the black arts of the world, and had taken his degree in sin. He knew well what the despair in those dark wild eyes meant; he had seen and profited by it in many a fair young face, before Margaret crossed his path; and be followed her with a bad smile on his lips, and crime in his black heart.

He found her half fainting, lying across the threshold of her room; and raising her tenderly, with words of pity, that fell like balm on hersore and brussed heart, he bore her in his arms to a chair. He spoke kindly, with the sorrowful. interest of a friend sent by Heaven to her relief :: he drew from her trembling lips the story of her suffering, and, strong and evil as he was, shuddered when he heard she was actually starving.

But his evil eyes gloated on the rich, pertect beauty of her form—the splendid loveliness of her dark, proud face, and radiant eyes; he took her little warm hand in his own, and in a soft voice, full of tenderness, he breathed into her ear words so strange, the bewildered girl scarcely dreamed their meaning. What a home he painted for her! - what luxury, ease, and splendor, in exper's grave! Then-gloss it over as he might, with the honeyed eloquence his false lips had horror of that gilded life suddenly broke upon her, and with a mosn she buried her from his sight, and shudderingly gasped: 'Oh my God! hast Thou forsaked me ?'

He gently strove to take her hand, he kissed

it, he murmured in her ear.

She only mouned, and called on God to save her in her great peril. Still he whispered at her ear; he offered her food, and she has tasted nothing for four days! What crime is there a starving wreich will not commit for food ?-Have not men been known to prey human flesh, to drink warm human blood, to allay the gnawing pangs of hunger?

Margaret sat alone. The tempter had gone ; but he would soon return with food, food, food, She almost raved. How long the moments. seemed! But he would come he would bring her bread—and then? The moment she had tasted she was lost—sold! That moment would seal her separation from the mother who had prayed for, and loved her forever. She had let that mother die from want. Should she now sell. herself to eternal death, to save a life henceforth accursed? No! better death than that.

To her excited brain, it seemed as if a face, long loved and lost, of one she had wept as dead, arose pale and sad before her, and that the melancholy eyes watched and waited her next resolve. She cried out, in her pitiful helplessness. a voice seemed to ring through the room as the pale face faded:

In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shall surely die !?....

With a new energy, the strength of her momentary insanity, Margaret fled wildly, fearfully, down the dangerous stairs, into the street, anywhere-she cared not, so that she fled from him so far that he could not find her out, and tempt her to her own destruction.

Through dark lanes and crowded streets sheet wandered, unmolested, until she found herselfron . the silent wharfs, looking down into the bright Casting off her bonnet, she staggered forward rippling waters. Their murmurs, as they rose and fell, plashing around the black, rotten piers, seemed to full the fever seething in her brain, Illuminating centre of literature. Justice has passed; and if, as Alice affirms, he was a young in the streets a couple of days ago, and told her extended ber weary limbs on the miserable couch, and to soothe her troubled heart. She hat down to be not have her father was. Ay! and we have Louis and slept.

This call was heard by Robert man of wisdom beyond his years, and attainments where her father was. Ay! and we have Louis and slept.

She moaned and tossed in her long but rest-pier; and looked steadily down upon the water. been outraged? This call was heard by Robert man of wisdom beyond his years, and attainments where her father was. Ay! and we have Louis and slept.

and he answered it. Burning with a desire to of no mean order, why should be not have be also, and be is looking sad. We also come a Catholic? Then, if so, why might he not come in at a bad moment. There the bell rings less slumber; and morning broke, finding her watching a bit of seaweed rise and fall on the come a Catholic? Then, if so, why might he not come in at a bad moment.

There the bell rings less slumber; and morning broke, finding her watching a bit of seaweed rise and fall on the come a catholic? Then, if so, why might he not come in at a bad moment.

There the bell rings less slumber; and morning broke, finding her watching a bit of seaweed rise and fall on the come a catholic and teambling so fram where her father was. Ay! and we have Louis and slept.

She moaned and tossed in her long but rest. Presented and teambling so fram watching a bit of seaweed rise and fall on the come a catholic and teambling so fram watching a bit of seaweed rise and fall on the come a catholic and slept. went to repel the attack made upon it under the come to defend the Father of his Church?

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ten ther and she longed for the deep quiet of of their morning's clithing. They have listened to a against his fiery antagonist.

Gentlier and she longed for the deep quiet of of their morning's clithing. They have listened to a against his fiery antagonist.

Gentlier and she longed for the deep quiet of prayer which sounded like an impression and to a gentle Question. Or than that on which she slept last night, and she would not be troubled with the dreams of the dear old home; and one, whose love had made the world so benutiful, before he was lost, that broke her rest then. She crept closer, and bent dow and longingly over atowards the murmuring Brith on the other would impart 23 much spiri val waves; she lifted her despairing eyes to Heaven; she paused, with her eager foot upon the brink of that watery grave, as her gaze fell upon the serene and holy stars; then, with a wild cry, sand imploring bands upraised, she prayed again: God, have mercy on me. I know not what I do. Save me from myself!' And with swift, the dismal preacher three books in the morning and beedless step, she fied from the new danger-the quiet, tempting water—back to the lights, and glare, and noise of the city. But her trials were almost ended. The mother's prayers, the child's pure heroic heart, had conquered, and Satan's dour was past.

As she sped along the crowded thoroughfare, her over taxed strength gave way, and she fell fainting on the crossing. A policeman sprang forward, raised her from the uplifted hoofs of horses, ready to trample her to the death she had sought, and hore her away.

When Margaret Dinsmore awoke, the soft morning light was streaming into her room, and tell across the neat white bed on which she had tossed through a week of delirium and fever .-Her weary eyes gazed dreamly around, then closed, and a heavy hopeless sign parted her pale lips, as per poor heart murmured: 'Why have they made me live? What place is there in this world for such as I-poor, friendless, heart-broken, weak woman? I have seen her die, before my eyes, from pitiless want. I have lost him in the broad, cruel world. What is there left to live for? Oh that they had let me die !? 'Margaret,' said a soft voice at her bedside.

She started, and opened ber wild eyes. Darling, I have found you at last, after three bitter years of waiting-found and saved you, "thank God!" exclaimed the young doctor, fer

With a stifled sob of joy, she looked up into the dear, fond thankful eyes that shone down upon her, and feebly essayed to place her wasted hand in his. He took them, and placed his lips upon the trembling fingers he held.

Margaret, you were praying for death? be said in a voice full of tender reproach.

' Yes, Robert, but do not blame me; I have had cruel things to bear,' she murmured. But you will live now, darling, for my sake?

Le pleaded, still holding her hands. 'If God wills,' humbly answered Margaret and the tears that had frozen in her eyes melted and she wept. Blessed are tears! They seem ed to soften the poor girl's heart-to wash away the bitterness of that grief which had failen so heavily upon her, as to almost drive her to a dis

> " Moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

Selief in the Father who

"He whom she had wept as dead was alive again, and the very agony which had driven her to trenzy, and caused her to flee into the broad wicked streets at night, had been the means of restoring her to him. God's hand was apparent ~in all now.

Ten years have passed since the day when the beautiful Margaret Dinsmere became the doctor's wife-ien years of calm, even life, blessed with his love and the consciousness of power to lity of which the Sabbath is the bulwark. do good to others. More beautiful cow. because of the sweet peace that beams in the serene dark eyes. Margaret moves with a quiet step and charming presence through the wards of the hospital, laying her cool hands on fevered aching brows, and speaking words that are as Salm to torn and bleeding bearts, embittered with misery and want. She suffered that she might learn to southe; and through the greatness of her own anguish, she has been fitted to save many another, who, but for her timely smile and cheering word, might have been lost. Margaret, larly the beautiful church of St. Peter's he expressed as blessed in her noble work, and many grateful ones are scattered through the length and breadth of this great land; but from each beart which she has won back to purity, there arises a mighty prayer for her weal. The blessing of God rests cipon her work.

#### THE "SATURDAY REVIEW" ON SCOTTISH SABBATARIANISM.

Tun Saturday Review animadverting on the proceedings of the Edinburgh Free Presbytery relative to the Aberdonr Sunday steamer, in the course of its remarks deals with the question of "a continental Sabbath," with which the clergy try to horrify pecple :- Whoever has had the pleasure-for, pace Pres-Lyterianism, it is a pleasure-to spend a summer Sunday in the neighbourhood of Paris Frankfort, or Vienna, would welcome with irrepressible delight the prospect of such a Sunday at Aberdonr, or any other place in Scotland To go from a hot town, without a sense of wrong, or a look of repreach, or a sneer Trom Mrs. Grundy, with a great number of very hapmy men and women and children, all, beaming with Innocent gainty, to a pretty and cheerful suburb, radient with gardens and flowers, to estices, sip coffee. or drick the mildest beer, listen to a well-taught and accomplished band of musicians, to stroll down quiet alleys, or lounge in picturesque cales. - Such is the . Thappy lot of the Scotchman who finds himself in one of the great cities of the Continent on a fine summer Senday. From the report of the Free Presbyterians we infer that the summer of the "pleasure-seekers? at Aberdour is of a very different description. Yet the frantic vehemence of these Sabbatarians betrays them into an incoherence on this point, which inca pacifates us from grasping the radical matter of their grievance At one time it seems to be that all the pleasure-seekers" are either on board the steamer or after langing at Aberdour, in a state of bopeless utorication, or taking part in the "grossest scenes"; ot, we presume debarohery. At another time the description seems to indicate that some of these pleasuce-leakers are neither druck nor gross, but highly respectable. To the Prerbytery it is all the same thing whether they are respectable or the reverse. The glamour of the Sawboth is over their eyes and their intellects. They can neither read the facts nor nation was voluntary, which Dean Mages pever gain the inferences deducible from the facts. So we may

ermon which seemed like the medace of the accuser, bidding them efermally despair. They thick huot upnaturally, pour people - that a repetition of the same spiritual dose in the afterpoon would not be good for their soul's health. They think that a tracquil walk along the pleasant shores of Fife with the mountain scenery on one side and the langbing waters of the comfort and inspire as much devotional fervior as a labyrinthine discourse on Justification, or a Judaical exposition of Divine Justice. Accordingly, they go to take their quiet walk beside the beautiful works of the Great Father The others, the majority, have not been to kirk for years. They have too keen a recollection of those bitter days when they sat under two more in the afternoon, to encounter such a trial again. The remembrance of those days will never depart from them. It has made religion a word of livelorg suffering, and the Book of Good Tidings a revelation of despair to them. Anything to them is better than the kirk, the minister, his prayers, and his sermons Whisky in the closed flat, cards or dice within the bolted lodging, whisky on board the steamer, and whisky in the village inn or at the landing. place - whicky or carde or ribaldry, or anything to get out of their sight and their minds eye the oppressive seuse of that dark, dreary, unhuman Scotch Sunday We acknowledge that this is not a pleasant phase of Scotch or human nature. We admit that it is not a peculiarly genial way of spending a Sunday afternoon. But, with Dr Thomas Smith, we do beg these zealous fanatics of the Free Church not to confound this miserable spimal lashion of getting through a "Sawboth' with the calm, innocent gaity which di tinguishes the observance of a Continental Sun-No two things can be more utterly distinct There is not a port in the Mediterranean or Adriatic the banighted Catholics of would not be corrified at the grossness and debenchery imputed (justly or nat) to those Aberdour excurgionists. The hot indignation which this Sunday travelling has excited is not to die away in words. The law is to be put in force to prevent the sailing of these boats. If the law fails, the Obristian remorstrants of the Free Church are to descend to the 'humiliating' position of begging the steamboat companies to cease from their violation of the laws of God. In addition mas are of households are to be entreated not to give their servants their Sundays out any more. Of these recommendations it is difficult to say whether they discless a deeper knowledge of human nature, of the law of God, or the laws of man. But does it not strike the fathers of the Free Church that they are entirely on the wrong scent? Does it never occur to them that they themselves and their obsolete fanaticism are to blame for the " gross scenes" which they denounce, and the hidecus intemperance which they deplore? Do they never remember who it was that condemned the Pharisces for laying on men's shoulders burdens heavier than they could bear? And what have they themselves done? And what are they doing? What is the instruction which they provide for their followers? Catechisms, sermons, and prayers-catechans with the skeleton of dogma ambatituted for the warm epicit of devotion; sermons which appeal to no feeling of the soul, except a ferish tear of everlasting perdition; and prayers which are either sermons or curses in disguise. How have they cultivated the moral sense of the people? How have they educated their moral taste? What have they done to softer, refice, and humanise them? Nothing They have fed masses of men-all differing from each other in sympathies predilections, and powers—ou the dry bones of one dead theology; on definitions and propositions which stimulate no feeling of brotherly love or gennine plety, on long winded prayers of mposed on the very principle which the Great Master especially condemned. They have done all this, and then can they wonder that these kirk-ridden and text oppressed victims of their teaching, who have not intelligence or instruction to think for themselves after oscillating between the parrow path of cynical hypocrisy and flagrant debauchery, passively resign them selves to the latter. Can they wonder that among the lower classes in Scotch cities the Sabbath has be come a day of solitary and social indulgence, while the statistics of prostitution and illegitimacy bring

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

their damning evid nee against that ' national more-

MONSIGNOR NABOT IN INCLAND. - MODRIGOOF Nardi domestic prelate to his Holmess the Pope, visited Belfast on Wednesday, from whence, accompanied by Bernard Hughes, Esq., (whose guest he was.) and the Rev J. Lynch, P.P., Bailymena, he proceeded to the Causeway. On his return to Belfast on Thursday morning, Monsignor Nardi accompanied by Mr H ghes, visited the leading Catholic charches and institutions of the town, with all f which, particuhimself highly delighted. He took his departure for Dublin on Thursday evening, where he will remain for a few days, pravious to his return to the Eternal City .- Ulster Observer.

The Rev. Dr Drew, says the Cork Examiner, is a man easily provoked and very fierce in his wrath. Fortunately for the Protestant population, he is so constantly employed belabouring Papists and rebels | tion for disaffection. "When we tell the people, that he seldom has leisure to apply the corrective says the Bishop o' Kerry, ' that the Government ex flail to his co-religionists, or clerical brathren but he has determined to give them, too, a lash of his quaity, and has selected Dean Magee as his first victim. Drew made what some people fancied a discreditable exhibition for a clergyman at an Grange meeting in the North a short time ago; and in the criticisms on his behaviour in one or two of the Catholic journals, be was described as one of the viceregal chaplains, an office which in the interest of the Protestant Church be has been persuaded to resign. Dean Magge, who as dean of the Chapel Royal wrote to correct the error into which the journals had fallen, and assured the editors that Dr. Drew was no longer one of his fellow-chaplains. Dr. Drew. thereupon, wrote to Dean Mages to express his amazement at "the precipitancy and indiscretion" with which the deen had "undertaken to insult him in consideration of that they were content to put up the columns of the Romish newspapers." (Until we with the absence of Government countenance. Even saw Dr. Drew's letter we were always under the impression that the Freeman was published in Ireland -not in Rome; and was consequently an Irish not a 'Romish newspaper.') Dean Magee will probably plead that in what he wrote he merely stated the bald truth, not imagining that a clergyman, however intolerant of practices opposed to his own, could consider truth-telling personally offensive. But this will hardly satisfy Dr. Drew who is determined to be offended, and to demolish his antagonist Dr. Drew proceeded to explain that the cause of the attacks made upon him was his having paid honour to Mr. Uameron, the 'sovereign' of the Orangemen in Canade, and a gentleman who had something to do with horling the Fenian invaders of Canada back to the American shores.' Until now, we were under the impression that the Fenisns retired from Canada after 'burling' the volunteers in an opposite direction. Or. Drew next tells us that, on some provious occasion when only a supposed insult was offered to him the whole of the North rose in and he really makes us tremble for the safety of Dean Magee and the 'Romish' press. After explaining that his resigsaid, he concluded his letter in the following terms

question itself it to impurtant to bear in wind a dicfinction to which we have repentedly called attention. The alienation of Church property, the accep tance of endowments, and generally the mutual relations between the Oatholic Church in this Empire and the State, are mat ers not to be settled by popular assemblies or newspaper writers. They are matters which cannot be settled without the approval and participation of the supreme ecclesiastical authority. 'And it would be idle to labour to objain from the State for the Church anything of which the Church bad told the State that she had made up her mind to decline it. On the other hand it must be remembered that if the State were to may to the Catholics of Ireland, We recognise that it is unjust that the State should make provision in Ireland for the Church of the minority exclusively, leaving the Church of the majority in Ireland without State provision, and the efore, by way of reparation, we terder a State provision to the Church of the majority, without losing the right to complain of a grievance, and to appeal against an injustice. If, for wise and good reasons, the State provision for the Oatholic Obarch in ! reland be refused by the competent Catholic Ecclesiastical authorities no right is acquired thereby to demand the withdrawal of State aid from any other Church. A refusal on the part of the State to make provision for the wan's of the Catholic Ohnreb in Ireland may justify a demand for the disendowment of the Protestant Church in Ireland But a refusal on the part of the Church to accept a provision from the State for the wants of the Oatholic Church in Ireland cannot justify a demand that the provision made by the State for another Church in Ireland shall be withdrawn. The repudiation of State aid by the Catholic Church in Ireland would imply that those who should still demand the disendowment of the Protestant Uhurch Establishment must seek it, not in the name of justice, but in the name of superior force There are those who expect to be able to extort the disendowment of the Irish Establishment by the help of the English Radicals, Dissenters, and Voluntaryists, and there are those in the possession of all its privileges and endowments in cross to have a popular topic to use against the Government. Both of these classes of politicians would rejoice if all hope of an amicable settlement of the Irish Church question had to be abandoned. On the other hand, both of these classes of politicians may find themselves mistaken. It is very possible that the obvious objections to Earl Russell's propo sal for taking away a part of the property of the Protestant Church and bestowing it upon the Catholic Church may have determined the ecclesiastical authorities to express their disapprobation of that proposal and their resolve not to accept it. We shall be glad to find that such is the case But the clan which in our judgment would be the best for the Empire would be, that the State should offer to the Catholic Church in Ireland an adequate provision for its wants, and a full recognition of all reagonable claims, without reference to the existing Protestant Establishment, which it could then proceed to deal with, according to the reason of the case as Protestants and without any interference on the part of Catholics. No such offer has yet bren mide; no such scheme has as yet been propounded and it is not in accordance with the habits of the Suprems Ecclesiatical authorities of the Catholic Church to put forth declarations and decisions on matters that have not been regularly brought before On one point we entertain a strong and reasonable confidence, viz, that no approval will be obtuined from Rome for the queck recipe so bighly praised in the newspapers as the great principle of Voluntaryism in religious matters the great principle that no religion should receive any aid from the State, but that all should be left to depend on the tree contributions of their voluntary adherents. --Loudon Tablét.

Although, however, the direct action of the Ecc'e sinstical Titles Act in Ireland has been to increase the influence of the bishops, that increase has been confined to spiritual matters. In other respects the State has necessarily lost whatever benefits it fornerly derived from their co-operation. The Irish people see that their bishops disoboy the law; and they are not slow to apply the lesson. The Act has altogether changed the position of the Irish Oatho ic clergy. Formerly they held a middle place between the Government and the people; they were on friendly terms with both; they served to reconcile one with the other. Since 1851 they have been drien to take up new ground. Their very existence is defirece of the Legislature. It is only by the con nivance of the executive that they escape punishment for the discharge of their purely spiritual duties. Their direct influence, no doubt, is exerted as much as e er on the side of order -- the history of the Fe nian movement is evidence of this-but the indirect influence of their example is exercised, necessarily and in spite of themselves, against the laws which they are daily forced to break. The State suffers. therefore, in two ways. By the absence of inter course between the spiritual and temporal authorities t loses opportunities of counsel and co-operation which would check much ill-considered legislation in Irish matters; and, by the alienation of the moral and spiritual guides of the people, it has to encoun ter a positive increase of popular hostility caused by the feeling that there is a kind of ecclesiastical sauc ceeds its powers in spiritual matters of which we are the competent judges, they tell us that the Givern ment exceeds its power in temporal matters of which they pretend to be the judges, and that they have as good a right to disobey as we have.' It is a suicidal absurdity that, in a country in which the Government nords all the help it can get, it should deli berately deny itself the support of the strongest existing influence. The power of the priesthood in Ireland is a Parliamentary commonplace; and from 1829 to 1851 that power was increasingly exerted on the side of the temporal authorities. The bishops asked no concessions in return. They did not seek for any legal recognition of their titles. They were fully conscious of the advantages they derived from the absence of Government interference; and, in as things are now the Bisnop of Kerry can say, Notwithstanding these restrictions, I believe that our Church is the freest and most independent in the world; I would, myself, prefer doing the work of a bishop under the British Government rather than in any other land in the world." And ; yet, ruther than leave the Irish bishops in formal possession of titles that they had borne without molestation since the removal of the penal laws the Legislature chose wantonly to slienste the one popular force in Ireland which by interest, by disposition and by principle was inclined, if it had been let alone, to nelp on the reconciliation which is so greatly needed between the people and the law .- Church Review.

THE IRISH ESTABLISHMENT .-! The Oburch Institution' made a descent on the North, and planted its standard inscribed with 'No Surrender' in the quiet peaceable town of Oavan. The Mail gives a long account of the doings and sayings of the body in Cavan. There was a chairman who confessed he knew nothing about the matter, save only that he was ready to fight for the Church, and, as he assumed that the general object of the institution was the same, he concluded they were of one accord.

exposition we learn that the Undercounsetters on matters only satisfactors settlement of popular rights.

of faith They had only to defend the casker of faith They had only to defend the casker. alluded by the Bishop, and protec, thit precious precions jewel of the revenues - these and not docenergies and talents of its members be devoted, Now that we have learned from Dr. Lee the plain of opinion that the Bishop is wise in his generation. His little casket is worth preserving, and his pre-cious jewer is most valuable. His lordship's gross £6.851, and his nert income - the inclosed kernel the little 'jewel,' which the : Liberation Society' and the National Association, and certain all-disposed Parliament men are about to deprive him of, is just £5 939 annually. The Bishop and Dr. Lee will leave Paseyism and Ritualism, and all the other ismscare of themselves as best they may. But the £5,939 is a precions jewel which the Apostles knew not of, and, baving been committed to the Lord Bishop of Kilmore, must be preserved intact for his successors amid the wreck of doctrines and the crush of creeds. The duties which the Bishop performs for his 'jewel' of an income are not very onerous -He presides over three discesse, but in the three there are only 136 churches. The total population of this territory from which be draws his 'precious' revenue is 597 380, and the Protestant population amounts to only 57,073, not ten per cent of the whole But the Bishop is magnanimous and does think of his his united dioceses, and each casket has its own life more than five pounds a family for every Procestant family in the district. Of a verity we are not surprised that the Church Militant in Ireland is resolved to fight for these ' precious jewels.' But they fight in vain. Time and all the social forces are against them Already is the handwriting on the wall visible. Each day it becomes more and more diatinct and, ere long, the doom of an ascendancy, as fatal to Protestantism as it was to English supremacy, will be seen in characters so plain and bold that he who runs may read. That day is nearer than most men imagine, and there are 'ew who have done more to hasten its coming than the vainglorious bigo's who devote themselves to the defence of the iniquity, but whose every managere only serves to open another chin's in the decaying armour of intolerance .-- Freeman's Journal. DUBLIN Sept. 4. The deputation from the Reform

League, who have come over, with the chivalrous

new movement, must have learnt by this time how difficult a task they have nodertaken. It was only natural, perhaps, that Mr. Beales should have anticipated triumphant success, though Mr. Bright, the first apostle of the cause, had failed in a similar mis-With the laurels thick and fresh upon him which he won so gioriously, as he tells us, in Hyde Park, he had courage it any enterprise, and he certainly is not wanting in perseverance. But he can hardly fail to see that the people to whom he now appeals for support have no real sympathy with his cause or bims lf His friends may have suspected this when they thought it expedient to send a lecturer with him such as Mr. Jones, who, as a political martyr, might find favour in their sight, and be the more likely to engage their attention. It is vain, however. to stir up now the embers of agitation in this country at least for such objects as Mr. Beales and his asscciates have in view. Some leading politicians deplore, but all admit the igaction and indifference which prevail on the subject of Reform. The Irish people know extremely little, and care far less, about it. It has been found necessary, in order to obtain facting for the League the Reform should be pressed into its service. But with all the adventitions aids which have been resorted to in order to make popular prejudices and passions subservient to the success of this movement, it has failed to make any great impression on the masses. The new war cries of 'residential manhood suffrage and 'vote by ballot' still fall coldly upon Irish ears. and, corecious of this advocates of the movement are obliged to invoke the spirit of Fenian disoffection whenever they want to kindle any enthusiasm or sympathy. The great public meeting which has been produced by the protracted labour of Buccessive conferences. was held last evening in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute-s building capable of accommodating about 1 500 persons. It was crowded. The benners of the Regular Tailors and Coopers were displayed on the platform. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair. Apprehending a renewal of the scenes which occu red when Mr Bright appeared in tne same place the managers of the meeting had a body of about 50 coal-porters enrolled as a protective force to maintain order. The special constables performed the duty most efficiently after their own fashion, by inflicting summary panishment upon any one who ventured to express dissent during the evening. Their services were frequently called in o requisition, and the unhappy individual who supposed that he was at liberty to offer the slightest interraption was immediately pounced upon, severely handled and expelled ignominiously from the hall. The Lord Mayor on taking the chair, expressed a hope that the meeting would be conducted in such a manner as to reflect the city, and called upon those present to put out any one who interrupted -a direc tion which was strictly obeyed The secretary. Mr. Shanley, a compositor, read a letter from Mr. J. S. Mill, expressing regret that he had not received an invitation to attend until after be had left England. He also presented an address to Mr. Beales from the Irish Reform League. Mr. Beales then addressed the assembly. He reiterated the appeals which he made at previous meetings for a real union between the people of England and of Ireland, and alluded to the support he had received from the O'Donoghue in the Hyde Park agitation. Referring to the late speech of the Lord-Lieutenant, be said the time was not for distant when Ireland would be a source of strength, mistead of weakness, to England, and they would no longer see the neople of the country decreasing while cattle and bank deposits were increasing. O'Donoghue followed in a characteristic address. He said,—
Dublin should be, the stronghold of patriotism,

the head quarters of nationality. The English and Scotch people were saimated by a generous desire to make reparation for the untold wrongs inflicted by the British Government. As an evidence of their feelings he stated that he had met with the warmest as meathy for the Political prisoners. (Lond cheers.)
The mass of the English people knew that the political prisoners were enshriped in the bearts of millions in this country. (Cheers for Bulke') The generous English people expressed the deepest conviction that the political prisoners had eacrificed their all on the altar of patriotism, and Mr. Bright bad declared at The Bishop of Kilmore was the principal orator on Manchester that their prison doors should be opened the place that with the responsible sober folk. We i, are no strangers to one another, and that in future called on his audience to be up and doing, and as some interruptions. Some interruptions. So we may remain uncurrent and the captives set free. (Great cheering and the captives

It the condition of the second of the second

in a similar strain to the Irish political prisoners, jewel' the revenues. Simpleton sages may organise Mr. Moyer, Vice President of the Scottish Reform to protect and do battle for the faith once delivered League, supported the resolution. He advocated the to protect and do battle for Bearith Junes, very server stanger, support the classes to the suffrage, obtained to its saints, but the Church Institution and its mem full claims of the classes to the suffrage, obtained to the simulaton class and, to use a show of the audience's sympathy by a future refersoce to Fenjaniam and sulogized the coal-porters. the language of Dr. Lee, the 'Institution' can 'enter-tain no such question.' The casket, the jawel - the Tho Rev. Mr. Mullan, who has avowed himself a convert to Mr Jones's views, though he had previously precions jewel of the revenues—these and not does lost all faith in agitation, moved another resolution trinal orthodoxy or saving faith" constitute the lost all faith in agitation, moved another resolution. struggle, and to the safety of these only will the disquieting effect upon the audience. An observation of his gave occasion for a scene of great violence and oproar. He complained that the people were meaning of the Episcopal parable, we confess we are expatriated to make room for fat beauts, and were deprived of their cattle, which were sent across the Channel To this remark 'a voice' replied that the English sent money in return The audience hissed. lucomo, which we presume, he calls the 'casket' is and the speaker called upon them not to mind that sheep which would soon be done hleating. The voice retorted Shut up; none of your gammon, This was the signal for the storm. The 'sheep' was instantly seized by the coal porters and dragged out ss if to slaughter. He was struck with great violence; and at first bore the ill-treatment with meakaess, but doctrines, faith, Thirty-nine Articles and all' to a length venturing to remoustrate he was silenced abiver in the cold cutsido the institution, and take by so many clinched fists that he was soon incapable of making any further polse Two or three of the bystanders interfered, and being then taken for enemies were set upon and beaten savegely. The sounds of the blows were distinctly audible amid the general uproar, but no one attempted to protect the victims and the lord Mayor still presided with urruffled composure At length the luckless group of intending percemakers, having run the gauntlet through the crowd of essailants, were violently thrust into the street. The scene called forth the remark from his Lordship that now that the temporary cloud which had overshadowed the gallery had been dispelled, he hoped they would proceed who desire to maintain the Protestant Establishment own 'casket' only. There are 118 other caskets in | in harmony 'Mr. E. Jones then addressed the meeting. He was followed by Mr. Cook, an auctioneer. the jewel, amounting in the aggregate to £47 627 and Mr. Oleary, grocer, completed the array of including the Bishop's own casket — representing speakers. Though the proceedings inside were sufficiently animated, there were no manifestations of excitement outside, and the city generally wears its usual quiet aspect, unruffled by the tremendous efforts of the Reform missionaries and their friends to get up a popular demonstration. Another branch of the Orange prosecutions in the county of Down was opened on Monday, at Dremara perty sessions, before Mr. Ebrington, R. M., and Mr. Beron, J.P. No fewer than 4' persons appeared to answer the summons of Sub-Inspector Milnerey, charging them with joining in a procession and forming an unlawful as. sombly, having banners and embleme, the display of which was calculated to provoke animosity between different closses of Her Mojesty's subjects. It was proved by the testimony of constables that processions, numbering 200 or 300 persons with Orange flazs and emblems, and the indispersable accompainment of fifes and drums playing 'The Protestant Boys' and other party tunes passed through the village on the 18th of July No disturbance took place.
With the exception of ten, against whom there was Mr. Beales at their head, to enlist recruits for their not au Ccient evidence, informations were taken against the defendants, and the cases returned for trial at the next Downpatrick assizes. Four publicans, who displayed Orange flags out of their windows on the same day, were fined 10s, each .-Times Cor.

CHRISTIANITY IN BELFAST .- On reading the report of the daily business transacted and disposed of at the Belfast Police Courts one cannot, no matter what religious animosity prevades his breast, but be struck with horror and disgust at the charges there preferred against a certain class of persons, who, bereft of all shame, and of all feelings of christianity are placed in the dock of that court to make answer wby they did on the pravious evening to the annorance of their co-religionists make use of, and shout --- with the Pope, to h--with the Papisher, &c' While some bave reasons to assign for their misconduct, others have the bardis hood to declare that they were justified in making use of such expressions, and therefore would very willingly suffer the fourteen days' impressor. ngly suffer the ment a punishment usually allotted for such offances. I have teen told by a most respectable party that some time ago he was in Belfast on a visit. One Friday evening, on walking down High Street, there were two men, decent-looking in appearance before him. They seemed to be arguing between themselves. He walked up close to them, when he beard the following dislogue: - 'I say Bill lend me Never you mind; give it to me, and then you'll see, Bill, very unwillingly, handed over the shilling. Now, he says, ' let me see what you are going to do with it?' 'Hold on Bill till I see a policemer.' He had not far to proceed when a swarthy looking big bobby made his appearance. The fellow termed John thereupon went up to the policeman, took off his cap, waved it, and shouted out to he ll with the Pope; he was taken into custody, and the rext moraing he was fixed in forty shillings and costs, which he paid quite cheerfully. It appeared that the shilling he had got the loan of from Bill, was wented to make up the penalty which he was sure would be inflicted on him, and which he several times before paid. What an awful state of society does not those facts place before the reader's view? What a reflection is there not here placed for contemplation? Have the labours of that Ohristian society which has for its object the diffusion and spreading of the Gospel of God among the poor misled our ignorant Catholics? Where are all those biblical agitators whose whole anxiety consists in the enatching of even one poor soul from the errors of Popery? Where they are is easily answered; like the devil, who is their god, they go about like roaring lions seeking whom they may devour, trying to entrap the unwary and the ignorant, the famine stricken and the weak of faith within their greep, by bribes promises of clothes, food and other requisites of enjoyments, whilst those of their own flesh and blood, their born, followers, they leave in total ignora ce, as the Bel. fast police court every morning testifies. How thanks ful must all Catholics bo to those good Christian gentlemen, who, in order to save the soul of one poor Catholic from destruction, would willingly-hand over to the safe keeping and custody of the devil the souls of all their followers. What a field for the diffusion of that knowledge, which they term Obristian, those Papist bunters have in Belfast among their own brothron is not surely a mystery to them. Let them come forth from their biding places, and make Belfast their basis of operation let them instruct their poor deluded followers in the doctrines of the Oburch by law established, teach them to love their neighbour as themselves, to respect the souls which are made to the image and likeness of God, to walk in the paths of virtue, to live in harmony, with all we haps, we poor bereiteal Catholics will come to some arrangement with them concerning the eternal sale. vation of out souis - Corr. of Glargow Free Press

It has been aunounced by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that, in consideration of the exemplary con-

The Ulater custom of Tenant Right was, and continges in be, a special privilege intended solely for the benefit of Orange secendancy. That the Oatho-lies are permitted in part to enjoy a portion of this htest are permission no desire on the part of the of expense, and driven by powerful engines, not only privilege arises from no desire on the part of the compression of pear, but for the converting of landed proprietary to advance their interests, but sanged properties of the fact that the landlords of Ulster post into oil, the commercial value of which is 8s 6d simply from the fact that the properties of the per gallon, and which is said to be highly esteemed foriginal forbabitable still continue to live and flour- wherever it is used. There have been several them ish there in spite of all efforts to the contrary. At the time of the plantation, in the reign of James the and the residue after the expression of the cleareness. First, it was foully hoped that the Scotch settlers matter from the peat is charged of a very expense. would in process of time; become sole occupiers on this favoured part of Ireland; out subsequent events soon proved the fallacy of this belief. The settlers must necessarily many and intermerry with the original inhabitants; and thus, we have at the present day the fullest exemplications in Ulster of the same happy mixture of races which marked the period of the Norman-Irish during the batties of the Pale. The history of the Geraldines of a former period was repeated in later times in Ulster, and many of the best and bravest patriots that ever wrought or fought for Ireland eprang from the midst of the hardy inhabitants of the North The Teelings, the Orrs, the Sheares, the Drennaus, the Porters, the M'Crackens, and the Mitchells, are proof of this; the desperate attempt in 198 to throw off the unjust and oppresive rule of England, is the highest proof of ali, and hence it is that the English Government, being foiled in its attempt to reduce Ireland to a thoroughly subject condition, was defeated by the very instruments used for that purpose Ireland, however, is too rich a prize, and the is too essential to the power and might of Britain, to be so easily yielded, although the No:man Irish, and Ulster Presby terians, came in time to be the deadlrest enemies of British rule in Ireland. The next, and probably most successful move of England, was the introduction and sustainment of that most hellish of all systems, known by the name of Orangeism - a system that has done more to keep saunder Irishmen, more especially in the North, than anything that has ever yet appeared in the history of the country. In its origin Orange-ism had nothing whatever within it to keep it in existence longer than any of those ephemeral bubbles such as the American know nothingism (an off should of Orangeism), but for the sharr-sightedness of those who love to subjugate Ireland instead of ruling her and who were not slow to find in this contamp tible system or celebrating anniversaries, a means of raising cass sgainst class, and perceluating the only real internal curse that has ever cast its withering blighting influence over the fair race of our country. Soon after the formation of Orange socities in Ulater in the end of the last century, the Established Church in Ireland, finding its mission not likely to succeed in a Catholic nation, gave in its adhesion to this seciety, and simultaneously with the enrolment of Protestant ministers in this secret and numerous conclave, we find the landed proprietors of Ulster foremost in the ranks of the b ood stained brotherhood, and from that hour till the present Orangeism has enjoyed the position of garrisoning a country bleessed by God for the benefit of all classes alike, were it not fo: the cont mance of this fou begotten system that has disgraced, and continues to disgrace, one of the finest countries on the habitable globe. In order to raise the minds of those poor and infatuated men, who yearly make fools of themselves for the gratification of the worst passions of humanity, many attempts have been made by the leaders of Irish opinion during the past twenty years. Even O'Connell, with the warmth and generosity of his heart and mind, endeavoured to throw the spell of his magic elequence around the brotherhood tried to make its members understand that they were Irishmen, and, as such, entitled to prove their love of country by the abandonment of their criminal proceedings. Vain effor; the Great Tribune judged those he would have reformed by the standard of his own mind. In later times, the genius of Tom Davis, the persuasive powers of Mitchell, the heaven-born elequence of Meagher and O'Brier, were nobly directed in the same course Yet all failed, and today the fell curse of Orangeism is as rampant in Ireland as ever. It has been petted until spoiled, and now there remains but one course of treatment, and that is to fight it out of Ireland as every other evil has been fought, viz., by the adoption of means which never fail to remove even the most inveterate of all evils. The c neer of Orangeism must be cut away ere Ireland may hope to enjoy one moment's repose or peace, and if farther proof of this were necessary, we have it furnished in abundance by the late display of Orangeism in Rathfriland, where the red hand of murder was raised against the Catholics in the open light of day . - Glasgow Free Press.

'Neither the critical remarks of the newspaper press nor the appointment by the ecclesiastical courts of special committees appear to have any good effect on the babits of our compatriots in the far North; they are getting worse instead of better. Thus, for exam plo, the illegitimate births of Nairnspire during the quarter ending June 30 were 23 per cent. of the whole. It is so far satisfactory to note that no other coupty in Scotland was so bad. Nairo is a little shire, and is profoundly 'evangelical.' - Pall Mall Gazette. If the Pall Mall Gazette would descend from counties to particular places, it would find the per centage of illegitimate births much greater than this, enormous though it is. The following are a few examples. The numbers represent the per centage of illegitimate births of the places to which they are opposite: - Kincleven 50; Tomintoul, 50; Dallas 43; Strathy, 43; Kirkpatrick Fleming, 42; Ewis, 49; Teviolhead, 40; Menmuir, 38; Mary Oulter, 38; Auchbrick, 38; Strathingle, 35; Torthorwold 33; Inverkellor, 33; Resolas, 29; Sorbie, 27; Lochwig. noch, 25; Alyte, 25; Glasgow Central District. 18 5. In the report referred to by the Pall Mall Gazette, the registrar at Tomintoul says, there have been no mrriages during the current year.' This accounts for the 50 per cent, of illegitimate births. Next year they must necessarily be cent. per cent.; unless indeed, some married couple removes the stigma by removing to the locality. The registrar of Dalry exults because only one in ten of the births is illegitimate, and his prother official at Wigtown says that the mother of one of the illegitimate children leaves her mark with great regularity in the registration books.' If Ireland presented such a spectacle as this what would not be said of her priests as instructors in morality? Yet the ministers in this country will canter about from meeting to meeting and will resolve and re-resolve on the best means to get in funds to support Bible-reading missions in Connemara, where they piously assert the people are benighted and priest-ridden. If they could but learn to see themselves as others see them, they would receive much more respect than they now get, and would besides, become much more neeful members of society .-Glasgow Free Press

DEPARTURE OF FENIAN SUSPECTS.—At the present rate at which suspected Feniaus are being discharged from custody, and allowed to proceed to America, the cells of Mountjoy must be nearly cleared out. Two respectable young men, named James Lamb and James Quian, were on Wednesday brought from Dublin in charge of two policemen They had been confined in Mountjoy under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, and were discharged on Tuesday evening, on the usual conditions, namely, transporting themsolves scross the Atlantic for at least two years .-Corle Heraid.

An unfortunate conflict occurred in the streets of Limerick yesterday, between the people and the royal troops. The latter fixed bayonets and charged upon the crowd. Eight persons are reported wounded and one killed. The conduct of the troops is conin Mari

Dunian, Sept. 24 .- A report has reached here from the south of Ireland, that a suspicious looking craft, supposed to be a Fenian vessel, his been seen cruis-ing off the coast of Kerry. Red March Constant Control Control

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE - Mr. Malcomson is at pre-sent employing no less than 100 persons at his peat works at Thorn Hill, near Bird Hill The works are rupplied with first class machinery, made regardless description. Mr Malcomeen has a large quantity of bog taken from Mr. W G. Thorn of Thorn Hill, and acres from Mr Henry. The labourers receive about 10s a week women and children 3s 6d. Very many are employed, who were never before in the re ceipt of money wages. Mr. Malcomson has a considerable quantity of bog taken from Lord Donsandle, at Portumna, where he is about to establish pert works also. The quantity of employment which this source of industrial occupation is affording is large and remunerative; and the efforts of Mr. Malcomson in that direction cannot be too highly praised or estimated. - Tipperary Advocate.

We are rather surprised at ' Madame Robert Peel' continuing the demonstrative folly of which so many English noblemen were guilty a few years back. What a good thing it would be if Englishmen could ever/ now and then be made to look at the reverse of the medal! We wonder what our Irish landlards would say if a Fenian leader were encouraged from outside to reb them, as Garibaldi has been to plunder Rome. - Weckly Register.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

We (Weekly Register) baypen to know of two Anglican clergymen, an Anglican nun, four laymen in the professional classes of life, together with the wives of two out of the four, and one sin gle lady, all of whom have been received into the Church since the commencement of July, and no doubt there are many like cases unknown to us The shove persons were received in three different churches, one in London and two in the provinces.

THE POSITION OF THE RITUALISTS .- We should be glad to understand somewhat better the ground on which some of our contemporaries exult over the Report of the Royal Commission on Ritual as though it were a final and entisfactory settlement of the question. As we have already pointed out, it does not touch the root and essence of the great controversy that divides the Church awakens the solicitude of the nation, and has forced itself on the attention of the Legislature. The question at issue between the great body of laymen in the English Church and the Ritualistic clergy is not one of color, black or white, green or yellow, as some applauding critics of the recent Report appear to imagine; and it arguer, therefore, the shallowest view of the whole subject to suppose that a mere ordinance about color, were it far more stringent than the mild recommendation of the Commission, could in any degree really help to decide the controversy. The life and essence of the recent innovations of dress and ornament lie in the consistent body of doctrine, the special Oatholic dogm s, which they symbolise, as their advocates have from the first alrenuously insisted .-The most earnest of the Ritualistic clergy have all along maintained that the vestments were unessential, were altogether unimportant, indeed apart from their symbolic aspect and office, as helping to give visible emphasis to the secondatal theory they inculcute in their public ministrations and private teaching. Numbers of them have moreover, acted on this view. The great majority, probably ninc-tenths of the clergy who have alienated the Protestant section of their parishioners by preaching the doctrines of the real presence and priestly absolution, have never introduced the vestments at all. They satisfy themselves with the zealous and reiterated exhibition of what they regard as Catholic truth; and this is throughout the country at the present mement a far more prolific source of local strife and division than the subordinate and insignificant question of colored vestments. The more so, because in the few cases where these vestments have been actually introduced a majority of the congregation has usually supported the innovation. No doubt colored vestments have a definite importance as the reflex of a theory, the visible expression of Romanist dogmas; but it is not in this sepect that the Commission has dealt with thom And to suppose that the Romanist movement in the Church will be arrested by cutting off a superficial outgrowth while the root of Catholic doctrine is left to flourish in unabated strength, is as foolish and to flourish in unabated strength, is as lookish and for the night by the 'opposition,' led by Messrs short-sighted as to imagine that a vigorous tree would Raffles, Henry, Bolland, and others, for the purpose

be destroyed by pruning But it the Report leaves the vitality and strength of the Ritualistic clergy untouched, so it is difficult to see how it in any way removes, or even relieves the admitted grievances of the lairy. 'We find,' say the Commissioners, 'that these vestments give grave offence to many. But it is important to ask on what grounds? Not surely of their form and colour simply. The average English layman's mind is of too robust a type to be seriously disturbed by variations of ecclesiastical dress o purely sembetical grounds. The vestments 'give grave offence' because they are avowedly symbolic of Romanist doctrines, and it is only for a substantial reason like this, that the grievance is entitled to public notice or consideration. If purely esthetical woes of cut or color agitate any ecclesiastical breasts, the sufferers must solace themselves in private as best they may. But the indignant laymen who have forced the subject on the attention of Parliament are made of sterner stuff, and can only be moved to united action by grievances that are real, substantial, and urgent. They complain, as Protestants, that the restments are Popish, and their only ground of quarrel with them is that they express, and are intended to express, Romanist doctrine. But how can this grievance be removed by simply withdrawing the vestments, while the doctrine which alone made them offensive, is untouched, is still allowed to be proclaimed and reiterated in the most extreme and dogmatic forms? And how is the case of the deeper and only real grievance of doctrine to be met even by providing aggricved parishioners with an easy and effectual process for complaint and redress with regard to the trivial question of vestments only?.

Indeed, looking at the real facts of the case, and the larger issues at stake in the Ritualistic movement, the Report must be pronounced utterly insufficient and mastissatory. Those who applied it must do so blindly, with an ostrick-like eagerness to shut out the realities that are around them. Whatever we may think of their doctrines or practices, the Ritualistic clergy are in earnest, and sincerely believe that they express the mind of the Church far more truly than any other section within her pale. If they are to be dealt with at all to any purpose, their convictions and beliefs must be dealt with. They boldly assert Oatholic doctrine, and claim that in doing so they faithfully represent the Auglican Church the apread of the doctrine is to be arrested that claim must be challenged. The Commission does not attempt to confront them on this, the only real or relevant ground of dispute and con-fining itself to externals suggests the conclusion that in essentials of dectrine the Ritualists are unassailable. But if so, if the doctrines they teach are to be found in the standards of the Church, it is not only puerile, but arbitrary and persecuting to forcibly suppress their practices. As long as -the doctrines of Laud and Andrews are recognised amongst the authoritative teaching of the Oburch it is difficult to see how the Ritualists can be effectually met, or the movement they represent be arrested .- Daily News.

THE EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA .- England has no reason to be fond of little wars, and that for which we have just commenced our preparations is about the least promising and most discomforting of any in which we have yet been engaged. 'We fear we must add it is mevitable. No glory can result from it, 5. In the Catechism, the answer, The body and

really depends, altogether upon the impression we make upon the truculent savage whose sets have brought about the expedition. If King Theodore obcoses to retire before us, either with the captives or having put them to death, he can as far as we in fact, an unbounded space behind him for retreat, in which we could not hope to encounter him, urless, indeed, by taking him in the rear by another expedition from the Gold Coast, or a masterly move on his flank from Natal . The very insignificance of our cnemy makes him impaipable, or. at least, intangible. We have even nothing to plunder or devas tate beyond certain quantities of matting wood, and mud; we can take no hostages, for King Theodore is indifferent to the fate of those around him. No morkey can play his diabolical pranks with more impunity upon a lumbering elderly gentleman .-There is literall but one ground for hope in the business, and that is shared by Sir William Coghlan, who, more perhaps than any Englishman is acquainted with the ways of the peoples about the Red Sea. It is that King Theodore will give in, and surrender his prisoners as soon as the expedition has effected a landing upon African soil. If such a blassed consummation should take place we shall have reason to be profoundly thankful for in the ce of no other contingency can we see anything but failure, no matter what amount of money, ab! lity, and fortitude may be expended. In one respect the Abyssinian expedition will be watched with an interest more free from such discouraging reflections. It will be to some slight extent a test of our organi sation - we say to a slight extent, because all the transport work is thrown upon the Indian establishment, which has already been well tried in its own country, and has always come well out of the ordeal. The test is, therefore, little more than calculated to show whether the ladien organisation is as good out of India as within its limits. If we depended on the Home authorities for the conduct of the expedition, we should have nothing but a breakdown to expect Our organisation admittedle is a standing perennial fusco. Our Military Train is not only insufficient numerically, but it is destitute of that means of exprosion which is even more valuable than numbers. There is no element of elasticity in its constitution. Its officers have no special training, its meu no aptitude for organisation, no capacity for controlling the natives of the rough part of the work Our gen eral organisation is but little better. Everybody at head quarters is hampered in his duties by somebody else. Each head of a department is surrounded by as many checks and counterpoises as were the ne= franchises in the first edition of the Reform Bill of 1867. Happily the Abyssinian expedition will suffer little from interference from home. We are not sending troops or a Military Train. Some officers of the latter corps and the Commissarias are indeed being despatched to Spain, Italy, Syria, and Asia Minor, to purchase males; but, beyond this and the pack-saddles, nothing comes from England. We mus: make another exception - the money. The ransom of the six captives will, perhaps, amount to a balf-year's income-tax. We can only hope that the We have amount will not be greatly misspept. thorough confidence in Sir Robert Napier as the head of the expedition, although the career of some of those stated to be associated with him is not equally calculated to fill us with admiration. The physical difficulties are not so formidable as they have been described. For about forly or lifty miles from Massowah inland it is a desert, and for the three or four day's march after debarkation everything, water included, must be carried. For this part of the journey, and for this only, the camels are needed. from that point the country rises abruptly, and the rest of the route lies among a mountainous country difficult, indeed to traverse, but not unfruitful or presenting any insuperable obstudes. With regard the sanitary discouragements put before us with elaboration, experience goes to show that they are exaggerated. The climate of Abyssinia is highly favourable to the preservation of the health of Ancopeans, and on this score no great apprehensions need be felt. If we had as little fear of the political results we should contemplate the Abyssinian expedition with no great anxiety .- Sunday Guzette.

THE SPLIT IN THE MURPHY CAMP - On Monday night a public meeting of persons disapproving of the conduct of Mr. Murphy and his supporters in Birmingham was held at the Lecture Hall, Carr'e-lane. The building was vacated by the Murphy party on the previous day and it was immediately engaged of replying in public to the statements, accusations, and imputations made by Mr. Murphy and his col leagues. Admission to the meeting was by payment but the hall was nearly filled, and good order prevailed throughout, the audience, with one or two individual exceptions, being evidently of the one mind. Prominent amongst the organisers of the gathering was Mr. Jones who at the commencement of the recent agitation was an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Murphy, and who was one of the two men injured at the first service beld at the Tabernacle. Mr. Everard

was voted to the chair. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, remarked that they were met there to support, and not to oppose the cause of Protestantism, but still they would not do it with six berrelled revolvers or with life preservers (hear, hear.) The man who publicly made assertions and accusations which he could not bear out by facts was, to his mind, nothing else than

Mr. Henry contended that if Murphy had a right to come out from the Outholics be had an equal right to come out from Murphy and his friends. It was a true saying that one must live amongst some people to know them, and if then, he had come out from Murphy it was only equivalent to saying that he had learnt by experience what Murphy was. He looked upon it as a sad thing that men should come to Birmingham to spread the rankest Toryism ever Leard in the town under the pretence of teaching the gospel, and he arged the audience not to show any sym. pathy with the mean, barrow, and prejudiced views which Mr. Murphy and his colleagues were endearouring to disseminate (applause.)

Mr. Raffles next addressed the meeting, dealing with Mr. Murphy in a tone of severe irony. Mr. Boiland followed with a sharp criticism of Mr. Murphy and his followers. He defended the Catholic women from the imputations cast upon their chas-

tity by Mr. Murphy, and asked how, if the teaching of the Confessional was so bad as it was represented, that in the Orange North there were double, the number of illegitimate children than there was in the Papist South (hear, hear.) He concluded by moving 'That it is the opicion of this meeting that William Murphy is an impostor:

The fullowing letter, which we copy from the Church News, shows that there is in minds of many Anglicans very considerable doubts as to the orthodoxy of some of the Protestant bishops about to assemble at Lambeth. Considering that the bishops of the 'Protestant Episcopal' Church of the United States are to take a prominent part in the proceedings of the approaching Pan Anglican Council, it seems out right that English Churchmen generally should be made aware (if they are not so already) of the important points on which the American Church is at issue with Catholic faith and practice. These points are briffy as follows :-

1. The Creed of St. Athanasius is rejected. 2. The form of Absolution is omitted to the Office for the Visitation of the Sick. 3. The use of the sign of the cross in baptism is

4. The use of the essential words in the Ordinal; Receive ye the Holy Ghost," &c., is also optional.

main object—the delivery of the captives—success of Ohrist which are spiritually taken and received. &c., &c.

6. In the American Prayer Book, the clause of the Apostles Creed ' He descended into Hell ' is the sub- ject of the following Rubrical direction :- ' And any know, go on to the Mountains of the Moon. He has, Hell; or may instead of them use the words 'He of the past is scandalous. There is Exeter Cathewent into the place of departed spirits,' which are Creed.'

Now, all these points are important enough. In favour f the rejection of the Athanasian creed nothing can be said. It is at least a grave innovation, it may be a tacit admission of heresy. The second point specified seems to imply a donal of the effic cy of the Sacerdotal Absolution. The third involves nothing, perhaps, strictly speaking, essential to the Sacrament of Baptism, yet it is nevertheless a deliberate departure from Uatholic practice, and, as such. sinfal. The fourth point is, practically, the most important af ail. The words allowed to be omitted are essential to the right administration of the Sacrament of O der and the effect of their omission is to make American orders generally of more than for ruling the inferior clergy, according to a prelate's doubtful validity. The fifth point cannot, I think, personal ideas, which is sorrcely possible in England. be regarded otherwise than as a step in the direction of Goneva. The sixth point of difference is a very serious one. It authorises the total suppression or the ulteration of a clause in the Apostles' Creed-a Oreed which has been received by the Catholic Church of all ages with unquestioning faith-which, on Anglican principles, is de fule - and to which the Canon of St. Vincent of Lerins applies, if that canon applies to anything ! Yet a few American bishops have not shrunk from garbling and altering it Can such a proceeding be less than heretical? To make what is matter of faith an open question constitutes A Church that bas the very essence of heresy itself. issued a 'revised and corrected edition' of the Apostles' Creed is capable of anything. Yet the bishops of this Church (who, by the way, may be laymen) are to take a leading part in the approaching courcil. The Church of England has been too frequently exposed to the reproach of communicating with positive undoubted heresy; and the presence of the American prelates at this Pan-Anglican Synod will but cause a renewal of the scandals occasioned by the attendance of English delegates at Dort, and by the recent quasi Communion with Luthersuism in the matter of the Jerusalem Bishopric. That the Ohurch of England should again compromise herself by a like union with error is a circumstance which cannot fail to be viewed with the deepest feelings of regret by the thousands who long for a reunion of Christendom, founded on the immutable principles of Catholic truth.

A DARK PICTURE. - Among the hundreds of thousands who are now among the rulers of the British Rupire, we are started by revolations of mere savagery which might well have been deemed impossible. Whole associations of men are banded together, in defi oce of law, of morality, and even of their own real interests, to control by terrorism, and even murder, the rate of wages, and dictate terms to their masters with knives at their throats. Scoundrels, compared with whom a common murderer is almost a saint,-ruffians who have been convicted on their own confession of the most contemptible cowardice no less than the most fiendish cruelty; such men are petted and honored as the martyrs of a holy cause, whom loyal and high spirited sawgrinders will in no wise forsake. Outholic priests lament the steady progress of every worst form of evil; drunkenness, first of all, with its fruitful off-pring of positiont vices, -drunkenness chiefly among women, the mothers of the next race of electors. Prostitution, too, not so much increasing, is regarded as a pardonable or convenient, economical, necessary social contrivance in costly England, -the very marriage laws becoming a poor laughing stock. Little hope, too, in our aristocratic classes, if we may trust able Saturday Reviewers, not justly to be accused of democratic partialities. If the guides of English womenhood, the observed of all observers, are but foolish virgins,' what wonder that the reckless train of their admirers should be burrying on to the mere What is to become of seamstresses, and bousemaids, and factory girls, if the whole duty of our high-born ladies — our 'balf dressed young Menads' - is 'firting, husband-bunting, waltzing, and dressing so as to escape the regulations of the police? Bank directors and green grocers alike awindle their neighbors, and noblemen and paltry clerks equally beggar themselves and ruin their reputation by the maddest and most reckless gam ling. There is not a heathen god or goddess, whether of lust or cruelty or fraud, that is not worshipall, in London.

I respectfully solicit the notice of enlightened Protestantism to the query-How are we to account for the attractive influence of Protestantism over the incorrigible insubordinate children of Catholicity? I appeal directly to the conscience of three who have deserted the Ca holic Church-I appeal to th so who know their antecedents, and I ask hoth Did the defection not occur after a lengthened violation of her moral laws? - was it not the work of vindictiveness, of unwillingness to labour in the great affair of salvation? Was it the work of con viction after an unstained career as a Catholic? Was it for the love of God? Ob, was it? I shall listen to your conscience not to your tongue. A plance now at the counter attraction of the Catholic Church for the children of Protestantism. Let the Spencers, the Mannings, the Newmaus, the Wilberforces, the Marshalls, and all the train of truly eradite Protestantism speak. They gave up all, simply all, for the poverty of the Catholic Charch. This could not have been a mistake. They will tell you it was not The gold of England could not purchase their relapse for one bour, no, not for one second. It is evidently not the work of man for this world. It must be the Suger of God. Look to the dark contrast, and let the Achilles, the Gavazzis. and the few suspended Irish apostates go into the opposite scale, and lift in the few famished victims of Connaught souperism These are facts Honestminded Englishmen, how do you account for them?

There never was yet in the history of Ohristianity a denomination so utterly powerless to say which it believes, or to express what it disavows, as the Eng. lish Katablishment. It can no more give utterance to a doctrine, or enunciate even an opinion except through certain secular offices of the State, than the Queen could order a tax to be levied without Act of Parliament. It is, in short, not a Church-most certainly not a branch of the Catholic Church - but an amalgametion of Churchen, in which almost every man's opinious can be ventilated, even to those who preach the doctricces of the ' Essays and Reviews.' How 'Catholic' minded men, men who believe in certain doctrines and certain dogmas, can remain within so un-Catholic a union, is a matter of wonderment to some, and of thankfulness to all who bave been brought out of that spiritual Egypt. And in this matter our Protestant fellow-countrymen do us who are ' of the Roman obedience' i istice. They may dispute the premises of our creed, they may laugh at much that we consider sacred, they may call in question much that we believe to be unchanged and unchangeable since the days of our Saviour: but at any rate they see that we are sincere, and give us credit for a consistency which is utterly wanting in the Ritualistic 'Oatholic' party sho so inconsistently remain in a Protestant Church. - Weekly Register.

While" Royal" Commissioners are reporting voluminously on Ritualism, and the minds of many colesiastica are deeply 'exercised' concerning stoles and chasables, would it not be as well, asks the Pall Mall Gazette, if attention were turned to the correc-Mall Gazette, if attention were furned to the correct the object of his visit is to collect mensy, for the to every body except those who are guilty of them, cause of Rome.

for our enemy is below all contempt in a military as blood of Christ which are verily and indeed taken | whatever his views on vestmen's and purgatory? in every other point of view, and, as regards our and received, &., is altered to The body and blood For instance, why does nobody, take in hand the For instance, why does nobody, take in hand the slovenly style in which everything is done in St. Paul's Cathedral, from the freaks of the organ-blower upwards? That the metropolitan cathedral which ought to exhibit a pattern for all minor churches to follow, should still show to the present generation Churches may amit the words 'He descended into how grevous were nearly the univ real shortcomings dral, again, where as a correspondent of the Church considered, as words of the same meaning in the News assetts, ladies are in the babit of bringing their pet dogs during service hours, while they sit and list n to the music,' and gossip thereon. From Chichester, too, there is a rumor, which Dean Hook can contradict if it be false, that the choir absented themselves from their duties in order to go to Goodwood races on the Cup Day. These are the very things which make people ask, What is the use of deans? By and by the question will have to be not only asked, but answered. The old term of reproach again, by which in church coteries a certain kind of bishop is described as 'only a colonial,' is rapidly becoming inappropriate not because a colonial bishopric is as dignified or as comfortable as a home osshopric, but because it furnishes a field personal ideas, which is scarcely possible in England. At the same time the conflicts between prelates and peoples may be expected to prove vigerous in proportion to the 'rights' claimed by the former,

Our Equal Laws .- I had no notion until I got nto Whitecross-street, that although the large practitioner in a gentlemanly way who goes in for bank. ruptcy to the tune of five or six to ousand pounds, or the Colossal Railway Contractor who does the same to the tune of perhaps a couple of millions can by means of the court, purge himself of all his liabilities, but the poor man, he whose debt is under twenty, pounds, can by means of the County Court be shut. up again and again for the same debt. When I was in Whitecross-street, a prisoner was brought in who had been groom in a gentleman's family for many years, and, having saved a little monry, married and set up a small green-grocor's shop in the West-and. For some years business had gone pretty well with him; but latterly his own sickness, and his wife's configurant at the same time, had thrown him behind the world. Hoowed a butcher nine pounds ten shillings and sixpence. After promising to pay five shillings a weak towards clearing off the debt, and failing to observe the instalments, his creditor summoned him to the County Court. He pleaded poverty, and asked leave to pay instalments of three shillings a week. The judge ordered him to pay five shillings, and this he did for some four or five weeks. But more trouble came upon him. The wife died, he had to put his three children out to board. He was unable to pay up his instalments, and was imprisoned, for what a pleasant legal fiction called contempt of Court, for twenty days. As a matter of course, his business. went altogether to the bad while he was in prison, and upon his being released he gave up hs shop, not having the means of buying any goods Cut his creditor complained again that he did not keep his terms, and he was a second time sentenced to tweety day's imprisonment for the same offence. At first I hardly believed that man's story. But I was set right by one of the warders of the prison who told me that the case was by no means uncommon,-Dickens's ' All the Year Round.'

It seems pretty certain that whatever may be the, subjects which the Archbishap of Canterbury pro-poses to submit for discussion at the Fan-Anglican synod, what is called 'corporate requion' will be one of them. Acting on this belief, Dr. Puscy ; Dr F G. Lee; Mr Mackonochie, of St. Alban's; Mr Liddell, of Knightsbridge; Mr. Carter, of Clewer; Mr. Geeil Wray, of Liverpool; Mr. Lowder, of St George'e-in-the Eist; Mr. T W. Perry, of Brighton (one of the Ritual Commissioners); Mr Upton Richards, of All Saints', Margaret street; Mr Going, of Walworth; Mr G C White, of St. Barnabas, Pimilioo; and other gentlemen whose names are familiar to High Church circles, have agreed noon an address, the gist of which is as follows: They express their sorrow at the long continuence of the divisions of Ohristendom and their deep sense of the manifold evils which result from them. They therefore regard with fervent thankfulness the efforts made both in this country and in the United States towards a visidle raunion between themselves and the Orthoder Church of the East and appeal to the archbishop and bishops, British and foreign, to exert themselves to promote this object.

The last number of 'Fraser's Magabine' contains a posthamous p per of Mr. Buckle, in which occurs the following extract:—'It is at all events certain ped continually in Christian England, and, above that while Elizabeth only despised the inferior clergy she actually bated the hishops. She hated them for their meddling inquisitoria! spirit, for their selfishness, for their contracted and bigoted minds. Indeed this feeling in her was so strong that it showed itself at a moment when even the most violent of the passions are usually lulled. A few hours before her death the Archbishop of Canterbury, with some of the other bishops waited upon her with the view of obtruding that spiritual advice which, from such men, she little cared to receive. Concentrating into a single moment the indignation of an entire life, she treated them, in the face of her court, with marked and biting scorn. 'Upon the eight of them,' says an eyewitness (?) of this striking scene tehe was much offended, cholerically rating them , bidding them be packing, saying she was no atheist, but knew full well that they were hedge pricess, and took it for an indignity that they should speak to her.'

Following on the French Emperor's speeches, we have had a peaceful circular from the French Foreign Office regarding the interview at Salzburg ; but there is no sign yet that the prevalent slarm has been allayed. Reports, more or less authorite, of war preparations ab and; there is an ominous stately courtesy between the Prussian and the French Courts and a good deal more than has yet been said is required to persuade people that there is no fi e where there has been so much smoke. The mere meeting of the Emperors at Salzburg, when they were well aware it would give rise to sinister interpretations. is a fact which almost nothing can explain away, except a distinct disavowal of these views on German policy which are expected sooner or later to produce a collision with Pruesia .- Sunday Gazette.

Not to go farther back than the year 1865, our statistical summary for the end of that year gives for England and Scotland a to al of 1 569 prests, 1,171 churches or chapels, 68 religious communities of men, 211 convents of women, and 12 colleges. Twelve manths later we find these numbers increased to 1608 priests, 1207 churches or chapels, 63 communitirs of men, 220 convents of women, and 13 colleges, Considering that all this increase has been worked without a shilling of state help, perhaps even the Ritualists will, allow that, we are increasing, uot-withstanding their hearty endeavours to prevent the spread of the Catholic Courch within these realms-Weckly, Register.

THE SCOTCH RUFDRM BILL. - There is reasonate. believe (says the Imperial Review), that, in deference to the wishes of the Conservative party, the proposal contained in the Scotch Reform Bill of the past leession for the electoral division of the city of Glasgow will be withdrawn. Like the other great cities of the kingdom, Glesgow will receive a third member. and Lord Cairn's plan for securing the ropresentathon of minorities will be brought into operation. It is probable that other modifications in the scheme for the redistribution of seats in Scotland will be in-

troduced.

Ricciotti Garibaldi, the youngest son of the General, is at present in Glasgow, the guest of his friend rel, is at present in Glasgow. Height of the rainful that Mr. M'Tear. The Glasgow Herald and rejandinbat

# The Crue Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, RINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY It No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES.

Q. E. CLERK, Editor.

THEMS TEARLY IN ADVANCE:

Co all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued be terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

Ta all subscribers whose papers are delivere cy carriers, Two Pollars and a-balf, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall

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

J. We beg o remind our Correspondent sthat no letters wil be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "Joun Jones, August '63,' shows that to has paid up to August '63, and owes his Sub-STAT TART MOUT PROTECTED

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1867.

RCOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

остовая-1867.

Friday, 4-St. Francis d'Assise. C. Saturday, 5-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 6-Seventeenth of Pentecest. St. Ro-Monday, 7-St. Bruno, C.

Tuesday, 8—St. Bridget, W. Wednesday, 9—SS. Denis and Others, M. M. Thursday, 10—St. Francis of Borgia.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Predmontese government has at last been compelled, by fear of consequences, to take energetic action against Garibaldi, and his brother fillibusters. To the proclamation issued by Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldı refused to yield obedience: and the result was that he was arrested, and conveyed to the fortress of Alexandria. He was offered liberty to retire to Caprera upon condition of giving his parole that he would abstain from all efforts to stir up in surrection in the Pontifical States, but this he at first refused to give. He has at last con-' sented.

There was great excitement in Florence when the news arrived there. The revolutionists or roughs" as we call them in this country, mustered in force, and made so serious a demonstration that it was deemed necessary to call upon "the military to disperse them. After a little rioting order was restored. All the arms, and munitions of war destined for the raid upon Rome have been seized by the Piedmontese authorities.

We suppose that henceforward Victor Emmanuel will find himself in a position of bitter autagonism with the revolutionary party, generally; and in particular with the immediate partizans of Garibaldi, the man to whom he is indebted for his Neapolitan plunder, the tool whom the and his upprincipled minister Cavour used to stir up insurrection against the other Italian sovereigns. This is what might have been foreseen from the first. Victor Emmanuel's role is to be a king: the policy of the Garibaldi party Logically carried out leads to the deposition of all kings; and hence war betwirt the two men was inevitable, from the beginning. Neither does it seem very doubtful what the end will be. Victor Emmanuel is what he is, through the party to whom he is now in opposition. He is the -creature of the Revolution, and whether the latder succeed or succumb, his fate seems sealed. He will be set aside as no longer needed, should its principles triumph : and should these on the conheary be crushed, there can be little doubt but that he will be stripped of the plunder that the Revolution brought him. In either case his game as pretty well played out.

Later telegrams announce that armed demon--strations and disturbances had occurred at Udine sixty miles from Venice. Bands of men commosed of Garibaldians paraded the streets clamorang for revolution; and throughout the Peninsula the partizans of the imprisoned fillibuster seem bent upon bringing the matter to a crusis. Victor Emmanuel thus disowned by the Revolution, and by his own act incapacitated from appealing to ship again addressed the children, reminding them the principle of authority, has issued a proclamation for an extraordinary session of Parliae ment.

Fears were entertained that the riots at Manchester would provoke to mutation at Dublinthe Fenian convicts named Moriarty, now undergoing his sentence. The government is on the alert, and forty of the convicts hitherto imprisoned in Ireland, have been shipped to Portland for safe keeping: Rumors of Fenian cruisers off the coast of Kerry are again rife, and a number of gunbouts have been stationed on the North and South to prevent any attempts at a landing.

Tate President of the Confederate States will the well-known firm of the Messrs. Sadlier. It take place in November at Richmond. It is also admitted on all hands that the proclamation included. taxing him with complicity in the cowardly assassination of President Lincoln, contained an unfounded calumny. An epidemic is said to have and admirable exposition of the Catholic doctrine broken out in the quarantine ground New York, of devotion to the Blessed Mother of God, His The disease bears a close resemblance to what is remarks were listened to with remarked attention toine and vicinity.

called the Black Typhus, of which some cases have appeared in Ireland, reminding one by some of its symptoms of the terrible " Black Death" of the 14th century.

The remains of the lamented Sir Frederick Bruce were sent bome in the steamer China. statesmen and diplomatist was displayed by the scene are mouldering in their graves. Washington authorities.

The report reaches us, but through U. States channels, that the Sultan has peremptorily declined to accede to the demands of the Czar for Priest. the cession of Crete to Greece, and for the granting of certain political privileges to Christians. It is further stated that the Greeks are weary of their King, and propose to set up a republic.

## WESTPORT, Sept. 21st, 1867.

(To the Editor of the True Wilness ) Mr. Editor,-On Sunday, the 15th of Sept., His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston held a Confirmation in this mission. His Lordship arrived here on the Saturday evening previous, accompanied by his Secretary, Rev. W. Barrett, who, with the Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Q. D., of Porth, and the Parish Priest, Rev. J. M. J. Graham, constituted the number of ecclesiastics

The sun arose on the eventful Sunday, bright and beautiful. Every one was delighted; not a countenance but beamed with content and an ticinated pleasure. At nine o'clock, Mass was celebrated by Dr. Chisholm, at which the candidates made their First Communion. It was a sight never to be forgotten, to see the ranks of white robed girls and little boys approach the Holy Table for the first time, and receive their Lord and Redeemer into their young and pure bearts. Surely the angels of God must have looked upon the scepe with complacency, and the God of angels with merciful consideration.

The Rev. Doctor addressed the children is a few remarks, reminding them of the great ac tion they had just performed, and the important results which would certainly follow the meffable grace of a good Communion.

At half-past ten o'clock, Mass was said by the Rev. W. Barrett. After the celebration, His Lordship ascended the Altar steps and delivered a touching discourse to the little ones before him.

By Baptism, they had been made admitted into the ranks of the children of God; by Confirmation, they were strengthened by the plenitude of the Holy Ghost, armed like valuant soldiers, and prepared for the good fight. By Baptism we are regenerated into eternal life; by Confirmation, disciplined for that combat which death alone shall terminate. In the one we are washed from the stam of original sin; in the other, fortified. In Baptism we become Christians; in Confirmation, perfect Christians. -Hence the essential difference between a person Confirmed and one not so. He who is only baptized is like an infant, feeble and tunid; he who is confirmed is like a soldier, ever ready to combat for the good cause; ready to withstand the assaults of the world, the flesh, and the devil; tion. ready to contend against error and vice.

His Lordship concluded his remarks by an affecting appeal to the children to preserve in their souls the great graces they had that day

Having concluded, His Lordship proceeded to the administration of the great Sacrament. and truly, to a Christian heart, a more edilying sight could not be witnessed. Two hundred and seventeen children approached the rails, and received the Holy Mark which shall remain for time and eternity upon their brows. The piety. recollection and modest demeanor of these little ones of God's Church expressed the mighty influences and divine power of our common Mother, and the care she bestows upon the least of the flock. The least? Oh, no! the child is as the apple of the eye to the Spouse of Christ.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, His Lord. of the great favors they had received that day, and beseeching them never to lose sight of God's benefits nor forget His great love for them. They were now strong and perfect Christians,-let them, then, show in the luture, their appreciation of such a dignity, by nobly and perseveringly contending for the cause of truth, and virtue. Let bem so act throughout life, that when they should stand before the tribunal of Jesus Christ, no action of the past might contradict their profession of the present.

When His Lordship had concluded, a pleasing task yet remained,-the blessing of a statue to the Most Immaculate Mother of God. The It is now said that the trial of Jefferson Davis statue, a splending casting, was purchased from stands almost six feet high, with the pedestal named to this honorable and important post. We

> His Lordship, in spite of the fatigue consequent on the long ceremony preceding, gave a clear

especially on the part of the many Protestants

Thus ended a day which shall be long remempered in Westport—a day fraught with blessings to the faithful-a day of grace and benediction. An impulse has been given to religion which, let Every possible mark of respect to the deceased us pray God, may be felt when the actors in the unless this world be the devil's world, and there-

A very beautiful banner, used in the procession, was a gift from the good nuns of Holy Cross, St. Joseph Co., Indiana, to the Parish

Miss Hannah Chisholm, sister of Dr. Chisholm, presided at the melodeon, assisted by Miss. J. Graham, Mr. Stapley and others.

On Monday, the 16th, His Lordship started for Philipsville, fifteen miles distant from Westport. Here be confirmed fifty-one children, and gave a thorough instruction both before and after the reception of the Sacrament.

Next morning, the 17th, the Holy Sacrament was administered at the Kitley Church, nine miles from Philipsville. This Church belongs to the jurisdiction of the zealous parish priest of Smith's Falls, Rev. M. Clune. Thirty seven children received Confirmation.

After all was concluded His Lordship started for Smiths Falls, accompanied in his carriage by the Rev. pastor,-Rev. Fathers Harty Barrett, Graham, &c., followed. The day was oppressively warm, and this, taken together with the fatigue incidental to so protracted and continuous an administration of the Great Sacrament will give some faint idea of the labor undergone by the Supreme pastor of the diocese.

The Church at Smiths Falls was very prettily decorated with evergreens, as were also the other churches bitherto mentioned. The altar was a real gem and displayed a great deal of taste in the ladies who arranged it. Chief amongst those were Mrs. Le Clair and Miss. Tierney. The names of the others I could not ascertain, or I would have sent you their names. Where all deserve credit it is rather delicate to particula-

His Lordship sang High Mass, with Revds. Messrs. O'Brien, of Brockville, and McCarthy of Williamstown, respectively Deacon and sub Deacon. Rev. Walter Barrett, master of Ceremonies. Among the Clergy in the chair, I noticed Revs. Fathers Roche, of Prescott; Harty, of Kemotville; Clune, of Smiths Falls; and last, though not least, the Very Rev. Father Mackey, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

After the Gosnel, the Rev. Father O'Brien preached a powerful sermon on the "Unity of the Church," proving conclusively that to the Catholic Church and no other could such a proud and distinctive mark belong. By an accurate chain of reasoning, the reverend gentleman showed the fallacy of all other claims except that of the true Sponse of Christ, and concluded an hour and a half's discourse with a fine peroration that went straight to the hearts of the large assembly .- Catholic and Protestants, -that had the privilege of listening to him.

After the conclusion of the Divine Mystery, His Lordship addressed the candidates, 144 in number, and the proceeded with the administra-

In the evening the Bishop started on the train for Perth, there to continue the good work and leave the brightness of the Holy Spirit upon the innocent souls of hundreds who eagerly awaited his coming.

How consoling to the heart of a true pastor is this outpouring of divine grace upon the souls intrusted to his charge! Worldly philosophy scofts at such things, but the ways of God are not men's wars. The heart is His Kingdom on earth; professions are nothing. How truly affecting is this long array of the little children of His predilection, bowing their guileless heads upon the bosom of their tender Mother the Church, and, receiving, without any doubt or reservation the God given truths of Revelation. What a rebuke to the proud self-sufficiency that too often, alas! leads even pretended children of our Common Mother to forget Her teaching and sneer at the very blessings She offers them. Let us pray that not one of those who received Confirmation shall ever forget the Gift or the Giver-

On Thursday morning, 26th plt., His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, received the vows of a nostulant for admission into the holy society of the Sisters of the Ursuline Convent of that city. On the same day, the Grand Vicar Taschereau assisted at a similar ceremony for the admission of several servants of God into the ranks of the Sisters of Charity; three novices took the vow, and six others assumed the religious dress.

SPECTATOR.

Diocess of Sandwich .- The Bulls appoint. ing the new Bishop of Sandwich have, we un derstand, arrived from Rome; and the Rt. Rev. J. Walsh, hitherto Grand Vicar of Toronto, is congratulate the Catholics of Sandwich, and of the entire Province upon this important addition to our Canadian Episcopate.

Mr. John Campion has kindly consented to act as agent for the True Witness, for St. An.

cloister—are unsuited for the world and not good for its every day work.

We reply that our principles, if frue, are suited for the world and are good for all occasions, fore to be governed only by a lie. And in the second place, that, if not true, our principles are not fitted for the closter, are not good for any other place outside of hell, which is the birth place of every lie, and its sole appropriate habitat, where alone it is in place, and wherein alone it can be in harmony with its surroundings. Having said this much in vindication of our principles, we will frankly concede this :- That, it the supreme end of what are called politics, be not " the greater glory of God, and the good of His creatures;" not truth, and justice, but the promoting of individual interests, and the gratification of personal ambition—then our principles are wholly bad, and to be held in abhorrence, as the very abordination of desolation, by the place beggar and the political adventurer.

#### BAZAAR.

The Ladies of Charity of the Irish congregations beg to announce their 19th Annual Bazant in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. The Bazaar will open on Tuesday evening the 15th of October, inst., in Tiffin's magnificent New Hall, corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets. The entrance to the Hall is in St. Peter Street between Notre Dame and Great St. James' Streets, immediately in rear of Molson's Bank, and opposite the side entrance of the Mechanics' Hall.

As the funds of the Asylum are, at present, at a low ebb, the Ladies of Charity trust that all those who take part in the good work of collecting for the support of the orphans will redouble their efforts during the short period that intervenes between the present time and the opening of the Bazaar: they also hope that their efforts will be seconded by a generous public to whom they have never appealed in vain, and who know well the value of the Institution in aid of which the Bazzar is held, and the cost of clothing, feeding, schooling and supporting some 250 inmates in times like the present when every article of food and clothing rates at such very high prices.

The Ludies are making every preparation to render the Bazaar as attractive as possible; many very valuable articles have been already contributed, and from the encouragement already received they have every reason to hope that the Bazzar will be a complete success.

## BAZAAR AT BROCKVILLE.

The undersigned begs respectfully to announce to the public that the Ladies of his congregation intend holding a Bazaar in the Victoria Hall, Brockville, in aid of the fund for the completion of his Church. Among the many articles to be disposed of will be found, two chairs, several screens and ottomans, one gold and two silver watches, a parlor clock, and an oil painting of Rev. J. O'Brien.

The Bezaar will open on Tuesday, the Sth October, and close on the following Friday even-

Any contributions to the Bazaar will be thankfully received by the Ladies and may be sent to Rev. J. O'Brien.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Priest. Brockville, Sept., 1867.

ACTON VALE BAZAAR .- The Ladies of the Parish of St. Andrew of Acton tender their warmest thanks to all those who encouraged the Bazzar that they have just given, with the object of establishing a Convent in this Parish.

The receipts of the Bazaar amount to \$327.20. a sum which added to a subscription of \$116 made in the Parish, yields the handsome amount of \$443.20. The establishment of a Convent in this Parish is plainly the doing of Providence. for we were far from anticipating such a success. considering the embarrassed condition of the people at the present moment.

Honor to the Ladies of St. Andrew of Acton for the admiral zeal by them displayed for the success of the very noble and boly work we have undertaken! Honor also to all those whom the parishioners of Acton will always hold in esteem as the benefactors of their Convent .- Com.

The Montreal Sanitary Association have presented a Memorial to the City Council upon the awful mortality, and generally defective sanitary condition, of the City. The document is of considerable length, but its extreme importance prompts us to lay it before our readers, whose attentive perusal we bespeak for it, since they are all directly interested in the proper solution of the great questions which it raises. It shall annear in our next.

fearful array of figures.

at the rate of Une death for every imment, worth the money.

It has been binted to us that our political the most unhealthy and crowded of English principles though good perhaps, or suited for the Cities, except during outbreaks of special pes. tilence."

As compared with the mortality of other large Cities the case stands thus: -

In Boston, a very crowded city, the death rate for the same twelve months, has been One death for every Forty Four persons.

For the Island of Montreal generally-exclusive of the City-and the adjacent Counties the death rate for the same period as that above indicated has been One in every Sixty-Six persons : so that as the Memorial concludes, and with irresistible logic:

" More than half the deaths in the City have been due, not to climate or natural causes, but to the un-natural conditions of the City itself."

Let us cite a few more facts and figures. During the month of July last there were.

During the month of August there were, 

Or. One Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty Four deaths in about eight weeks ! and this although the City population had been previously diminished to an unprecedented extent by the flight of families from this chosen abode of stench. filth, disease and death!

" If the July rate of dying were continued for a vear," says the Memorial, " it would kill at the rate 76 per 1,000, or One out of every 13 living souls. During one week our citizens were dying at the rate of S4 per 1,000 or One in every Twelve."

These are facts which cannot be denied. It remains to be seen whether our City Fathers intend to do anything to remove from the City of Montreal the reproach, of being in spite of great natural advantages of site and climate, the filthiest, most stinking, and most deadly City, in America, and perhaps on the face of the civilised globe. In the meantime we invite our readers to read, nonder, and lay to heart the statistics given

The Montreal Gazette discusses the actua critical state of affairs in the United States; enumerating the several difficulties with which the Government of that country is embarassed, the dangers with which it is menaced, and suggesting a remedy. It says :--

" What that remedy shall be it is for themselvestl e people - to decide; but for our own part we again say that so far as we can judge, it can only be found in fundamental changes in the Federal constitution.

Considering that it is from such a " fundamental change" brought about by the unconstitutional acts of the section or rump of a Congress absurdly calling itself the Congress of the United States, that the evils complained of spring, the Gazette's remedy does not promise much .-For our part we think that the only remedy for the disease in the body politic of our neighbors is to be found in a return to the Federal constitution, and in the reintegration of States' Rights from the overthrow of which the disorders proceed. This remedy, however, we believe to be unpracticable, as in politics every thing can be, except that which has been. A return to the nast is impossible, and so the disease must just be allowed to run its course. As to the Federal Constitution, that is dead, and therefore it is absurd to talk of changing it; but in process of time a new constitution, or political order will work itself out, in accordance with those laws by which constitutions grow, and are not made.

The Times, and the Pan-Anglican Synod .-The London journalist irreverently pokes fun at the whole affair, as much ado about nothing, as a storm in a butter boat. Having criticised their programme, the Times asks :- " Are we really to understand that this is all which can be contributed by seventy-five Bishops of the Anglican Communion, solemnly summoned for special consultation towards maintaining that unity of the faith which is said to be so greatly imperiled?" And the same authority, no bad exponent of the general opinions of the Protestant community, more than hints that the danger to which the faith By Law Established is exposed, is that of the spectacle of so many Bishops in Synod assembled, and so little work done-of so much sack and so little bread : that it,-

may tend to lower in the public mind the value and the power of the Episcopal office."

What would the man have? Seventy-five custom-house officers in Synod assembled, would have quite as much value and power, in things spiritual and ecclesiastical, as can have the seventy-five so-called bishops of the Anglican communion.

THE NEW DOMINION.—This is the title of a new monthly publication, issued by John Dougall & Son, Montreal. Its contents are interesting. In the meantime we give some of the facts being for the most part composed of selections that it brings to light, and which it supports by a from the most popular serials of the two Continents; and the New Dominion were it a trifle From the 1st of September 1866 to the 1st less ostentatiously sectarian or evangelical would of September 1867 to less than Four Thousand be a general favorite. It is well got up and sold Six Hundred and Fourteen persons died, being ten cents for a single number, and given to subat the rate of One death for every Twenty Four scribers for one dollar per annum. It is fully

The following Circular published in the Glasaffected by our inconsistent friends at the encouragement given in the Northern States to a long and patient investigation, delivered the Fenianism, is amusing and instructive :-

Virtually General Garibaldi has again raised his cry of Rome or death ; and without, for one moment persuming to fix the hour or month at which night was legitimately employed in cleaning and Papacy may receive its final blow, it is desirable to washing certain puncheons, tubs and other vessels be prepared with every possible aid to the Ohristian contained in the distillery and rectifying buildings patriots in Italy. Their cause is our own. Once free from the Eternal City, from the odious dominion of the Papacy, and England's difficulties with Ireand are at an end. It was Rome also that first and that the said Bernard Trainor with a lighted imported Tractarianism into Cxford. It was Rome lamp, which he then and there had and used, did imported Tractarianism into Oxford. It was Rome who sent forth priests to propagate the errors of the dark ages in free England, admist the enlightenment caused by the Gospel of Christ. Once let a blow be struck at the root of the Papal tree, and its branches will soon wither and die. It is for the cause of Guristian England, equally with that of her sister Italy, that we earnestly solicit, your aid. Subscriptions and contributions of clothing, sheets, blankets medicines, bandages, &c., &c., will be thankfully received by every member of the committe. The experience of the late campaign in Trentino showed the necessity of having all things prepared and at hand long before these were wanted.

LEWIS MAY, Hon. Sec. to the Ladies' Committee for aiding Gen. Garibaldi.

13 Brocon-terrace, Maxwell-road, Fulham St. The writer is evidently a fool; for everybody knows that when the Papal Church shall have lost her influence in Ireland, " England's difficulties" with that country will have only commenced; for only amongst those who in fact, if not in name, have thrown off their religion, and made shipwreck of their faith as Catholics, are there to be found Fenian partizans, and advocates of principles really dangerous to England. The moderate reforms which Irish Catholics demand. and which the Catholic Church in Ireland encourages them to demand, are not dangerous : neither would there be any "difficulty" in granting them, were it not for an obstinate and irrational adherence on the part of a few old women, and a handful of fanatics, to the antiquated traditions of Protestant ascendancy-traditions scouted by the intelligent of all parties of British statesmen, but which still retain their hold on the minds of the politically influential middle classes.

The British Whig thus sums up the final result of the elections in Upper Canada for the central legislature. For the Ministry sixty five; arowed oppositionists twelve: doubtful, waiters upon Providence, or independent as it is more nolite to call them, six. In all eighty-three members. Without asserting the perfect accuracy of the above calculation, it is certain that the gentlemen in office will, at the first meeting of the Provincial Parliament, have a large majority to support them, not only from Upper, but from Lower Canada; New Brunswick will also help to swell this mojority, whilst Nova Scotia alone has thrown its weight on the side of the oppositionists. Yet we have no reason to believe that the Nova Scotia representatives have any sympathy with Clear-Grit, or Rouges principles.

As OTHERS SEE Us .- M. Rameau, a well- | Confederation de L'Amerique du Nord (Fin)known French publicist, of strong Conservative | L'Independant. principles in politics, a sincere Catholic, and who takes a warm interest in the affairs of Lower Canada, and of the French race on this Continent generally, thus expresses himself in a letter to the editor of the Monteur Acadren :-

"You speak to me of Confederation. For my part I have been no great partisan of that measure; but now that it has been accomplished, that it exists, would it not be as well to imitate Robinson Crusoe shipwrecked on his island: that is to say try and tura to be best account-tirer le meilleur parti possible-circumstances which we might have desired had been more favorable."

This is sound practical advice, as applicable to the people of Lower Canada, as to the Acadians.

The Montreal Gazette, Ministerial organ lays down the principle upon which henceforth the. united Provinces of B. N. America will be governed. There will be no more sectionalism,

"The Constitutionally ascertained mejority of the whole Dominion must govern the whole.'

This has been our opinion all along since the Confederation scheme was mooted. It is the also doctrine of the extreme Radicals in the United

GARIBALDI'S RELIGIOUS PLATFORM .- At the Geneva Peace Conference where Garibaldi so demeaned himself as to disgust his warmest adherents, and to alienate the sympathies of his oldest friends, he thus defined the religious plank of his platform :--

" The Papacy is declared extinct, dechue. "The Religion of God is adopted by the Congress and every one of its members engages himself to pro-Pagate it over the surface of the earth."

A most excellent Resolution no doubt, but open to the charge of being a trifle vague. What 13 the "Religion of God?" In other words-what liarly called, setting the dogs on something within 18 the size of a piece of chalk?

The Charlottetown Islander P.E.I. is of opi nion that it will not be impossible to persuade the people of that Colony to accept union with the other B. N. A. Provinces. On the other hand, the Halifax Chronicle expresses the wish that the union may be dead in six months. In the meantime Nova Scotia will bear the yoke patiently as an inevitable evil.

Quebec.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of A. gow Herald, taken in connection with the horror Sharpe, fireman, who meet his death at the fire his adversary after he had received the fatal blow. There is a stone wall running west from the wicket, at Spelman's distillery, on 16th inst., have, after and along this wall is a narrow boardwalk. On following verdict:

That Bernard Trainor on the 16th day of September 1867 at about the hour of twelve o'clock at occupied by Edward Spelman and others, being and situate in St. Maurice street and Longueiut lane, in the St. Juseph Suburbs of the City of Montreal, casually, accidentally, by misadventure, and not otherwise, set on fire and ignite certain gases and other vapours contained in the said distillery and rectifying buildings, as aforesaid by which fire the said buildings were burned and destroyed, and that William Sharpe, of the City of Montreal, in his endeavours and exertious to put out and extinguish the said fire, received such grevious wounds and injuries, by the falling upon his body of a portion of the aforesaid distillery and rectifying buildings as to cause his immediate death. And we, the Jurors, do further say and declare that the rear portion of the aforesaid buildings was entirely unfit for the purposes for which it was used, and that the Inspector of Baildings for the City of Montreal has been remiss in his duty in not having the same prope ly repaired. Signed by W. H. Hall, Foreman and thirteen other

The inquest was closed at ten c'clock.

The Montreal Gazette calls attention to the fact that laborers, such as bricklayers and masons can earn in Montreal daily wages varying from \$2.50 to \$3—(in gold,not greenbacks)—according to skill. This fact surely ought to encourage skilled workmen to try their fortunes in Mont-

SCOTCH SABBATARIANISM.—We recommend ful article on this topic which will be found on our second page, copied from the Saturday Review a leading English Protestant publica-

The switchman through whose negligence an the Whitby station of the G. T. Railroad, has

There was a meeting of the Ministry at Ottawa on Saturday last. The day for the meeting of the Provincial Parliament is not yet certain. By some it is said that there will be a session before the 6th of next month.

The steamer Himalaga with the 60th Rifles on board has been sent to Grosse Isle to do quarantine, two or three fatal cases of Cholera having occurred during the passage.

The water in the river opposite the City is said to be lower than it has been at any time for the last forty years.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE-Montreal, Oct., 1867.—We publish a list of the contents of the current number of this very excellent serial, telegraph wires brought into requisition. About which well deserves the support of all who read-

Les Greves - Travailleurs - Solidarite - Asso-

ciation Universelle.—L'Union. La Vie de Chateau-La Partie de Billard. Les Pionniers Saintengeois et la Nouvelle

Une Nuit Terrible (Fin)-Benedict H. Re-

Une Chretienne (Suite) - Revue d'Economie

Chretienne. Fior D'Aliza (Suite) -Entretiens Par M. de

M. Prevost-Paradol-Le Journaliste Acade micien. — Figuro.

Physiologie des Buveurs-Buveurs de Cidre. -Semaine des Familles.

Causeries D'Automne-Le Feuilletonniste du Lundi-Le Causeur du Samedi-Boucher-Millovage-A. de Musset.-G. de Cadoudal.

La Vie des Saints Illustree, en Chromolitho- rejoiced in the nick name of Saxie. He is a tall,

grapbie. Le R. P. Lacordaire-Sa Vie Intime et Religieuse.-Mad. de Marcey.

Le Jardin des Plantes.

Pensees Diverses.

Lamartine.

Exposition Universelle de 1867-Cambronne -Exposition Universelle Illustree. Bulletin de la Semaine.

Causerie Litteraire-Une Fete a Rome l'An 67-Une Autre Fete l'An 1867-Trois Voyageurs a Rome au XVIe Siecle. - Le Messager.

MURDER AT KINGSTON. - A brutal murder was committed at Kingston on the morning of Sunday, the 22nd ult. From the local papers we glean the following details:-

The Kingston News says :- At an early hour on Sunday morning the city was startled by the intelligence that a most atrocious murder had been committed, becween the hours of one and two o'clock, as | the charge, at the next assizes. as near as can possibly be ascertained. The victim is a man about fifty years of age, named Cornelius Driscoil, a watcoman at Morton's Brewery and Distillery, and who had been employed in that establishment for more than twenty-three years. About one o'clock in the morning an employee of the same establishment who lives in the brick house across the road north of the office, was returning home from the city, and had nearly reached his residence when he heard some one whom he supposed to be ' Con ' (the night watchman) as he was famithe distillery yard; the dogs were barking furiously As this was not an unusual occurrence, he entered his house and thought no more about the matter until informed in the early morning that Driecoli had been foully murdered during the night, and that the office of the brewery and distillery had been robbed of a large sum of money, stated to be about \$1600. The forcing open of the safe and the robbery of its contents were trifles compared to the murder of the inoffensive Con, who was a favorite among he workmen; a trustworthy, honest man, and as harmless as a child. The people living in the vicinity flocked to the scene of murder, deeming dins attributed his death to malformation of the The Bureau of Public Education for Lower Canada is to be transferred from Montreal to the fact that a brutal and bloody murder had been have been incorrect. The officers have since turned

place in the exertions of the victim to escape from this boardwalk, with his back against the wall, were he had evidently been placed, sat the lifeless body of poor Driscoll, with a severe wound above and back of the right eye, evidently caused by a heavy blow from some blunt weapon which had crushed in the skull; a second wound behind the right ear, clearly caused by a sharp instrument; and a third wound on the left side of the face. The chest was also bruised and discolored as if from a blow or a kick. By the side of the murdered man was a white handkerchief saturated with blood, and which did not belong to him; it is supposed to have been the property of one of the gang. Blood had flowed freely from his wounds, across the boardwalk to the ground. and there was a pool of clotted blood near the wall against which the body was found resting. Traces of a desperate struggle were to be seen. The entrance at the wicket is very narrow, and the gate, although a small one and made of wood, is strongly put to-gether. The railings of the gate are round, and on several of these are bloody impressions, as if they had been grasped one after another in the endeavours which were being made to wreat the stricken man away from them and to break his grasp. On the inner frame piece was the clearly-marked impression of a bloody hand, each finger leaving a distinct and separate trace. It would seem as if the poor fellow had been gradually dragged inwards while sufficiently strong to contest every inch of the way. He is represented as having been a tolerably strong man, and had he not received a blow which partially disabled him it would have needed the best efforts of a powerful antagonist to have mastered him under all the terrible circomstances of the case There can be little doubt that the murderer stood sentry at the wicket outside, while his companions effected an entrance into the office, and that Driscoll on attempting to pass through, received the first of his wounds - probably that on the right side of the headd. A bottle was also found near him containing a small quantity of beer. The door of the office seems to have been opened from the lower part by a pry, the marks of which are quite visible. The safe was one of ' Herring's,' and considered a very strong one. It was opened with the aid of chisels and a large to the notice of the reader a pungent but truth- sledge hammer; the latter was left on the premises, and a strong chisel, which had been made from a file, was picked up about thirty or forty yards from the Office having been drodped by the burglars shortly after leaving on their way to the city. About eight dollars were found a few yards from the office door. It is supposed (but at the time of writing had not been definitely ascertained) that accident occurred on the 24th of May last at |\$1,600 were taken away in marked bags belonging to the establishment. About \$800 or \$970 in silver been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment six in the evening of Saturday from the Express on the Penitentiary.

Office, we believe; the drayman had also brought had been brought out from the city between five and out a further sum, the remainder being made up from money on hand and the proceeds of the day's receipts. The unfortunate man seems to have been struck just as he has coming out of the gate. Before he could possibly defend himself he was struck down, his skull crushed in by an iron bar in the hands of the prisoner Allen. The fiendish party then placed the almost inanimate body in a sitting posture against the wall, the poor man making no further resistance than to utter the most mouraful grosus, caused by the intense agony be suffered from the frightful wounds inflicted. While his life was thus ebbing the robbers, now murderers, accomplished their work by beeking open beset and carrying of their booty, about \$2,500 The dark deed was not discovered until Sanday morning, when a woman passing saw the body and gave the alarm. The police were put in possession of the facts, and it was soon discovered that a boat belonging to a Kingstonian had been taken away, whilst some skiffs moored alongside of her, contained marks of blood. Scouts were sent out in various directions and the noon the captain of the Pierpont discovered the first trace of the supposed murderers by lighting, on Wolf- Island, upon the boat which had been stolen by them. Inquiry on the is and brought out the fact that a farmer resident there saw three men crossing his farm and carrying a small bag with them. Further inquiry showed that the suspected parties had gone on to Watertown, New York, having bired a horse and buggy at Cape Vincent. On artising at Watertown, they registered their names at Ward's Jones The Watertown police, being already on their statists therefore think that, with an immigration of track, had but little difficulty in arresting them. - French Canadians, the French element will soon About eight bundred dollars of money, identified as | preponderate in some of the counties of Nova Scotia. portion of that which had been taken from the distillery, was found in their possess on. Blood stains were discovered on Adams' snirt, coat and trousers, and some on Howard's cap. The prisoners sere at once surrendered by the Watertown authorities and brought to Kingston. The fourth supposed murderer, alex. Gemmill, was arrested on one of the steamers running to the States. Jones and Howard had each a six shooter on their persons;

prisoners are identified as having formerly been connected with the notorious 'Brook's Gang,' Gemmill is now making a full confession, in which he admits being with the burglars, and says that a Waterloo-Tableau de M. Armand Dumaresq. | ne saw Soll Allow to the gate. Gemmilt wiped he saw Saxe Allen kill Driscoll by striking him with the murdered man's face, and told me to day that ! he lifted the unfortunate man and placed him against the wall in which position be was found. jumped on the man, and Gemmill said 'Don't do

one barrel of each had been discharged. The man

who gives his name as William Allen is well-known

in this city, where he had formerly resided, and

dark-complexioned man. The others are one short

stout man, the other slightly built, and none of

them under twenty years of age. Some of the

that Kingston, Sept 25th - Jones alias Whalea, another of the murderers under arrest here, has also confessed. His confession is more interesting than Gemmill's and of more importance to the authorities. It is thought Jones will be used as Queen's evidence as his confession does not implicate himself.

The Coroner's Inquest resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against the four prisoners, who were at once committed to s'and their trial on the charge at the next assizes.

\$0,00; Fine, \$5,00 to \$5,50; Super., No. 2 \$6,75 to \$7,00; Superine nominal \$7,60; Fancy \$7,40 to \$7,50; Extra, \$7,50 to \$0,00; Superior Extra \$8 to of wilful murder against the four prisoners, who

SAD ACCIDENT .- The little child, aged about 18 months, which was killed on Saturday at the Cote St Paul road crossing by the 10:20 Lachine train. had wandered from his home near the track, and, it appears, laid down on the rail, and is supposed to have gone aslesp. The engine-driver of the train did not perceive the child until too late to stop. owing to several loads of tay bark which crossed the track immediately before the accident. When he did perceive it, he whistled to put on breaks, and reversed the engine, at the same time sending the fireman forward on the cow-catcher to try to save. the child. The latter failed in the attempt, and bulf the train passed over it before the cars could be stopped, sadly mangling the little one. An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon, and returned a

verdict of accidental death. A little boy, aged four, son of Mr. David Perrault. died suddenly at the Asile St Joseph, in this city, whe e be attended an infant school. He was taking his lanch with the other children, when he enddenly fell senseless, and died in five minutes. Dr. Desjar

committed, and that a desperate struggle had taken up:

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT .- It was supposed that the new Parliament of Canada would be convened as soon after the elections as possible. It had been announced by some of the organs that there would be a short session, commencing the latter part of October, and then an adjournment to allow the Local Legislatures to hold a session in the interval. But this will be impossible if the General Legislature should not meet till December or the first of January. The new constitution provides that both the General and the Local Parliaments shall hold their first sessions commencing not later than six months after those constitutions shall have come into operation. So, therefore, if the Legislature of Canada should not mest till December, the Local Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec must be in session at the same time. Here then will arise at the very first session some of the most serious disadvantages arising from dual representation. We shall have an illustration of men endeavonring to serve two masters at one time. If those members who have been returned for both Parliaments attend to the business of the one, they must neglect that of the other. As these gentlemen are not abiquitous, they cannot be in two different places at once. It is to be hoped that such a departure from sound principle will never occur again-that the Legislature of Ontario, at least, will imitate the action of Nova Scotia and New Brunewick, and pass an Act disqualifying any man from being even a candidate for a dual return. The prirciple is inherently vicious; and so, we believe, ninetenths of the people of Ontario regard it .- Hamilton

Sr. John, N. B., Sept. 24th, 1867.—The universal subject of discussion now is: What will they do in Nova Scotia? Will they test satisfied with having purished the leaders of the Union party, and bury the past, or will they, as they have threatened, fight t e thing out to the bitter end, making every minor question subservient to the one great object of effecting a repeal, by any means, of the hated union? That such a victory as they have gained should be the subject of unwonted exultation is perfectly na-Seldom or ever has there been a more decided and unanimous expression of public opinion on any subject and soldom or ever have those who have attempted to evade a direct appeal to public opinion met with a more signal defeat. Looking over the Halifax papers, I find that the Antis ascribe their triumph to the unconquerable aversion of the people of Nova Scotis to union with Canada on any terms; and on the other hand I find that the Unionists ascribs it to the prevalence of annexation principles and the influence of American gold. I am inclined to think that neither view is the corect one for supposing that those who favoured annexation views had the advantage of American gold yet it must not be forgotten that the Unionists had all the advantages which the actual possession of place and power confer, besides the openly expressed wishes and opinions of the Imperial Government, on their side. No, the defeat (and a most unfortunate and humiliating one it is) must be attributed solely and entirely to the way in which the question has been submitted, or rather neglected to be submitted to the people. If ever there was a question of sufficient importance to warrant a direct appeal to any people calling itself free, this surely was one. Myself an ardent Confederate. I do not hesitate to put this on record, and have not been able to find a man in New Brunswick. Unionist or Acti Unionist, who does not entertain the opinion that the Nova Scotia people have been badly used in being denied the free expression of their opinion until after the Union was consummated.

FOUND DROWNED. -On Wednesday evening the body of a man was found floating in the St. Lawrence at the foot of the current, near Hocheluga, by a man who was gathering wood. The body appeared to have been sometime in the water, as the face was swollen and partially decomposed, and the skin had stripped from the bands. Nothing was found on the bods to lend to identification, only three coppers being in the pockets. The clothes consisted of a grey cont, drab vest and dark stripped trousers and Wellington boots. As far as could be judged the man must have been between 30 and 40 years of age. An inquest was hild and a verdict of found drowned returned.

THE ADADIAN POPULATION .- The French of Nova Scotia have, it seems, been increasing in numbers with marvellous rapidity. The ratio of increase, without the aid of immigration, has been 40 per cent, in ten years; whereas the whole population of the counties where they reside has only increased at Hotel as C E. Adams, William Howard and Edward the rate of 24 per cent. in the same time. French French Canadians, the French element will soon Nine o'clock, AM.

The St. John Globe says that for a small country, New Brunswick does protty well for lawyers, and that everywhere around the lawyers are swarming and buzzing like bees on a warm June day, all in quest of judgeships, seats in the Local Legislature,

Mr. Houle, of Ascot, has discovered a valuable lead mine on his farm, two miles east of Sherbrooks.

The deposit seems to consist of pure ere. Nearly every dollar stolen by the Kiegston mar-

## Births.

derers has been recovered.

In this city, on the 28th ultimo, the wife of MR

JAMES TRAYNOR, of a daughter. In this city, on the 28th ultimo, the wife of JAMES

SKILLY REQ of a son. In this city, on the 19th of August, the wife of Mt CHARL MUSHANE, of a son.

On Saturday, the 21st September, MARGARRY, wife of Mr. Duncan McRas, Dundee, O.E., aged 73 years.

May her soul rest in peace.

lo this city, on the 30th September, at the age of 72 years and 2 months, Mr. ALRXIS TRUDBAU, father of the Rev. A TRUDBAU, O. M. I., and of the Rev. Sister TRUDBAU of the Hotel-Dieu.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Oct 1 1867.

Flour-Pollards, nominal \$4,50; Midd ings, \$4 75

\$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,50 to \$3,60 per 100 lbs. Ontmeal per brl. of 200 los. -\$5,75 to \$5,95.

Wheat per bush, of 60 lb .- U. O. Spring, \$1.50 to \$1,55 Peas per 60 lbs - 86c.

Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. - No sales on the spot or for delivery - Dull at 37c to 38c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -worth about

Rye per 56 lbs. -- 00c

Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest sales ex-store at \$0,00 to \$0.00. Asbes per 100 lbs -First Pots \$5.55 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$5,10 to \$5 15; Thirds, \$4,50 to 0,00 .-First Pearls, \$7.45 to \$0.00.

THE UNDERSIGNED bega to inform the public, that he has just received his full supply of Drugs & Chemicals, all of the finest quality, and purchased in the best markets.

Physicians, prescriptions carefully dispensed.

Pork per brl. of 200 tos - W-ss, \$18,75 to \$19;-

Prime Mess, \$15,50; Prime, \$15. to \$00.00

Country physicians supplied with pure Drugs, and carefully prepared pharmaceatical preparations, at the lowest prices for Cash.

HENRY R. GRAY.

Dispensing and Family Ohemist.

41. St. Lawrence Main Street Montresl.

(Established 1859.)

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company have imported a supply of Teas that can be warranted pure, and free from poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards. BLACK TEA.

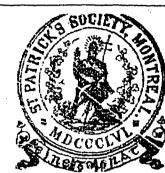
Common Congou, Sroken Leaf, Strong Tes, 45c., 50c ; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c. ; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c Sound Colung, 45c; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do. do., 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.; Very Good, 58c., Finest

#### GREEN TEA.

Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Saperfine do., \$ :

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered. All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs.,

sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867.



THEREGULAR MONTHLY MEETINNG of the above Corporation will take place on MONDAY EVENING 7th inst.

Chair to be taken at Eight oclock. A full attendance requested. By Order,

P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

#### ST. PATRICKS HALL ASSOCIATION.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ST. PATRICK'S ALL ASSUCIATION are hereby notified that the NINTH and TENTH CALLS of TEN PER CENT on the Capital Stock Subscribed will become due and made payable on WEDNESDAY the 9th and THURSDAY the 24th of October respectively The Secretary will be in attendance at the St. Patrick's Hall on the evenings of the 9th and 24th October to receive payments from 7 to 9 o'clock P.M. and daily at the Office of W. O'BRIBN, No. 19 Place d'Armes.

JAMES FENNELL, Secretary.

LACOMBRE & CLARKE'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

Nos, 30 and 32 St. Denis Street, near Viger Square, Montreal.

WILL RESUME its Course of Instruction on MONDAY, the SECOND of SEPTEMBER, 1867, at No. 30 for YOUNG LADIES, and at No. 32 for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Six able resident Teachers will be daily employed in assisting the Principals, besides the teachers of Music and Singing, and Mr. Clarke, Senr., will continue his special attention to the advanced classes in both Houses. Book-keeping will form part of the Commercial Education, and there will be a prepara-

tory Latin Course for those who desire it. Young Ladies and Young Gentlemen will be received AS BOARDERS, in the separate houses, on the same modera e terms as before.

Plain and Orgamental Needle-work taught in the Establishment.

#### MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street.

The above Institution will be re-opened for the reption of pupils on Monday, 2

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on very moderate terms. For particulars apply at the School.

WM. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 30, 1867.

## WANTED,

FOR the Roman Catholic Separate School, Picton. A Male Teacher, who can furnish satisfactory references as to moral and literary character. Applica-tion to be made by letter to the Revd. M. Lalor,

#### ST. ANN'S ACADEMY. under the direction of the

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, MCCORD STREET. Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 2nd, 1867

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Grammar, Writing, Arthmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Lessons on Practical Sciences, Music, Drawing, with Plain and Ornamental Needle work. CONDITIONS: - Junior Classes [per month], 50c;

Senior Classes, 75c and \$1; Music, \$2; Drawing, 500; Entrance Fee [ann al charge], 50c.

Hours or Class: From 6 to 11:15 o'clock

A.M., and from 1 to 4 e'clock P.M. No deduction

made for occasional absence. Dinner per month, \$2. ST. Ann's Sawing Room. - The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the Saint Ann's School, on Thursday, September 5th, 1867. The object of this establishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dressmaking in all its branches, and, at the same time, protect them from the daugers they are exposed to in public factories. Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to pa-tronise this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it.

#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON 'C. W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

THE above lustitution, situated in one of the most ag eeable and heautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the purils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction Education Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well aglected Library will be OPEN. to the Papils.

Partial resident to Tar E R M.S. of W Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance);
Use of Liurary during stay \$2;
(The Annual Se sion commences on the 11t Sep-tember, and ends on first Thursday of July.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. ... FRANCE.

The Examiner, deems it a great mistake to regard the Emperor Napoleon as the sole arbiter commending that nothing should be neglected for there. The Empress report is strengthened by the fact of the Empress Eugenie having sent an immense sum to the Empress Eugenie having sent an immense sum to the choice national there. The Cabinet of Florence have, he is not the only ambitious of intriguing amining the dormitories, turned down several of being an about the only ambitious of intriguing amining the dormitories, turned down several of being an about the consequence of the choice a patients there. The Cabinet of Florence Power in Europe. Hopes of peace depend very the beds to ascertain the state of the linen. One robberies in the various administrations, has sought largely on the moderation of Prussia and the largely on the moderation of Prussia and the abstinence of Russia. Will Prussia give a pledge that she is satisfied with the position she has ac aquired in Germany, and that she will not push the principle of Prussian Germanism to the Danube and the Alps 71 We do not say that it is anot perfectly right for Germans to wish to be arnited in one political organisation, but we should like to know how this end can be accomplished by peaceful means. As a matter of fact, German unity is less of a reality at this moment than it was before the Treaty of Prague. A large portion of the German race, though within the geographical limits of Germany, is politically ex-cluded from the fatherland. If there be any law guiding the course of political forces, Prussia must as surely proceed to accomplish the work she has begun as the ball, let loose upon an incline, must roll till it finds a level. But in pursuing her policy of absorption she will inevitably have to encounter the united strength of France and Austria. The peace of Europe, therefore, depends quite as much on Count Bismarck as it does on Louis Napoleon."

THE EASTERN QUESTION .- The Indepen dence Belge says that it has learned from a source which inspires it with confidence that the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph came to an agreement at Salzburg to support the Ottoman empire in Europe against Russia, in concert with England, to whom overtures were to be made. If M. Beust goes to London, as it is said to be his intention, it may have reference to of a very inflammatory address dated and issued on the gubiert. this subject.

The Temps says :-

" According to intelligence we have received from Berlin, it is now decided that the Emperor Napoleon will shortly pay a visit to the Prussian Court. Count von der Goltz will convey to Biarritz the formal invitation from King William. The Sovereigns of the German Confederation would be at Berlin simultaneously with the Emperor Napoleon, the latter being accompanied by the Empress Eugenie. The period for the journey has not yet been fixed."

The Epoque and Liberte, publish comments upon the speech delivered by the Grand Duke of Baden at the opening of the Baden Diet.

The Epoque pronounces this speech a warcry from Germany.

The Liberte says the language used by the Grand Duke leaves open no means of retreat, and adds :- " A choice must be made, and promptly, between reknitting the alliance of France with Prussia and Italy, or going to war without hesitation or delay, with a Germany placing herself wholly under King William of Prussia."

The Etendard states that Garibaldi, on his way to Geneva, was entertained at Belgirate, in Piedmont, by Count von Usedom, the Prussian minister at the Italian Court.

The French paper Toulonnais, of the 13th of September, says :-

" A letter from Warsaw reveals the sentiments of distrust with which the Russian authorities in Poland regard the French. Since the trial of Berezowski, the Russian government is very sewere not only on everything Polish, but everything French. In the new programme of the col- in times of more difficulty than the present-times deges instruction in the French language has been of peril and of fear. I have seen them, when certain Jesuits would have shut the gates against us, insist pressed: the day of the opening of the classes the professors of that language received their dismissal. The names of these gentlemen are MM. Carriere de Prechamps, Leclerc, Denoix and

Negotiations are said to be on foot for a future marriage between the young Napoleon and an Imperial Austrian Princess. Their respective ages are now eleven and twelve.

PARIS, Sept. 24 .- The city is excited to a great degree by the publication of the news of Garibaldi's arrest, and the present frustration of the revolutionary advance on Rome.

Toulon, Sept. 24 .- A number of French transports and war vessels are already assembled at the Naval station, under orders of the Minister of Marine, ready for the duty of embarking a force of Imperial troops and conveying them to Italy to the aid of the King's Government, in its action against the revolutionists.

The Pall Mall Gazette says : " A deficit appears more and more clearly in the French harvest. In the east of the French empire the deficiency is considerable, and at Strasburg prices have advanced, notwithstanding the arrival of German and Hungarian wheats. The deficiency is also clearly established in the South of France, and Marseilles will this year be the centre of large commercial operations in cereals, which have already commenced. The west and the north of France are also less favored than had been expected. Germany, Russia and the Danubian provinces appear to be the only parts nof Europe which have reaped more wheat than is required for the consumption of their inhabitants. and it is in these districts that French wheatmerchants will seek to supply their requirements. The wants of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis in the matter of wheat are represented to be of a pressing character, and they are expected to exert an immediate influence on the general market for rcereals."

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AT A PENITEN-TIARY .- A letter from Lisle gives the subjoined shouting mob at Geneva, which sounds very much details :- When the Empress went to the prison of Loos, her Majesty visited the pentientiary in a simplicity that is not of modern times. We feel ists most minute details, inquiring into everything, the sanatory state, dietary system, and the general spirit of the inmates; nothing, indeed, escaped her investigations. The Empress excited astonishment at the precision and multiplicity of her questions on the most varied subjects, -hygiene, discipline, and administration,-discussing everything with equal competency and solicitude. The young prisoners-who, knowing her Majesty's kindness of heart and her charity, from him, and, had be stopped to his ninth day, it had given her a most hearly welcome on her ar- might be doubtful whether the clamour which greeted subordinate members of the Confederation; as well and the Dutchmen and European foreigners hold

ability received a father of the fair character.

could do how grateful, they were to see the Empress interesting herself in their welfare, and recommending that nothing should be headed for the special training of the statecommending that nothing should be headed for the special training the sent several agents. their looks showed, even better than any applause. of them being badly made, the sheets being too out all the old employes of Venetia under the Aus short; her Majesty observed it, and, joining ex- trian regime as likely to be more house; than their ample to precept, remade the bed with the precision of an accomplished bousewife. The folding of the sheets would have done honor to a pu pil of St. Cyr, where the dormitories are models in Italy. The Papal troops including the famous of the kind.—The Empress did not confine her. Antibes legion, which many Romans regard as a of the kind .- The Empress did not confine herself to receiving several petitions presented to her by inmates whose good conduct proved their repentance, and promising to mediate for them with the Emperor, but also conversed at length | with some of them.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - Gen. Garibeldi, in pursuance of his plans against Rome, was on Monday last at S nigaglia, a fortified sea portof Central Italy, 16 miles west north-west of Ancona. Here the General was summoned by Italian authority and by virtue of the King's name to retrace his steps. Garibaldi at once refused, and was immediately arrested by officers of the Orown and conveyed to the Fortress of Alessan-dris. The arms and war munitions intended for the Garibaldian troops were seized on the frontier. The Italian volunteers who formed the Garibaldian ranks were also made prisoners. Intense excitement prevails in the city.

FLORENCE, Sept. 24-Garibaldi was engaged in perfecting his plan of invasion of the pontificial territory, which embraces the idea of an immediate attack on Rome, after which, if successful, the Eternal City was to be proclaimed the Capital of United Italy by the leader of the party of action. His intentions and designs were made known to his the chaff, the weak and erring from the apostle of the adberents, and consequently to the Government in sect, the deceived from the deceiver. this city by the circulation amongst the revolutionists placed King Victor Emmanuel in a difficult position, by the recent convention with France, under which French troops evacuated Rome, he is bound to maistain the Papal territory free from fillibusterism coming from Italy, even at the cost of offending his College of Meil, and is addressed to Garibaldi—progressive friends among the people. The King 'Moved by your heroic words," say these infant Bruhas executed his treaty obligation with fidelity. He tuses, and although cast down by the daily specta repled to Garibaldi's address by a royal proclamation, circulated on Sanday, in which he denounced the Catholic doctrine, our minds nevertheless are free at Garibaldian movement and cautioned his subjects yours to entertain the sentiments of humanity and against aiding or taking part in it, and declared his patriotism. When will your words call us to revenge resolve to arrest and rigorously punish any of his the disgrace suffered by our country from its cas-people who disobeyed him as well as others arrested socked tyrants and foreigners. Shall we, whose creed people who disobeyed him as well as others arrested on the soil of Italy ever engaged in a crime against is reason, whose God is Truth, hesitate. Let but the laws of nations. By the virtue of this proclamathe bour sound from the Eternal City; let the sons tion Garibaldi bas been arrested, and from this act may ensue the settlement of the long vexed Italo-Roman and Papal temporalittes questions.

The arrest of the General will produce very coniderable excitement although his prestige has been tarnished somewhat in the eyes of the people by the report of his proceedings at the Geneva Peace Con-

The Italian Cabinet, under the Premiership of M. Ratazzi, is determined to prevent the invasion of the Papal territory by the Gariba'dians or party of action, and also to preserve from violation the articles of theConvention of September 15th with France and the other treaties guaranteeing, or which may be held to guarantee the integrity of the Papal dominion as at present constituted.

FLORENCE, Sept. 26. - Attempts have been made to renew disturbances, but proved futile. The Government called out the national guard, and checked all outbreaks. Several men have been arrested, and the city is now quiet. Reports show the condition of the country tranquil.

The Italian paper La Riforma gives, in a letter dated 28th ult. the following report of a seene which took place before the Hotel des Beaux Arts in Orvieto: - Garibaldi addressing the crowd from one of the windows said:—'I cherish a grateful recollection of this dear people. I have had occasion to see them upon their rights, and affording an asylum to the wreck of liberty-the defenders of Rome. (Cries 'Rome or Death.') No, it is no longer Rome or Death; it is 'Rome and Life. Our exemies are not only the priests; our chief enemy is the Frenco Emperor who prevents us from going to Roue. The priests Who else? The French Emperor. (Cries of Death to the Emperor,' Death to Bonaparte.') Don't confound the nation with Bonaparte. The nation is great and generous; the nation is with us; all nation are sisters. Now I tell you there is no Italy without Rome. (Cries of 'To Rome, to Rome')— We are told there are 40,000 there. If we make a new appeal we shall not be 40,000 but one million and united with a brave army we shall accomplish our redemption. (Frenzied applause.) Many of us are accustomed to the fire of battle, but we shall not bestow the honor of bajonet on mercenaries and priests. We shall bundle them out with the hues ends of our guns. (Ories of 'Out with the Priests: death to the Priests.') These people have com leted the degradation of the noblest people on earth -

('True, true.') International right permits the Ro-

mans to revolt. It allows them to rice out of the

The Times has a very good leader on Garibaldi

from which we extract the following: - 'Garibaldi's

visit to Geneva manifests the sublimity of his

mud into which the Jesuits have flung them.'

optimism. The Pope may have peace with him, if he will only lay eside his tiara. So may the Emperor Napoleon if he will give back Nice to Italy, and to France her freedom; so may all soldiers and monarchs, if the former will only turn their swords into plough shares, and if the latter will reign by that grace of God which shines through the works of Victoria of England and Victor Emmanuel of Italy. But if pontiffs and sovereigns must be doers of inquity, why, let the blood that the champions of righteousness may be compelled to shed in putting them down be on the evil-doers' own heads! Garibaldi is a man of too much feeling to have room for discretion. Indeed, had he ever had only a grain of that common place commodity, he would never have embarked for Marsala; and precisely because his success at Marsala persuaded him of the power that faith has to remove mountains he is now at Geneva, believing that the fabric of the old world is not more sound than the walls of Jericho, and that a mere flourish of trumpets is sufficient to bring it to the ground. It is a sad hullucination, certainly, and there is something in those banners and cannon, that coach and four, and in that gazing, like the desecration of a character distinguished by that one of our idols is broken, and we are not thank. ful to the iconoclasts who involved Garibaldi in the ridicule provoked by their senseless scheme. Already we are told that Louis Blanc, Jules Favre and other men have pleaded 'urgent private affairs' to account for their absence, and even James Fazz, the old Red Republican, whose place was Garibaldi's home in Geneva, has resigned the vice-presidency of the Congress. As roon as it became evident that Garibaldi in a Quaker's broadbrim was too much for the world's gravity, the very men who brought

Roms. - The Roman correspondent of the Tablet

the efficacy of the bastont Tedesca." Roms, Sept. 24.—The Eternal City is greatly excited by the important events which are transpiring French force in reality, and which caused by its

presence the recent military mission of Gen Dumout

own ! A pretty testimony to the fallen regime and

from Paris to Rome, are very active, and on the alert

everywhere.
We can never as Catholics too frequently resall the too often forgetten fact, that the revolution means war with God and that the specious words of progress enlightenment, philanthropy can only serve to hide the hideous and diabolic reality a very brief space longer. Sacrilege, rapine, and socialism are at the gates, and Italy is as evidently, on the eve of her '98 as France was when La Harpe's prophetic words struck terror into the assembled literati and savents of Paris. What, let us ask, can be the after fruits of a life whose political initiation begins in a would-be Deicide; and let us bow before the wisdom of the Church, which has known and pointed out the danger when invisible to others, guided by the divine and infallible instinct which enables us to judge between that which is of darkness, even when the superficial demonstration is so similar that even the elect are deceived .- Cor. of Tablet.

if as we all hope, the infallibility of the Chair of Peter is defined in the coming Council, what we have all along believed and accepted, it will be the occasion of a heartfelt 'Te Deum' in Italy, above all other lands, as separating for ever the wheat from

The pitch to which even children are being indoc trinated in the hatred of the priesthood, on which the Mazzinians rely for the accomplishment of their infernal designs, is evidenced by the numberless addresses from the various godless Lyceums patronised by the present regime. One specimen may suffice for cle of sacerdotal orgies, and parricidal tendencies of of Camillus arise and sweep from the land of their fathers the foot that profanes it and we will salute with joy the fall of the latest Pontiff. So shall the black shroud be torn asunder that covers as a pall the sublime ruins of Rome and suffocates a living people; and we, the youth of Italy, convened from her every province to this sepulchre of the mighty lead, will embrace the urns of our fathers, interrogating them as to our future, and from those marbles shall arise a consoling response, calling to us across the ages to tread in the path of a free and great people. May the good star of Italy preserve you, Gen eral, for the love and filial admiration of the under

The "British Baby" who lived in Camberwell, and sent a penny to Garibaldi, was harmless compared to these nascent patriots. The 'B. B.' being unconscious of its patriotism, as M Jourdain of his prose, may grow up a prosperous, and, we trust, bonest gro cer, or draper, or be a decent vestryman, or a trusted pillar of medicine. But what can come of such a fa-rage of profanity and bombast on the exciteable minds of Italian boys of twelve and fourteen. We know how the children of the Revolution sat in the Jacobins,' and listened to Danton and Robespierre, and what came of it; and something very like this is going on in every school, boys and girls, all over Italy; where the instruction is not in pious hands. What the rising generation will be it is fearful to

eigned."

think ' The tracts of the Anglo-continental Society are being greedily read all over Italy, and are constantly interleaved by the distributing agents with papers which do not bear description, all of them being in the pay of the sect for the corruption of the peorle.

It is almost impossible that Protestants professing morality and belief in Ohristianity should continue to subscribe to this infamous society, which is notoriously sold to Mazzini and doing his work; and it is tearful to think what the responsibilities of many a quiet English clergyman and lady are in the propagation of the hideous doctrines of which it is an instrument.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - In Naples the cholera is steadily, though slowly, on the increase. There is an amelioration in the condition of Messina. At Palerno the public health has improved but the discontent and agitation in the country are indescribable. The so-called Autonomists a party who are desirous of serving the interests of Sicily from those of the rest of the Italian peninsula, are every day making

THE QUEEN OF NAPLES AND THE CHOLERY. - The Queen of Naples has just added another title to the many she has to the sympathies and admiration of all generous hearts. No sooner did her Majesty learn at Zurich the danger to which the Royal Family was exposed than she announced by telegraph to the King that she wished to rejoin it and share its danger. Francis II.. who feared that infection for his beroic consort which he faced himself with such ad mirable courage and self-devotion, returned a despatch strongly dissuading the Queen from such a step. The Queen replied by a new and more urgent message, to which the K ng opposed a formal problbition. Her Maj sty than addressed a private despatch to Cardinal Antonelli, begging him to send the Spanish frigate lying in Civita Vecchia to Marseilles. The Cardinal naturally communicated this request to the King, who requested his Eminence not to give any such order, and finally telegraphed to the General Comte de la Tour, the cavaliere d'unore of the Oueen commanding him to prevent all possible imprudent steps on the part of her Majesty as her deeire to rejoin the King was so vehement that it was feared, and with reason, that she would, in spite of all risks, leave Zurich and embark at Marseilles on board a private vessel or the Messageries packet service. The Queen has announced her intention of returning to Rome at the end of the present month in

PRUSSIA.

While the French people are still in the dark as regards the intentions of the Government, the rulers of Germany continue to be very outspoken. The addresses of the King and Crown Prince of Prussia, and of the Grand Duke of Baden, have been followed by a very significant speech from Count Bismarck. He defied any foreign nation to hinder the Union, if the German people wished it. An official organ of raised. Already the political demagogues in the Count Bismarck at the same time indicates that the West openly talk of repudiation of the national debt, South German States may now at any time enter the North German Confederation.

The Chronicle suggests that the hostile tone

The control of the co

have been less completely drained of their resources. RUSSIA.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—The Peath paper Magyar Orszag, referring to the interview of Salzburg,

says:-'In case of war with Prussia the Emperor Napoleon cannot recken upon the active co-operation of Austria It is only by neutrality that Austria is disposed to prove her friendably for France? The Hungarian journal thinks, however, that Russia

intends to act in the East next spring, and that then neither Austria nor the other European States can remain inactive, and it believes that Russia will find Austria and France combined against her. The fact is that the intentions and state of preparation of Russia are a puzzle to politicians and the most diverse opinions are held concerning them. That Russia has fomented the insurrection in Candla, Bulgaria - which exists, although we hear little of it, and it has not yet taken a very active form—and that she is doing her best to get up a disturbance in Servia nobody doubts. At the same time many persons here persuade themselves that she has no intention of joining in any war next year, and that she is unprepared as regards both man and money. Positive information has been received by the French Government that she has bought six large iron-clad frigates of the United States. She wants vessels of that class, in which she was hitherto been deficient, her iron-clads being chiefly small vessels that could not well come into line in an engagement between iron-clac fleets. It is here supposed that she desires to make terself a matca in that respect for Austria, whose first has lately assumed so good a position among the European navies. Its victory over the ill-commanded, ill-found, and badly fought Italian fleet at Lisea does not suffice to establish it in a very high rank, but competent judges who have lately had opportunities of observing ships of the Austrian navy have spoken of them in very high terms. The officers of the Austrian men-of-war lately at Portsmouth spoke of Tegethoff with enthusiasm and un bounded confidence, as combining all the qualities of a great naval commander. The Augsburg Gazette has just published a list of the Prussian navy, which comprises five iron-clads (three frigates and smaller vessele) mounting 64 cone, with 2,600 horse power, and a tonnage of 15,151. The wooden steam fleet has 37 vessels, 263 guns, 5;292-horse power, and 20,-

#### UNITED STATES.

SHOPEING TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS AN NEW YORK. -The emigrants who reach New York alive are 'unmercifully fleeced and victimised.' They are fist deposited in the Emigrant's Depot, of which the New York Tribune, in an article which we copied a fortnight since, gives us these vivid glimpses: -" The huge circular hall used for the reception of emigrants during their stay in Castle Garden is about 300 feet in circumference, with galleries running all round, and resembles a circus more than anything else. Light is admitted through glass side windows, fifty feet from the floor, but no sir. A deadening, stifling smell greats the nostrils as you enter the hall, almost overnowering. • A motley crowd or rather swarm of emigrants are herded together on the bare floor of the garden, like so many sheep or pigs. From every nation in the world from far off Sweden and Norway, from the homes of Daleca-lia, from Sadermania, char-cool burners from the Black Forest in their caifs, with light hair, red stockings reaching to their knees, and heavy wooden sabots. Pessants with ruddy faces from Cork and Kerry, from Dub'in and Galway, fair freen young girls with trustful look and laughing, wondering faces from the Danube, Rhine and Shannon, all mingled promiscuously, chatting, talking, eating, or sleeping quetly......
The emigrants who speak the English language are kept in separate compartments of this large circular hall, or bull pen, as it might be more properly term ed. The floor is swept once a day, but even that does not suffice, for the place is in itself a sink of filth, and unfit for human beings as a place of occapation ..... A thousand persons have often been confined in this worse than black hole of Calcutta." So far we perceive the arrangements which are made from a sanitary point of view. Another quotation will tell us of the moral dangers which betray the innocent and unsuspecting, which degrade and ruin of Manachustte minis r's store. The State chemist the 'fair, fresh young girls with trustful look, and laughing wondering faces.' Boarding house keep- the stuff sold by the Reverend, and after making an ers are allowed to advertise their dens of infamy ir- analysis of six samples of liquor pronounced them all side of the walls of the garden in every knowa lan- 'epurious' and 'not suitable for medicinal purposes.' guage-English. French, Italian, Spanish German, Denish, Swedish, Welsh. Russian, and Swiss ..... \$13 a gailon, and as the people cannot purchase it.

The only precaution that is taken to protect the interests of the emigrant being to keep the boarding- the affronts to which his extraordinary doings have house shark off until the routine business of the place | subjected him. is transacted with them, and then these scoundre's are free to do their worst...... Very few single girls, without friends, arrive in New York city with more than fifty dollars in money. These boarding house sharks charge eight dollars a week for lodgings and food. Having got the girl into the lodging house, the next thing is to buoy her up with delusive hopes of a comfortable situation which they are certain never to procure for her, and having done this it is then necessary to encourage her to procure cheap finery, and end by keeping her at the brard. ing-house for a month to get her in debt. Then, should she desire to leave, the next move is to hold ber clothing and trunk for a bogus board bill. The society of abandoned women, who are employed to sap the poor girl's virtue, and the troubles of prose curion for debt, make the girl a pliant instrument in speech, in which he said that the country was in the hands of the boarding house shark. She becomes an east victim to the lust of the highest bidder, and her ruin is consummated."- Dublin Nation, THE PRIDE OF GOLD AND COTTON COMMERCIAL

PROSPECTS. -- New York, Sept. 18, 1867. I think a few remarks on the subject of gold and cotton may interest your readers. I have been closely watching the financial feeling in this great money centre for the past ten days. In the views I shall submit regarding the future of the gold market, it may be well enough to say that many hold a quite different opinion; yet a majority of those of a different opinion feel very unousy regarding the uncertainty of the na-tional financial affairs of the future. In the first place it must be remarked that so long as the farmers of the Western States obtained the high famine prices current the past three years for the products of the soil, taxation, although enormous, was yet of little consequence whilst the profit upon their productions was so large. But this condition of their affairs is changing. The prices of Western products are declining and must soon revert to the average before the war The Southern States are raising almost sufficient for their own supply, and an export demand for Europe cannot not be looked for at extravagantly high figures in the markets of this country. Taxation is a light burden whilst there is great ability to pay and the farmers of the Western States did not feel its weight whilst profits were so large; but if the can dition be reversed, and agricultural pursuits no longer remunerative, the cry of oppression will soon be either of the Ben Betler plan or in part and direct. They begin to inquire who holds the Government bonds, and what amount of value did they pay for adopted towards France and Austria by the semi- them -they say that the shabby aristocracy of the (Micial Prussian Press is probably due to the fear north, hold part of the U. S. bonds for which they that, if the expectation of war were removed, the never give more than 50c on one dollar in value, moad given her a most nearly welcome on her ar- might be doubtful whether the clamour which greeted subordinate members of the Confederation; as well and the Dutchmen and European foreigners hold of civilization.—[Montreal-Pilot.]

Tival—were astonished to see so high a personage him on his arrival might not have been changed as the South German States, would be encouraged the reet and this species of wealth is held free from October, 1867.

descend to all those details they pressed around; into a somewhat different idemonstration at this to offer some opposition to Prussia reaging the full tax; whilst the working classes are called upon to fruit of her recent victories. The increasing distress pay interest upon the entire amount in gold. There her, and endeavored to touch her dress, while

Rows.—The Roman correspondent of the Tablet of the population in the old line to five point the revenue: Smore to the bolders of the point they are the contractions at the contraction of the property of the point to provide the contraction of the result in a considerable falling off sing the revenue; more to the holders of the bonds than they (on an and it, becomes, therefore, additionally important, average) gave for them, and interest on the same that here should be no delay in sending the tax whilst the wealthy holding are free from tax. The gatherer into those of the newly annexed lands which breath of repudiation is present in these remarks, and blows upon the cheek of the mass with delightful fragrance. Repudiation politicans will be in demand by and by. The fact is the country is in a condition of suspended war. Its credit cannot be maintained whilstithe radical party continue to keep one half of the states in perpetual turmoil, and retard, by every possible obtrasion, the executive functions of the Government. Gold has gone up 1 per cent to-day under a report that consideracle U. S. bonds are coming back from Europe for realization. Every. body looks for trouble about the time of the general elections, and it is pretty certain the Radical party are now fully committed to impeachment of the President, through their leaders and their organs all over the country, at the next meeting of the Congress. The manipulations in gold may twist it upon down for a few days at a time, but the tendency is manifestly upwards in my opinion. It ought to be a great deal higher or a great deal lower-and the condition of the country is in faver of the former .-Correspondent Montreal Gazette.

Uncle Sam's Bills. - The stationary bill of the United States Senate for 1866, foots up something over \$30,000, as rendered by Secretary Forney, and includes these among other curious items; 504 pocket knives and 405 pen knives, \$2 223-18 knives to each senator, - what fearful whittlers; 703 pairs of shears and 1,137 pairs of scissors, \$1.514-37 pairs to each Senator which accounts for the Senatorial cutting and slashing, to say nothing of a liberal supply for editoral service on 'my two papers, both daily;' 210 pairs of kid gloves, \$525-4 pairs each, in order to take off when the honorable Secators want to handle each other 'without gloves:' 449 pocket. books, \$1,019-8 to each Senator, wherein to stow away mileage and other fat pickings; 303 brushes, and 556 pincushions, \$384-to enable the Senators to brush up their ideas and to 'stick a pin there.' Lots of corkscrews, eyelet machines, combs, co ogne, soap, pomade, toilet powder lemons and other intellectual helps too astonishing and numerous to mention, in addition to the articles usually included under the title of stationary, go to make up this rather miscellaneous assortment. Not the least im portant is \$ 364 worth of sponges, if it could only be used to wipe out three-fourths of the disgraceful items, and to freshen up the hard-used conciences of men who can descend to or permit such petty steal. ing from the national treasury.

REPUDIATION .- We are horribly taxed on every ar ticle of clothes we wear, on every article of food we eat. From the roof that covers us, down to the match with which we strike a light we are taxed. Most people are improvident, and do not mind a few cents here and a cent or two there. But, were they to sum up the amount total of all these taxes, levied on every trifle they use, they would soon see why it is t'at, month by month, they are growing poorer, while a favored class among us, are gaining millions. The grand srmy of liberation is already organized in the North-Western State. Their war cry is that thirty-five millions of people, whom their Government has compelled to take greenback paper as legal tender' for gold, will not consent to be taxed by the hundred millions a year to pay gold interest to creditors that have lent money to such a greenback legal tender' Government? The Bondholders lent only greenbacks. They lent them to a Government that was enforcing on its people the acceptance of greezbacks for gold debts? The Bondholders will be rightly served, in being paid in the 'legal tender for gold,' of the Government they trafficked with!

Let all manner of 'Societies,' and 'Leagues' be formed—openly, however—for the promotion of stopping the high tariff, and the exhausting taxationthe great bulk of which the poor classes have, always, to pay. -N. Y. Freeman.

In Maine liquor can only be bought from town agents and commissioners, specially appointed for the purpose. In Portland one of these commissioners is a clergyman, named Rev. Euton Shaw, who sells liquor, by permission of the State, to his subordinate town agents. This reverend liquor-dealer, who apparently knows all about the adulteration of iquors, has of late been selling the most vile stuff at \$13 a gallon. The good citizens of Farmington, however, are so disgusted with the clerical brandy The clergyman, however insists upon the price of

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN THE UNITED States .-Lately since the office of the Eagle newspaper, at Camden, Ark., was destroyed by soldiers, led on by a Major Pierce. Col. Gilbert communicated with General Ord, in which he said that the censures of the press directed against the servants of the people may be endured, but Generals Ord and Neil's forces were detailed to enable them to perform their duties. and that they were not servants of the people of Arkansas, but rather their masters. He said be felt it to be a great piece of impertinence for newspapers in the State to comment on General Neill, under any circumstances whatever.

President Johnson was serenaded at Washington on Tuesday night. He afterwards made a short great peril; that the Constitution was in peril, and that nothing but ' conscience and conviction' would save it. This rather misty declaration appears to have been favorably received. Obser after cheer was given for the Precident, and an additional one for the President' who was not afraid of being shot,'-a demonstration which must have made Mr. Johnson feel rather uncomfortable.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. - Water must be adapted to the nature of the fish, or there will be no increase; the soil must be adapted to the seed, or there will be small returns; and the human body must contain impurities, or there will be no sickness. The min whose bowels and blood have been claimed by a few

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

may walk through infected districts without fear. 'The life of the flesh is it the blood.' To secure health we must USS BRANDRETH'S PILLS because we cannot be sick but from unhealthy accumulations in the bowels, or the blood, which Brandreth's Pills remove; this method is following neture, and is sate, and has stood THE TEST OF TIME. See B. Brandreth in white letters in the Government stamp. Sold by all Druggists. October, 1867.

Our For Traders and Trappers in fitting out here, find Ayer's medicines one of their most profitable air-ticles of traffic. Around Slave Lake and the wild regions of the north, the Indians, know their usts often bring forth their stock of skins oven guicker than wampum, rum, or tobacco. Savages are not fools if they are unsophisticated in some of the arise

of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocere, of this city, for the purpose of commencing, the Provision and Botween Notre Dame and Great Saint James Streets | School, wants a situation. 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 wil' keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, CATMEAL, CORNNEAL, BUTTER, CHEE'S, PORE, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, EMP ERRAD, 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

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

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking we'll of." REV. HENRY WARD EEECHER.

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific." N. P. WILLIS. " Contain no opium, nor anything injurious."

DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist. "An elegant combination for Coughs." DR. G. F. BIGELOW Boston

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers" REV. E H CHAPIN.

" Most gaintary relief in Brouchitis." REV. S. SIEGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio. "Very beneficial when suffering from colds" Rev. S J. P Anderson, St. Louis

4 Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma."

Ray. A. C. Eggleston, New York. "They have suited my case exactly—relieving my threat so that I could sing with ease. 'T. Ducharme,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal, As there are imitations, be sure to CBrain the genuine. September, 1867.

REY. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman: We would by no means re-commend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good - particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Strup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a bleasing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet elcer, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmess; for the sleep which it affinds the infant is perfectly natural and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teetbing its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had fivished with the teething siege, on any considera-

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dungerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. September, 1867.

CONSTANT COLIC

CONFIRMED DYSPEPSIA CURED.

The following letter was received by J B. Carriere, Esq., Merchant, Market Place, St. John's O.E. Sir. I certify that when I began to use BRIS-TOLS SUGAR-OOATED PILLS, I had suffered for a long time with dyspepsis, being quite unable to digest my food, and I was always troubled with

After toking the first bottle of Pills, I felt a marked relief, and the second bottle cured me completely. Lauthorize you to acquaint the public with the great benefit I have received from this medicine.

EUSIBE FRECUETTE. St. John's, C. E., January 5, 1866 Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co K Campbell & Ca., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Piosult & Son, J. Goulden, R. S Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

PURLATION AND INVIGORATION. — By means of BEIST-OL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, these two processes are made one and inseparable and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence. -For this reason they are decidedly the most successful alterative medicine ever prescribed for paralysis, palsy, nervous weakness, general debility and ver ligo or dizziness. These complaints are siways in some degree connected, either as effects or causes, with a morbid condition of the stomach, the liver, or the intestines. Upon these organs the Pills acr with a directness, promptitude, and curative power, that is simply astonishing, while at the same time they communicate vigor to the whole organization.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA 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-

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- The day has passed when ingenious advertising could force an inferior article into popularity. The coarse and pungent scents manufactured from cheap oils are now universally rejected, despite of printed indorsemente, while this superior perfume and cosmetic, prepared by a responsible house from genuine tropical flowers, and esteemed in South America and sexico above all other fragrant waters, is winning 'golden opinions from all sorts of people' throughout the Fa-shionable World. No lady who has moustened her handkerchief with this delightful floral essence, or used it, when diluted, as a cometic will besitate to agree with the Senoras and Senorities of Spanish. America, who have used it for twenty years, to the exclusion of all other perfumes.

Beware of Counterfeits; alwoys ask for th legitimate MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All

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

FRANCIS GREENE, WANTED,

WANTED,

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm

54 cm

WANTED, 54 ST. JOHN STREET,

MONTREAL.

QUESZC; 20th August, 1865.

**,我们就是我们的工作,我们们们的工作,我们们的工作,我们就是我们的一个,我们就是我们的一个,我们就是我们的人们,他们就是我们的人们,我们就是我们的人们,我们们**是

Mr. J. Briggs,

After the use of two buttles of your Prof. 'Velpani's Hair Restorative,' I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair. Yours truly,

THOMAS MCCAFFRY. Zold by all Druggists ard Dealers. BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents. 513 & 515 S. Paul St., Montreal, C.E

P. MOYNAUGH & CC.

FELT AND COMPOSITION RUOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET

(NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment,

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage.

From the 1 ng and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING EUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of O. M. Warren & Co. T. L. Steele, and latterly I L. Bargs & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Repairs will be punctually attended to.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET,

McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment.

P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867.



PROOFS OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE

AMERICAN WATCH

# TA BCAM

WALTHAM, MASS.

Referring to their advertisement in a previous issue of this paper, the American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass. respectfully submit that their Watches are cheaper more accurate, less complex, more durable, better adapted for general use, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches is the

market. They are simpler in structure, and therefore stronger, and less likely to be injured than the majority of foreign watches They are composed of from 125 to 300 pieces, while in an old English watch there are more than 700 parts

How they run under the hardest trial wa! ches can

have, is shown by the following letters: PENN RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDERY, ?

ALTOUNA, PA., 15 Dec., 866 Gentlemen: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our enginemen, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equidment. There are now some three handred of them carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed, I satisfaction in saying y us less trouble, and have worn and do Wear much longer without repairs than any watches we have over had in use on the road As you are aware, we formerly trusted to those of English manufacture, of ecknowledged good reputation; but as a class they never kept time as correctly, nor have they done as

good service as yours.

In these statements I am sustaned by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years.

Respectfully, EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

American Watch Co. Waltham.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, WEST DIVISION, ? ROCHESTER, Dec. 24, 1866. Gentlemen : I have no hesitation in saving that I

believe the great majority of Locomotive Engineers have found by experience that Waltham Watches are the most satisfactory of any for their uses They run with the greatest accuracy and steadiness, notwithstanding the rough riding of an engine, and as I have never known one to wear out, they must be durable I hope to see the time when Railway Companies will generally adopt your watches, and furnish them to all engineers and conductors In my opinion it would greatly tend to promote regularity and safety.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES WILSON, G Chief Engineer,
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. American Watch Co , Walthum, Mass.

We make now five different grades of watches named respectively as follows:

Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham Watch Company, P. S. Bartlett, Wm. Ellery,

Waltham, Mass. Waltham, Mass. Waltham, Mass. Boston, Mass. Home Watch Company, Boston, Mass.

All of these, with the exception of the Home Watch Company, are warranted by the American Watch Company to be of the best material, on the most approved priociple, and to possess every requisite for a reliable time keeper. Every dealer selling these Watches is provided with the Company's print. ed card of guarantee, which should accompany each Watch sold, so that buyers may feel sure that they are purchasing the gennine article. There are numerous counterfeits and imitations of our Watches sold throughout the country, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against imposition Any grades of Waltham Watches may be purchas

ed of Watch Dealers throughout the country. Tostimonials can be obtained on application from many persons in Canada who have worn the watches with the greatest satisfaction.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, 182 Brondway, New York, ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co. 158 Washington St., Boston, General Agents.

ROBERT WILKES. Toronto and Montreal. Agents for Canada: WANTED,

Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal Address with particulars to,

TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED,

BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation a principal or assistant in an English Commercial an Mathematical School. Acdress, .

A.K. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C,

No. 50 Little St. James Street.

Montreal, September 6, 1867.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A FIRST OLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR ala man and man of business. With a good know ledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is Euglish, already accust mod to the teach ing of book keeping, and well posted up in banking sificing and Telegraphy etc., would find an advanta geous position at he Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada.

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

A. SHANNON & CO. GROCERS.

Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHILESALE AND RETAIL,

102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL,

HAVE constantly on hard a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions. Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.
LF Country Merchants and Farmers would do

well to give them a call as they will Trade with them ov Liberal Terms. May 19, 1367.

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



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, a derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

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

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no cruptions or humors appear, there must he no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never

reventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no cruptions or humors appear, there must he no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body he so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from the nord.

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

In St. Authony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, for Tetter, Sait Uheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other cruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so cificient as to be indispensible. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilopsy, Neuralgia, and other affections of the musecular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, re-

Disease, Fits, Epilopsy, Neuralita, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla. through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. Loucorrhea or Whites, Uterlne Uterations, and Female Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rhoumatism and Gout, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by reading poisons in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon feli by those who are Languid, Listless, Despondent, Skepless, and filled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for General Debility, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

# Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Biliour Bever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from maiarlous, marsh, or missmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mleeral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through missmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aven & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PEICE; \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. HENRY SIMPSON & CO.,

Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN The large demand for this delicate, lasting, and refreshing Perfume proves that it has already become a favorite with the public. No lady of beauty or fashion should be without a bottle on her toilet table. It will be found for Sale at the following Stores: Medical Hall, Devins & Bolton, Evans, Mercer & Co. Picault & Sons, R S Latham, T D Reed, &c., and at

the Pharmacy of the Proprietor. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded with the finest Drugs and Chemicals. A large supply of Herbs and Roots from the Society of Shakers just received.

HENRY R GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist,

144 St. Lawrence Main Street. (Established 1859.)



### Sewing Machines.

BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LEWLUR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class new

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

SEW NG MACHINES - J D Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Alina Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine. but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and U; the gecuine Howe Machines ; Singer's Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Ginb's Noise less Family Machines; the Franklin Double Thread select, and the charges extremely moderate Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense The system is cash and one price First-class Gutters ar constantly engaged and the best trimwarranted for one year Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing-machine Trimmings constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY -J. D LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's Few Era Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax Thread Sewing Macuines; Saud paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splirers; Counter Skiving, Sole Outting and Sidewelt Machines; the genuine Howe Sewilg Ma chine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J. D. L. WLOR'S, 365 Notes Dame Street between St. François Xavier and St John Streets.

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

CHOLERA.

DR HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt. DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale: Chloride of

Lime, Copperss, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Cond'y Fluid. English Oxmphor, &c., &c CONCENTRATED LYE This article will also

be found a powerful disinfacting gent, especially for Gesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallins of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d

per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c.
J A HARTE,
GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

## CHOLERA

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

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866.

Gentlemen- . . I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveiled a good deal since I have been in Kan-as, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849 and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good results.

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

REV. CHARLES HARDING,

Sholapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infantum common bowel complant. broncommend it as a valuable family medicine
REV. JAS. U. BOOMER.

Messrs, Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sirs Having witnessed the beneficial effects of vonr Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Choicea Morbus within a few weeks past, and decming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully re commend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy.

REV. EDWAED K. FULLER.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly ob-

serve 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 stumach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the disrrbes and cramps continue, repeat

the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge my be checked and the patient. relieved in the course of a few hours NB -Be sure and get the genuice article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain at 6 A.M.

Killer for the cholers, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) tenspoonfuls, instead of The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists

and Country Store-Keepers.
23 PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON, M anniacturers and Proprietors,

Mentanal C.E

G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, NG. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

Cash gord for Raw Furs.

HOUSE FURNISHERS. ATTENTION!

THOMAS RIDDELL & CO. 54 & 56 Great St. James Street. HAVE JUST RECRIVED PER SHANDON AND

OTHER VESSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS.

CONSISTING OF : PARLOUR, DINING ROOM,

BADROOM

AND HALL PAPERS. OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRIORS
TO SULT ALL PURCHASERS.

(OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

## MERCHAN! TAILORING

DEPARTMENT, At the Mart, 31 St. Laurence Main Street,

J. A. RAFTER. Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just "rrived are extensive, very

ming and workmanship warranted. Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time

to the bayer Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteore, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Ratail Stock to select from.

The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S

Ready-made Department, Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will

be supplied with perfectly fitting garments
Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed, for \$16, \$18, and \$20 Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Ohildren's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;— Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4.

TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865.

## RICHELIEU COMPANY.



ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports o Three Rivers, S rel, Bertaier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediete Ports.

On and after MONDAY the 30th of Sept., and until further Lotice, the RIOHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wherves as follows :--The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt J B Labelle, will leave Richelien Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Six P M precisely, calling, going and returning, at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers can depend on belog in time in taking their passage by this boat, as there will be a tender to take

them to the steamers without extra charge.

The Steamer MON (REAL, Capt. R. Nelson will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Six P. M precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning, at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, wil

leave Jacques Corlosbia, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier: Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviers du Loup, Yamschiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M., calling at Lanoraie; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain. The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. E. Laforca: will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in con-

nection with the ateamer Columbia at Sorel.

The Steamer VIOTORIA, Capt. Chas. Davelny, wil leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Two P.M., calling, going and return-ng a Repentiony, Lavaltrie, S; Sulpice, Lanorate and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and

Wednesday at Four P. M.
The of teamer OHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoreaux, will. leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at Two P.M., calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine St. Charles, St. Marc Belowil, St. Hilaire, St. Mathies; and will leave Chambly, every Saturday at: Twelve P. M., and Wednesdays at

flieven noon, for Montreal. The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, wil. leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, every day (Sunda excepted, at Three P. M., for L Assomption, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday celling, going and returning, at Bouchervile, Varennes, Bout de L'Isle, St. Paul l'Hermite, and for Terrebonne on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays calling also, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varennes, Bout de L'isle and Lachenaic. Will leave L'Assompton every Mon-Friday at Five o'clock A. M. and from Terrebonge on Tuesdays at 5 A. M., Thursdays at 7, and Seturdays

This Company will not be accountable for species or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Further information may be had at the Freight: Puriber information may be used at the result of the Chica 29 Commissioner to Street.

J. B. LAMERE Manager 10 Manager 10

Office Richelieu Company, 23th Sept, 1867.

Offico Richeliou Company,
23th Sept, 1867.

ARCHITECT. No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. and of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at

moderate charges. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

REMOVAL.

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