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DOROTHY AND MATHILDE; OR,

THE UNCLE'S WILL.

(From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.)

CHAPTER I.

There pever was a more charming, quaint, old fashioned garden, or a more simple and excellent old fashioned gentleman, the owner of it, than was to be found within the limits of Deepdean Vale. It was a spot where the devotee of by-gones' might rhapsodise, and which the urhane and silver-haired squire delighted to expatiate on, for next to Dorothy, his only child, this old-fashioned gentleman dearly loved his old fashioned garden, and it must be confessed, both were delightful in their way.

Mr. Chevne himself, in point of universal benevolence, philanthropy, and upaffected cour test, greatly resembled the notable Sir Roger de Coverley; his politeness arose from real kindness of heart, and his gentleness of demeanor from simplicity of character and real piety; although a constitutional tendency to inactivity, and a dislike to innovation and all 'new-fangled ways, assisted to produce a certain anathetic repose, redeemed from slothfulness only by genuine his young daughter had the misfortune to lose i her mother just when she was beginning to need and diminished; though it still afforded an income amply sufficient for all the moderate wants have been suffered to vegetate in ob-curity, ununcle's herress secured for them a degree of atfrom her parents an affectionate heart and a love of quiet, which had reconciled her to a life of indeed, ber father's favorite quotation -

"God the first garden made--and the first city, Cain she had learned to repeat with infinite gusto.

D endean, Mr. Cheyne's dwelling, resembled more an enlarged rustic cottage than a substan tial family mansion; yet it was substantial, and was capable of affording accommodation for a family, with a retinue of retainers more numerous then were to be found in the present pro prietor's time. Grape vines overspread it, roses and woodbine climbed to the eaves, or twisted knots of flowers round the casements; as to the material it was composed of, whether stone, brick, or wood, it was impossible to discern, there being not a single speck uncovered with festooning greenery. It was extremely irregular in form, huge chimneyed and gabled; and it stood in the midst of the smiling antique garden like a great summer bower, always green, always fresh and sunny, even in mid winter. But the Deepdeun garden-what words may describe or do justice to it? There were gray walls lined with apricots and plums, and straggling vines and lucious sun burned peaches, with walks hetween close laurel-hedges, and beds of flowers bordered round with miniature bedges of box; here were spiked lavender, pinks, stocks, and clove-carna tions: fruit trees, trained espalier fashioned. dropping their ripened burdens on the paths; and out of the way odd corners, filled with every perb the hygieist desires. There were holly bushes, clipped into extravagant shapes of non-Jescript creatures: patches of level emerald green sward, turf softer than velvet, finer and cher; formal terraces, statues and fountains. old spreading chestnut trees, beehives, sun-dials, and a pleasant fruit bearing ravine, celebrated in the valley for its productiveness. The place had been laid out in obsolete taste by some old fishioned proprietor long, long ago; and so it had been left, for the sake of association, or, it might be, idleness, or in the spirit of veneration for primitive perfection, which dwellers in secluded spots are prope to nurse. And none ever carried this veneration to a greater extent ever carried this veneration to a greater extent garden; how happy might they three be there, than did Mr. Cheyne; he might have passed for just as they were—comparatively poor, an equipodiment of the entine genine resident an enibodiment of the antique genius presiding ing the garden, and hiding in the green bowery This was what Frank said, and Frank was sin- her father's perfect health, added that recent riage ceremony hallowed their affection, for it you may learn to love them, Dorothy, my det

dwelling. Nor was Dorothy an unapt illustration of one of the those shadowy forms with which the ancients loved to people sylvan solitudes; and the elight pale girl, gliding at been best and dearest, had such a personage as twilight hour among the fountains and flowers, or Mr. Hardinge never existed. But Frank well when the moon arose in solemn glory, bathing knew his father's way of thinking, and that Sir every object in mystic light, might have seemed John Capel was a worshipper of Mammon; not a spiritual creation, till her merry laugh dispelled that Sir John was particularly hard-hearted or inthe illusion; for Dorothy was of the earth, tolerant, but, like most fathers, he considered earthy, with faults as plentiful as those of any of the prudent side when the settlement of his chil-Eve's fair daughters, although her doing sire dren was concerned. And who can blame him accounted her as near perfection as the old for parental vigilance and forethought, when not garden, and that could not by possibility be im- carried to an unfeeling extent? proved.

Tenderly and truly the young Dorothy returned all this lavish affection; she often felt it said Mr. Cheyne to his daughter one morning, in would be impossible for her to leave this fond a state of evident excitement, which he vainly father and his dear home; and this feeling was strove to check or conceal. 'I' is from Doctor strangely dominant, accompanied by tell-tale Emslie, a friend of your uncle's, who writes to blushes, whenever a certain youth, named Francis say that Mr. Hardinge is laboring under a Capel-second son of a wealthy baronet, their severe attack of stomachic gout, which causes nearest neighbor-came to Deepdean; and he came pretty often, too, being an ardent admirer mination. Doctor Emilie adds, that he thinks I Evelyn, of the old garden, and of Dorothy- ought to be present; and be throws out a which last circumstance was viewed complacently mysterious hint that my presence is absolutely by Mr. Cheyne, as Francis was a fine, generous. | necessary, in the event of my poor brother-ingood fellow, and a son-in law after the squire's law's decease, as there are family matters which own heart. It seemed, indeed, as if the course require explanation and arrangement.' What of true love, in this particular case, was destined can he mean, Dirothy, my dear? Don't you to run smooth; Sir John Capel viewing his son's remember the name of Emslie, and hearing your good nature. Mr. Cheyne was a widower, and attachment with approving eyes, for although uncle once speak of him as a learned and excel-Mr. Cherne's affairs were not in a flourishing lent physician, who had retired from active life, condition, Dorothy was her Uncle Harding's and resided somewhere in the lake country?most a mother's care and counsel. The squire presumed heiress, and Francis, as a second son, Ah! E-nslie, Emslie, continued Mr. Cheyne had married late in life, Dorothy was the child of inherited only a few thousands in right of his hesitatingly; ' your dear departed mother, hs old age, and the fair, delicate girl so nearly deceased mother. The young folks had plenty Dorothy, my dear, knew Mrs. Emslie very well, resembled her deceased parent, that many a time of time before them-they were both children it I recollect rightly; and Doctor Emslie and and oft the tears coursed each other down the yet, said Sir John Capel-and although there your uncle Hardinge were triends from youth. bereaved husband's furrowed cheeks, as he was no positive engagement between them, it the latter having had it in his power to forward gazed on this sole treasure left to solace his de- seemed an understood thing that sweet Dally the doctor's advancement in his professional chining years. The pleasant inheritance which Cheyne and gallant Frank Canel were one day career; and no doubt Dictor Emslie has alhad descended to Mr. Cheyne from lather to to become man and wife. Of this said Uncle ways felt under an obligation to him. But there to son in a long unbroken line, from various Hardinge, little was known by Mr. Cheyne or is a sort of mystery in this letter which I do not causes had been of late years much impoverished | Derothy; he resided in the metropolis, princi- | comprehend, coming, as it does from so honestpally at his club, was a ci devant beau, entirely hearted an individual. I think, Dorothy, my given un to selfish pursuits, and caring for nothing | dear, I had better attend to it immediately, and of one who found in his garden, his devotions, he would the narrow circle which formed his little make the necessary preparations for a journey to and the perusal of Evelyn's works, a full source | world. In youth he had been a traveller, re- the metropolis. It strikes me as being rather of quiet and healthful recreation, comfort, and siding much on the continent, from which he had odd, that Doctor Einstie was sent for before me. enjoyment. The estate, indeed, was known to imported many foreign babits and tastes. These added Mr. Cheyne, again hesitating and speakbe much embarrassed; and it is probable that were so uncongenial to Mr. Cherne, that the idg slowly, as if trying to recollect past events. both Mr. Cheyne and his fair daughter would brother in laws seldom cared to meet, and slen- and string them together, for a link in the chain der intercourse was kept up between them durnoticed and uncourted by their more affluent ing later years. Mr. Cherne abominating the times treacherous. neighbors, had not Dorothy's reputation as her town as Mr. Hardinge did the country. Nevertheless, as all Mr. Hardinge's fortune would detention which these primitive, contented, Lumble seend to Dorothy, in the event of his dying souls were far from desiring. Dirothy inherited without legitimate issue, and as he was a renuted bachelor, not in the least likely to enter be spared for years to come. the matrimonial state now, it may readily be seclusion, and inspired a dread of city crowds: surmised that he was a personage of vast im partance to the country relatives, who regarded him as the beau ideal of a finished courtier .-Annual presents of bijoutry arrived at Deepdean for Dorothy, evidencing the fine taste of her uncle; and annual presents of gastronomic delicacies were despatched to the exquisite gourmand, who valued no gift equal to one that would excite his worn out palate. The Deepdean hams, the Deepdean herbal recipes, were all pronounced invaluable by the town gentleman; and this interchange of good things being regularly kent up without personal contact, an excellent understanding was the result. Now, although Dorothy heartily desired long life for Uncle Hardinge, yet she was fully sensible of the bene fits which would accrue from her accession of fortune on his demise; and in golden day dreams to which this idea gave rise, there ever mingled. in association with her beloved father, another individual - need he be named ? - the dark eyed

> Dorothy well knew her poor father's embar rassments- his frequent want of ready meansand she looked forward with yearning hope to the period when she might pour forth her golden treasures to neutralize all his anxieties and pri rations-to ward off every blast from his revered us. head, silvered with the snow of many a wintry storm. Dorothy was as shy and retiring as a timid fawn, but playful withal in the precincts of her own home, among those who knew and loved her; but when, at intervals she went forth to mix with her equals - particularly at 'Capel House-a proud reserved bearing, quiet and self possessed, took the place of girlish diffidence. Intuitively, Dorothy knew that at Capel House she was valued for the sake of Uncle Hardinge -by all save one; as the daughter of poor Mr. Cherne of Deepdean, she was nobody, despite ancient lineage and an untainted name, but as the heiress of Mr. Hardinge, the worn out roue of fushion, she was feted, caressed, and received as a future daughter of the Capels. But, ah! how the aspect of all things changed when she wandered with her father and Frank in the old

"The world forgatting, by the world forgot."

with his own family: for him she would have

'I have received a letter, which I fear may summon me to the great Babel, Dolly my dear, much alarm and anxiety as to its ultimate terwas broken, and the old man's memory was some

Perhaps, dear father,' replied Dorothy cheerfully, 'poor Uncle Hardinge wished to see him professionally, and has high confidence in his skill; let us yet hope he may yet recover and

Nay, my dear,' replied her father, shaking his head, "that in the course of nature is scarcely possible; for uncle and I were born in the same of the fu ure dispelled. It was a bitter

Here Dolly threw her arms around the speaker's neck, chiding him fondly for being so unkind as to speak so,' and biding her tears on his shoulders.

Well, well, my darling, for your sake I trust to be spared yet awhile,' said Mr. Chevne. carressing the fair head which rested beside him ; but as for the circumstances you alluded to, of Mr. Hardinge sending for Doctor Emslie pro fessionally, that I do not believe to be the case. seeing that your uncle has for many years been under the care of a celebrated metropolitan practitioner, in whom he places implicit faith .-No, no; it is not for any such medical consultation your Uncle Hardinge needs the presence of Dr. Emslie. But I will set off for the scene myself, and have all mystery, which I abominate. cleared up. I cannot think what oppresses me, Dorothy, my dear, but, in connection with this Dr. Emslie and his mission, something weighs heavily at my heart, which I cannot shake off. It is as if coming events cast their shadows hefore, and a great calamity were about to befall

'Ah! dear father, you are merely disconcerted by the prospect of this journey to town, and leaving Deepdean for awhile; and, then, anxiety for poor uncle is so natural, that I can account for these passing shadows.' And Dorothy tried to smile brightly, but the smile faded away into a tear, for she, too, was infected with a strange sadness; and it seemed as if Dr. Emslie's name had cast a spell over them both-

Days of suspense passed away after Mr. Chevne's departure to attend to the sick bed of his suffering relative, for writing was his aversion, and the short bulletins, containing daily hopes and fears, touched on no other topic than the sufferer's amendment or relapse. Dorothy was forced to content herself with these scraps; and, fully prepared by the last accounts for those which were to follow, she at length, without surprise or violent emotion, received the notification of her uncle's death. This notification, however, Mr. Hardinge had been captivated by a heave - his daughter, we have no choice—unless to spoke of feelings less equable; it was in Dr. ful foreigner, the being an orphan, the daughter deed, you reject these unknown couring altograms Emslie's bandwriting, who, while assuring her of of an artissu. No one imagined than the mar- ther. They are to be pitted, not scorned; at a second than the mar-

agitate her father so keenly, and to prevent his prehensions of sorrow in store for her, Dorothy turned, when, clasped to the parental bosom once more, she almost forgot the anxiety in delight, until the change in her father's aspect caught her observation, and the shock occasioned a sudden revulsion of feeling.

'Father, dearest father!' she exclumed in dismay, bow haggard and wretched you look. What is the matter? There is something even beyond the natural grief for poor Uncle Hardinge here. Tell me, dear father, what happened to how you down thus. You are illworn - the journey has been too may h for you.?

'My poor girl,' sighed Mr. Chevne, 'it has been too much for me; but not in the way you imagine. I am weared, but not in the body; it is the mental powers which have been strained and over-taxed. I have ill news for you, my poor girl-a surprise-a painful one, Dorothy, my dear. Con you guess it?"

Dorothy trembled, and gazed into the old can's clear blue eyes. She read their tidings at a glance, for they were speaking eyes to Do rothy; she was so accustomed to watch her lather's every look, to anticipate his every wish. Father!' she exclaimed in a low trembling voice. 'I am not the heiress: say, am I mis-

'You are not mi-taken, my poor gul-my noor, poor girl. The blow fell heavily on me at first; but I am sustained, as you will be, by the knowledge that tardy justice is at length done to the innocent, the unoffending. Your uncle, Dorothy, my dear, has left two children to bear his all selfish repining, when you hear the tale. ?

Pale, speechless, tearless, Dirothy clung to her father, supplied and stunned by what she had heard. Like lightning her thoughts flow to Capel House. How would they receive her now? What would Francis do? What would she do if they were separated ? All her oir built castles -all her plans for helping and comforting her father vanished away-all the charming dreams cuo; she could not dash it aside—it was to be drained to the dregs; and silently poor Dorothy listened to the history her father proceeded cautiously to unfold; and though most cautiously he proceeded, yet his fear were seriously aroused for the beloved child who, in mute attention, hung on his words; she seemed so frail a creature to battle with so chilling a disappointment. Mr. Chevne thought, ton, of Francis Cap-I, and completing his twenty first year, was named sole his heart bled for the young pair. He knew Frank's worth, but he also knew Sir John's mammon worship; and the idea of Dorothy marcying into a family who did not wish to receive her, never for an instant entered the head of the worthy squire. This sweet first love-passage must end; but Mr. Cheyne grieved more like a young than an old man. Age does not often sympathise thus with youth; and this bond of sympathy it was which had so firmly knit he affection of father and daughter. Together they had deplored the loss of the beloved wite and mother; their joys and sorrows were all shared in common; and never since her birth had Dorothy concraled a thought from her fond parent. Though Mr. Cheyne mourned the ending of this early love, yet be had looked forward so confi dently to his child's future aggrandisement, that to give up all nope that it might still be accomplished was beyond his strength. He therefore proceeded to unfold the new page whereon the future was traced in dim perspective, and he did so with some trepidation as well as caution, for the future was very different from that which Dorothy permitted herself to anticipate. Poor girl. she did not exclaim: 'It is very bard,' or ' Very unjust; her silent anguish pierced the father's heart. She felt for his disappointment even more than for her own. But was it not still in her power to make amends for fortune's unkind. on a sheltered nook, where the old nest lies bidness, and to restore peace and prosperity?-Might not the lost fortune still be hers on one them, dear father, we have been so happy tocondition? Ab, that condition. There was the gether -there is no room in our old nest france trial of her faith and submission.

During his travels abroad, it appeared that

cerity itself. To do the youth justice, he never events had agitated him greatly, and rendered was kept a profound secret - a fact which doubtthought of Dorothy's heirship, save in connexion him incapable of exertion for the present. Do- less originated in Mr. Hardinge being rather rothy, on the receipt of the letter, would have ashamed of his wife's inferiority in point of rank; instantly set out to join her beloved parent, to a false shame, indeed, which imputed no shame ascertain with her own eyes that he was well; to supposed guilt. After the birth of two chilbut Dr. Emslie added in a postscript, that Mr. dren, a girl and a boy, continued bickerings be-Cheyne proposed returning to Deepdean imme- gan to imbitter his domestic peace; and this, diately after the funeral, and wished to defer the added to disgraceful conduct on the part of his communication of important tidings until then. wife, led him to return to England in company What could these tidings be? Dorothy asked with his two children, leaving Mrs. Hardinge to berself again and again. What had happened to pursue her career of dissipation in her own land. Fortunately for them both, this evil career soon terwriting to her in rerson? Conjecture was vain; minated, the unhappy and misguided woman being but, restless and uneasy, haunted by vague ap- carried off suddenly by infectious fever. Mr. Hardinge determined never to acknowledge his eagerly counted the days until Mr. Cheyne re- miserable marriage, but to place his offspring where they would live unknown, and never to remove the stigma which rested upon their birth. It was Dr. and Mrs. Emslie who undertook the charge of the motherless children. The doctor was under obligations to Mr. Hardinge, who had been to lum a firm, disinterested friend; and gladly he repaid the debt of gratifude by fostering the children, whose very first entrance on the stage of life had been under false colors. Neither Dr. nor Mrs. Einslie was acquainted with the truth; they regarded Mathilde and her brother Gervase as the off-pring of shame, and always considered Mr. Hardinge's conduct most generous towards beings so unhappily circumstanced. Having no family of their own, the poor children became to them objects of the most tender interesis and solicitude. Lavish means were provided by Mr. Hardinge, who, however, never openly came forward to acknowledge them, and Mathilde and Gervase were brought up in the belief that they were orphons. Wollst Dr. Emslie deprecated the sin, and lamented over the sincer, he was too sincere a Christian to visit on the heads of the unoffending children the crime unnuted to their parents. He watched over them sedulously, while the exemplary Mrs. Emshe performed the real mother's part, until death removed her to a better world.

But when the time of Mr. Hardinge's departure approached, all things in this sublunary scene assumed a changed aspect—the sins of his youth wore a deeper dye, and rose up to fearful array to upbeald and terrify. The dying man name and to inherit his property. It is a bitter sent for Dr. Einslie, and confided to him the fact and cruel disappointment for you, my durling; of having executed a will wherein was specified but God grant strength to hear up, and corquer the legitimacy of his children, and the indisputable proof of his marriage with their mother together with full directions for their luture guidance.-Dr. Emsire was of course greatly astonished; and notwithstanding that he repoced at the good which accrued to those so dear to him, yet he felt for the disappointment which must mevitably result when Mr. Cheyne was made acquainted with the truth. To unfold this startling truth was Dr. Einstie's very painful duty; and Mr. Cherne arrived only in time to hear it corrobo rated by Mr. Hardinge, who, fully sensible to the last, asked his brother in law's forgivenes for the deception he had practised; adding, t dejointed sentences: 'But all things may yet b well. Gervase is a good lad. Tell Dorothy i s my dying wish that she?'---

> The unfinished wish was fully elucidated in th will Gervase, who wanted a few months of legatee of his deceased father's large property, on one condition-namely, that within six months after he attained his majority, he espoused his cousin, Dorothy Cheyne. In the event of their not marrying within the prescribed period-no matter from w. ich side the demur proceededthen the whole property passed to Mathilde, who was her brother's senior by three years.

Moreover, the will specified that Mathilde and Gervase were to reside at Deepdean, beneath Mr. Cherne's roof, until the allotted period expired; removing thisher forthwith, for the purpose of affording the cousins ample opportunities of ' cementing a friendship,' which Mr. Hardinge trusted would be 'lasting and sincere,' and for their temporal and eternal benefit.' This was a strange expression from one who had thought so little about eternity, but the approach of our last enemy works miracles, even on the most stubborn and obdurate heart. And so it was with Mr. Hirdinge; his had been an eleventh hour repentance; and tardy justice at length was vielded to the innocent victims of a father's folly and a mother's misconduct.

"And so they are coming here, dear father," and said Dorothy, pale and trembling; these strangers are coming to our quiet home. Me-gi thinks they are like birds of ill omen, descending den among the leaves. Ah, we do not want them."

My child, murmared Mr. Cheyne, embracio

Your cousin Gervare is very handsome and apireted, Br. Emslie says.

Dorothy flushed scarlet; ber thoughts were with Frank Capel, and how he would bear this beary blow so fatal to their cherished hopes. Mr. Cherne understood the sign, and turned away with a heavy sigh; for an accumulation of embarrassing appoyances in his pecuniary affairs and not tend to lighten the shadow now cast over the future. He had counted so positively on posistance from Mr. Hardinge's property to free Borothy, on his own decease, from all family involvements, that now he felt overwhelmed, and incapable of any mental exertion. How dreadful it would be to leave this beloved child to comparative poverty and all its attendant ills; she, who had scarcely ever left the precincts of that peaceful valley-whose young life had glided cowards, amid the shaded walks and alleys of that dear old garden, just like the tranquil stream Chat irrigated the adjacent pastures and led the markling fountains. To this quiet garden Mr. Cherne betook himself for repose and comfort. It is very soothing and sedative, when the mind is perplexed, and tossed, and over-wearied, to go forth into some lonely path vay of a secluded garden, there to pace to and fro unobserved by mortal eyes, inhaling the pure air, drinking in sweet sights and sounds—the garden hum, the garden glories-and so to let painful thought be diluted, as it were, and become therefore less bitter to the taste. Dorothy left her father much alone in his well loved haunt: she knew by experience that it was delicious sometimes to be alone there; and she fervently trusted the panacea might prove in some measure adequate to re-Aieve his distressed mind. But with dismay unsutterable she looked forward to the arrival of ther cousins: they were expected shortly at Deen dean, and long ere they arrived, the news had spread lar and wide of the changed aspect of affairs with Mr. Cheyne and his fair daughter; while at Capel House the consternation was universal—Sir John looking portentous and solemn; and Frank, at once galloping over to learn the truth from Mr. Cheyne, and to prostrate himself at his mistress's feet with more andor and devo liant virtues and exemplary piety which characteristion than when she was the reputed beiress of stens of thousands.

But this state of matters was not suffered to continue long; Mr. Cheyne came to an under- faith in days of darkvess and desolation, and for the standing at once with Sir John Capel on the many spiritual graces conferred on us, we cannot for subject of Frank's addresses to Dorothy. Sir | get that in a temporal point of view out parties misery and has been reduced to a state of the greatest misery and John (for him) behaved quite nobly—assuring destitution. Our towns and cities are filled with the Chevne of his high respect for the whole poor men, women and half starved children Mr. Cheyne of his high respect for the whole wrace of Cheynes, and for the squire and Dorothy an particular: but candidly confessing his own anability to portion off younger sons, so as to enable them to marry without fortune on the lady's side. Mr. Cheyne, whose heart was simple and sensitive, felt so much gratified at Sir John's kind and flattering expressions, that be also candidly confessed that it was his wish to see Dorothy well settled, the necuniary circumstances of the Chevaes not being so flourishing as they once were. In short, Sir John Capel anderstood Mr. Cheyne to mean, that his daugh ter should fulfil the condition of her deceased sincle's will. Thereupon the two fathers shook Chands heartily, and proised each other's judg- | that no substantial redress of existing evils is to be ment; lauding also poor Frank and Dorothy as expected, and that the present state of things with the finest young couple that ever lived, and of a small Orange faction, the source of incumerable Camenting the impossibility of their union. It evils to Ireland and of weakness to the empire, should was agreed, however, that Frank's visits to be interfered with To fill the cup of our evils to Deepdean must be discontinued, or tolerated only overflowing, some misguided mendeceived by wicked 24 rure intervals: Sir John hinting that, in the course of a few months, there was a probability for authority; to alienate them from the practices of Frank obtaining a diplomatic appointment Frank obtaining a diplomatic appointment of religion, and to initiate them in Fenian secret socieabroad-as attache, or something of that kind.

Thus everything was settled to the satisfaction of the two elders; but it so happened that Frank, who was a hot-headed fellow, determined ling as it to the heart of overy one who loves his to judge for himself, and, in the true lover-like style, importuned Dorothy to do so likewise, and to marry him forthwith, in order to make things ' certain and straightforward' as he wisely observed. But Dorothy turned a deaf ear to all his pleadings, although they were remarkably eloquent. She desired him never to address her so again, as she was determined never to marry without the full consent and approbation of his father and her own. Dorothy wept when she said all this, and Frank did not believe her; but in the course of time he became convinced that she had spoken what she meant, for he could by no stratagem succeed in gaining private speech with her, and he found her firm resolution of adhering to the line of duty and obedience was aut to be shaken. Even Sir John Capel admitted that their case was not a common one, and expressed commiseration for the parted lovers, for their attachment had been distinctly approved and encouraged; and now the rude seve wance was exacted, just as if two fond bearts anight be to-sed hither and thither like playthings. Poor Frank stormed and raved, declared he was the most ill-used man in the world, and that he dual or sociel happiness, they can only serve to is flict and been treated shamefully. Sir John's moderation and silence tended, however, to mollify his son's exasperation; nor could Frank help owning of what I can state, in the unhappy proceedings of that to carry off Dorotby at present would not Fenianism which we have had to deplote. Without the payment of tithes to the Irish Episcopal Church we'ly be an act of the highest imprudence, but the slightest chance of success, without the prospect cruelly selfish towards her: as such a proceeding of any useful result, this association has disturbed the cruelly selfish towards her: as such a proceeding ountry, injured religion, alienated the friends who emust inevitably entail misery on the delicate and Tenderly curtured girl : so little mured or able their action; it has given power and plausible pretento bear up against the rubs of life—the rubs ces for oppression to our enemies, and brought ruin which poverty renders inevitable.

A letter from Dr. Emslie, couched in most A letter from Dr. Emslie, couched in most found in Irishmen, unless when acting with a bad tained by the voluntary contributions of its members.

Adelicate and feeling terms, announced the near conscience—have appeared in its ranks. What hosts If such a course were adopted in the sister island. approach of those whom he called his dear of spies and informers were cannected with it, anadopted children. The worthy man evidently xious to traffic in the liberties and lives of others, and shunned interference with aught appertaining to, duce such fruits are not only a calamity, but a disor bearing on, the late Mr. Hardinge's will; but grace to our poor country. It was to save their there was a tone throughout his letter which flocks, especially the young and unwary, from such showed how deeply he felt for Dorothy's desap- evils that your best friends have so often cautioned pointment. He said little of Gervase, but he commended Mathilde to Dorothy's 'great love,' commended Mathilde to Dorothy's great love, welfare that the bishops have renewed their former and he touched on parting with her with more admonitions at their late meeting. They have callsolemnity than the occasion seemed to warrant, ed upon you, as pastors of your souls, with all the But then 'Dr. Emslie was an old man,' said Mr. Cheyne, with tears in his own eyes meanwhile, and Mathilde was to him, no doubt, as an only and patience, following the footsteps of our crucified daughter! - looking fondly and proudly on Lord Jesus Christ, and sacciffying your suffering by Dorothy, who sat near him.

O father I' said Dorothy, wistfully, do you lates, and be subject to them; f r they watch, as being not think that Dr. Emslie asks too much of poor to render an account of your souls.

It is asking a great deal my poor girl, re-sponded Mr. Cheyne; but Doctor Emslie, depend on it, has his reasons for what he does, for he is a sugularly gifted, wise, and above all, a truly pious man. When he spoke of Mathide to me, which was but once, there was an air of sadness, nay, almost of solemnity, in his tone and manner, which made a deep impression on me at the time. Of Gervase, he speaks as a lighthearted boy-or almost a boy; and when he commends Mathilde to you, Dorothy, my dear, I cannot but think there is some hidden meaning attached to the simple words - for Dr. Emslie, as I have said, is not a man to say or write anything destitute of meaning.

Well, dear father, I will try and be kind at not alienate them by dark conspiracies and secret soany rate to this unknown cousin, sighed Dorothy. will pray not to hate her.

' My dear, dear child,' said Mr. Cheyne, folding her to his heart, 'it is not in your nature to hate anything.

Dorothy, by always alluding only to Mathelde, plainly told Mr. Cherne that she considered her the ultimate possessor of the property-poor Dorothy unawares thus laying bare the secret counsels of her own little constant loving heart. Well,' said Mr. Cheyne, in soliloquy, with his hands behind his back, sauntering up and down his favorite shaded walk- well, I never will press my child to marry against her own inclination; and if she is averse to wed her cousin Gerrase when she comes to know him, God's will be done-I must leave ber to Mathilde's care when I go'-

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

On Sunday a pastoral from his Eminence the Car-

dinal Archbishop of Dublin, the Most Rev. Dr Culien, was read in the several churches and chapels of the diocese. The pastoral was deveted to the approaching festival of the patroness of Ireland, St. Brigid. Having given an able summary of the life of the illustrious saint, and expatiated on the briled her career, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop efers as follows to the several questions affecting this country which just now occupy public attention : -" Whilst glorifying God for the preservation of our get that in a temporal point of view our poor country without shoes or stockings, or proper clothing to preserve then from the snows and frosts of winter. More equalid poverty of this kind is to be seen in Dublin alone than in all the great cities of France, Austria, or Spain The country has lost more than three millions of inhabitants, who have been obliged to brave the dangers of the wide Atlantic in order to gave themselves and families from starvation. About four hundred thousand cottages of the poor have been levelled to the ground lest they should ever again afford shelter to the former inmates. Mary villages have been completely destroyed, and several towns, once busy and prosuctous, are now abandoned and falling into roin. We must add that the great organ of the English public opinion, the Times, and a leading Conservative writer in the Quarterly Review, as if anxious to add despair to other evils, informs us mers, subjected to the same spiritual penalties as Freemssons, and cut off as rotten branches from the church. Considering this end state of things, afflictcountry, I exhort you as I have frequently done before, to be on your guard against all those who would drive you into deeds of violence or resistance to authority. They are most dangerous enemies, and were you to listen to their advice you would bring ruin on yourselves and your families, and expose your immortal souls to eternal perdition. We should never forget the words of St. Paul—"He who resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation." How many misguided men have lost their lives, or are now pining away in penal servitude, for having forgotten the salutary admonitions of the apostle?

As to secret societies, I repeat the words which I addressed to you last October, when communicating the resolutions of the Irish bishops, adopted at their meeting held in the beginning of October - Be not seduced dearly beloved by the deceifful reasonings of such societies, and allow not yourselves to be led away in pursuit of the vain chimeras which they propose to you. Shun the company of all who secretely combine to injure religion or the state; no matter what name they bear, whether they be Freemasons or Fenians, Orangemen or Ribbonmen, they are all alike condemned by the church of God-they are all subjected to excommunication, and cut off like rotten branches from the church by the Vicara of may rest assured that so far from ameliorating indivifatal wounds upon society, and entail disgrace and ruin upon their associates. You have had within the last few months, the strongest proofs of the truth were anxious to radress our grievances, or paralyzed and misfortune apon thousands. How much bad faith perfidy, and want of courage -a defect rarely you against unlawful and secret associations; it was through a sincere zeal for your spiritual and temporal authority conferred on them by God, to avoid deeds of darkness, violence, and resistance to the law, and uniting them with his. Be guided by their advice,

lates of Ireland at their late meeting, I exhort you forced to give large once the next. - Westminster Retional means to obtain redress of the many grievan-Ireland, so long perseonted, perfect equality with every defend your rights; apply to the legislature for the disendowment of the Protestant Establishment, and for freedom of education; and petition for a law to regulate the relations between landlord and tenant, so that the fruits of their capital and labour may be secured to the agricultural classes. Call also upon the corporate bodies of the country, upon all men of influence and station, upon the writers of the public press, and especially on your members of Parliament, and the many humane, liberal, and eloquent friends cieties; call on all those to bestir themselves in your behalf, to point out your claims and your grievances to these in power, and to give a proper direction to public opinion, so that your case may be brought to a happy issue. The use of lawful and moral means, helped by heaven, will in the end, produce good ra sults; but violence and bloodshed, and other deeds of darkness promoted by secret societies condemned by the Church of God will bring certain ruin upon those who have recourse to them."-Dundalk Demo-

TER CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT SWINDLE. - The following is recommended to the attention of the "lords and gentlemon" who assembled at the Rotundo on Wednesday, in support of Orange Ascendancy and of the greatest swindle of ancient and modern times :-The suppressed see of Kilfenora, now included in the diocese of Killaloe, still contains the diocesan staff appropriate to its former dignity. There are within its boundaries forty-nine Protestant families - in all, two hundred and fifty-one souls-the popu lation of a hamlet, a handful of people that could probably supply a congregation of at most one hundred and fifty hearers; they could be packed into an ordinary drawing-room, or would, perhaps, fil one gallery in a good sized church. How many Protestant clergymen are paid to minister to their wante? Two? three? six? Well the 'staff' is as follows: -a dean, an archdeacon, a treasurer, a rural dean, a vicar-general, a registrar, four incumbents, and two curates! It must also be remembered that the fortynine families thus smp y provided for in spiritual things include the families of the clergymen and the church officials "-St. Paul's Magazine for Fe ruary

But it has been said that after all the Irish State

Oburch is only a 'sentimental grievance.' A very

few questions will dispose of that assertion. If at the time of the reformation Ireland had been the strong country and England the weak one; if England having become as she did, Protestant, Ireland had imposed or maintained by force a Catholic Establishment upon England; if at this hour to such an estab lishment (hateful to the great mass of Englishmen) they were yet obliged to pay tithes; if while our English bishops and clergy (ignored by the State) depended on voluntary contributions while Arch bishop Manning and his brother prelates inhabited palaces, enjoyed large or comfortable revenues, and graced with their presence the House of Lordsshould we English describe the existence of that Papal Church Establishment in Protestant England as merely a 'setimental grievance'? Some object to the abolition of the Irish Protestant Establishment on the ground that it would do little or nothing to pacify Ireland. Even if this could be proved before the event, which it cannot be, it would be no sound argument against abolishing the grievance in ques tion. 'Be just, and fear not, is a good moral maxim, and not a less good political one. To do right without being deterred by a consideration of couse-quences is as wise and Christian in public as in private life. There is, however, no occasion to take up time with more argument, because there lies at our drors a fact which throws no little light upon this matter. There exists a province subject to England the great majority of whose population is neither English nor Protestant, yet there is no country in Great Britain more loyal or more attached to England's crown than that province of Lower Can ada, Catholic though it be by religion, and French by origin. It was the writer's good fortune, while in America ten years ago, to make an expedition from Quebec down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguency river in company with several Canadian Oatholic priests. The conversation turned chiefly upon Canada, its condition and politics, a subject which led the priests to speak in the hightest praise of the English Government, while bearing testimony at the same time to the good feeling prevalent throughout Canada towards England. Yet but some twenty years before Lower Canada was and had been for a lengthened period, discontented with the manner in which it was governed .. This discontant more than once broke out into open violence, and even actual rebellion. Now, no one who has sought impartially to investigate that unhappy condition of things can rise from such investigation without being convinced that its chief cause lay in the attempt to maintain, more or less, the ascendancy of the Protestant element over the French Catholic element. As in Great Britain, so throughout her numerous colonies, peopled by English, Scotch, and Irish, by Churchmen, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics, there is nowhere to be seen in operation this evil principle of imposing by force the church establishment of the small minority upon a large and unwilling majority In Ireland alone is such injustice perpetrated and in freland alone is discontent chronic. In England and Scotland the Establishment is that of the most numerous Church; and in both countries much of the spiritual teaching of the State Church is in harmony with those Protestant Dissenters who, with the memhers of the two Establishments form nine-tenths of the whole population of Great Britain. In none of Rugland's colonies does an established church exist. Ohrist on earth. Whilst thus cursed by heaven you That which the Outholies of Ireland demand at the hands of the Parliament of the United Kingdom is not even as in Great Britain the establishment of the church of the majority, but the yet fairer system of being burdened with no establishment whatever, as in the case of all our English colonies. Were Parliament wisely to adopt that aystem by abolishing as its living ministers died out, by a gradual (if not immediate) withdrawal of the Regium Donum given to Dissentors and also of the grant to Maynooth. there would within a comparatively small number of years be inaugurated in Ireland that just system described by the Irish ' National Assocation' as ' placing all religious denominations on a footing of perfect equality, and leaving each church to be main tained by the voluntary contributions of its members one source of discord at least would be put an end to, and thus a hope might dawn of seeing commenced in Catholic Ireland some such happy change as that which has occurred in Catholic Lower Canada. It is said, however, by some that it will never do to abandon the Irish Establishment, because if that be done the Establishment must fail also. These persons hope that by uniting the fortunes of the two they will save both. Are they quite sure that that will be the result? May it not happen that instead of the English Establishment saving the Irish, the Irish will be the means of dragging down the English? A good swimmer has ere no a saved a bad one; but, on the other hand, often has the former not only failed to walk in a way worthy of Ohristiaus, in humility | to do so, but has himself been drowned in the attempt, and so both have perished together. It is often wise to lighten an overladen vessel before the storm is at its height; may more, it is often the only hope left of saving the ship Some may think an all-or nothing policy wise, and even heroic; they will howeve-

do well to remember that it may prove most disastrous

LORD FREEDR ON IRISH POLITICS .- The following letter from Lord Ffrench to The O'Connor Don, M.P. has been published :- Stradbrook Hall County of other class of her Mejesty's subjects. Elect there Dublin, Jan 16th. My dear Sir, -I will frankly fore, members of the Parliament able and willing to own that I did not sign the address against the proown that I did not sign the address against the prolonged maintenance by the British Parliament of an English Church Establishment in Ireland, not because of any difference of opinion on that subject but because I was afraid that evil, of which God knows, we have more than enough, already, rather than good to our country, might be the result. This would, or at all events might, be the case, I considered if the British Parliament inferred from it that the only legislative measures wanted for the curing of our many deep-seated disorders were reducable to in England who are ready to asset you, if you do the single one of abolishing the Establishment. Monstrous and unjust as it is to force upon the people of any country a religion which condemns their own, and which they in conscience must condemn in return, there are besides this, many other maladies as radical and fundamental equally demanding immediate remedy, if the condition of Ireland and the peace of its inhabitants are to be made hereaf er, what they have never hitherto been the subjects, in carnest, of British legislation. Things are often got up among us like the present movement, in themselves perfectly good for party purposes, by a few men of influence seeking the interests of their party, and the consequence is that, instead of our condition being improved, it is every year becoming worse. Had O'Connel's principles been adhered to by the party whom he raised to power, and for years kept in power in the belief that they would carry out his wishes, as the leaders all pledged themselves to do, in regard to the one great object, which was ever nearest his heart-namely, Ireland, we should not at this time be as we are. We should not have had our good and simple peasintry leaving us by the million for foreign lands, and coming back armed with pikes and revolvers to wreak a frantic vengeance on the soil which them birth. It is idle-as idl'as it is self deceiving -to suppose that such a state of things at that which it is our misfortune at this time to see around us in this Island, has been brought about, or is to be cured by the mere closing of any single wound when the whole body is diseased. It was the absence of a full and explicit declaration of this sort which led me to healtate giving my name to the address though I quite approved of it as fir as it went; and it is only on the assumption that remedial measures for the many other evils equally fital to the peace and prosperity of Ireland, and, per-hars, more calculated to widen and deepen, the gulf between the owners of the soil on the one side and the makers of that produce which gives it its real value on the other, will receive an equally prompt attention on the part of the British Parliament when it meets, that I now sign it. You will oblige me by affixing my name to the address. I have been leid up for the last fortnight or I should have answered your letter, for which I thank you. sooner. I am afraid others who have written to me have a still greater cause to complain of my silence; but under the circumstances you and they will. I feel sure, accept of the spology I make to them through you Believe me to be, dear O'Connor Don, very sincerely 'FFRENCH.'

IBSLAND IN 1868 .- The following letter from Mr. Denis Caulfield Heron, Q.C., appeared in the Times of Monday. It is not only a conclusive answer to in the interests of Ireland's enemies but it is a true

and vivid picture of the Treland of to day :--'Allow me to address to you some observations upon your leader of the 30th inst. as to the state of Ireland. You there say that Cardinal Cullen's statistics of Ireland are contrary to the facts of the case, as apparent on authentic returns; and you refer to the Facts about Ireland, as stated in the Pall Mall Gazette as conclusive against the Cardinal. Permit me to say that the Cardinal's figures are literally true, while there is a great suppression in the other statistical returns. It is true that the estimated value of the live stock in Ireland has risen from £28 000,000 in 1851 to £45,000,000 in 1866. For the purpose of that estimate an increased value was pu ton cattle in 1866, although all other seticles 1847 to 40 991 tons in 1866. Meadow has also increased from 2,190,317 tons in 1846 to 2 878,622 in 1866. With the exception of flax and what is called mesdow in Ireland all other crops have enormously The estimated value of the crops in Ireland in 1841 was £50,000,000; in 1851 £43 000 000; from 1861 to 1866 it averaged £34,000,000. It these tigures are only approximately true. The peasantry obtain a much less share of the produce of the land in consequence of the decrease in cereal and green crops. Ireland is the only geographical district in Europe diminishing in wealth and population. The population of Ireland is now less than it was in 1805; I believe the rental to be less than it was in 1805. Everycounty town in Ireland except Belfast and Cork has gone down; county society is vanishing out of Ireland; the ruins of castles and ablers are everywhere to be seen. There are a few gentleman's houses. Institution after institution is disappearing. As property vanishes, those who live by the litigation concerning that property also disappear. In the year 1800 there were about 500 prac tising barristers in Ireland, about 1,000 in England. In the year 1833 he number of barristers and conveyancers in England amounted to 1,290; in 1861, as enumerated in the Law List, to 4 630. The number of barristers subscribing to the library of the Four Courts, Dublin, in 1850, was 690; for the last few years it has been about 427 In the year of the Union the number of barristers in Ireland was onebalf the number in England; in 1850 it was one fourth. It is now less than one-tenth. In the year 1800 the population of Ireland was one-third of the population of the United Kingdom; it is now onesixth of the population of the United Kingdom. I do not wish to occupy your columns with any observations of mine on these figures. The population of Irelang has decreased from nine millions in 1845 to about five millions and a half in 1866. I believe, with Edmund Burke, 'among the standards upon which the effects of government on any country are to be estimated. I must consider the state of its nonuation not the least certain.' The misery endured in the reduction of the population by the lass of 3 millions and a half in twenty three years I believe to be the greatest ever known in the history of the world. As regards the mere wealth of the nation, three millions of persons represented an annual production and consumption of thirty millions to value. This has been lost to the shockeepers and merchants of Ireland. In the struggle for existence Ireland is hopelessly beaten. I do not allude merely to agrarian crime. But the conditions of life are becoming so unpleasant that the emigration is extending to the superior classes. In most of the counties of Ireland you will soon have no inhabitants but the priests and the peasantry. It is absurd to ignore the disaffection of taining ballads headed Wexford Boys,' Vinegar the whole of the peasantry. The records of Ireland Hill,' &c. Constable Hurley arrested him, and when are kept in the miserable cabins where the Irish peasantry. sants crouch over their turf fires, eat thier halfcooked potatoes, remember that their ancestors once Honors Quinn, from her son, John Quinn. They owned the land, dream of the past, and whisper of were held in bail to appear and stand their trial at of the future. They have abandoned politics. Their the ensuing assizes at Nonagh Patrick Carroll,

human nature, when he requires me to bestow the solid of engaging to their cause. Very recent events have shown that political independence; it was cornelly to give the solid of the solid of their cause. Very recent events have shown that political independence; it was cornelly to give the present love on my continue to best to present the deporting of the solid of the country, in mile to obtain the concessions one year, may find themselves ever forgets the day on which he is dragged by the agent to the poll, guarded by soldiers, to vote, under threats of evictions, for his absentee landlord, as the country people express it; sgainst his country and Under the present system the national his God. schools of Ireland, established with the best intenelons, operate only as achools of sedition: the result? If Ireland were governed like Scotland. with the aid of a national church and a national aristocracy, Ireland would be as loyal as Scotland. At present - I quote Macaulay - All the sympathies of all continental politicians are with the Irish. An insurrection in Ireland would have the good wishes of the great majority of the people of Hurope.' Since Macaulay spoke the ten millions of Irish exiles and their descendants in America have become one of the powers of the world.

> THE DUBLIN DETECTIVES OUTWITTED -The Dublin Express mentions an instance of a clever stratagem successfully resorted to in order to elude the vigitance of the Dublin detectives A telegram from the police of Ho'yhead transmitted the intelligence that a suspicious looking person was on board one of the mail steamers. His appearance was minutely described, and it was stated that he had two revolvers in his possession. An ordinary observer who saw him going on board would have supposed that be, of all men, was not likely to be a dangerous rebel, as he hobbl d along with great difficulty upon a pair of crutches and a wooden leg. The police, however, whose sympathies are not easily excited, evidently looked upon him as a Fenian veteran who had been in active service, and so they telegraphed to the force in Dublin to be on the look out for the invalid. The 'G' men were alive to the importance of the intended capture, and when the steamer came alongside the pier at Kingstown the approach of the cripple was eagerly awaited. The fi'e of passengers passed out, but still no sign of the expected appeared. At length the detectives began to get impatient, and thought it desirable to search the vessel lest be should be a tempting to hide himself. They proceeded to he cabin and there discovered that the stranger had drawn the stumps and left them to wonder how such a marvellous cure had been effected during the voyage. They expected to find a Fenian and two revolvers; they only found two crutches and a wooden

Oa Monday last three arrests were made in this

city, one at least being considered of an important character. The recent robbery at Mr. Allport's establishment which caused such a profound mystery at the time has been partially solved by the arrest, it is supposed to be one of the ringle-ders in that daring affir. About half-past two o'clock in the afternoon a tall young man named David Barry was seen walking over Patrick's Bridge in company with another person whose name appears to be Cornelius O'Sullivan; and, acting upon private information, Constable Cantillon ammediately accosted the two and arrested them They offered no resistance whatever, and proceeded quietly to Pairick's-Hill police station, which ther they had been invited by the police officer. The prisoners were then formally charged with having been guilty of treasonable practices, and were informed that the overt act laid against them was for having practicipated in the robbery of arms from the establishment of Mr. Allport, Patrick street. After being closely searched, the prisoners were removed to Bridewell under a heavy escort, and placed in close confinement. Nothing was found on their persons that could, in the remotest degree, affect the the misrepresentations of the Times and other journals | position of the accused, but, we understand, the belt worn round Barry's waist was not of the ordinary description, but seemed to resemble an old constabulary appendage, which has seen old service. This was seized by the police, and may probably be used against him on his trial. The police having lodged their prisoners in Bridewell, proceeded to the residence of Barry Dillon's Cross, and there made a most diligent search, examining every corner of the house with the greatest caution. It was stated a sword and revolver, with some books on military subjects, had been discovered, but on inquiry we ascertained this statement to be incorrect. So far from any evidence of a documentary or warlike nature being revealed by the scruting, we believe nothing whatever of a conpromising nature was found. The zeal of the 'Royal Irish' may be imagined from of food have also risen. But the statisticism the fact the manure heap in the yard was subjected designedly omitted the returns as to the cereal to a strict examination. The whole of it was turned crops and the green crops of Ireland. In 1847 the up, and probed with minuteness, and the labors of total cereal crops produced 16 248 934 quarters; in the police were rewarded by the discovery of a tim-1866 they produced only 8 840 277 quarters. In ber box, the contents of which proved to be nothing 1847 the total green crops produced 8 785,144 tons; more than a quantity of the surface which they were in 1866 they produced only 7,387,741 tons. The engaged in searching. Having exhausted their enerproduce of flax has increased from 17,493 tons in gies in a fruitless inspection of Barry's premises the police party consisting of Head-Oorstable Geale, Constable Kennedy, Constable Cantillon, and a few sub-constables then west to the Oork Steamship Company's building yard, and there took into custody John Barry, brother of David, who was employed in that establishment as joiner. He was also conveyed to bridewell, and lodged there for the night; but it did not transpire what charge was preferred against him. In the meantime, Mr Allport and the assistant in his shop, Mr. Dunt, on whose information the capture had been effected attended at the bridewell, where the prisoners were arraigned for identification. The shop assistant seemed to have no difficulty in selecting from among the number David Barry, who be alleged took a leading part in the robbery of arms from Mr. Allport's establishment. Neither John Barry, the brother, nor Cornelius Sullivan was identified in connection with the affair. The house of Sullivan, who is a cooper residing in Shandon-acreet, was also searched, but no revelation of importance consequent on the search took place in this case either. The prisoners, who are to be brought up at the police office to-day, are young men, their ages varying from about 22 to 28 David Barry, who has been identified, is the younger of the two brothers; he is a coach palater by trade, and was employed in one of the large coach factories of the city up to a short time before his arrest. During the night a guard of policemen were posted at the bridewell lest an attempt might be made to rescue the accused .-Cork Heraid.

> ATTEMPT TO SCALE THE WALL OF ATHLONE BAR-RACES -On Friday night, between twelve and one o'clock, the guard over the magazine was startled by seeing a man endeavouring to scale the wall. The sentinel at once gave the alarm, but bifire the gnard had time to get to the place the man had disappeared. On examing the spot no traces of him could be found. It is the general opinion that the fellow must have had companions along with him, and that their chief object was, if they could by any means have gained admittance into the barracks, to rob the magazine. The officer in command of the troops in the garrison, Colonel Rose, or the 2nd Batindion 2nd Queen's Own, on reporting the circumstance to the authorities in Dublin, received a reply stating that the War-office authorities are about to remove the present armoury in the barrracks to a more central and safer part of the barrack-square .--

At the Roscrea petty sessions, on the 27th ultthere were two prosecutions for sedition; one for rending seditious prints and one for attering seditious language. Michael Neil was, on the 21st ult., found selling certain sheets of printed matter containing ballads headed Wexford Boys, 'Vinegar questioned said he got them from his father, who duposed that he had purchased them in the house of visionary hope is the landing of the American army prosecuted for using seditions language, in default of liberation. There never was a greater mistake of finding two sureties, and being bound over to the mistake than to educate the pezsantry, while they peace for the next two years, was sentenced to three are denied any interest in the land and denied calendar months in Nenagh jail.

LORD LIFFORD AND THE REPEAL QUESTION.-Lord Lifford replies in the Irish papers to the Repeal declaration of the Catholic clergy of Limerick, upon whom he thinks ' conciliation is thrown away,' since to them nothing will be satisfactory about of dismemberment of the empire. He claums to discuss all such matters as an Irishman. He is a Saxon by Sescent, but by birth and family connection of 100 years on the one side and 200 on the other, and by constant residence in Ireland, as much an Irishman as Messrs. Hayes or Higgins' though the latter puts an 'O' before his name, or even as Messre. Stephens or Roberts, whose names are undeniably Eszon If be (Lord Lifford) had had a seat in the Irish Parliament as had his grandfather and great grandfather, he thinks he would have voted against the Union in 1800 as he certainly would now defend it. As one of the peers representing Ireland in Perliament he has pressed upon the House of Lords the expediency of, as far as possible placing on an equality the Reformed and the Roman Catholic Churches in Ireland. He has also long advocated the propriety of securing to the tenant at-will the value of all property invested in improving his farm, with the knowledge and consent of the landlord or his known agent, even though it be their tacit consent. He protests against the monstrous assumption everlastingly made whether by Fenians or by by their next-door neighbours, Repealers, that in Irish questions, whether that of republic or of repeal, ireland is at issue with England, whereas the contest is far more intimately and immediately between Irishmen who have nothing to lose and Irishmen of property, education, and rescectability almost to a man-this is the difference between our case and that of Hungary.' Lord Lifford understands the peaceful means of seeking equality of the Churches which he understands Bishop Moriarty to pursue, but Dean O'Brien would perpetuate an agitation which restricts employment, unduly increases the letting value of the land, and drives the surplus population from Ireland. Ireland's poverty, he maintains, is as nothing compared with the palmy days between 1782 and 1800. Its degradation spoken of in Repeal addresses, he considers a calumny. He grants the long series of English injuries exhumed by Dean O'Brien, but England has long cried practically to Ireland, 'Mea maxima culpa; peccavi.'-Pall Mall Gazette.

Barrier Same

IRISH TRANQUILITY AND BRITISH CAPITAL. - The same cry about Eritish capital being kept away from Ireland by agitition was heard during O'Connell's lifetime; and yet, from 1848 to 1864 or 1865 there was a long and almost uninterrupted per'od of apparent apathy Why is it not shown that during this peroid, than which we can hardly expect any more peaceful, untold millions of British capital did flow into Ireland? Either the fact was so, or it was not. If it had been so Lord Stanley would not now have to appear in the guise of a prophet; but since it has not been so, his argument is self-refuted. He seems to fancy that merely political co-siderations will avail to direct the tide of capital to this part of the empire as to that part of it, irrespective of other circumstances. The presence of gold mines in Australia. of good coal mines conveniently situated, in Scotland. seems to bim unworthy of notice, compared with the absence of agitation. He is probably not aware that even during the distorbances of last year in the south of Ireland existing manufactures were extended, and new ones established, in places which were far from being regarded as the most tranquil. But he has not allowed us to see in what way he expects that mere capit-1 would be laid out in Ireland. Indeed, be has omitted to show that the country really stands in need of English wealth. Is the British capitalist to start new factories, and drive the native manufacturer out of the market? Is he to take farms over the heads of the native tenants, and enlarge his en terprise by driving some of these out of the country and ruining others? It is not easy to see how this would minister to the content of the most peaceable community of Irishmen. But perhaps, the British capitalist is to be invited to gild the bogs and mountain sides, and rain himself for the greater honour of Conservative statesmen ?- The Chronicle

The life of a process-server in Ireland, though it cannot boast of the wild adventures of former days, when it was a romantic pursuit, is still not free from peril. Take an example from the heart of the capital itself, and conject to how popular and pleasant it must be in remote parts of the country. An application was made on Saturday in the Court of a service deemed good which was made under the following circumstances :- The sheriff's officer stated in an affidavit that he went to the Four Courts Marshalsea to serve a process upon a prisoner confided there for debt. When he arrived at the 'batch,' as the entrance is called, apprehending foul play if he went in without protection, he requested the deputy-marshal to have the prisoner called. This the deputy refused to do He asked then if the marshal would protect him if he entered the prison. -This, too was refused, and the deputy-marshal having been reminded of the danger which might attend any attempt to execute the writ said he could not help it. The process server then asked him to pre sent a copy of the writ to the prisoner, which he consented to do, and it was now sought to have this | that compensation should be granted to the tenant deemed sufficient service. His Lordship declined to grant the application, pointing out the alternatives which the process server had. He commented strongly, however, upon such a statement being made 'in the 19th century in a prison in the city of Dublin, almost within view of the court, that the marshal could not protect its officer if he entered the prison to discharge his duty.' He had consulted the | in a hundred ever make, but to be transferred with-Lord Chief Justice, who concurred with him that the matter could not be overlooked, and he, there-the matter could not be overlooked, and he, there-which I can't conceive under any circumstances that fore, directed that a copy of the affidavit be served upon the marshal, and an answer required within a British legislature can assent to [loud cheers, and two days.

THE RECENT ARRESTS IN CORE. - Barry Fitzpatrick, compositor, employed in one of the local newspapers offices, was brought before the magistrates at the police-office on Tuesday morning, charged with assaulting and threatening Sub-Constable Duffy. The policeman stated he was on duty in Patrick-street, and, about four o'clock yesterday evening the prisoner came up to him and said, Duffy, you scoundtel, do you know me? I will die for you. Perhaps I do know you, said witness. and be very cautious of what you say and do'-You swore against Walsh,' rejoined he, 'for having Greek fire, and by G-I will make short work of you. The prisoner then commenced to famble with his pockets, as if he was looking for a revolver, and witness seized him. Fitzpatrick then struck witness two or three times in in the face, after which he arrested him. Mr. Collins. solicitor, appeared for the prisoner, who pleaded 'Guilty' to the charge, throwing himse fon the mercy of the court. Unfortunately the prisoner went to a wedding on Saturday night, and since then he had been on a spree. The Bench in consideration of his plea of 'Guilty, and of his large family, imposed the mitigated punishment of one week's imprisonment, and ordered him to find bail for his good behaviour. They condemned his conduct as most reprehensible. Another Explosion of Gunpowder in Cork .- Be-

tween eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night the inhabitants residing in the neighbourhood of the Bandon Railway station were startled by a terrific noise which shook the house to the foundation, shattered several panes of glass, and upset much of the furniture in the surrounding houses, and considerably alarmed those residing near the scene of the occurrence. No one knew the cause, although every one believed that it was an explosion of gunpowder It was all made clear yesterday, however, by the dis covery of the pieces of a gunpowder canister next a gate of the extensive premises held by Messis. Adams and Keating. Whether the affair had anything to do with Fenianism or attempted robbery is not yet him assistance—and there were several persons near known, nor has any one been arrested.—Cork Con—at, the time—three other shots were fired in rapid

Marcus Adams, one of the men concerted in get- nately they did not take effect. Some hesitation was ting up the Cork funeral procession was arrested on felt in encountering a man who was armed with the 28th. He had previously been in custody on what was seen to be a revolver, which he still held suspicion of complicity in the Fenian conspiracy.

A correspondent of the Irish Times at Queenstown states, in a letter to that journal that the feeling in regard to the recent execution at Mancester seems to be lessening little in intensity.

The Standard says many circumstances show a rapid improvement in public feeling respecting Fenianism both in England and Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN. Lord Stanley, in a speech delivered at Bristol, bee

laid down the Government programme with unmis-

takeable distinctiveness :- Well, gentlemen, there is another subject on which I fear I cannot speak in an equally cheerful tone. It is one which I suppose at the present moment is hardly ever absent from the mind of any person who takes part in public affairs. I mean that painful, that dangerous, and to us in appearance at least, that discreditable state of things which unhappily continues to exist in Ireland. We have indeed in that country a strange problem to solve. I suppose there never was a time when Englishmen of all parties and all classes were more demands, and even, as far as can be done without national injury, to humor the feel ngs and prejudices of the Irish people [hear, tear] The material condition of Ireland is not bad, certainly it is far above the average of what it has been in former years -The peasantry are better fed, better clothed and better paid than they were twenty years ago [hear, hear]. The more educated class share absolutely and without restriction all the advantages of British citizeuship. Nothing is wanted except a little peace and security for uncourted millions of British capi al to pour into that country as English wealth has poured into Scotland, as it continues every day to pour into colonies that are separated from us by the breadth of the globe [cheers]. Yet it would be idle to deny that discontent is very widely spread, that disaffection is not unfrequent, and that there is a portion of the population, I hope not a considerable portion, but still a portion that regard their connection with England as a burden rather than a benefit. Well, that is a miserable state of things; and yet, when we ask for a remedy, who is there that can give us an intelligible answer? [hear] I do not undertake to do it. All I venture to attempt is to throw out a few hints, which, if they have no novelty, at least can do no barm. In the first place, do not let us disguise from ourselves the fact, that there is a party-and it may be a considerable party-whom no possible concession will satisfy [cheers]. Those who go in for a separate national existence, or repeal of the union, which practically comes to the same thing, are asking for what they never can obtain [cheers]. And it is only true kindness to tell them so in plain terms [loud chees]. We will not allow the British empire to be pulled to pieces in virtue of any fantastic theories, nor because politi cians may have talked unadvisedly about the sacred cause of nationality, as applied to other countries .-Ireland and England are inseparable now and for ever [loud cheers]. Then again, there is another cause of disturbance which is temporary in its character, and which we may fairly allow as being likely to pass away of itself-I mean the return here of Irish Americans who have taken part in the great civil war on the other side of the Atlantic [hear, Every war, every great war leaves behind it residuum of men unfitted for peaceable pursuits, full of energy and conrage, and reckless of life. -Taken as a whole, and considering the number of forces engaged, I do not think the proportion of that class in the United States has been very great Still there are a good many of them, and we are blessed with the presence of not a few of them here That is an inconvenience which, in the neure of things, will not continue. But setting aside the mere temporary evidence of discharged foreign soldiers turned into conspirators, there remain two great subjects of parliamentary controversy - the Church and the land [hear, hear] Now, to the first of these, you will excuse me if, in the position I hold, I say nothing at present. It is perfectly clear that if any legislation s to take place - I don't say that it ought - affecting in any way the political position of the various eccle siastical bodies in Ireland, such legislation ough Oneen's Bonch before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, to have not to be the work of a dying parliament, returned by a constituency which is itself about to be considerably modified [hear, tear] And in any case, here are Protest-uts as well as Catholics in Ireland who, though numerically fewer are socially power ful, and that it is sometimes possible, in endeavoring to conciliate two opposite parties, to find that you have only succeeded in making enemies of both ['aughter and cheers]. Well, gentlemen, if I were not wearying you - [cries of ' No, no.']—there is that other question of the land, upon which I should like to say a word or two. I want to see that question fully and thoroughly argued out in parliament, with out disguise on any side as to what is meant. The demand constantly put forward as you all know, is for improvements which he has made That, under proper safeguards, is well enough. We have admitted that principle, but, when you have settled that point, the fundamental cause of difference still remains. What I won't say the Irish peasant but a considerable number of the Irish peasantry, want, is not compensation for improvements, which not one out payment from yearly tenants into owners of the a voice, 'Oertainly not'] If the principle is good for Ireland, it is good for England also; and more than that if the operation is to be performed at once it will have to be performed indefinitely, for the tenant turned proprietor might of course sublet and, if know anything of Irish nature, he certainly would [hear, hear] -and then you would have a fresh class of tenants at will under the same conditions as those which existed before with only this difference, that you would have removed a body of landlords who were tole; ably well to do, and substituted for them others who will be needy and consequently very exacting [cheers]. Nor must you forget this, that, under a system of innumerable small ownerships, you would have the very worst evil of the Ireland of old days revealed and intensified - I mean the continual subdivision of holdings, and the consequent indefinite multiplication of paupers [hear, hear].— Every landlord good or bad, for his own interest endeavors to check that tendency to subdivision .-Take away the check, and in twenty years' time, I will undertake to say, you would have a population

> 1847 over again [hear, hear, and cheers]. ATRODICUE OUTRAGE IN CLERKENWELL.-It was rumouted this morning that another Fenian outrage had occurred in Olerkenwell, and the House of Detention being spoken of as the precise locality, a vast growd assembled at that spot to learn the facts. About a quarter past nine o'clock this morning a very respectable looking man named Charrington, or Sharrington, was passing between Northamptonstreet and Campton street, within a short distance lilegal, but the recorder condemned the attempt to of the House of Detention, when he was without the slightest warning fired at by a man sho suddenly. made his appearance, and the bullet entered the right. side of his neck, just below the ear. The unfortunate gentleman did not immediately fall to the ground, and before any one could approach him to render succession from the same deadly weapon, but fortu- the prisoner was defended by Mr. Montaigne.

doubled in nearly every one of them, supported ex

clusively by the soil, all of them, therefore, trusting

to the potato; and when that fails, as from time to

time it always will, then look out for the famine of

in his hand, and of which, as was afterwards discovered, three chambers still remained undischarged. A man named obert Bass, living at Sewa d-cott iges Seward-Street, St. Luke's, however, went up to the assassin, seized him by the collar with one hand, and the revolver with the other, and firmly grasped and held him until a policeman named William Knight came up and took the man into custody. He also took the revolver from him, and thus prevented him attempting any further mischief. A cab was procured, and the assassin, Robert Bass, and the police-con stable were speedily driven to the police station in Bagnigge Wells-road, where he was charged with attempt to murder He was asked his name, and he gave it as James Needle, and his address as No. 13 New-street-square, Fetter lane, Holborn, adding that he was a solicitor's clerk. He appeared to be quite indifferent to his situation, and, indeed, seemed to be under the impression that be was rather an injured nerson than a criminal. He had rather the appearance of a man of weak intellect. On his being seen by Inspector Potter, he at once identified him as a man who had been to him on several occasions for the last twelve months, making complaints about his being suspected of being a Fenian, and his great anxious to give all reasonable satisfaction to Irish annoyarce at being followed about, but he said they were only weak-minded people, and he supposed that they would get tired of doing so in time. a rumour that Mr. Bird, the milkman, who was a principle witness in the Clerkenwell outrage at the House of Detention, was the person who had been shot, and in consequence numerous persons went to his house to ascertain if that was the fact. - Pall Mall Gazetie.

QUEEN'S EVIDENCE IN THE EXPLOSION CASE. - Yes terday the prisoners charged with the murder of the persons who perished by the Clerkenwell Explosion were again placed in the dock at Bow street. The police had succeeded in finding what was deemed incriminating evidence, first against three, then six, and within the last few day against nine prisoners. Yesterday they were brought up, but instead of nine, only eight could be counted. These were Barret, English, the two Desmonds and Mcs. Justice O'Neil, O'Keefe, and Ailen. One of the most prominent of former prisoners, Mullany, did not appear. His companions probably wondered what had become of him; his Conusel may have been perplexed But they were not long in doubt. The Counsel for the Crown rises; the first words he utters are, 'Patrick Mullaney;" the missing prisoner enters the witness-box, and, in his new character of Queen's evidence, proceeds to make the remarkable statements which may be read in our report to day. So many Irish natriots have ended by betraying their cause that it would almost seem that where three Fenians are assembled two of them are ready whem the time comes to turn approvers. Most of these men hold together only till they are in personal danger; some of them probably meditate the betrayal of their accomplices from the first. It is the duty of the Government to take advantage of the fears of those who conspire against it, and, with the view of bringing to punishment the perpetrators of the late outrage, it has accepted Muilany's Queen's evidence. Mullany according to his own account, has been a 'Centre.'

The proceedings of the general court-martial which assembled at Chatham garrison on the 23d ult., under the presidency of Col. R. Boyle, C. B., for the trial of Patrick Daly and James Molloy, two privates in the 26 Battalion of the 1st Royals, on the charge of having made use of Fenian and seditions language in the public streets of Chatham, having been formally approved, the sentences passed on the prisoners were publicly promlugated at a general parade of the whole of the officers and troops yesterday. The particular charges on which the accused were arraigned before the Court were for baving in High street, Broupton Chatham, on the evening of the 13th alt. shouted out, ' The Queen may _____, and the Colonel may _____, I'm an Irishman to the backbone, and I'll swing the same as Larkin and Allen swung before. If there is any Irishman here let him foll to the rear! and other language of a corre-ponding character. The prisoner Daly was likewise charged with striking Corporal Clarke of the Royal Engineers, who was in charge of the escort that conveyed him to the prison The Court found both the prioners Guilty and tentenced Daly to be branded with the letters B. O.,' to be discharged from Her Majes: y's services with ignominy, and to undergo five years' penal servitude; the prisoner favorite place, so that if pursued in one county they Molloy was also sentenced to be dismissed from the may escape into the other, and on a recent occasion army with ignomicy to be branded with the lette s B C, and to be imprisoned and kept at bard labour for two years. After the order of the Court had been read the prisoners had portion of their uniforms stripped from them, when they were marched to the barrack gates, the band playing the ' Rogues March, and handed over to an escort for conveyance to pri-BOD.

Notwithstanding that Father Hall, the Catholic priest, has courted a public investigation as to this Mare's nest" on behalf the Iriah Oatholic inhabi tants of the town, the authorities seem anxious to bush up the affair. It appears, however, that the matter will not be allowed to die a natural death, as we are informed on good sutbority that an action is about to be brought against the Manager of the Gas Works for false imprisonment, by the men who were lately apprehended in Warrington on the charge of attempting to blow up the Works. These ill used men will thus have ample (portunity to vindicate themselves from the foul aspersions cast upon their characters.

CONVICTION OF SIR CULLING EARDLEY FOR BIGAMY. The triel of Sir Culling Eardley for bigamy took place at the Central Criminal Court, London, on the 27th Jan., before the Recorder. The baronet was married on the 13th Dec., 1857, by the Rev Mr. Hawks, at Calvary Church New York, to Emily Florence, daughter of James Magee, a cotton broker. The father of Lady Eardley and Mr. Charles Moseley testified that they were present at the marriage; that it was registered according to the law of the State of New York; and that Dr. Hawks at the time made a voluntary statement that the marriage would be as good in England as elsewhere Mr. R. de Tracey Gould, a member of the New York bar, testified that it was a strictly legal marriage. It was proved that Lady Eardley had been compelled to separate from Sir Culling in 1863, on account of his infidelity. In the separation deed Sir Culling had, under oath acknowledged that she was his wife. It also appeared that Sir Culling had run through the whole of his fortune over which he had power, Fortugately, for the lady, however, the father of her husband, knowing his son's proclivities, had made a strict settlement before his death on the wife, which placed ber in comfortable circumstances. It was then shown that in September, 1867, Sir Culling married Miss Bessie Allen, an actress at Drury Lane Theatre, a young lady of great beauty, irreproachable character and some property Miss Allen did not appear against Sir Culling, but it was understood in court the deception, and fraud be had practiced upon her was of a most scandalous nature. It was evident that he never intended that the marriage should be published, but it was so published by the sister of Miss Allen in the Times, and in this way became known to the friends of Lady Eardley. The defence set up was that the first marriage was informal and set up such an excuse . The jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving the box, and the baronet immediately sentenced to 18th months' imprisonment. with hard labor, the Recorder telling him that, had the wife of a second marriage appeared against him to have given her testimony, he would have got five years penal servitude. Mr. Gifford and Mr. J. P.

various parts of Langashire and elsewhere have caused such serious commetions, is now at Ashtonunder-Lyne, and has succeeded in throwing a firebrand smonget the English and Irish populations of as a bint to all respectable persons, "though many heart of the town as the theatre of his performances, and nightly, for more than a week past he has delivered addresses in terms which have roused his hearers to a state of great excitement. On Friday night Murphy lectured again under the protection of a band of men armed with revolvers, staves and miecellaneous weapons, and his own revolver was also in readiness. The Irish had assembled several bundreds strong, in the Builington-street Chapel, to resist any attack upon the building. The special constables were called up and placed in the Town Hall. Murphy adopted a more than usually belligerent tone and informed the audience that he intended, if be were called upon to die, to die well. Fortunately his courage was not put to the test; but at one period of the evening a disastrous collision between the English and the Irish make seemed imminent. The Irish had guarded Alma bridge, on the way to Dunkinfield to prevent a renewal of dis urbances which had been committed there by bands of roughs from Ashton The police and special constables cleared the way, but the Irish seemed anxious to provoke a fight, for which many of them were all prepared. At three o'clock on Saturday morning an alarm was raised that a mob was coming from Dukinfield to attack the Roman Catholic chapel. The chief constable assembled his men and a company of specials lrish standing at the doors of their houses, in a state of great excitement. They were in readiness to defend their houses and the chapel had an attack been made, but nothing of the kind was attempted. Wr Dulgleish ordered the Irish to give up their weapons and was obeyed without resistance Amongst the arms thus secured were pokers by the dezen axes, cleavers, portions of scythe blades fitted with handles so that they could be used as swords, iron-headed bludgeons, and several neculiarly dangerous weapons formed by fastening butchers' knives to the ends of long brush handles. The town was quiet on Saturday Yesterday, Murphy preached twice, and the hall was on each occasion crowded to excess No disturbance took place. A number of the volunteers were sworn in as special constables. We are misin formed when we state on Saturday that the Mayor of Ashton had called out the volunteers, and had also sent for troops to Manchester. - Manchester Guar dian.

in the Natal comedy we are unable to say We are authorized to make a mysterious appouncement 'that the Bishop of Grahamstown has given the Bishop of London an assurance that the intention of consecra ting a new Bishop for Natal in England is abandoned.' But has the intention of holding the consecration elsewhere heen abandoned? It w a originally intended, as the Bishop of London has told us, to hold the consecration in Scotland. Is that intention resumed? or, at first supposed, is Mr. Macrorie to be exported to St. Helena as 'raw material, and there manufactured into a Bisbop? Anything may be hidden under this ambiguous announcement, which seems expressly designed to keep every one as far as possible in the dark. This is the extraordinary feature of the week's proceedings. No one, not even those who might be thought to have a claim to intormation, seems to known what is going on. Sympatheric Church Journals published in the course of the week have not a word to say on the subject. The Bishop of London obtains only negative information. To the Archbishop of York, as he gently puts it in the letter we publish this evening, 'there appears to be some secrecy in the arrangements.'-At the risk of levite - the responsibility for which must rest with Dr. Gray - we cannot help suggesting a parallel. One is reminded of the familiar arrangements which precede an encounter in the Prize Ring. We all know the course adopted when in that carna sphere it is intended to pit two combatants against each other. The police, of course, are on the alert, and must be kept in the dark. The day for 'the event' is known, but the time and place are concealed from all but a select few. It is often coubtful to the last moment whether the event will come off at all. If all goes well, and if the 'Pei' and his backers hold on, they are expeditiously conveyed in the early morning by special train to some spot where they can either evade the police or are out of their jurisdiction. The border of two counties is a it was proposed, by an exact anticipation of the present lostance, to pitch the ring on some foreign soil Hitherto scarcely an element of similarity is wanting, and it only remains to add the special train, the burried journey to the border, and the final evasion of the ecclesiastical police. Such is the style of proceeding which the Behop of Ospetown, his support ers and advisers, think conducive to the welfare, and we suppose to the dignity, of the Church - London

Whether or no a new scene is to be opened to day

A new Protestant sect has arisen in Essex calling themselves 'The Peculiar People" One of the tenets is that medical assistance shall never be called in. When a "Pe uliur Person" is sick, the elders of the sect pray to the Lord that the sick person may recover, and int him, give him a glass of spirits and water, and then leave the matter in the Lord's hands. These conceive that the texts "Oureed is he that trusteth in man," and "Trust not an arm of flesh, ' clearly point out the impropriety of invoking medical aid. "Peculiar" baby fourteen months ld, was seized with inflammation of the lungs last month. The elders were called in and they anointed the child, gave it brandy and water, and prayed over it but did not call in a doctor. The "Peculiar baby died as might have been expected under such trea ment; an inquest was held, and the jary returned a verdict of man slaughter against its parents Mr. Payne, the City Corner, believing that the age of miracles is past, admitted them to bail, but intimated his intention should another case of the kind come before him, he would send the parents to Newgate.

We are all more or less like the typical Irish landlord in the well known story. Evicted tenants may threaten our stewards, but threats to take away the lives of our stewards do not touch us It was so in the matter of the Fenlan raid into Canada. The news of it did not ruffle our equanimity The promptitude and logalty with which it was repelled did not excite any vehement admiration. The commutation by the Home Government of the punishment of the chief offenders was taken as a thing of course If we compare the excitement at the outbreak in the south of Ireland last spring, when the loss of life was almost nominal, with our calmness on hearing the tale of the slain by the Fenian inroad inte Canada, we must be at once conscious of an inconsistency of conduct, due, we may perhaps say in our own justification, rather to defect of imagination than to carelessness of feeling It cannot, however, be deemed unreasonable if our fellow-subjects in Canada chafe under the comparative indifference manifested at the losses of life and property suffered in the provinces. The Home Government of England, therefore is bound to consider the sentiments of the Canadian people before taking a single step in further mitigation of the punishment of the raiders .- Times.

Horserteen Promisited .- The growing desire for horseflesh ought not to be overlooked by our ecolestatical contemporaries It is neither more nor less than a return to the Pagan practices of our earliest ancestors, a relapse into the precise wickedness which cost the Christian missioneries so much trouble 1 200 or 1,300 years ago. Horseflesh was eaten in those times as meat offered to idols, and was valued accordingly, and the missionaries forbade, their converts to keep up a taste for it hoping thereby to Benjamin were the counsel for the prosecution, and eradicate the lust for idolatrons offerings from the puls forward as his chief claim the fact that he once hearts of the new Christians. In England, where slept with Andrew Jackson.

The notorious Murphy, whose proceedings in great care was taken not to deter the Pagans from Obristianity by too sudden a domand for change of customs, the Penitential of Archbishop Egbert rules that "horseflash is not probibited," adding however, that town. He has engaged a large room in the families will not buy it" At a Council held in the year 785, under the presidency of Gregory, Bishop of Oatia, it was decreed as follows: - 'Many among you est horses, which is not done by any Ohristians in the East. Avoid this." With strict missionaries eating horseflesh was classed with idol worship and the exposure of infants as three things which a men must renounce when he became a Christian.-Pali Mall Gazette.

CONSUMPTION OF 'SWEETIEF' IN CHURCH.-Not in any spirit of glee at exposing the dark sins of a sister country, will England hear the appalling truth that every Sunday, in Edinburgh there are four bundred shops open, chiefly in the confectionary line, and that on the Sabbath morning there were seen to enter one only of these places, 2,637 persons chiefly children. But what does it mean? A solution offered by a Scottish contemporary is that a great quantity of the sweeties thus procured are sucked in places of worship; and if this were all, the matter might not wear so hideous an aspect for the services in Scotland are very long and not at all interesting to a child. A juvenile bearer in an English church who needed goodies, in addition to the organ, the statuary, the colored glass, the frequent changes of postures, and the shortness of the sermon, must be a very depraved little voluntuary; but something is to be said for a poor child who has to sit through a long, and and went into Little Ireland, where he found the to him dull, discourse, and perhaps through two services, without a break, as has happened to the present writer .- Shi ley Brooks.

UNITED STATES.

In the Virginia Reconstruction Convention, the other day, on a motion to give the General Assembly authority to establish a sureau of agriculture and emigration, the negro members expressed themselves strongly against the immigration of a white laboring population, but thought that men with capital ought to encouraged. Dr. Bayne (negro) made a most violent barangue against the foreigners. He said the scheme of immigration was got up in the days of slavery to keep the negroes down and now they wanted it to keep the negroes out of work. They want to flood the State with low Irish and Dutch, the scum of the world, in order to cheapen labor and starve out the black man. Another of their schemes was to bring these ignorant foreigners here to vote down the negroes. He haped the Convention would thwart these wicked designs and put its foot downon any scheme of immigration. The motion was finally carried by a majority of one.

Cabbett's power of abuse has been often referred to, but Sir Henry Balmer, in his recent work, has quoted a specimen of it, written when Cobbott was in Philadelphia, which is almost numatched in its savageness and sarcasm: It is fair, also, to observe that this State (Pensylvania) labors under disadvantages in the respect, that no other States does. Here is precisely that climate which suits the vagabonds of Europe; here they bask in summer, and lie curled up in winter, without fear of acorching in one, season, or freezing in the other. Accordingly hither they come in shouls, just roll themselves ashore and begin to swear and poll away as if they had been bred to the business from their infancy. She has too unhappily acquired a reputation for the mildness or rather the feebleness ofher laws. There's no gallows in Pensylvania. These glad tidings bave rung through all the democratic club rooms, all the dungeons and assemblies of traitors, all the dungeons. and cells of England, Scotland and Ireland. Henco it is that we are overwhelmed with the refuse, the sweeping of these kingdoms, the offal of the juil and the gibbet. Hence it is that we see so many faces that never looked comely but in the pillory, limbs that are awkward out of chains, and necks that seem made to be stretched.

We know not how it may be in England but in-France, and in our own country, there has been remarked a very significant and alarming diminution. in the size of families. Marriages are less productive than they used to be; at least, such is the general and the probably well-founded impression There is no decrease in the marriage rate of France; on the contrary, it is stated that throughout the Empire there is a constant and considerable rise in the marriage rate. But the population of the Empire does not augment It falls off, rather by some scores thousand a year. It has fallen off by as much as two hundred and fifty thousand, and it would fai more perceptibly yet, were it not for the increased longevity of the people in our improved civilization, and the number of early marriages. The smallness of the families is the fact that rises alarm : and this is due to causes that are general in their scope and character-causes of various kinds, partly physical, financial, partly prudential, partly social but partly, also, moral causes of a very subile and insidious nature, which it is difficult to trace, and yet more difficult to speak of than to trace, from the extreme delicacy of the subjects they involve.

It is here, in this diminishing size of families, that we seem to detect a conspiracy against the institution of marriage; for we can account for such a phenom enon only by supposing an unwillingness to rear offspring; and as the end of marriage is the rearing of offspring, an unwillingness to do it supposes to a certain extent the resort to means that reduce the number of births; and what is this but a deliberate conspiracy against the ins it ition of marriage? This is a point of exceeding delicacy but it is a point of so much importance, that to pass it by lightly would be nopardonable N. Y. Pribune,

The Bucyrus Journal says : - 'A gangling specimen of bumanity came into our office on Monday and apquired for the editor. We signified our readiness to respond, and asked what we could do for him --Why, I han't got no paper for two weeks, and I want to know if you've been and stopped it on me." On turning to his name found he was over two years in arrears, and we told him we had stopped it. On farther inquiries we also learned that the former from regarded themselves as having been lied out of a heavy smount of arrears, and we declined to recewwhen the worthy broke out with : - See here, Mister, I've bin takin your paper for six years just to help it along and now for you to warn me to pay up, it's too darned mean.' But it didn't soften us in a bit, and we stop twenty more this week. We have had quite a number of that style of frierds, men who were anxious to help a soldier's paper along but so far have forgotten to pay. Hereafter we will get along without the aid of their distinguished services. No one in the future will receive our paper who ban

Washington, Feb. 16. - There seems to be no doubt that the appointment of Minister to England has been tendered to General G. B. McOlellan, but nothing definite has yet been heard from him as to its atceptance. The resignation of Mr Alams, it has been ascertained from an official source, takes places in April.

San Francisco, Feb. 19. - It is reported that Fenian operations on the Pacific coast are being placed on a war footing, with the probable intention of raid on British possessions in the north, were togo Strate

The State Senate to-day unanimously passed re-solutions asking the President and Congress of the United States to honorably acquire or annex British Oulumbia to the United States, the desired will

Those who pretend to know, say there is more dissipation in Washington this winter than at any time since the war. There is certainly a great deal

of intemperance in Congress.

An independent candidate for sheriff in Kentucky

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY 1 No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. 7. C. 316 x 1 G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: to all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the

terms shall be Two pollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivere by carriers, Two Bollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dellars.

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We beg to remind our Correspondent that no lellers 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 "John Jones, August '63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY - 1868. Friday 28 - Holy Orown of Thorns. Saturday 29 - Of the Feria. MARCH-1868.

Sunday 1-First Sunday in Lent. Monday 2 - Of the Feria. Tuesday 3 - Of the Feria. Wednesday 4 - Ember Day. St. Casimir, C. Thursday 5 Of the Feria

REGULATIONS FOR LENT .- All days of Lent Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday included, are days of fasting and absti-

The use of flesh meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the exception of Palm Sanday.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The continued suspension of the Haheas Corpus Act in Ireland may be necessary in the dis turbed state of that country, but of itself, and if not followed by other and more popular measures, its remedial effects will be but small. On the Church question all parties in Parliament seem to be agreed that not one word can be said, not one reason urged, for the keeping up of the Irish Protestant Establishment, but as yet no party has shown any disposition to meet the evil boldly. and to apply the one remedy that is needed. Its days bowever are numbered, and it is a mere question of time as to when it shall fall. Time the heads of the Orange faction in Ireland are well aware of, and have accordingly organised themselves into a Protestant Defence Association, a great meeting of which body was held in the Chair. Addresses were delivered by several of the leading Protestant noblemeu and gentry, and Resolutions in support of the Establishment were adopted, coupled with professions of loyalty to the Queen. If these gentlemen were wise, they would submit with a good grace to the mevitable: were their loyalty of the enlightened type; they would assist rither than oppose, the abating of a nursance which if not the chief cause of Irish disaffection, serves as an excuse for it, and to a certain extent justifies it in the eyes of Continental Europe. The cry of sacrilege, or of invasion on the rights of property cannot be raised against the secularisation of the endowments of the Protestant Church of Ireland as by Law Established, since these were conferred by called upon the volunteers to engage themselves the State upon the thing which it created .-The State has the same right to unmake or disestablish that Church as it had to make or establish it; and the only grounds upon which its maintenance can be delended are those of expe diency. But who is there that can pretend that it is expedient to uphold by Law an institution which is an insult and an outrage to the vast majority of the people of Ireland?

There has been a comparative lull in the Fenian excitement of late. A few arrests are made from time to time. Messrs. Sullivan of the Dublin Nation, and Pigot of the Dublin Irishman having both been tound guilty of publishing seditions libels, have been sentenced, the first to six, the second to twelve months imprisonment. At the expiration of their respective sentences, lected for the expedition exceeds \$16,400. both will be required to furnish security for their good behaviour in the future.

The tone of the Continental journals of Europe is more pacific; but so long as the Great Powers shall persist in keeping on foot their present enormous military establishments, doubts as the Depot in Bonaventure Street-where at 3.30 to their good intentions will inevitably be entertained.

war with the body styling itself the Congress, were to sail by the French steamer for Havre. Thich in violation of the Constitution that the The Rev. M. Moreau of the Cathedral accom-President is sworn to uptiold has taken upon itself panies the expedition as Chaplain. President is sworn to up told has taken upon itself panies the expedition as Chapiain.

We give below the list of these noble youths one may have the pampillet of about one hundred consisting in this, that no professedly Bible Christian scriptural an opinion. For did not Paul say, this

presumes to legislate for the U. States, will not with love, and hope, and pride :yield—so that a crisis, to use a euphuistic form of speech, is to all appearance at hand. Should this lead to an overthrown of the odious military despotism now obtaining in the Southern States, the friends of constitutional liberty will have occasion to rejoice.

The latest telegrams from Washington inform us that the revolutionary majority have carried a vote for the impeachment of the President by a vote of 128 to 47. The greatest excitement prevails; all sort of wild rumors are in circulation, and a few hours will decide whether the cause of legality and the Constitution in the person of the President, or that of the revolution 10 the persons of the majority of a bogus Congress will prevail. The chances are that the President will succumb, for as yet the revolution has not run its course. It has only got as far as its 10th of August: its 9th Thermidor, and 18 Brumaire are as yet in the distance, though inevitable.

OUR ZOUAVES.

Every true Catholic, every Canadian Catholic especially, must take a deep interest in the fortunes of the brave young men, who actuated by the noblest of motives, have, like the Crusaders of old, given up home and country, and ease, to rush to the aid of Christian civilisation, and of their Church attached in the person of her Supreme Pontiff by the sweepings of Italian jails, by the foul bordes of the Revolution gathered like obscene birds of prey from every country in Europe. We pray God to bless our brave youth. We pray that He will preserve them from the perils of the sea; that He will deign to perve their arms in the day of battle, and so guide and protect them that, like the Apostle, each one of them may always be able to exclaim, whether dying gloriously on the battle field, or rejoicing in his safe return to his native land and the bosom of his family -"I have fought a good fight: I have finished my course; I have kept the faith." So may they be assured that there will be laid up for them a crown of justice which the Lord will render to them on that great day spoken of by the prophet Malachias 3, 17.

The preliminary arrangements liaving been completed, the first detachment of the Canadian contingent had all arrived in Montreal by Tuesday the 18th inst. On the morning of that day they all assembled for Mass in the Church of the Gesu, and with souls cleansed in the waters of negance, approached the table of the Lord to partake of the bread of the strong. After which they were entertained at breakfast by the Reverend Jesuit Fathers.

In the evening at 7 p.m. a grand ceremony, having for its main feature the benediction of the Colors of the Volunteers, took place in the Parish Church of Notice Dame. The whole interior of the building was brilliantly illuminated, and splendidly decorated for the occasion with arches of evergreens, amongst whose branches might be distinguished the flags of Great Britain and Dublin on the 5th inst., the Earl of Bandon in France, the red Cross of St. George, side by side with the tricolor of our Gallic friends .-Above the sanctuary floated the banner of the Fisherman, the Standard of the Holy See with its triple crown and golden keys.

> The Choir, consisting of three hundred performers, accompanied by the powerful organ, and the band of the Chasseurs Canadiens, executed according to programme a brilliant selection of music from Rossini, Meyerbeer, and other great masters. An appropriate address was delivered by Monseigneur Lafleche, Bishop of Anthemon and co-adjutor of Three Rivers, which was followed by the Hymn of Pius IX. Then came the benediction of the Colors by His Lardship the Bishop of Montreal, who at the close as men of honor to abstan from everything that might bring disgrace upon the country which was proud to call them her children, upon the flag which he gave to them, and upon the sacred cause in which they had engaged themselves .-One cry "We will, we will" proclaimed the solemn engagement then contracted by those to whom he especially addressed himself. It reminded the hearers of the old glorious response. " Deus vult, Deus vult."

> The ceremony was concluded by the Benedic tion of the Blessed Sacrament, during which was sung Tu es Petrus, and a Tantum Ergo by Lambillotte, followed by the Laudate Dominum. A collection was taken up which amounted to about \$1,000. The sum previously col-

On Wednesday afternoon the Zouaves mustered early in the afternoon at the Bushop's Palace, and after a few words of encouragement from Mgr. Lafleche, marched with colors flying, and amidst a dense crowd, from the Cathedral to p.m. amidst the loud cheers and best wishes of the assembled thousands they took the cars for The President of the United States is at open New York, whence on Saturday morning they

Auger, Onesime, Montreal Arsenault,——Baie des Chaleurs Begin, Theodule, Levis Bertrand, Chs. G. svocat, Quebec Backburn, J., Beauport Bastien, Alfred Montreal Brunet, L.
Bedard, Jean Bte., St. Remi Bourget, Achille Levis Bourget, Alphonse, Levis Bernier, Romuald. Barnard, James, Drummondville Benoit, Joseph, Weedon Brunelle, Edouard, Batiscan Bruneil, Klie, Pointe-Levis Bissette, Eugene, Ste. Elisabeth Beauchesne, Joseph Ulric, Becancour Beaudoin, Moise, Montreal Brouillet, Auguste, Montreal Bourget Mercel, notarie, Village Lauzon Caron, Charles, Lennoxville Champagne, Joseph, commis, Montreal Couture, Alphonse Ste. Therese de Blainville Coutlee, Cyprien, St. Polycarie Cloutier, Elzeard. Somerset Chalut, Joseph, Sault-an-Recollet Cherrier, Benjamin, St. Hyacinthe Charretier, Charles, St. Jan Baptiste de Roxton Campbell, Emery, Malmaison Connolly, Felix Elouard Danville Cormier, Moise, Becancour Chouinard, Pierre Levis Comte, Paschal, Montreal Charbonneau George. St. Vincent de Paul Dufresne. David, St. Barthelemy Decarie Leon DeHempel, Casimir. Montreal DeBellefeville, Lieut. Chs. Henri Lefebvre, S

Eustache Demers Louis David, etudiant, Montreal Dupras Statislas, etudiant, St. Laurent De Lorimier, Alphonse, Laprairie Da La Croix de Creiz, St. Charles Dis Patis, Adolphe Forget, Montreal Des Patis, Alphanse Forget, Terrebo me Dupras, Pierre Urgel, avocat' Montreal Desjardins, Henri, Terreboone D'Auray Telesphore. Cotesn-du-Lac Dopuis Barthe, Sr. Constant Du Sereault Epiphane Frs. Xavier, Trois-Rivieres Demere, Louis Joseph. Malmaison DeCazes, Capitaine Charles, Sherbrook Forget, Lucien, Ste Marie de Monnoir Frechette, Edmond Oaebec Fortin, Augustin, Islet Gosselin, Louis, St Laurent Q O. Garneau, F. X., Quebec Gendron, François Xavier, St. Theodore d'Actor Gouin, Moise, LaBaie du Febvre Grosleau, Athanase, Montreal Gervais, Gaulbert, Gaumont, Alfred, Somerset Gervais, Camille, Pointe-aux Trembles Gadbois, Alphonse, St. Cesaire Gaudet, Ludger, St. Christophe d'Arthabaska Hebert, Medaid, Laprairie Hughes. George E., St. Maurice Hurtubise, Edwin, Montreal Janron Napoleon St. Joseph d'Fly Lachapelle, Severin St. Remi Lamarche, Adolphe, Montreal Leblanc, Edouard, commis Montreal Lefort, Jeremie, etndiant, l'Assomption L'Anglais, Obs. Frs. X-vier, Kamouraska Leclaire, Etienne, St Hyacinthe Labelle, Joseph Toussaint, notaire, Montrea! Lavigne, Theophile, Montreal Legris, Joseph, St François de Salles Leciaire, Dominique, Ste. Therese de Blainville Langevin, F. A., St. Isidore Laporte, J. D., Sorel Lunien Adelard, Becaucour Leblanc, Joseph Montreal Label, Charles, Paspebiac L'Herureux, Thomas, St. Hyacinthe Lamarre, Basile, Longueuil Lefebvre, Louis, Montreal Lemicuz, Edouard, Quebec Labelle Auguste, Montreal Morisette, Jean Baptiste, Quebec Murray, William, Quebec Morisset, Theophile, Quebec Michaud, Thomas, T.S., Kamouraska Mulhall, Capt, New York Munro, Henry, commis, Montreal Moreau, Ulric Marion, Jean Baptiste, McKenzie James, Terrebonne Mer hand, Albert, H, St. Jean Dorchester McKenzie, Henri, Terrebonne Meunier, Laurent, St Jean-Dorchester Martineau, Herman, Kamouraska Massicotte, Alphee, Ste. Gonevieve de Batiscan Morisette, Theophile, Quebec Normandin, Thomas, Boucherville Nolin, Jean Bantiste, St. Hyacinthe Oliver, Louis. St. Nicholas O'Meara, Alfred. Quebec Provost, Leandre, Montreal Pepin, Emile, Lachenate Pare, Pierre, l'Ange Gardien Pare, Stanislas A, Lachine Patienaude, Francois, St Remi Pare, Louis Gedeon, Lotbiniere Papillon Simeon, Ontaquais Pelcquin, Adelard, St Jude Perreault, Gilbert, Montreal Perrin, Emery, avocat. Ste Scholastique Paquet, Louis. St Henri de Lauson Richer, E H Montreal Rosseling, Etienue, St Bartholemy Rangud, Alphonse, St Remi Roy, Ogrille, Lavis Rheault, Luc, Nicolet Roy, Jean-Buptiste, St Felix de Kingsey Raymond, Narcisse Nos, St Hyacinthe Roy, Francois, Somerset Rousseau, Oscar, Nicolet Shiller, L W Charles, Montreal Surprenant, Alphonse, St Constant St Germain, Leopold Napoleon, St Eustache Senecal, Alfred, St Cesaire Sincences, Felix, Montreal Stella dit l'Etoile, Joseph. Sherbrooke Taillefer, Capitaine, Ste Martine Thibault, Francois X-vier, St Alexandre Tetu, Jean Trois Pistoles Toussaint, F X, Quebec Trudeile Charles Quebec Varin, Eugene, Terrebonne

THE COMEDY OF CONVOCATION .- Our anticipations that this remarkable work would meet with a cordial acceptance from the public of this Continent, have, if we may judge by the several editions of it already published, been fully realised. We have before us at this moment a new edition, "People's Edition" as carefully and as handsomely printed as the first, for the low price of twenty-five cents, for which sum, forwarded to the Messrs. Sadliers in postage stamps, any

Voh!, Quebec

Verrault, Jules E. Levis

Vincent, Joseph, Outsousis

Villoneuve, L G, Lachenaie.

Valle, Charles, St Roch de Quebec

in point of humor, of courteous satire, trenchant i wit, and acute logic, be compared with it. It is full of fun, and fun of the most refined quality : so keen is its edge that even where it most deeply cuts, it cannot be blamed as barsh or cruel: and even the most inveterate of Anglicans must do homage to the courtesy and fair play of his oppo-

The plan, or plot of the so-called Comedy is very simple, consisting in dialogue betwixt the representatives of the various shades of opinion in the Anglican Church-High, Low, and Broad; in which their several views are brought absurdities. This plot is carried out through two Scenes; in the first of which is discussed the question whether in the Church of England as by Law Established there be any authority to determine disputed points of Christian doctrine? In the second, the question as to whether Angli can Orders are divine or merely human? forms the main point of discussion.

If it be impossible to exaggerate, it is also very difficult, almost impossible, to give any idea of, the merits, of this most excellent Comedy of Convocation by means of extracts. We will make the attempt however, premising that we are determined in our selection rather by the limited space at our command, than by any thing of peculiar merit in the passage selected. The sub ject under discussion is as to the seat of authority in the Anglican Church. Amongst the Dramatis Personæ one suggests the Archbishop of Can terbury, which is met with a merry burst of laughter, at the monstresity of the hypothesis that in that gentleman any authority to determine disputed points of Christian doctrine can possibly reside. Another suggests the "amiable lady whose hospitality many of them had enjoyed," the Archbishopess of Canterbury; but neither in that amiable lady, any more than in her husband, could any more doctrinal authority be found than in the "King of the Sandwich Islands." A third suggests the Queen as "supreme in all causes, spiritual as well as temporal;" but the fact that Her Gracious Majesty, though a model of every private virtue in domestic life, is a Presbyterian in Scotland, and an Episcopalian in England, made it evident that, even if South of the Tweed she believed in the 39 articles, once North of that river she discarded them for the Westminster Confession. The Privy Council was set aside as the supreme spiritual authority for Anglicans, because in substance the Privy Council had decided that of contraries both were true. Convocation was suggested by Archdeacon Jolly evidently as a joke, but the suggestion provoked only "loud laughter," with cries of "shame" from Dean Pompous. The claims of "the formularies," and the 39 articles were reviewed but only to be scouled: and so every | said: 'Now, sects are the fir t-fruits of the Spirit.' proposition in its turn was treated, till the Rev. Lavender Kidds rising thus delivered himself of the Low Church, or extreme Protestant

The Rev. Lavender Kidds, (who seemed much excited, and rose amidst cries of Order, order,' and considerable laughter), observed that he now assisted for the first time at the Assembly of Convocation. and had been deeply shocked by the unscriptural tone of the discussion. Suppressed merriment.) For his part, he gloried in the Thirty-Nine Articles of their pure and reformed Church, and especially in their noble testimony to the grand !ruth that the religion of Protestants was the Bible, the whole Bib'e, and fnothing but the Bible.' This was the Authority' of vital Christians, and he cared for no other. This was the simple and grand lesson of those venerable formularies which had been that day so grievously undervalued and calumniated. Really it seemed to him to be preposterous in any Protestant assembly to talk so much of 'Church authority. Authorit:, indeed! Who wanted it? And if they had it, who would chey it? Certainly no member of that House with whom be had the happiness of being acquainted, - (laughter and fronical cheers) least of all the High-Church party, who had recently been forming a society to protect themselves against their bi hops. (Renewed disapprobation.) He contended that their forefathers had done without authority, and had wisely regarded it as a mark of the He was for the Bible and the Bible only. Perish the Articles, and the Church itself - no, his zea! was perhaps carrying bim too far. What he meant to say was - in fact, he wished to observe-as long as they had the Word they wanted nothing else He knew, indeed, that Dean Primitive and Archdeacon Chasuble preferred Authority to Scripture-as long, that was, as they could keep the former entirely in their own hands; but he had invariably remarked that they refused to their bishops and superiors the obedience they required from their curates and parishioners. But Englishmen, he felt convinced, were not to be cajoled by a spurious Popery; and if they must renounce their liberty, it would not be to those who used that liberty themselves to resist the very Church they copied in everything but their obe-dience. (General cries of 'Enough, erough,' smid which Mr Kidds resumed his seat, with the air of one who had delivered a solemn and sni'able protest.)

Dean Blunt regretted that Mr. Kidds had so abruptly terminated his discourse. He respected every conscientious opinion, but feared that Mr Kidds had failed to grasp the real point under discussion. The reverend gentleman need only reflect that the interpretation of Scripture texts was even still more various and incongruous than that of the Articles, in order to convince himself that if authority were wanted to determine the one, it was at least as es-

sential to expound the other everybody drew a different Christianity out of it.

will not submit; the fragment of a Congress which and their parishes. Canada will follow their steps and forty pages forwarded to him by return of ever really takes the Bible for his authority; what he always takes is his own interpretation of the Bible, that is, himself. So that, the Bible, and the Bible It is indeed impossible to speak too highly of only, meant really 'my interpretation of the Bible the merits of this work. Nothing that has issued and not yours.' Hence, the Bible and self were synonymous terms in the mouth of the Bible Christian,from the British press for many a long day cans For example (continued Dean Blunt, with a candour which appeared to startle Convoca ion), if Mr Kidds take a text of the Bible as meaning one thing, and I take the same text as meaning exactly the contrary, it is obvious that neither Mr. Kidds nor myself taxes the Bible for authority : what we take is our. selves: but as nobody has sufficient sincerity to say openly, 'my only anthority is myself,' therefore, Mr. Kidds calls his opinions 'the Bible and I call Mr. Kidds' opinions 'unscriptural.'

He (Dean Blunt) would only detain the House to suggest to Mr. Kidds the answer he must give to the question proposed by Dr. Easy. Assuming Mr Kidd's theory -that a man's conviction of the truth is the same with truth itself; in other words that heresy becomes the truth to every one who thinks he finds it in the Bib's - the real solution of Dr. Easy's question was as follows: 'Let a man be sure that the Bible teaches that there is a God, and then he is a heretic if he deay it; but let him have the smallest doubt out, and developed into their legitimate logical upon the point, and then he is a heretic if he assert

> Dean Primitive was unwilling that the observations of Mr. Kidds should pass without any other reply than Dean Blunt had thought fit to give them. He had spent thirty years of his life in combating the errors of that party in the Church to which Mr. Kidds belonged, and he hop d to continue the same boly warfare to the end. He was awars that the sc-ca led Evangelicals insisted upon the plainness of Scripture, and were accustomed to assume, with strange disregard of notorious facts, that nobody need find any difficulty in deciding the true meaning of any text whatever. With the permission of the House, he would give a few illustrations of the Evangelical method of dealing with the inspired book; from which it would very clearly appear, that when they boasted of appealing to the Bible, they only appealed to their own version of it, that is, to themse ves; and that their favorite shibbole h, the Bible, and the Bible only,' meant simply as Dean Blunt had well observed, my interpretation of the Bible, and not yours?

> Thus, when our Lord said to His priests : 'I give to you the kers of the kingdom of heaven,' it is plain, according to the Evangelicals, that He meant: '] give to no man the keys of the kingdom of h-aven.

> When He declared: 'Whateoever sins you remit, they are remitted;' beyond doubt He wished them to understand: 'I particularly withold from you the power to remit sin

When He gave the promise to His Church: ' I am with you always, even to the end of the world; manifestly He designed to say: 'I am with you only to the end of the third or fourth century, after which I shall desert you until the sixteenth When He announced: 'I will send the Holy Ghost,

and Ha shall guide you into all truth; it is clearer than the day that He wished to tell them : 'The Holy Ghort will teach you just so much of truth as each individual can gather for himself from the private study of the Scriptures.'

When He made the wonderful statement: 'The gates of heli shall never prevail against the Church ; even children can see that He meant: 'Hell shall riumph over the Church for eight hundred years and

Finally, when He exclaimed: 'He that will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican;' how obvious the interpretation: He that will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as a brother; provided only he read the Bible, and call himself an Evangelical

As the Evangelicals dealt in this manner with the words of the Master, it was not surprising that they should treat His apostles with the same derision. A few examples would suffice .-

If St. Paul said : 'A man that is a beretic reject :' everybody perceives that he meant : 'Particularly court the company of heretics, and gladly join in prayer with them

It he exhorted . 'Let there be no divisions,' what is more evident than this truth: 'Without divisions the human mind will be enslaved by priestcraft,

If he taught that there should be 'no schisms in the body,' surely it was equivalent to saying : ' Let the body be made up of schieme.' If he affirmed: 'The works af the flesh are mani-

feet, which are sects,' it was precisely as if he had If alluding to halv marriage, he of good for a man not to touch a woman,' how manifest the meaning : 'Everybody should marry, and particularly priests.'

If again, be said: 'He that is married is divided how transparent the scriptural lesson: 'All men ought to marry, in ordes that they may be divided.'

If, once more, he admonished Obristians: 'He that

is not married careth for the Lord,' how patent the Apostolic counsel: ' Make baste to marry especially the bishops and clergy, that you may cease to care for the Lord.'

He would now proceed to give illustrations of a different kind, and from a different source. He was anxious to show, as a mere matter of fairness to Mr. Kidds that his me hod and that of his party in the Church was not inconsistent with the language of the Articles, which would supply remarkable specimens of the same kind. For this reason he felt at aberty to remain in communion with men whose views of Christianity were diametrically opposed to his own. Both could plead the approval, silent or anoken, of their common mother. The maxim. Quiela non movere'-which in their communion might be interpreted, ' Peace at any price'- was not to be lightly esteemed; and perhaps, in the event of any future revision of the Thirty-Nine Articles, the sense of that salutary maxim might be embedied in theological erms, so as to constitute the fortieth of their num-

The examples he proposed to add were as follows; each was unique of its kind :- There was the example dogmatic; the example critical; and the example evacive. And first, for the example dogmatic.

The Twenty-eighth Article pronounced that the Outholic doctrine of the Secrement of the Altar is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture,' Now the plain words were: 'This is my body.' Consequently, when our Lord said: 'This is my body,' the plain meaning of His words was; This is not my body.' By partly of reasoning had our Lord said: This is not my body,' the p'ain meaning of his words would have been-Transubstantiation! On the same principle, when there came a voice from Heaven: This is my beloved Son,' it is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture to suppose that the Eternal Father revealed the Hypostatic Union. But had the Eternal Father | ffirmed: 'This is not my beloved Son,' the plain meaning would have been, what, in, short, every good Christian erroneously believes to be true. He (Dean Primitive) had always regarded this statement of the Articles as an intentional and ingrnious irony, of which the B.ble theory was the object; and it was with this reservation that he swore to it at his ordination. For if the statement were seriously made, it would be perhaps the most eccentric defiance of common sense, and common bonesty, wit: which the literature of the world had hi herto furnished them. Next for the example critical.

He (Dean Primitive) had found himself some years ince attending a parish meeting in the north of Eng-It was curious that Mr. Kidds did not perceive that land, presided over by a clergyman of great repute. everybody had the Bible as well as himself, but that The question under discussion was the best mode of every body drew a different Christianity out of it.— treating controversial subjects in their divided.

From the Stolain, who denies the divinity of the Church. One clergyman stron by objected to all Lord who bought him, up to the Passyite, who be- controvers, on the ground that it quenched charity, lieves in everything Catholic except in the Catholic and led to no practical result. Immediately arose Church—all were Bible Christians. But this was another, who dec ared in a loud voice, and with great only another way of saying that Bible Christianity is, energy of manner, that he had the authority of Paul swithout controversy, great is the mystery of Godliness;' and could he more clearly imply that with controversy, all the mystery vanishes? - (Great laughter, during which Mr. Kidds rose, as if to leave the room, but appeared to change his mind.) Thirdly, there was the example evasive.

At an Archidinconal meeting in a small town in Wiltshire, the discussion at dinner turned upon fasting. It was a Friday, and he must confess that the dinner provided by the landlord of the inn, who was probably not a theologian, was both ample and succulent, including a haunch of venison, to which all had done justice. Several of the younger clergy maintained, whether from a tardy sentiment of remorse be could not say, the scriptural duty of fasting. This was indignantly decied by an incumbent of the school of Mr. Kidds. Hard pressed by various texts. and especially by the express words of St Paul, from which there was no escape, he exclaimed, after a few moments of painful deliberation: 'Paul was a young man when he enjoined fasting, and probably became more scriptural afterwards."

Before resuming his seat, he would beg to offer his humble contribution towards the solution of the question proposed by Dr Easy. It would certainly be gin and madness to deny the existence of God, but it would, be thought, be wrong to consider it heresy-at least in an Evangelical. He very much feared that in that particular section of their Church, heresy was impossible: because heresy was only the 'choice' of one's own religion, and the Low-Church theory required every Protestant to make that choice deliberately for himself. Given the right which modern 'li berty' conferred on every Protestant, of gathering bis religion from the Bible, it would be unreasonable to call any man a sinner, and absurd to call him a here tic. A Christian, on the Low-Church theory, could only be a heretic when he differed from himself, and persisted in wilful disobedience to his own opinions Heresy, therefore as far as they were concerned, was a word that had lost all sense and meaning. A man might be a criminal in denying the existence of God, but he could not by any possiblity be a heretic. The Low-Church party had conferred this boon on Christian Eogland, that it had rendered beresy, which used to be the greatest of crimes, an absolute impossibility for anybody to commit - pp. 28-34.

To Correspondents.—We have received a letter from the U. States asking for information as to the steps to be taken by persons who desire to join the Papal service. Had they arrived in Montreal in time, provided with the necessary funds, they might have joined our first Canadian detachment just started. If another detachment is to follow we will give timely notice to our correspondents, with all details as to money matters, and conditions of service. In the mean time the volunteer if physically competent, will always be gladly received at Rome, if he bring with him the required testimonials from the ecclestattical authorities of his diocess or parish.

The Montreal Witness is a terrible fellow for soup. He has been cross questioning some of the old women, recipients of the victuals given at the door of the St. Joseph Convent, Ceme tery Street, and has made the important discovery, which he hastens to proclaim to the world, as a proof of the debasing influence of Popery-that the pease of which this Romish soup is made " have been run over by mice, so that the soup has a micey flavor." Not being ourselves familiar with the taste, or flavor of mouse, and never having used it as an article of diet, we cannot say how far this may be the case: but "all accounts agree" says the Witness, that the Papal soup is very inferior. Another proof of the blighting influence of Romanism, and of the great need there is for bringing its benighted pectful liberty to testify: professors to the light of the Gospel, and the enjoyment of soup unflavored by mice.

The London correspondent of the Dublin Inshman asserts most positively that out of eight persons arrested on the charge of being parties to the Clerkenwell outrage, no less than tour have tendered their services to the British Government as informers, offering to give evidence against their accomplices. This is how it is that the authorities are so well posted up on the secrets of Fenianism. Informers amongst the members of secret societies, breed and multiply like maggots in carrion.

The detachment of Zouaves which left Montreal on Wednesday afternoon, arrived in New on Thursday, where they were welcomed by the Archbishop of that City, and hospitably enter tained by its Catholic population. They were to have sailed by steamer St. Laurent for Havre, at 10 a.m. on Saturday 22nd inst.

On Monday the 17th ult., the students of the Montreal College witnessed a scene whose infrequency and solemnity produced an inpression which will not be easily obliterated. Three of its senior students, Messrs Lamarche, Lachanelle, Brunet, and an ex-professor, Mr. Forget Des Patis, who have volunteered their services for the defence of our Holy Father, bade a las! adieu to their Alma Mater, before their departure for Rome. Their appearance in uniform had an electrifying effect; many an eye brightened with enthusiasm, and many a heart beat with the same generous desire that inflamed those young soldiers of Christ. Four silver closses, whereon were inscribed the names of the wearers, were presented to them, as also \$60 which, with \$130 sent to the Papal Committee, were the result of a Bazzar in aid of the Pope. They spoke a few valedictory words, but these, though full of significance, were but leeble when compared to the blended expression of sorrow and happiness, of dejection, and triumph dipicted on their countenances. Kneeling, they received the blessing

After having embraced their fellowstudents, and mingled their tears with those of the friends they were leaving behind them, they by the Right Rev. Bishop Horan, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Rooney, of Toronto, as Archdeacon, withdrew. - Com.

The Winter Examination of the pupils of the Convent of Notre Dame, Williamstown, was held in the Hall of the Institution, on Thursday,

The Rev. Father M'Carthy presided, and a number of the parents and friends of the young ladies were present. The exercises occupied four hours, during which the several clases were carefully examined on the usual branches constituting a first class English and French educa-

The ready and correct answers in Grammar, Geography, Accient and Modern History, Arithmetic, Science, and use of the Globes the very creditable specimens of penmanship and drawing; the choice and well rendered music, vocal and instrumental, proved beyond doubt that nothing is left undone by the good Nuns to secure the advancement of the children confided to their care.

Though but a few years in operation, this Academy is already well known and highly appreciated. The attendance is quite large, and comprises many young ladies from a distance .--Indeed it would be strange were it otherwise. the terms being exceedingly moderate, the board all the most exacting can desire, and the locality one of the most salubrious in Canada. - Com.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-March, 1868 .-Messrs. Sadliers, Montreal .- This most excellent Catholic periodical with this number enters upon the fourth year of its useful and brilliant career. Conducted upon the same principles as those upon which it has been hitherto conducted, we venture to predict for it a long life.

The contents are highly interesting, indeed the Story of a Conscript" alone is worth the trifling subscription money; and every number, besides articles of value to the theologian, contains tales original and selected which the father of a Catholic family may always safely place within the hands of his children. It is in short a publication which we would wish to see introduced into every Catholic family in Canada. The price of single copies is 38 cents, which may be forwarded in postage stamps. The annual subscription is \$4. For particulars see advertisement.

ADDRESS OF THE BISTOPS AND PRIESTS OF THE DIOCESE OF LOWER CANADA.

Monseigneur Bourget's birthday was celebrated on Wednesday. A grand dinner took place in the Bishop's Palace, and in the course of the afternoon the following address to the Pope was drawn up and signed by all the clerical gentlemen in the city who had congregated for the purpose of taking part in the recent demonstration and wishing good speed to the to the Canadian Pontifical Zouaves. It recommends them to his consideration and is as follows:

To our Holy Lord and Father, Pope Pius IX. MOST HOLY FATHER.

The undersigned Bishops and Priests of the several diocess; in the ecclesiastical Province of Quehce in Canada, humb'y prostrate themselves at the saored feet of your Holiness, which they kiss with profound veneration; and they unanimously take the res-

1. That it is with bitter grief that they learned that your Holiness had been e in the too deplorab's events which occurred in the Pontifical States in October and November last.

2. That they bastened in this respect to inaugurate the prayers ordered by your Holiness in the Triduum which are now being offered with consoling fervour, and which leave it to be boped that, heaven, will at last be moved, by granting to the Holy Church that signal triumph which its sufferings shall have merited for her:

3. That they are happy to perceive that the faithful confided to their care have shown themselves singularly devoted to the Holy See and the august person of your Holiness, through the sacrifices they impose upon themselves, in order to give their young men the means of reaching Rome for the purpose of enrolling themselves under the Postifical banners, and by magnificent demonstrations, which are the signal proofs of their devotion to the Apostolic chair.

4 That they could not are without inexpressible emotion the ardour displayed by the young men of Canada to associate themselves with those of other countries who are collecting in Reme in order to of-

fer their services to your Holiness. 5. That it is a great happiness for them to be able to inform your Holiness that this very day about one hundred and forly of these devoted young men, are about to proceed under the care of a Committee of citizens who have displayed a zeal worthy of all praise in forwarding the departure of the first instalment, which will be followed, it is to be hoped, by a second, so es to respond as much as possible to the ardour of the young warriors who wish in great numbers to devote themselves to the deterse of a cause which they consider to be that of all true sons

6. That they take the opportunity of their assemblage in this city at the brilliant demonstration got up as a token of their devotion to your Holiness and encouragement to the Canadian Volunteers who are about to undertake his defense, to attest that the utmost reliance may be placed in Rome upon the opera ions of the said Committee, which are conducted scientiously and with a single eye to the greatest good of the religion; and that the list of the said volunteers which t ey place at the feet of your Holiness contains reliable information worthy of all con-

May your Holiness deign to bestow abundant bene dictions on all the Canadian clergy and people who are wholly devoted to you, so that faith and pisty may continue to reign in this country; and so that the evil principles which disturb the other counties of the earth and which seek a foothold in this may never be allowed to spread their fatal contagioc.

(Signed) Ig. Bishop of Montreal.
F. R., bishop of Anthedon A. Trutesu, Vicar-General.

and about two hundred other Priests and Dignitares Montreal, 19th Feb. 1868.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR THE LATE FATHER DOLLARD On Saturday morning the last rites of the Catholic Ohurch were accorded to the remains of the late of the Rev. Director, who in language suitable draped, the alters pulpit, ornaments, windows, pillor the occasion, disclosed to them the grandeur draped filling from the wood. The observat with black, festions and draped filling from the wood. The observat with the process of the process of the wood of the process of the process of the wood. The observat with the process of the Father Dollard. St Mary's Cathed al was tastefuly of their cause, and the glory which their deeds dow was hidden by a black curtain, bearing on it a Prime Mess, \$14.50; Prime, \$14.00 to \$14.50.

would reflect upon the institution they were leaved large white cross. The whole Church bore a sombre appearance. The body was lying on a platform erected within the rails of the Sanctuary whilst the cerewith the Pev. Mr. Brown, of Napaneo, as Deacon, and the Rev. Mr. O'Kean of Port Hope, as Sub Deacon the Rev. Mr. Gothier, of Regiopolis College officis ing as Master of Ceremonies. The funeral sermon, was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Farrell, Bishop of Hamilton, who, from the time of his ordination as a Priest until his elevation to the Bishopric, served under the direction of Father Dollard. During the Mass the Choir, mostly composed of male voices, sung by the solemn music incident to the service in very fine style. After Mass a procession was form ed, headed by crucifix and censor bearers, composed of the students of Regionolis College, wearing surplices and soutanes, and all the clergy present, each person carrying in his hand a lighted candle and being bare-headed, preceding the body, which was borne on the shoulders of Messrs. James Harty. Michael Flansagan, Michael Macnamara, James Bermingham, Maurice Dinn and Wm. Harty, four aged Priests acting as pall barers. The procession proceeded from the Sanctuary out of the Cathedral. and passed around to the side of the building where it entered the passage leading to the vault underneath. Here the ceremony was brought to a close by the reading of prayers for the dead and sprinkling the coffic with holy water and incensing it. The vault is built immediately under the grand altar, and directly opposite that containing the remains of the late Bishops hicDonell, Goulin and Phalen. To say that the Cathedral was crowded throughout the ceremony would give no adequate idea of the combers present and the many tears shed by both Priests and people, as they fo lowed his Remains to their last rest ing place, spoke most eloquently of the worth of the late Father Dollard He is gone from amongst us, and it is much to be hoped that whoever succeeds him as Parish Priest of Kingston, will exhibit that same spirit of religious toleration and uprightness of character th thave won for him the high esteem of all good men.

Tde following clergymen from o her parts of the Diocese (not including, of course, Bishop Farrell and Mr. Rooney, who belong to other dioceses) were present during the service : .. Rev. Messrs. Quinlan, Co. burg ; Roche, Presc tt ; Kelley, Peterboro ; Lawier, Picton: Brennan, Belleville; Brennan (Jr. Priest), do.; Brown, Napanee; O'Kean- Port Hope; O Connor, Ganaque; O'Connell, Douro; Toomey, Camden East; O'Brien Brockville; Mackay, Ty-udinaga; Chisholm and Murray. Per h; O'Donoghue, Loughboro; Harty, Kemptville; Stafford, Wolfe Island. -Kingston Whie

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT - We regret to announce the death of Mr. James McCulloch of this City, under the following painful circumstances. It appears that Mr. McCulloch was to have left Montreal on Friday evening by the train to escort a young lady to Quebec, but the train did not leave till 12 o'clock on Saturday. On arriving at the Panvilla Station Mr. McCulloch entered the Telegraph Office to telegraph to the young lady's friends that she was coming. While there, we understand the train started, and Mr. McCulloch on discovering the fact ran forward and attempted to get on one of the cars when his foot slipped, and he fell on the rails and was instantly killed. From a telegraph received in town we undentand the body of the deceased gentleman will arrive here to-day. - Gazette 24 h inst.

The water of a well in Lucknow (Ontario) recently became so salt that it could not be used, and there was a great excitement on the discovery of a brine spring without boring, one speculator offering \$1000 for it on the spot. The owner, however, had higher notions, and announced that \$25,000 was the least that would tempt him. The excitement sub-ided when it was discovered that a drunken teamster had managed to upset a barrel of salt into the well.

A murderous assault was made at Windsor on last Thursday by an American desperado on Mr. Joseph Clarke. The assistant used what the professionals term a 'sand bag,' a weapon which kills by conges tion or a suffusion of the brain without leaving eny external mark. Mr. Clark defended himself with his knife and cut the assailant bodly.

OUTRAGES AT NIAGARA FALLS. - It is alleged by the Hamilton Times that people are still subjected to robbery and violence at Niagara Falls - in fact that the police whom the Government sent are in league with the robbers to practice extortion on visitors. When some one shoots down one or two of those ruffians there will probably be a serious attempt made to put a stop to the practice of such impositions.

A company of the 17th Regiment, numbering 94 men, left Toronto an evening or two since for Kingston. It is reported that the military authorities had received information that a Fenian attempt to liberate the prisoners in the Penitentiary was contempla-

HALIFAX, Feb. 21 .- In the Assembly to-day the Attorney General's Repeal Resolutions passed without a division. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Troop, a Committee was appointed to draft an Address to Her Majesty founded on the resolutions, praying for Repeal.

It is reported that the Hamilton Naval Brigade, under command of Capt. Harbottle, will be called upon to do duty on one of the guaboats on the opening of navigation It is understood that all of the Provincial gunboats will be manned by volunteers. A magnificent new Catnolic Church is projected

at Windsor, to be constructed of white brick, with frontage of fifty five and depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet, at a cost of \$20,000.

The quantity of wood chopped and piled in various parts of the Province during the present win er is said to exceed the mount of business in that line is any previous year.

Accounts from Nova Scotis represent the Repeal feeling as increased in intensity. Meetings are heing held all over the Province, at which the greatest unanimity has so far prevailed.

Two illicit stills were recently seized near Quebec and confiscated. There are several more in the same locality, which are 'wanted' by the Revenue offi-

Married.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. E. C. Tache, Canon, at his Lordship's the R.C. Bishop's Palace, John Joseph, son of Mr J. H. Dalev. to Agnes Sinclair, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Pennie. all of Montreal.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Feb. 25, 1868. Flour-Pollards, \$5, to \$5.75; Middlinge, \$600 \$6.35; Fine, \$6,40 to \$6,65; Super., No. 2 \$7,15 to \$7,30; Superfine nominal \$7,65; Fancy \$7,55 to \$7,70; Extra, \$7,75 to \$8,25; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.75 to \$3,80 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs. - \$6,25 to \$6 50.

Wheat per bush. of 60 lb .- U. C. Spring, \$1 671 Peas per 60 lbs-90c. to 91c. Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. -- No sales on the spot or for delivery-Dull at 48c to 47c.

Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about 95c to \$1. Rye per 56 lbs. - \$1.00 to \$0.00.

Oora per 56 lbs. - Latest cales ex-store at \$0,00

to \$0 00.

Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5.35 to \$5.37 Pork per bri. of 200 lbs - Mess, \$19,25 to \$19,50;-

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. A GENERAL MEETING of all the male members of the ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SO-CIETY will be held in ST. PATRICK'S HALL (Bonaventure Building) on WEDN SDAY 4th MAROH prox. at half past 7 o'clork in the evening

to make arrangements for the due celebration of St. Patrick's Day. W. H. Hingston Beq., M. D., L. R. C. S., has kindly consented to deliver an address on the oc-

casion. Other elequent speakers will address the meeting. Every member of the Society, and every Catholic restotaller is requested to be present. Badges can be got there for St Patrick's Day.

MICHAEL MCCREADY,

WANTED A HEAD TRACHER.

FOR the Buckingham Acedemy, Village of Buckingham County of Ottawa Province of Quebec. For particulars as to salary &c , apply to the undersigned personally or (if by let'er post-paid.)
JOHN McGUIRE,

Office of the Board of Commissioners and Trustees af Academy Buckingham Yillage, 14 February 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUERICA, SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 795,

In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN, of the City of Montreal, Merchant.

Insolvent.

Chairman.

AND JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the Office of this Court, a deed of com position and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors and that on Saturday the Twenty fitth day of April rext at Ten of the Clock in the Forencon, of raily. as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of

By his Attorney ad litem
T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER.
2m ISIDORE PAQUIN.

Montreal, 19th February 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT CF 1864 AND 1865. No. 753.

In the matter of GERMAIN PELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of Richelieu,

TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Esquiro — Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the office of this Court a deed of composi tion and discharge, executed in his favor by his credi tors and that on Saturday the Iwenty fifth day of April next at Ten O'Clock in the Forenous or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard be will apply to the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said dis-

GERMAIN PELTIER.

By his Attorneys ad litem
T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal 19th February, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of CHARLES RAPIN, Junior, Trader of St. Jean Chrysostome.

Insolvent. THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at office of the undersigned Assignes, No. 18 St. Sacrement street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the tenth day of March next at three o'clock, p m. for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the catate generally.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee, No. 18, St. Sacrament Street.

Plaintiff:

Defendant.

Inso!vent.

CANADA, PROVINCE CF QUESTO SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No. 936.

DAME APPOLINE FAVREAU,

BENJANIN VALLIE,

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Appoline Favreau Las, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district, an action en separation de biens separation as to property, against Benjamin Valile. yeoman, of Boucherville, said district, her husband.

MOREAU, OUIMET & LACOSTE Plaintiff's Attornies. Montreal 5th Pebeuary 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 34.

DAME ANGELE LABROSSE die RAYMOND, Plaintiff:

ALEXIS DROUIN,

NOTICE is hereby given, that Damo Angele Labrosse dile Raymond, has, this day, instituted before the Surerior Court of this District an action en sevations de biens, against her husband, Alexis Drou u, Peacher and farmer of St. Scholastique, in the said

OUIMET & MATHIEU. Attornies for Plaintiff. Ste. Scholastique, 27th January, 1868.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUBERIOR COURT Dist. of Terrebonne

DAME MATHILDE DROUIN. Plaintiff:

MAGLOIRE LALANDE,

Defendant. PUBLIC NOTICE is bereby given that Mathilde Drouin, has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district an action en separation de beens, against Magloire Lalande, her bushand of the Pa rish of St. Scholastique in the said district, farmer. OUIMET & MATHIEU,

Attornies for Plaintiff.
Ste. Scholastique, 15th January, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROAINGE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of THOMAS MATTHEWS, of the City of Montreal, Saloon Keeper,

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forencon, or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under

THOMAS MATTHEWS, Ry his Attornies ad litem OURRAN & GRENIER, Montreal, January 17th, 1869.

FOR MIAYOR MR WILLIAM WORKMAN.

Province of Quebec, \ INSOLVENT ACT OF 1844 Dist. of Montreal. 5 ANU ITS AMENDMENT.

IN RE: JEAN BAPTISTE MILLETTE,

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of March next, at ten o'clock, or as soen as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court sitting in the City of Montreal for a discharge under the said Act.

NAROISSE MILLETTH.

By his Attornies ad litem,

LORANGER & LURANGER. 26th December, 1867.

INSULVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, SIN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP.

ON TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of FEBinsolvent. RUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP.

By his Attorney ad litem, 3. W. DORMAN. Montreal, 12th December, 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

in the matter of EDOUARD PAPIN, Trader, of

THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified to mest at the offi e of the undersioned Assigned, No. 18. St Sacrament S reet in the City of Montrest, on Tues. lav, the 3rd day of March next, at Four o'clock PM, for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affire of the estate gene

T' SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignes No. 18, St. Sacrament etreet. Montreal, Feb 20, 1868.

SADLIERS, CATHOLIC DIRECTORY. ALMANAC, AND ORDO,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1868. With full returns of the various dioceses in the

United States and British North-America, AND A LIST OF THE

[AROHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND PRIESTS] IN IRELAND.

Price 75 cents D & J. SADLIER.

Montreal.

HIGH COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. THE OPENING of the Semi-annual term of MASSON COL! EGR will take place on the EEVENTH of FEBRUARY NEXT.

Paren's desiring their children to attend the classes of the Commercial course taught at Masson College should read this notice with the greatest interest for the fact that, the attending of the School term will enable many students to save one year. Six months study of writhmetic, or the French and English languages will make it easy for a great number to outque pezt year's business class with advantage and three who should feel inclined, may study telegraphy even this year. There being a Telegraphic Apparatus now in full operation in the Establishment. Public attention is particularly directed to the fact that the exclusive object of Masson College is to give a first class Commercial education to young men intended for business, and in order to accomplish a result so advint geous to the country, the public is already aware of the many escrifices, the directors of this institution have made. Nevertheless, it must be acknowleged that their exertions have been highly appreciated in the United States as well as in Canada, and that the encouragement they have met with since the opening of their High Commercial nourse, has already exceeded their most sanguing expecta-

THE CATHOLIC WORLD

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE: MARCH, 1868.

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COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C. W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Bru. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos

eg ceable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have ocen provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educamorals, and manners of the pupils will he an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN TICRMS: to the Pupils.

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfvearly in Advance)

gerly in Advenced).

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tember, and ends on first Thursday of July.

PORRIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

its bulletin states that in the general attitude of of the depitals of Europe. Here people fully believe the Powers there is a concurrence of conciliatory port of Fenianism in England. It is considered seridispositions and pacific symptoms. It refers to ous by persons who should be better informed than Lord Stanley's speech at the Bristol banquet, to myself; and I have no doubt the idea goes as far as the discussions in the Italian Parliament, and to body can exactly account, which seems to me to be good understanding now existing between pervade all Europe, and is clearly to be detected Prussia and Austria.

The same paper, in conclusion, says :-

" The more Governments and peoples reflect, the more will they guard against exaggerated ambition, and by wisely giving pledges of general security will see that in the present state of European civilization peace is for them at once their interest and their duty."

The statement of the financial position of the debt of the country amounted to about thirtyeight millions sterling. Though there has been an increase in the revenue of 1857, in the matter of indirect taxation, there is, somehow, a notable deficiency between income and expenditure. This deficiency, the Minister tells the nation, must be met by extraordinary resources. Italian troubles, and the necessity of placing the French army on a footing which enables it to cope with the force of any hostile power in Europe, have brought about this grievious condition of things. Once remove the sub Alpine embarrassment, reduce the price of provisions, and next proclaim that we have the right to affirm that most of the universal peace, and not only will the face of priests have in these circumstances so delicate for Europe be changed, but the French tax payer them given the example of the most respectful subwill enjoy an immunity from excessive demands to which he had been bitherto unaccustomed,-The Minister makes a plea for his demand by of the evils their country endures; like them they stating that "the Emperor could not leave half done a matter which concerned the bonour and defence of the country, when all nations," he says, " are adopting a more powerful organisation. To stand still is to allow the balance of power to be overthrown to one's detriment."-The Minister is also anxious that railways should be pushed forward at the expense of the State, in order to develop the produce of the Empire. They will afford abundance of work, and keep the artisans, and those who help them quiet. A loan, however, is contemplated. The object of asking for it is to restore the financial equilibrium, and to make both parties—the Emperor and the country-good friends. The nation which elected Louis Napoleon by such an astounding majority is not likely to refuse this new appeal to its pocket and to patriotism.— Tablet.

PARIS, Feb. 1 .- It is with the utmost fear and rembling that the Paris papers since their condemnation make the slightest allusion to the debates in the Chambers; indeed, they hardly venture to pronounce the words. "Legislative Body" in their leading articles. As for anything like a summary, it is out of the question, and the want of space compels them to spread the au thorized report of the debates over two and sometimes three numbers. The Temps, for in stance, says in its Bulletin du Jour-" The sitting of yesterday in the Legislative Body" (and then stops short). . . "If from the sitting of the French Chamber and the speeches of termed, of the oldest sor of Don Juan who is entitled MM. Thiers and Pinard we turn our eyes to and named Charles VII. of Spain. This young gen what passes abroad, &c.," and then, as it cannot say a word of what is going on next door, it sion to the throne. gives an account of what passes in the Italian Chamber.

The Presse says that it would no doubt be agreeable to its readers to know whether the discourse of M. Thiers to which it makes allusion was answered, and who answered it ; but it feels Official Gazette of Florence. The document declares, the deepest regret at not being able to satisfy their curiosity. To do so would cost it from 1,000 to 5 000 francs, the Sixth Chamber (Po lice court) having decided that it was an offence to make known even in what order the speakers followed each other.

La France, not being permitted to give its opinion on what is going on in the Legislative Body, reproduces the debates in the Chamber of Deputies of 1819 on the press. It says :-

"It is the only means left to us to connect our efforts for this great cause with the noble struggles which it has always given rise to in the French Parliament : and what is more curious is that while recounting those ancient debates one may fancy be was reading the present."

It hopes that by doing so it will not expose itself to prosecution for an illegal compte rendu, and it also hopes that 40 years hence the French iournals will be allowed to comment upon the debates of the Chamber in 1868; and so on of the others.

Such is the state of the French press 79 years after the French Revolution, and under a Constitution the very first article of which says :-

'The Constitution recognizes, confirms, and guarantees the great principles proclaimed in 1789, and which form the basis of the public rights of the French people.

The event of the week has been the suppression of a emeute in the French Legislative Body. The Emperor in pursuance of a promise proposed a Bill on the Press, allowing any person to establish a journal without previous permission, abolishing the imprisonment of journalists, and referring all Press offences to the magistrates, who, however, can only punish by fine. The Imperialists grew frightened declared that his Majesty had lost his head, and threatened to throw out the Bill. Even M. Rouser resisted the measure in private with his whole force. Napoleon, however, was in one of his fits of dreamy Liberalism, and an hour or so before the debate issued final orders to his Vizier. Mr. Rouher went to the Cnamber, informed the majority that he 'felt profound emotion;' that the Bill must and should pass, that if they rejected it they might go to their constituents as the opponents at once of Napoleon and of liberty. Of the eight millions of voters who created the Empire four millions were dead, a new generation had arisen demanding a larger liberty, and it should have it. The majority turned whiteknowing that a free press will flay them alive-but obeyed, and the first clause was passed by 215 to 7, whom M. Grennier de Cassagnac, their leader, at 000. Up to September, 1867, out of about £11.000, once styled the 'Seven Wise Men.' It is believed 000 that were due, £2 800,000 had been collected that the Bill will now pass, but the Emperor is furiously assailed by his own followers and may yet introduce an amendment.

SECRET SOCIETIES ON THE CONTINENT.-The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph says:- 'I hear that in certain circles here there is considerable the French Government has detailed a frigate to up. Next the cafe was a wine shop; that is, however,

reach from St. Petersburgh to Paris; and, perhaps; through Reniasism, to London and Dublin. It is said to be a great Radical Combination, with branches everywhere, the most influential being at Berlin and in Wortemburgh This alarm is not confined to Paris, Jan. 29.—The Montieur du Sour in Paris, but been confidentially written about from most

The Semaine Religieuse, the organ of the clergy, treats of Feniazism, and after noticing the 'unexampled audacity of the conspirat ra,' the crimes committed at Manchester and Clerkenwell, and the precautions taken everywhere against them, proceeds:-

In the midst of these troubles, of which the end cannot be foreseen, and which threaten the Government and society, what is the attitude of the Church French Empire, as given by the new Minister, demanded reparation of the injustice from which it M. Magne, is hardly reassuring. It tells us suffers, make common cause with the Fenians? Does that on the first of last December the floating it even accord them its sympathies? We are happy to declare, to its honour, that, nothwithstanding the just grievances it may have, it has had nothing to do with these revolutionary movements; it nobly repudiates all complicity with the conspirators, who have done more to compromise its cause than to serve

The Semaine afterwards remarks:-

It is true that some ecclesiastics have appeared to themselves to be led away by ill judged patriotism, they, while rejecting the name of Fenians, have shown themselves favourable to fatal tendencies which are the ruin of all established authority. But the exception is so rare, the part of the Irish clergy who energetically condema such opinions is so large mission. The bishops, in particular, have done their duty with prudence and firmness. No doubt they desire as much as the people do to see the end wait with impatience the day on which they may obtain the reforms always promised and always deferred. But, however legitimate these aspirations may be, it is evident that violence and murder must not be employed to satisfy them; and it is on that account that the bishops have employed all their efforts to preserve the Irish people from being led away in a manner which might cause the greatest disasters. This conduct of the episcopacy deserves to be pointed out; it proves once more the civilizing mission of the Church and is salutary influence-an influence which now, perhaps, saves England from the horrors of civil war.'

MADRID JAN. 24,-Letters received here from the provinces - from Arragon and Catalonia - are unanimons in considerating probable a speedy Carlist rising in those provinces in favour of the eldest son of Don Juan. They also state that the widow of Don Carlos has forwarded 40,000,000 reals to promote the movement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 .- The Herald's Madrid special says: Despatches received from the provinces convey the intelligence that the leaders of the Carlist party have effected a revolution against Queen Isabella in the north, and that their adherents have taken up arms in large numbers in Navarre. Skirmishes have taken place between the civic guard and the insurgents in the city of Navarre. The Queen's officers are maintaining their allegiance. Some few persons were wounded during the tumult, and the ancient province of Navarre is agitated at many points

It appears as if the movement is the result of wellplanned organization. The officers have already found and carried away 3 000 copies of revolutionary placards addressed to the people of Spain. Each copy is headed with a wood cut or portrait, as it is tleman is second cousin to Queen Isabella and grandson of Don Carlos, who made war against her acces-

SPAIN AND THE POPE. - A diplomatic note was recently addressed by the Italian Cabinet to the Spanish Government relative to a passage in the speech of Oneen Issbella on the opening of the Cortes. The Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid has replied by another note, an alyeis of which is given by the above all, that "the Spanish Government entirely shares the views of the Crown on the subject, and that whatever may be the nature of the insignations contained in the Italian note, the Cabinet of Madrid is ready, if occasion should require, to give its assis tance in defence of the temporal power of the Holy See." The despatch adds that "the speech does not at all refer to the affire of Italy, but exclusively to what relates to the interests of the Holy Father, and that on this question Spain pursues a traditional policy from which she has no intention to depart."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- The financial scheme laid before the Italian House of Deputies by Count Cambray Digny falls lamentably short of the mark. The pressing want of Italy is not so much of the replenishment of her Tressury, or the extinction of the floating debt. as it is the restoration of her credit. For the attainment of this object one thing mainly is required, and it is that the deficit in the Budget should be supplied at whatever cost. So long as the expenditure constantly uniformly exceeds the revenue, so long as year after year adds to the wast accumulation of national liabilities, the apprehension of evil is greater than the evil itself. The danger of bankruptcy is all the more threatening as it is indefinite. Italy has gone at a geometrical rate of speed on her road to ruin. All the world knows is that from 1860 to 18-7 the yearly deficit has ranged between £20,000 -000 and £10,000,000; that the funded debt, which in 1861 was £84,000,000 has almost been quadrupled in five or six years, even without reckoning the State and Church property, the railways, and other cani ta!, which have been suck in the same insatiable maw of national extravagance. All this would be in it self, a very serious evil, but not altogether irreparable, if it could only stop there. Had the balance been established in 1862, the financial situation was not desperate. It need not be considered hopeless even at the present moment, if the yearly deficit could be supplied, and the belance could be reves tablished, no matter on what terms.

It is with this difficulty that Count Cambray Digny seems to have shown little ability or inclination to grapple; it is this great enemy, the yearly deficit. that he has not dared to look manfully in the face. He proposes to fill it up by new taxes, which may be paid or not; by reforms in administration which even if practicable, may be of doubtful usefulness: and, finally, by the gradual development of commercial prosperity, for which, even if it were certain | unsafe condition, and have been cleared of inhabitants. no definite period can be assigned. As for any relief | The roined houses, on account of the confined space that may accrue from the imposition of new taxes, one should first consider how the Government as Neapolitan houses usually are. Still it is feared proceeds in the collection of the old ones At the close of 1865 the taxes, if we may believe the Opinione | the time; among others, it is said, some foreigners just were already in arrear to the amount of £1,900 000. A twelvemonth later this sum had risen to £2 800, an exhibition of administrative impotence for which the Opinione observes, it would be difficult to find a parallel in any other community, Turkey and

atic Gulf and the eastern end of the Mediterranean. France asserts that Obevalier de Nigra, the Italian Minister to Paris, has pledged Italy to a faithful obvious of the September Convention as it now stands, and also to the payment of principal and in-

terest of her share of the old debt of the States of the Church which were annexed to the Kingdom. Roun. - The Pall Mall Gazette says :- Rumours of the resumption of the negotiations for a Conference on the Roman Question are again circulating in Paris. The chief points of the basis proposed for these negotiations are said to be the evacuation of Civita Vecchia by the French troops, the arming of the Papal fortifications and troops with French guns,

and the protection of the coast against the incursion of Garibaldians by French vessels. It is even confidently stated, on good authority, that this basis was accepted by the Italian Government last Christmas Day. Prince Napoleon, alluding to these rumours, is reported to have said of the Emperor— Wonderful man! It is barely a fortnight since be ceased to conspire with Italy, and now he conspires against

her, with Austria and the Pope.' In the darkest days that the Papacy has known since Pins IX, was brought back to his capital by French arms there was never a sign of relenting. When Umbris and the Marches were taken when the Papal army was scattered and Lamoriciere returned crestfallen to Rome, when the last French soldier bad left Civita Vecchia, and when Garibaldi's volunteers came down to the very gates of the sacred city. the same dogged and unbending spirit was ever manifested. 'Non possumus' was still the cry, and the threat of departure was successfully employed. It is not now that submission or concession is more probable treat Fenian doctrines with indulgence. Allowing than on any former occasion. The priests are in high spirits, and in no mood to make compacts with the everny whose downfall they believe approaching. They are looking forward to an early bre-king up of Italian unity, and to the formation of a federation or of two kingdoms, with the Pontifical States restored to their former limits, as a barrier between them. Impressed with such ideas, Pius and his advisers are

unlikely to prove pliant. - Times Cor. The Correspondence di Roma treats as insulting to the Episcopate the Court of Rome, and the august of late appeared in the press concerning the forthcoming General Council. It says: 'To dare to re present the Pope as changing his mind about a resolve which is one of the glories of his Pontificate for the development of internal prosperity. Her and of our age, to say that this resolve is unpopular only ambition is the furtherance of industry, comat Rome, and disapproved and opposed everywhere else except among the French bishops, who are described as capable of being the organs of a revolt against the Church, is enough to rouse the indig-nation of every honest and sensible man.

The announcement of the future Council far from encountering any objection in the religious world, has met with unamimous adhesion, and has given occasion to researches and works of the highest importance. All over the world the bishops, who have already replied to important questions put by the Sacred Congregation of the Council, are now studying with the help of their theologians and canonists, the subjects which are to be treated. Six commissions, composed of prelates and consulters, are pursuing the same studies at Rome, and meet weekly, each a the house of its Cardinal President, who then deli berate and communicate to one another the results

These six commissions are the Togmatic Commis sion, the Diplomatic Ecclesistical Commission, the Philosophical Commission, the Disciplinary Commission, the Commission of Eclesiastical Public Law, the Commission of the Religious Orders.

Society has little ides of the virtue, science, elevation, and wisdom, brought together in these assemblies, where the interests of the Universal Church are discussed, and where the problems of politics and of social economy are solved. But when these spe cial gatherings at Rome are all united in the vast general assembly of the Bishops, Prelates, Generals of Orders Monks, and Theologiens, who will compose the Œcamenical Council, almost the entire sum of human intelligence will be found there obedient to the Sovereign Doctor, the Infallible Chief, whose mouth speaks the very words of Christ.

While we are writing, ut known men living in retirement, humble Priests divided between the cares of their ministry and the habit of meditation, are revolving more thoughts than are to be found in all the universities, academies, parliaments tribunals, diplomatic closets, and Councils of State. And if during the Council of Trent, worldlings who accused churchmen of gross ignorance, saw prodigies of learning arise, it will be found that during the Council of Rome the wordlings who, while they treat the clergy with contempt, call themselves men of progres and of light will see still greater prodigies arise, and will, perhaps, confess in their astooisment that progress and light came from God, and are dispensed by His representative on earth.

Meanwhile, an illustrious and learned Archbishop is writing at Rome a historical-critical work upon Ecumenical Councils - a work full of learning and replate with instruction, in two volumes, one on the

Eastern, the other on the Western Councils. Another Archbishop, whom we may name Mgr. Manning, has written some magnificent pages on this vast subject, and we know that they have been approved so highly that they have been immediately translated and printed for distribution.

Subscriptions are being organised in Italy and will certainly be extended into both hemispheres, to offer to the Pope funds sufficient to enable him to provide for all the wants of the Church at this colemn gathering. Such are the very incomplete data which we are enabled to furnish concerning the Council. They suffice however to put the press upon its guard against the calumnies of Roman corres-

pondents. KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- We find the following paragraph in the Paris correspondence of the Daily News: - The Liberte reports from Naples that the Italian authorities have lately discovered that one franc pieces are circulating, some with the effigy of Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies,' and others with that of ' Humbert I., King of Northern Italy.'-Both these coins bear on the obverse ' Confederazione Italiana,' and both were struck in France. These stories are scraps of evidence ic support of the idea that the Emperor is now compassing and imagining the destruction of Italian unity and a return to the theory of confederation which he broached at Villa-

franca The Naples correspondent of The Patl Mall Gazette. writting on the 29th Jan. says: "This town has been afflicted by a dreadful catastrophe, by which many persons have lost their lives. Those who have been at Naples will remember the way by Santa Lucia to the Chiatamone, passing between the ancient villa of Luculius, now Castel dell' Uovo, and the precipitous cliffs of Piazzofalcone. Last evening, shortly before eight, part of the cliff became loosened and rushing down with a horrid crash, buried the houses beneath its ruins. The shock was felt all around, and the barracks at the top of the cliff, as well as the neighbouring houses below, are in a very on which they are built, were fortunately no so large that from 70 to 80 persons may have been in them at arrived by train from Rome, and who were going to their hotel in an omnibus, passing that way as the cliff fell. Some worderful escapes are related. The owner of a coral shop had shut his shop and had gone only a few yards when the crash came, and he stood there safe in person; but a ruined man. A cafe full, was buried, but the vaulted colling resisted the press Egypt not excepted '— Times.

Sure, and the inmates were enabled to make their Florance, Feb 19 — A report is current here that exit through a fessure in the walls not quite blocked sure, and the inmates were enabled to make their

under the command of Admiral Farragut in the Adri- cafe, will have resisted the shock, and that the people a Southern port Lord Stanley has a claim against our there at the time may still be got out safe—a rope Government Some time before the royal proclama that is strengthened by the shoutings which are heard broceeding from beneath the ruins. The news spread Rebellion had assumed the organization and attitude rapidly, and all the authorities were soon on the office power," that the limit had limit h is extracted from the ruins, and carried off in the zens inocloating calmness and order."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.-The members of the Royal in a speech on the occasion, the King assured the company he would soon return home and resume his seat upon the Throne of Hanover in spite of Prussia PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia recently received a deputation of Satholics from Rheniah Prussia. In reply to their address his Majesty said :- It is well enough known that my forefathers and myself have carefully respected religious equality, and this fact has been openly acknowledged by the head of the Catholic Church. In the policy pursued by my Government I shall continue to watch over the interests of my Catholic subjects and the dignity and independence of the Pope.

RUSSIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUTURE.-A St. Petersburg despatch of the 31st of Jan, says:— The policy of expectation has prevailed in the councils of the Czar. It has been pointed out that Russia must first finish her railways, lest she should experience, as in 1855, the impossibility of sending in time troops to the different requisite points.

Panis, Feb 21. - The Patric to-day speaking under reserve, says;—It has reason to believe that the Emperor of Russia is raising troops near the Danube.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg, replying to an person of the Pope, sundry statements which have article in some French papers, says that Russia is great and strong, and, equally with France, is free from any desire of aggrandizement. She wishes no extention of her frontiers, but solely a secure peace merce, art and prudent progress throughout Europe She has no international batred, and does not claim a preponderance of power; but at the same time, will not suff r the arrogation of it by any other State. In conclusion it says:-

Whoever renders war inevitable assumes a fearful resposibility, and will earn the execration of history. A wa: at the present time would entail great

misery and no glory.'
The Caar asserts that, according to private intelligence received from Warsaw, an army of 200 000 men is to be assembled in the Kingdom of Poland as soon as the weather permits. The troops are to be chiefly stationed in the districts adjoining the Austrian frontier, and some of them will live in tents Every owner of landed property in the kingdom possessing above ten acres will have to contribute two garnez of rye, oats, and barley for the maintenance of the troops. If this intelligence is correct the national party at the Court of St. Petersburg must be assumed to be strong enough to attemp; a certain pressure upon the resolves of the Austrian Oriental question, it is a curious fact that, as we the Empire, as cretary has been attached to the suite of Queen Olga of Greece, whose salary is paid by the Russian Foreign office.

Several thousand Poles from Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, who were transported after the last rebellien, have been allowed to return, if not to their old old home, which is to be entirely Russified, at least to the kingdom of Poland Proper. Being there without any means of support, they were lodged in barracks to prevent starvation in the streets. The Posen Poles are collecting charitable contributions

for their suffering kindred

The essential difference between the history of Poland and the bistory of Ireland is, that in Poland the Poles kept the ownership of the soil of their Catholic clergy. Since the suppression of the unsuccessful insurrection of 1863, the Russian Government has brought to bear upon these two classes the most nuthless and systematic persecution in the belief that if their opposition could be overcome, the Russification of Poland would be accomplished with comparative ease. To deprive the Polish aristocracy of their landed property, and to substitute Russian, German or Jewish, for Polish landlords, has been one of the avowed objects of the Russian Government for the last four years, during which period numberless places of Catholic worship have been suppressed, great numbers of the Catholic Religious have been banished, and many thousands of the people have been forcibly 'converted' to the Russian Church But the difficulties in the way of the expropriation of the land of Poland are great, the process is slow, and the Russian aristocracy regard with disfavour a policy which is advocated by their enemies, the Liberal party in Russia, and which they reasonably fear may weaken the position of the aristocracy throughout the Empire. - Tablet.

UNITED STATES. The candid tone of the discussion in England upon

the Alabama claims should provoke like candor here. Lord Hobart bravely declares that no citizen should fear to criticise or condemn the action of his own Government upon the exploded pretense that be is thereby aiding the success of his Government in its negotiations. The principle he thus lays down for Englishmen is even more worthy to be followed by Americans The British Government during the war declined utterly to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration. They now offer to submit them, provided no question be raised of the propriety of the Queen's proclamation recognizing the Rebellion as a state of war, and the Rebels and the United States as "belligerents," between whom the Queen and her subjects claim the rights of "neutrals." Mr. Seward refuses arbitration unless this question also be submitted asone of the points of the case. He does not ask that the arbitrator shall be authorized to declare whether or no the royal proclamation was justifiable. He only demands that all the circumstances should be brought into court, by way of evidence, and shall have such influence in determining the decision as, after deliberation, they sha!! seem to merit. We think it would have been just and generous for Lord Stanley to admit this demand; but since he has made a point of it, may be well to inquire whether we cannot afford to go to arbitration without it. That the Rebels ultimately acquired the status of belligerent, there is no question. The only dispute is as to the precise time when they gained he rights and incurred the responsibilities of that condition. We do not see how the conclusion can be avoided that the first person to recognize them as belligerents was the President of the United States himself. The proclamation of blockade was issued 24 days before the Queen's proclamation of neutrality Mr. Seward admits that a proclamation of blockade is a belligeren tact and can only be enforced against neutrals. It is for our interest therefore to assume that the Rebels were belligerents at the time when the Southern ports were declared closed by Mr. Lincoln. If lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co. K. Campbell they were not, then no war existed at that date between the confederacy and the United States, and & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in ern ports were declared closed by Mr. Lincoln. If alarm at the working of the secret societies, which watch the movements of the United States squadron completely buried, but it is hoped that it, like the for every British vessel seized in attempting to enter Medicine.

spot; cordons were formed to keep off the mob, and civil war" that the Government had each blished a the military were set to work by electric light to maritime blockade. On May 4, 1861, Mr. Saward clear away the ruins. All Naples seemed to be flockinformed Lord Lyons the blockade would be conductclear away the fully. All rapies sociated to to have ing the spot, and the excitement is intense as a ed as strictly according to the recognized rules of mutilated corpse or some wounded person still alive public law, and with as much liberality towards neutrals as any blockade ever was by a belligerent, military ambulances. The axcitement is so great Thus he followed the President in recognizing the that the Prefect has published an address to the citi. belligerent, and styling England a neutral, nine days before the Queen's preclamation was is sued. Our Secretary of State then used this language because he desired England to respect the blockade, as a neutral. The words used were true family of Hanover and a number of their adherents and honest, were used for our benefit, and accrued to now here met at a private barquet this week, at which King George was present. It is reported that respect the blockade, or violate it at their own peril, was to issue a proclamation recognising the contest as a war, and the parties thereto as belligerent; and proclaiming herself neutral. Moreover, as soon as the first seizures of vessels were made under the blockade, the same question came before the United States Courts, and, on appeal, the Supreme Court declared that the proclamation of blockade recognized a state of war as existing, made the parties therete belligerents, and imposed on foreign Powers the obligations and right of neutrals. After Mr Seward, as the representative of the Executive Department, and the Supreme Court as the voice of the Judicial department of our Government, have thus declared that a state of war, belligerency, and neutrality did exist, with all its attendant consequences. If we cannot if indeed, it is part of our claim, why not admit it, or at least consent to an arbitration without disputing it? This may be valuable hereafter. Lord Russell has stated that such a proclame. tion so early in the contest was 'unprecedented." If it was so, then we may thank Great Britian for affording us the peecedent. As a rule, we sympathize with rebellions, and the conceded right to recognize a rebel as a belligerent will benefit no other power so early or so often as it will ourselves. - New York Tribune.

The Omaha Herald makes the encouraging announcement that "not a man has been ki.led in Cheyenne within the last six hours.'

Two Ways.—There are two ways of dealing with our fellow-men both of which may be considered honest. One is to give your neighbor his due, but not one cent more. In shovelling the snow from the sidewalk, take care and not shovel any from before his house. Stop exactly at the line, and give him to understand that he must shovel his own snow. Pursue the same policy in everything, and let him kaow that he has a neighbour who will not suffer his ights to be trampled on. The result is natural, You stir up the same spirit in him. He looks out for his rights as jealously as you do for yours; and you soon find that you have got one of the least accommodating, one of the meanest and most obstinate neighbours in the world; whilst be entertains precisel the same opinion of you.

The other way is to deal not exactly, but genera ously. Always be willing to pay all the things you purchase are worth, and show less anxiety about paying too much then about paying too little. Shovel the enow from before both houses when covenient and no not look as if you expected some grateful return certain pressure upon the resolves of the Austrian for the favour. Feel that it is a pleasure to accomGovernment in Eastern affairs. Speaking of the modate your neighbors in all things possible, and that, in matters of slight misunderstanding, it is perceive from a published decree of the Council of always better magnanimously to surrender your rights than indulge in a petty quarrel. You will soon find that also in this case you will sir up a similar spirit in those you deal with ; and that instead of jealousies and complaints of each other, which are the curse of a neighbourhood, you and your friends will imitate each other in doing kind offices. Or, if this does not result, you will still be the gainer. You will gain a noble and serene spirit of toleration, which will be worth more to you than all the trifles there may be dispute about. Your charity and generosity will be reflected back upon yourself; and the more liberally you treat those who use you ill, the larger and warmer your heart will become, and the sweeter and worthier your life.

Bubb Doddington was very lethargic. Falling country, and that in Ireland the Irish lost it. In asleep one day after dining with Sir Richard Temple Poland the chief resistance to the endeavors of the and Lord Cobham, the latter reproached Doddington Russian Government to destroy Polish nationality with his drowsiness. Doddington denied having has been effered by the Polish aristocracy and by the been asleep; and to prove he had not, offered to repeat all Lord Cobbsm had been saying. Cobbsm challenged him to do so. Doddington repeated a story, ard Lord Cobham owned he had been telling it. Well, said Doddington, and yet I aid not hear a word of it; but I went to sleep, because I knew that about this time of day you would tell that story.'

In London they have a man who gives exhibitions in a huge tank having glass sides and filled with water. He sits on the bottom crossed-legged and grins at the spectators; opens his mouth quite wide, eats, drinks a bottle of milk, laughs audibly, smokes a pipe without extinguishing-all under water. His feats usually occupy about about half a minute beneath the surface

The following colloquy took place between a municip I justice and an unmitigated loafer: 'What is your name ?' 'Thomas I. Cann.' 'Where do you live?' 'How I can.' 'Very well,' said the justice, 'I can send you to Deer Island; do you think you can live there, Thomas?' 'I can for I have tried it,' said the fellow and he was led off.

The following advertisement appears under the head of 'A Wife wanted :'-' Any gal what's got a bed, a coffee-pot, skillet, knows how to cut out britches, can make a huntin'-shirt, and knows how to take care of children, can have my service till death parts both on us.'

'Pa,' said a little boy, as he was playing with a favourite jackdaw, who is the most liberal corn factor I know?' The gentleman looked puzzled, but did not reply. 'Why Jack to be sure. He gives me a peck for nothing, said the boy, with a knowing look.

BAD TERTH .- Liebeg asserts that the English peoe, on the whole, have very bad teeth, and does not hesitate to ascribe this dental deficiency to the practice of eating white bread with alum in it. The selphuric alum decomposes the phosphate of lime in the

Mrs. Jones, a farmer's wife in Connecticut, says: I bleve I've got the tenderest hearted boys in the world. I can't tell one of 'em to fetch a pail of water but what he'll burst out a cryin'.'

READ! READ! READ! PLEURISY.

MONTREAL, C.E., May 12 1864.

Dear Sirs,-Last Fall, my wife was attacked with Pleurisy in a severe form, so that she was helpless, and I felt doubtful of her recovery. By reading one of your almanacs which was left at the house, she was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. After taking two bottles she began to experience relief, and with Bristol's Sugar coated Pills, which were recommended to be taken with the Sarsaparilla, she was completely cured by the use of five bottles. I feel bound, for the benefit of the public, to certify to this cure.

Yours, &c., JOHN GOODBODY.

No. 8 Dumarais St. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp-

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

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

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

June 14th, 1867.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION FOR THE SIGE!-This vi:al question involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debipepsia, costiveness, official complaints, general decility, or any other disease originating in the stomach the lver, or the bowels. Will you persist in drugge cyourself with drastic mineral purgatives, that weaken, rack, and destroy the internal system, cr will you accept certain, swift, and permanent relief through the medium of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, a vegetable cathartic, which controls disease withor t depreciating the physical strength, is absolutery painless in its operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation, which all the violent and dep'e ing purgatives create? If you de. sire to enjoy the blessings of a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular excretious, and the mental calm which results from this conjunction of healthful condi ions, Bristoi's Sugar-coated Pills

will realize your wish. 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 cine .

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Little think those ladies who avail themselves of the empirical 'beautifiers' of the day that they are permanently destroying the health of the skin From the time of the Borgias to the present day, it has been well understood by the initiated, that the pure essence of fresh and fragrant flower is promo ive of beauty. In the preparation of this Toilet Water, none but aromatic blossems and leaves of a sanative nature are employed. In addition, therefore, to its excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clearing the complexion, and relieving the cuticle of eruptions, &c., calculated to impair its smoothness,

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

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

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

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

A BENEFACTRESS.

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

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

Be gure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and dangerous imitations. Falruary, 1868.

Accident .- There was an explosion in Doctor Ayer's Laboratory, yesterday, which caused some excitement in the vicinity. Ayer's Pills are manufactured under an enormous pressure, in cylinders like canton, which sometimes prove too weak for the compressed forces, and burst with terrific violence. Fortunately, the pieces do not fly far, so that no one has ever been burt by them. The action is more like ice than powder; but it makes Pills which all the world acknowledge are Pills.- [Daily Journal,

February, 1868.

A Public Benefit .- Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word

"Devine," all others are useless. Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists.

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

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the

Conveyances with or without drivers, furnished to ravellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

A ' GOUGH, ' COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, results to serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Reach directly, the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In Bronoutris, Astuna and Carean they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONGHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials at testing their efficacy are letters from— E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York.

Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. Willis, New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N.Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. February, 1868.

THE PRESS.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED VERBATIM SHORT-HAND REPORTER DISENGAGED.

Advertiser is thoroughly competent, as his testimonials will show, of conducting a Bi-Weekly or Weekly Journal. Address, "Journalist," Post Office,

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused 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, Broken Leaf, Strong Tes, 45c. 50c; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c Sound Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Vory Fine do. do. 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.: Very Good, 58c., Finest

GREEN TEA.

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

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., qualit; 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. 3m

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPTICON

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scot land, and Ireland, France, Spain, italy Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c .-Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each.

Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Bazaars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere.

Address-

B. F. BALTZLY. No. 1 Bleury Street. Montreal.

November 5, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next s ssion of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manufacturing Boots, Shoes, and other goods. Montreal, Dec. 13, 1867.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholie Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly printed in Fianders. The books now offered for sale are with very few exceptions, perfect and in splendid form such a collection as is ver to be met with even in England, and in this country has probably never been offered before.

For particulars apply at the Office of this paper where the books may be seen.

G. & J. MOORE. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

CATHEDRAL LOCK, NG. 376 NOTRE D.ME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER! 4,000,000 Feet.

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

the following stock: - 200,000 feet lst and 2nd quality of 2 inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 14 inch do; 100,000 do lst and 2nd do, 14 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 11 inch do; 11 inch do; 14 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; } inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Butterbut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar, 1,500,000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shin. gles; 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from & an nch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

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

P. MOYNAUGH & CC.

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

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

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

their patronage. From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING EUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of U. 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.

A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Mormal School, wants a situation. Address with particulars to,

WANTED,

BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation a principal or assistanti n an English Commercial an aMathematical School.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE,

ADVOCATE, &C.,

Montreal, September 6, 1867.

A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR. s layman and man of business, with a good know ledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accust mod to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs 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. SHANKON & CO.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHILESALE AND RETAIL,

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Ja-

well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. lay 19, 1867.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this ex-

aggravated by the presence of scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every seitlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of emeebling 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 suidenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Saraaparilla as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no cruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly 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 leabits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortilled 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 it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erystpelas,

and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erystpelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other eruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, 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 Veneval and Mercavial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subdaing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. Leucorphous or Whites. Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Itheumatism and Goat, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abeess, etc., caused by radding poisons in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abeess, etc., caused by radding poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the Sarsaparilla.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are Lanquid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, 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 impa

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Bunkt Ague, Feriodical or Bilioce Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bisnauth, Zine, nor any other mineral 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 miasmatic 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 Liver into healthy activity.

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

O PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STRAN & GASFITTER 54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Stree MONTREAL.

> F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

GRAY'S

WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN!

THE MOST

ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION USE IT IN ALL

THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros. & Crathern Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co. J. A Harte Dr. Picanlt & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Laviolette & Giraldi, Dasjardins & Quevillon;

> HENRY R GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Law rence Main Street, Montreal.

November 5, 1867.

inventor,

MOTHERS SAMPAYOUR CHIEDREN

NO MORE VERMIFUGES.

NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.



Ars now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

THEY ARE PURRLY VEGETABLE, THRY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT.

THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT. In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can b

administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

Caurion — The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe

when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from.

DRVINS & BOLTON, Chemists,

Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.



Sewing Machines.

BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES. call at J. D. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class newing Mechines in the city.

N.B. -- These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Buston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many coarse imitations now offered to the public. Salesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street.

SEWING MACHINES.-J. D Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Ætna Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Ehoemakers, 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 C; the genuico Howe Machines Singers Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Monseless Family Machines; the Franklin Double Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Machine, price \$12 A 1 machines sold are warranted 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 & | 25c ter house. Haven's New Kra Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Machines; Mand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Outling and Sidewelt Machines; the genuine Rowe Sewit g Machine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notes Dame Street, between St. François Xavier and St. John Streets.

HOUSE FURNISHRES ATTENTION

THOMAS RIDDELL & CO. 54 & 56 Great St. James Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS. A Large and Varied Assortment of

WALL PAPERS,

: TO DESTRIBEROC

PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM

HALL PAPERS. OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRIORS

TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S),

54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING

DEPARTMENT.

At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street. J. A. RAFTER.

and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very

select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters ar constantly engaged and the best rimaming 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 seving of much time to the buver. Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outlits, will find an immense

Wholesale and Retail 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 \$:5. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.
Full Suits of Broad Black Oloth, well trimmed

for \$16, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;-Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4.

TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT.

· 12m.

CHOLERA.

Dec. 1865.

results.

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 bout 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 Kansas, 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

Yours truly, A. HUNTING, M.D. · · I regret to say to say that the Cholers. 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 enidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effec-

tive in checking the disease. REV. CHARLES HARDING.

Sholapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infaatum common bowel complaint, brenchitis, conghs, colds, &c, and wc.ld cheerfully re-commend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. C. BOOMER.

Messra. Perry Davis & Son :-- Dear Sirs- Having witnessed the beneficial effects of our Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and

effectual remedy.
REV. EDWARD K. FULLER. Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions:-

At the commencement of the disease take a terspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhoes and cramps continue, repeat

the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge m y be checked and the patient elieved in the course of a few hours NB - Be sure and get the genuine article; and it s recommended by those who have used the Pain

Killer for the cholera, 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. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to

PERRY DAVIS & SON. M anufacturers and Proprietors, MONTRBAL C B. HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY-

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harter celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Sosp for one out per gallo i, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior Prentity to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town and country. Price 2tc per tin.

OAUTION .- Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words " Glasgow Drug Hall" stamped on the lid.

of each tin. All others are counterfeits.

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

HOMOCOFATEY .- The Subscriber has always on

hand a ull assortment f Homosopathic medicines. from Rogland and the States; also, Humphrey's Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully attend to. J. A. HAHTE, Licentiate Apothecary,

Glasgow Drug Rall, 366 Notre Dame Montreal Feb. 4th, 1868.

Callette WANTED TON SOU.ON

TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

A. K., Thue Withess Office.

No. 50 Little St. James Street. 12m.

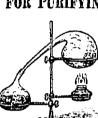
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

GROCERS,

102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL,

maica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

13 Country Merchants and Farmers would de



cellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrollial, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely ence of scrofulous matter,

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsonic Opinion Times

General Agents for Lower Canada.

SELECT: TDAY SCHOOL)

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE

Under the direction of the contraction

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

ans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Montreal; May 28, 1868.

REMOVAL.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,

HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEUEY,

MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. Montreal, April 11, 1867.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

BEEJ. COMTE, Esq., President. Esq. | Louis Comte, Rsq. Bubert Pare, J. C. Robillard Alexis Dubord, Joseph Laramee, R. A. R. Hubert, " | F. X. St. Charles, Andre Lapierre,

The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally half less than those of other Companies with all destrable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insurence on properties to the lowest rates possible, for the interest of the whole community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing

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Montreal, May 4, 1867.

Secretary.

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The Company is Enabled to Direct the Altention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

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A1 11, 1867.

a quarter of a century,maintained its as cendency over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South Americe, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bou-quet, and permanenor cy, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, ex-cept for Pimples.— As a means of imparting resiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course this refers only to the Florida Water of Kurray & Lanman.

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Montreal, May 28, 1867.

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The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.

In the lutter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for

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receive in the future even more encou ragement than in the past, seeing that Mr Groves will have benceforward nothing to do with Hearses, having sold them all. M. Cusson will do his best to give satisfaction to

XAVIER CUSTON, the public. 115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. April 4, 1867.

J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. ST. JOHN, NB.

Nov. 8, 1866.

12m. W. O. FARMER,

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CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE-Over the Thronto Savings' Bank,

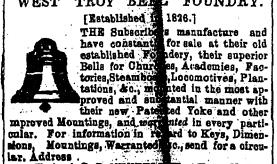
No. 74, CHURGH STREET, TOROLOGO. L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOR

Augast 25, 1864. C.F. FRASER,

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

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CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.
All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleary,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY. under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE

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, Leasons on Practical Sciences, Music, Drawing, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work.

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CONDITIONS : - Junior Classes [per month], 50c; Senior Classes, 75c and \$1; Music, \$2; Drawing, 50c; Entrance ree [annial charge], 50c.

Hours of Class: - From 6 to 11:15 o'clock a m., and from 1 to 4 e'clock p.m. No deduction mude for occasional absence. Dinner per month, \$2.

St. Ann's Sewing 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 estab ishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dressmaking in all its branches, and, at the same time, protect them from the dangers they are exposed to in public factories. Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to pa troniss this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it.

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Just Received at the FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 60 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Owing to the great panic in the money market, I have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear. J. G . KENNEDY guarantees to supply thoroughly

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and intermediate Stations,

Express for New York and Boston, at..., 3.40 A.M.

Express for Boston and New York, at..., 3.30 P.M.

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Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec and Rivers du Loup, stonning housean Montrael stopping between Montreal and Is land Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sher-

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MONTREAL. Nov 8, 1866.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

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IN LARGE BOTTLES.



PURIFYING THE BLOOD

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Especially recommended for use during spring and summer when the greasy secretions of the fall and pinter months render the system liable to fevers and other dangerous diseases.

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Is also a safe and reliable remedy for all Eruptions and Skin Diseases; for every phase of Scrofula whether immediate or hereditary; for Old Sores, Boils Ulcers, Tumors, and Abscesses, and for every stage of Secret Disease, even in its worst form. It also a sure and reliable remedy for

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PUREST AND MOST POWERFUL PREARATION

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the best medicine for the cure of all diseases ariing from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is

NOT THE LEAST PARTICLE OF MINERAL, MERCURIAL. or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is pe feetly harmless, and ma be administered in all kinds of weather rainy or dry, to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness or to the most helpless infants, without doing the ast injury

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found on the lable of each bottle. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF

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The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BitiSTOL'S SUGAR-OOATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a sate, thorough and sgreeable family cathartic.
They are prepared from the very finest quality of medicinal roots, herbs, and plants, the active principal medicinal roots. ples or parts that contain the medicinal value being chemically separated from the inert and useless fibrous portions that contain no virtue whatever. Among those medicinal agents we may name PODOPHYLLIN, which has proved to possess a most wonderful power over the Liver, and all the billous accretions. This, in combination with LEPTANDRIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and Crugs, constitutes a purgative Pill that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind heretofore offered to the public. BRISTOL'S VEGE.
TABLE SUGAR-COAPED PILLS will be found a safe and speedy remedy in all such cases as

Jaundice, Bad Breath, Foul Stomach, Loss of Apoetite, Liver Complaint. Habitual Costiveness, Dyspensia or Indigestion, Heartburn and Flatulency, Dropsy of Limbs or Body, Female Irregularities, And all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

Headache,

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

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial.

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