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NELLIE NETTERVILLE; beavily out of Nellie's arms. A long silence engaged in hot discussion with an officer of the all in vain to dispute this matter any further, which might still be read the names and occu-

OR,

ONE OF THE TRANSPLANTED.

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

CHAPTER XIII. - (Continued.)

Roger listened to all this in silence, privately resolving to risk his own defention if discovered, as an outlaw, and to visit the stable of Netterville next morning, in hones of procuring a fresh mount. As nothing, however, could be done till then, he entreated Nellie to he down and a second chamber in it, and throwing himself on | ter.? a bank of heather on the outside, was soon fast asleep. It was long before Nellie could follow his example; but at last she fell into that state of dreamless stupor which often, in cases of extreme exhaustion, takes the place of healthy slumber. Such as it was, at all events it was rest-rest of body and rest of mind-a truce to the aching of weary limbs, and to the yet more intolerable weariness of a mind wincing and shivering beneath a coming woe. The first gleam of daylight roused her from it. There was never any pleasant twilight now, between sleeping and waking, in Nellie's mind! With the first gleam of consciousness came ever the pale image of her mother, and there was neither rest nor sleep for her after that. In the present instance, anxiety as to the chance of being able to prosecute her tourney at all, was added to her other troubles; and, unable to endure suspense sides. upon such a vital point even for a moment, she opened the door quietly, so as not to disturb old Grannie, and looked out for Roger. He was nowhere to be seen, and she guessed at once that he had gone up to the castle. Then a longing seized ber to look once more upon the old place where she had been so happy formerly; and without giving herself time to waver, she walked hurriedly up the valley. She did not, however, venture to the front of the house, but resolved instead to take a path which, skirting round it, would lead her to the offices behind. It was by one of those strange accidents which we call chance, but for which the angels perhaps have quite another name, the very path which her

was the woman who was speaking. 'I tell you, soldier,' Nellie beard her querulously murmur, 'I tell you, soldier, it is mere waste of breath, your preaching. So long as that woman's death lies beavy on my soul, so long I can look for nothing better in the next maiden, rise up and speed. Thy mother's life is world than hell.?

mother had always taken when visiting the sick

soldier The door of the room which he had

occupied was slightly ajar as Nellie passed it,

and moved by an impulse for which she could

never afterwards thoroughly account, she pashed

it open without noise, and entered. The room

was not uninhabited as she had at first supposed.

A woman, evidenty in the last stage of some

mortal malady, lay stretched upon the bed, and

a soldier of the Cromwellian type was seated

with an open Bible beside her. He had proba-

bly been employed either in reading or exhort-

ing; but at the moment when Nellie entered, it

At that very moment Nellie noiselessly advanced, and stood in silence at the foot of the

The woman recognized her at once, and with a wild shriek flong herself out of the bed at her feet. The girl recoiled in horror and dismay .-She had learned the whole story of her mother's condemnation from Hamish ere she left Clare Is-

"Murderess of my mother!" she cried, in a voice hoarse with anguish. Dare not to lay hands upon her daughter!

on the ground, and seeking with her white. shruken fingers to lay hold of the hem of Nellie's garment. 'Mercy! mercy!'

Where shall I find mercy for my mother?" Nellie asked, as white as ashes, and shoking from

wretch upon the floor, the daughter cannot the way well enough already. pardon me; why then should God?

bly; 'then perhaps God will pardon also.'

Omy God! my God! give me strength and

followed.

ATHOLIC

Nellie looked at the dead, white face lying quietly on the floor beside her, and felt as if she were dying also so utterly did her senses seem to fail her, and so dead and numbed were all her upon them. A hand was laid at last upon ber totally forgotten even the existence of the sol and said :

' Nay, fear not, maiden, nor yet grieve inordinately,' he said, in a voice of mingled pity and admiration. 'Thou hast acted in all this business (I am bound to bear testimony to the rest, after which he left the hut, there not being truth) in a way worthy of thy mother's daugh-

> 'Thank God, at least, that I forgave her,' Nellie murmured beneath her breath, scarce conscious of what he was saying.

'Nay, and in very deed,' he answered, 'thy presence here has been a crowning and a saving mercy for the poor wretch whom we have seen expire. Ever since I found here last night, dying alone and in despair, I have been striving for her with the Lord, and praying and exhorting, but, as it seemed to me, all in vain, until thy kiss of peace fell like balm more precious even than that of Gilead on her soul, and restored it. I cannot doubt, (for I say a light as of exceeding gladness settle upon her dying features.) restored it to long banished peace."

'Thank God that he gave me grace to do it !' Nellie once more whispered. It seemed as if she were powerless to think of aught be-

'They who do mercy shall in due time find it! resomed the soldier, putting a small scrap of written paper into her hand. In this very room very room yonder woman, having been expelled the other portions of the mansion, since order bas been taken for the separation of God's elect from the sinful daughters of the land, took up her abode tome three days since; and in this very room I last night found her, dying of the malady of which, bet for thy mother's care, I must have also perished, and so moved by the did suffer me to write down on the snot, a full confession of her own guilt in the matter of the ters of the land, andmurdered Tomkins. She told me then-and many times afterwards in the course of the long night she did continue to aver it-that she herself it was that did the deed for which Mrs. Netterville stands condemned to die; she hav ing, in a drunken squabble, seized the man's nistol and shot him dead upon the spot. And she furthermore avowed, with unspeakable groan ings and many tears, that, terrified at the consequences of her own act, and moved besides by a fiendish desire of vengeance against thy mother. who had, in some way unwittingly, in times past, offended her, she not only accused her of the murder, but maintained that accusation afterward upon oath when examined before the high Court of Commissioners in Dublin. Now, then. in the hands; for with that paper, writ and wit nessed by one who, however humble, is not altogether unknown as a zealous soldier in the camp of Israel-with that paper, I say, to attest her innocence, they must of a certainty acknowledge

it, and let her go." ' How shall I thank Thee, O my God !' cried

had heard the soldier rightly. 'It is good to praise God always,' he replied sententiously, 'but at this moment briefly. Thy present care must be to get to Dublin with what

speed thou mayest.' 'Alas!' said Nellie, 'how shall I get there? our horses were so used up that I and my companion had to find our way hither as best we

could on foot.' 'There are but two horses in the stables, and bead to foot in the agony of her struggle between | neither of them are mine to offer,' saul the solconscience and resentment—the one urging her dier, evidently distressed and anxious at the to forgive her foe, the other to leave her to her dilemma in which his protege was placed .-Where shall I find mercy for my mo- Nevertheless, and the Lord aiding me in my 'You see, soldier-you see,' moaned the poor to the courtyard-I doubt not but thou knowest eye.'

Yes, indeed, poor Nellie knew it well enough. 'What would you have ?' cried Nellie, almost and at any other time she might have wept at maddened by the mental conflict. What would revisiting on so sad an errand a spot hitherto hath of late assigned me in this new land of were almost all built in the cage work fashion prisoner, is she distraught, that she thus ventures. you have? I cannot cure you. What can I pleasantly associated in her mind with many a childish frolic, and many a petted animal, the You can forgive, the woman answered fee- favorites of the days gone by. Just now, how- he is stronger than Black Cromwell, and would possessed inscriptions which cut deep into the ever, she had no inclination to dwell upon the altogether suit the maiden better, his superior memories of the past. Joy at the proved inno- rejoined in a coaxing tone. grace sufficient !' cried Nellie; and then, by an cence of her mother, and a wild fear lest she

English army, a coal-black charger which the latter was holding carelessly by the bridle, being the apparent object of the dispute.

'Ay,' muttered her conductor, as he glanced toward the group; 'it is, I see, even as I susfaculties in the heavy strain that had been put pected, and I shall have to pay dearly for Black Comwell.' Then leaving Nellie a little in the shoulder. Nellie started violently. She had background, he went up to the English officer

> ' Here is an unhappy maiden, Captain Rippel, bound upon an errand of life and death, and sorely in need of a good steed to bear her. The fate of a grave, God-fearing woman, even of Mistress Netterville herself, the late owner of this mansion, is dependent on her speed; and had I twenty horses in the stable, as I have not one, I declare unto thee as God liveth and seeth, that she should have her choice among them

> 'Yea, and undoubtedly,' the other answered with a sneer. 'Nevertheless, since it is even as thou sayest, and that thou hast them not, I fear me, good master sergeant, that this young daugh ter of Moab, who has been lucky enough to find favor in your eyes, will be none the better for your good intentions.

'Sir, if you be a man-a gentleman-you cannot, you will not refuse !' cried the indignant Roger. Consider, this young lady is here a suppliant where once she dwelt the honored mistress of the mansion, and you cannot of a surety say nay! Remember it is no gift we crave; for this purse contains double the value of your steed. strong and of admirable breeding as undoubtedly

He held up a purse as he spoke, the parting gift of Henrietta, from whom, however, he had accepted it merely as a loan, to be afterward rethy mother tended me, when my own comrades paid in some of the most valuable of the articles had deserted me, fearing the infection; in this yet left him in the tower. 'It was well filled and heavy; but with a little smile of scorn the officer waved it quietly on one side.

'And how am I to be certified, I pray you, that this young maiden-who seems to have cast withcraft on you both-is in reality Mistress Netterville, or any other indeed than a base impostor?' he asked with a most offensive leer. Scarce five days have as yet elapsed since I prospect of elernal retribution which lay before came hither, sent by the Lord High Deputy separate the elect of God from the sinful daugh

> ' Sir, do you dare ?' cried Roger, suddenly cutting short his speech; and raising his hand, he would have struck him to the ground, if the soldier had not placed bimself bastily between them, saying in a monitory tone to Roger:

> fif thou wouldst not destroy the young maiden's hopes altogether, sir, leave this affair to me. Another look or word of thine, and it will utterly miscarry."

> Roger felt the man was right. It was not by violence or angry words that he could best serve Nellie. He checked himself at once, therefore, and fell back, while the soldier said quietly to his superior officer:

'Thou hast not, peradventure, captain, forgotten the offer which thou didst make to me which the Lord had disposed of our lots was made known to us at Netterville?"

'Forgotten-no, in snoth-not I!' the other with what manifest folly and ingratitude thou didst reject it; better though it was by a hundred pieces of good gold, than that which one of

Throw Black Cromwell and the white mare Daylight into the bargam, and I accept,' the soldier answered quietly.

'What! part with Black Cromwell?-Black ' Mercy! mercy!' cried the woman, govelling I have ridden day and night ever since I heard more battles than David himself ever fought this unhappy news; and only yesterday evening against the Philistines? the officer demanded indeed, master sergeant, thou art, as I do perceive, notwithstanding thy good odor for most punctilious sanctity-thou art, I say, but an extortioner, after all. Had it been the mare alone, talk to me of parting with Black Cromwell is to roughfares of the city. endeavors, I will do what I can. Come with me prick me, so to speak, upon the very apple of the

Nevertheless I have a fancy for him, and, if promise, the other steadily replied.

Captain Rippel. If you have in truth, as you seem to say, made up your mind to keep Black years before had resided within their walls. Cromwell for your own riding, I, on the other hand, am equally resolved not to part with this house of Netterville, which will serve me well brought my old mother kither to help me in its keeping.

CHRONICLE

money with it!' cried the officer, in a tone far less expressive of vexition than of triumph at the result of the discussion. 'Take thy money, and hand me over that debenture which, with the loss of such a charger as Black Cromwell, is, I fear me, but too dearly purchased.'

Without deigning to utter a single syllable in return, Sergeant Jackson took the purse which the other in his affected indignation almost flung at his head, with one hand, while with the other he drew forth from the breast pocket of his coat a paper, being the identical debenture in question, and presented it to his officer. Captain Rippel snatched it hastily from him, ran his eye over it to make sure that it was the right one, and then, turning on his beel, sauntered out of the courtyard, without even condescending to glance toward the spot where Nellie stood anxiously awaiting the result.

Sergeant Jackson instantly dived into one of the stables, and seizing a side-saddle, (Nellie's own saddle of the olden times.) he led toth a strong, handsome mare, as white as milk, and began to saddle it in hot haste; while Roger, taking the hint, did the same for Cromwell.

'I am afraid I have cost you very dear! Nellie said in a low grateful tone, as she stood beside the sergeant. Believe me, for nothing agoing, that a person suspected of belonging to less than a mother's life would 1 have suffered you to make such a sacrifice.'

'Nav. maiden, call it not a sacrifice,' he anto the girths to make sure that they were light. city. Or if thou needs must think it one, remember that, had not thy good mother saved my life, I should not have been here to make it.'

Nellie's heart was too full to speak, and she suffered him to lift her in silence to her saddle. He settled her in it as carefully and tenderly as ne was herself descended, and then, with one rode forth from Netterville, and, without even head toward Dublin.

CHAPTER XIV.

its entirety; the space now occupied by the new custom-house and other buildings, to the extent of several thousand feet, being then mere overflowing of the tides.

was a suburb, built, as time went on and the answered roughly. Nor have I forgotten either exigencies of an ever-increasing population required, outside the walls of the fortified city. It was called 'Ostmantown,' now 'Oxmantown, and occupied a very insignificant space Nellie, scarcely able to believe her ears that she | the comrades didst thankfully accept from Major | between Mary's Abbey and Church street; Stoney Batter, Grange Gorman, and Glassmanogue, being merely villages scattered here and there northward. A bridge of very ancient date, the bridge of 'Dubbgh all,' also at a later period Cromwell, who hath carried me unburt through styled the 'Old Bridge,' formed the sole means city and its northern suburb. Built upon four with well-affected astonishment. 'Verily and arches, and closed in on the Dublin side by a the Old Bridge, like all others of similar antiquity, was broad enough and strong enough to form a sort of street within 1tself; shops being now, though she also is a very marvel for strength | erected upon either side, and traffic as busy and and speed-I had never said thee nay; but to as eager there, as in the more legitimate tho-

From Old Bridge men passed at once into of the guard, Bridge street, (Vicus Pontis formerly.) a long narrow thoroughfare, bemmed in on one side by poral?' he asked, as the latter was vainly en-I cannot get him, I will still hold fast to Netter | the city walls, and on the other side by a toleraville, the inheritance which the Lord himself bly handsome row of houses. These houses knees. Is this maiden a prisoner? or if not a of the days of Queen Elizabeth, and roofed in There is the good horse Battle of Worcester, with tiles and shingles. Many of them also acting fashion, to rush into our very presence?

pations of the men who more than two hundred

On the day on which we are about to introduce Dublin to our readers, there had been a considerable amount of stir and bustle going on enough, I doubt not, as a residence, once I have among its inhabitants, and more especially among those of Bridge street. Rumors had in fact been rife since early dawn of an expected rising 'Nay, then, usurer, take the horse and thy of the rebels (as the king's partisans were then styled by their opponents) in the north; and men speculated in hope and fear, as their secret wishes moved them, on the probability of the report. It received something like confirmation in the afternoon; one or two regiments of recently arrived English soldiers, armed from head to heel, and evidently ready to go into action at a moment's notice, having been marched out of the city and sent northward. Later on in the day, moreover, it became known that the Lord-Deputy himself, Henry Cromwell, the best of Ireland's recent rulers, accompanied by a strong escort, was proceeding in the same direction, and might be looked for at any moment at the Ormand Gate,' which shut out Bridge street on the city side, just as the 'Gate-house' closed it on that of the Old Bridge.

But if people stood at their doors and windows to do honor to the coming of their king deputy, there yet seemed to be another and still stronger attraction for them at the end of the street opposite that by which he was expected to appear. Eyes were cast quite as often, though more fortively, in the direction of the Old Bridge as in that of the Ormond Gate; for in the midst of other rumors, there had come a whisper, no one knew how or by whom it had been first set the rebel party had just been arrested on the river, having attempted, by means of a boat, to elude the passage of the Old Bridge, and so swered without looking round, and giving a pull penetrate unchallenged into the heart of the

There followed, as a matter of course, much secret and some anxious speculation as to the rank and real object of the arrested person; but no one ventured to make open inquiry into the matter. Cromwell's brief reign of blood had stricken men damb with fear. To have shown if, instead of a simple soldier, he had been one the smallest interest in persons suspected of beher, that she of her own accord did dictate, and himself, to put order in this garrison, and to of the old courtly race of cavaliers, from which longing to the rebel party, would have been but to have drawn down suspicion on themselves: last whispered word of gratitude for himself, and and suspicion, in those hard times, was too one last loving message for old Grannie, which nearly akn to condemnation to be heedlessly he promised to deliver to her in person, Nelhe incurred. Instead, therefore, of going at once to the Gare-house and ascertaining the real giving it a forewell glauce, turned her horse's facts of the case from its guardians, people were content, while awaiting the appearance of the military cavalcade from the castle, to question and conjecture among themselves as to the rank The city of Dubliz, as it stood within its and real husiness of the arrested man. A flouwalls in the days of the Protectorate, barely rish of trumpets before Ormand Gate put a stop covered ground to the extent of an Irish mile, at last to their gossinings. Heads and eyes, if and was built entirely on the south side of the not hearts and good wishes, were instantly turned Lifley. That side, therefore, only of the river in that direction; the gate was flung open, and was embanked by quays, and not even that in Henry Cromwell, surrounded by a goodly company of officers and private gentlemen, rode at a brink pace through it. A moment afterward. and he had swept past all the gazers, and pulled some three days since, when first the way in onze and swamp, kept thus by the continued un opposite the Old Bridge. The guard at the Gate house instantly turned out to receive him, To the north of the Liffey, however, there the portcullis, was drawn up, and he was actually spurring his horse forward to the bridge when a girl, in the habit of a westere peasant darted through the soldiers and flung herself, on her knees before him. The movement was so rapid and unexpected that, if the Lord Deputy had not reined up his steed until he nearly threw it on its haunches, he must inevitably have ridden over her. A moment of silent astonishment ensued. in the open country to a considerable distance. The girl berself uttered no cry, and said not a syllable as to the nature of her petition; but as she lifted up her head toward the Lord Henry, her hood, falling back upon her shoulders, reof communication (except by boat) between the | vealed a face of ashy whiteness, and there was a pleading, agonized expression in the dark eyes she raised to his, which told more than many strong gate-house with turrets and portcullis, words, of the marticulate anguish of the soul

Henry Cromwell was not of a nature to be harsh to any one, much less to a woman there had been information enough sent in to that morning to make him suspect a snare an turned sternly for explanation to the chief offic-

What means this unseemly interruption, cordeavoring to induce Nellie to rise from her bareheaded and dressed in such ungodly play-

A prisoner of only hall an hour's standing wood above the doorway, stated the name and is she, may it please your excellency,' the solcalling of the owner, with the addition frequently dier answered promptly, she and her compan-Yea, but he bath an ugly trick of going lame of some pious sentiment or appropriate phrase ion! They were seen attempting to cross the effort of almost superhuman charity, she stooped, berself should arrive too late in Dublin to allow ere the first mile is over,' Sergeant Jackson from Scripture. This custom seems to have river in a boat borrowed from some of the naput her arms round the dying creature's neck, of her profiting by the disclosure, filled her responded with a knowing smile, and then he been a favorite one in Dublin; and in the more tives on the other side; and as it seemed to me whole soul, and left no room there for sentimental added in a tone which was evidently intended antique portions of the city there existed houses, that their purpose must needs be seditions to The woman uttered a cry of joy, and fell back sorrows. She found Roger already in the yard, to bring the discussion to an end, It will be even to a very recent period of its history, upon demand such secrecy, I caused both to be ap-

The state of the second of the second state of

your bonor's further directions a the matter. whiston, said the Lord-Deputy, turning to tempt not to escape. diotate rothger of the group of officers beral Holdiast, into this business. If there to lead her in silence toward the bridge. the aught which seems important hid beneath this querading folly, follow me at once to Glassmanogue, where I shall have business to detain efor a couple of hours; but if it be only, as I no suspect, the silly freak of a love sick maiden, in that case I shall not look for you before tomorrow morning, when you will bring me, as I have explained already, the last despatches which may have come from England.

Having thus somewhat summarily despatched poor Nellie's business, but little dreaming of the great service he had done ber in appointing young Ormiston ber guardian, Henry Cromwell dashed over the bridge, and, followed instantly by his escort, galloped northward. The moment Nellie saw that her efforts to hold speech with the Lord-Deputy himself would prove in vair, she had risen of her own accord, and, the hood vouce more was drawn modestly over her head and face, had stood aside to let him pass, with a -calm, sad dignity in her look and bearing which bad its due effect upon the rough soldier who bad made her captive. He did not again at-'tempt to touch or even address ber, but standing bear her silently and respectfully, seemed to wait until of her own accord she should return with him to the Gate-house. Thus unmolested, Nel year 1787. lie forgot his existence altogether, and equally heedless of the crowd, which, having gathered in on the body of Patrick Dwyer, who received injuries the wake of the Lord Deputy, was now gazing of a severe nature at a fight at the fair of Cappawhite curiously and compassionately upon her, she stood considering what her next move should be, wnen, in abedience to his orders, Harry Ormiston approached ber.

As he took Corporal Holdfast's place beside her. Nellie lifted her eyes to his face, and recoghized him instantly as the young officer who had been riding with Henrietta on the day of their gay escaped her lips, and Harry Ormiston broke down in his half-ultered greeting. He also re membered her face-bave we not already told our reader that it was by no means one easily to be forgotten?-but of the when or the where that he had seen it, he had no such distinct a recollection. Silently, and with a look of timid hope stealing over that fair face, Nellie drew Henrietta missive from her bosom, and placed it in his bands.

Ormiston glanced at the superscription, and with a flush of honest joy mantling on his features eagerly tore it open. Scarcely, however, had he read three lines ere the scene among the "mountains, which had ended in his quarrel with · his betrothed, rose before him like a vision, and instantly remembering Nellie as the fair girl who | The Anglo-Cell, of a late date says : - A man named had been in some measure, albeit unwittingly, its cause, he turned sharply upon Corporal Hold-

· How is this, corporal? I fear me you have made some grave mistake! This young maiden whom you hold a prisoner is the bearer to me of painful scene that Catholics could witness, dismissed. a token from one whose zeal and faithfulness in the good cause cannot be suspected-even from a member of the household of that brave and God fearing Major Hewitson, who has set up his camp on the very edge of the wilderness, and whus made of his small garrison a very tower of strength against the incursions of the enemy.'

answered with suppressed impatience; and therefore I can only marvel that a maiden, known and esteemed by the family of worthy were vehemently denounced. Major Hewitson, should not only have sought to company of a man whom I myself can testify to baving been a chief of some repute in the army of the Irish enemy, having crossed swords with him at the battle of ' Knocknaclashy,' as I think | right, he would get a license and his rifle. they call it in their barbarous language, where he fought (I needs must own it) with a valor worthy of a better cause."

Major Ormiston turned, gravely but kindly, to Nellie.

'I fear me much,' he said, ' that you have been but ill advised in all this business. Why not * have presented yourselt openly at the bridge if the matter which has brought you bither will bear investigation? and why, more than all the rest, have you come attended by a person whose very company must needs render you suspect | Hanley was severely wounded in the head, by the yourself?

O sir!' said Nellie, weeping sadly, as she began to fear that even Henrietta's recommen-: dation to mercy might perhaps avail ber little ; we had not the password, without which we never should have been permitted to enter Dublin by the bridge; and our errand is, alas ! of such a nature, that every moment leat is of deen and sad importance.7

'Our errand,' Ormiston thoughtfully reneated. 'This errand, then, is not entirely your own, but is m-some way or other interesting also to the man by whom Master Hold ast tells me you are accompanied.

. " He should have said 'a gentleman," Nellie answered, with a slight rebuking emphasis on the blatter word-'a gentleman who, at his own great rtrouble, and, I fear me, risk, has enabled me to accomplish this journey; in which, however, he "has no other interest than such as any kind and noble heart might feel in the sorrows and perils of an unprotected girl.'

Where is he-this other prisoner?' Ormiston asked, turning for information to the corpo-

'In the gate-house, sir, where we have him safe under lock an key; for he was no prisoner to be left at large like this silly maiden who begged so hard to be allowed to see the Lord-Deputy go by, that I found it not in my heart to deny her so small a favor; for the doing of which I trust I have not incurred the displeasure either of your honor or of his highness the Lord about midway between Charleville and Kilmallock,

Certainly not, honest Holdfast; you have acted both well and mercifully in all this busichess. And now lead the way to the gate-house, which the drilling was supposed to be going on, the which the body of Dentatus is brought on the stage, exciting topics. It refers to the subject of pleurc- measure of political expediency, because that It'sh

Same of

prehended, and have kept them here to wait and trouble not your wite about this young maiden. Layself will be her surety that she at-

He offered his hand very respectfully to Nellie as be finished speaking, and she suffered him (To BE CONTINUE)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Munster News states that more than 900l have been collected by the Catholics of Fermoy towards the fund being raised for the purpose of completing the steaple of the handsome Catholic Cathedral, and second in the published lists stands the name of a Protestant, Sir G. J. Abercrombia, Bart, a popular landlord and one who owns mere than half the town, coupled with the munificent donation of 1001.

Eight hundred tons of ore from the Avoca mines were shipped at Kingstown during the week ending

The Dead body of a men named Michael Reilly, an employee of Mr. Kelly, at Rathoath, was recently found mangled on the track of the Meath line of rail-

CORK, Jan. 1 .- There was a large Fenian demonstration here to-day, at which Mr. O'Sullivan made a strong speech.

Dublin, Dec 31.-Col. Bates, a Justice of the Peace at Tipperary, has been shot dead in that city. No arrests.

Rev. Dr. Cooke, a popular Presbyterian clergyman died in Belfast on the evening of the 12th ult, at an advanced age. He was born near Maghera in the

On the 7th ult. an inquest was held at Cabernahalia, on the 16th of November. The jury could not tell who struck the faral blow.

The Irish Times in announcing the release of George Francis Train from the Four Courts Marshalses, adds: -An arrangement of over 10s, in the pound was come to, and all legal proceedings are stayed.

THE INTH CHURCH REVENUES .- Two boards of guardians - Kilkenny and Olonmel - have been discussing the propriety of petitioning Parliament to allocate the Trish Church revenues to the support of the poor. first meeting in the wilderness. A soft cry of Kilkenny has agreed. At Clonnel the question has been postponed.

The inquest held in Drogheda relative to the shoot ing of young Woods during the recent election, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against one of the soldiers of the 9th Regiment, but who the particular soldier was that caused the death of Woods the jury could not say.

On the morning of the 11th u't, as two men named John Flannigan and Michael Power were waiting on the dock at Waterford, for the arrival of the Liverpool steamer, they commenced a quarrel, which resulted in Flannagen being thrown into the river and drowned. Power was at once arrested.

On the 10th ult., during a severe storm off the coast of Wexford, several vessels were wrecked; and on the following day Bannon strand was strewed with fragments of wrecks among which was found the body of a mate who had been drowned in trying to save his ship.

Veitch, who is well known to the town and neighbor hood of Swanlinbar, was recently charged with haring, on the 6th of October last, discharged a loaded pistol in the vicinity of where two Catholic boys were standing. The offence was clearly proved, but the case was, af er nearly two hours of the most

The Irish Times of the 15th alt., says : - Upwards of 200 constabulary recruits left for stations thoroughout the country last week. These young men were thoroughly well drilled, and in every respect equal to the recruits sent out for the two years previously. The depot now is supplied with a splendid body of reserve men, and we are given to understand that another 100 will be shortly added to the strength.

An action brought in Dablin by Dr. O'Sullivar, Nay, and if your honor says it, it must needs for wrongful dismissal from the Medical officership of be true, the man—a bluff old soldier, with little the Limerick Workhouse, was recently compromised, at a loss to the Union of £700 and costs. When this became known at a meeting of the board of guardian on the 16th ult., a scene of great excitement ensued, in which the guardians who voted for the dismissal,

A man (name not given) was recently arrested in cheat our vigilance by crossing the river pri- Belfast, after arriving from Liverpool, for carrying vately in a boat, but should have done so in the arms in a proclaimed district. He had a heavy rifle which he brought from America and was taking to his home at Lisnaling, above Banbridge. The rifle was taken from him and he was allowed to proceed, with the promise that if on inquiry all was found

An action was recently brought in Dublin by s Mr. Tully, of Cranfield, county Down, a reporter for the press, against a Mr. Moore for assault and ejec tion from a Presbyterian meeting-house, during a lecture by Rev. Mr. Osborne on the 'Siege of Derry The jury found for the defendant, on the ground that plaintiff had interrupted the lecture by asking for the date of an incident then related.

On the 10th ult., five men named Patrick Maloney, Jas. Savage, John Walsh, William Walsh, and Patrick Walsh, were arraigned at the Police Court for the Northern District of Dublic, for street rioting on the 18th of November, when a man named Michael throwing of stones. The prisoners were committed for trial at the next commission.

A weman named Honora Burke, was arrested in Newbridge on the 12th ult. She had made herescape three days before from St. Vincent's Reformatory, Golden Bridge, Dublin, by means of a ladder which she placed against the yard wall of the prison. She ascended the ladder, and then leaped from the top of the wall to the ground-a height of seventeen feetand, strange to say, she accomplished this feat without injuring any part of her body. She was remanded to the Reformatory.

An Athlone correspondent, under date December 13, says .- A most desperate attempt at alleged murder was made by a respectable farmer, near Iberstown, to day. The victim was his wife, a hardworking and industrious woman. It is alleged that it is the third time that he made the attempt to take away the life of his wife. The woman is not expected to live till morning. The man holds over twenty acres of land under Sir John Ennis, of Ballinahown

On the 12th ult a man named O'Keeffe was arrested on a charge of being concerned in an alleged Fenian attack that took place in the early part of the year at the residence of Captain Warren, a little outside Cork city, when the house was searched for arms, and a sword taken. There were three men who took part in it, and a reward of £190 was offered by the Government for such information as would lead to their arrest. O'Keefe, it is said, has been identified by Captain Warren's wife and son, as one of the two men who got into the house, while the third remained as sentinei at the door.

The Examiner of December, says: a strange fatality resulting in the death of a policeman occurred on last Tuesday night. It having been reported that a number of persons would meet that night to drill, parties of constabulary from both stations were ordered out to the place indicated. The Charleville party were under the command of Head-Constable Vass. As the policemen, were entering the field in revolver which Head constable Wass had in his hand the manager called to Eath in property man logical confection and the ball atrick bier. Pat being old heavy temperature, respond a sub-constable named O'Loghian in the right side; ed to the call by saying he would refer it immains O'Logdien expired almost immediately. Not a soul was found in the field.

Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, a number of children bought, at a confectionary in George's street, a number of toys known as ' Fenian Bombe,' which they proceeded to explode. The reports attracted the notice of the police, who hurried from the South Mall and captured the children, firmly believing that the moises were the reports of a revolver. The children were searched, of course without result, and denying that any of them had a revolver, were carried to the Caroline street Station, where their parents found them. After detaining the children for some time, the police, at length satisfied that there was no revolver, let them go with a caution against causing a arms in the streets with their explosive bon book !— [Oork Examiner 7th Dec.

A man named Campbell recently went, at early morning, to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. James Browne, of Lenamore, in the county Donegal about four miles from the town of Derry, and attempted to blow it up with ganpowder. -- Mr Browne, luckily, was up, preparing to go to market when the lond Explosion took place under his window, emashing it in and setting the house on fire. He then saw Campbell running off deed more atrocious on Campbell's part, is the fact that his wife and child were sleeping in Mr Browne's bouse when he perpetrated the destardly outrage above parrated. Campbell's wife has been ser a ated from bim for several years and living with Mr. Browne. The constabularly at Muff subsequently arrested Campbell at the ship quay, in Derry.

The Northern Whig, a Bilfast paper, of which Cairns are patives, observes :- 'The new Lord Chancellor of Ireland is known to be one of the most able, accomplished, upright, and amiable of those who have occupied the Irish judicial bench He has not—he could not have a personal enemy No man is more generally popular. If a Catholic was to be elevated to the Irish Chancellorship Junge O'Hagan was the very man for the high office.

A Freeman correspondent says: Some days ago an overseer on the Great Southern Railway, at Kil mallock named Fizgerald, received a threatening letter through the post, directing him to remove from the employment of the company a certain ganger named Keys, who has made himself obnuxious to the laborers on the line, and the people generally, by giving evidence at the Special Commission agains some young men in the neighbourhood, who were arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act and subsequently stood their trial for trking as active part in the Fenian movement. Keys had since been promoted, and bence the opposition to work under him.

Hugh Swanzy, Esq . Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Margaret M'Kee, about twenty four years of age, who was drowned on the previous day in Milltown Lake, near Cast eblayney. She arrived from Dublin on that day, accompanied by an uncle who was taking her home to her friends in the neighborhood, residing at Comaghey. He says on pearing the latter place he had occasion to go into the house of an acquaintance on the roadside, beside the lake, and that on coming out of the house she was nowhere to be found. He then proceeded to her home, which she had not reached, and without making any further search after the girl, he returned to Dublin on the following morning. The jury returned a verdict that deceased came to her death by drowning in Milltown lake on the evening of the 9th December, but there was no evidence to show them bow she was drowned.

Patrick Fogarty, who had surrendered himself to the police in Kilfeacle, on charge of being concerned io Fenian movements in last March was liberated on giving bail to appear for trial when called on, and keep the peace for one year.

Mr. D-nis Maurice O'Conor, the Liberal member of Parliament for county Sligo, is the second son of the late Mr. Denis O'Conor (commonly called 'The O'Conor Don') of Balanagre, in the county of Roscommon, and brother of the present O'Conor Don. who now holds the seat which his tather held before him. Mr. D. M O'Conor was born in 1840.

Ar the Belfast police court, a policeman recently appeared on the table with a person who had arrived the morning before from Liverpool by the steamer Electric, and whom he charged with having a gup-powder horn, bullet mould, and other articles in his possession. Constable Lytle was examined by Sub-Inspector Harver, and deposed that he was at the quay at the time when he observed the prisoner, who had geveral large boxes with him. He asked him had he any arms, and he gave up the gon and other arricles The prisoner said he had just returned from America on a visit to his friends at Lianaeling. near Baubridge, whether he was permitted to proceed, the magiatrates retaining the gun, pending further inquires. James Taggart was charged with having been disorderly on the Antrim road, where he was shouting in commendation of Jonestone of On the way to the Police office he Ballykilbeg cursed the Davil, and said the Pope was no man's friend. Fined in 40a, and costs.

The announcement that Mr. Justice O'Hagan has been appointed the first Catholic Chancellor of Ireland has been received with mingled feelings by different political and professional parties. It has been bailed with rapture by the organs which reflect pcpular feeling. On the other hand, it is viewed with dissatisfaction by a numerous and influential class, especially of the Liberal Protestants, who think that an injustice has been done in passing over Mr Lawson. The news spread rapidly through the Courts resterday. and produced as evident chagrin on one side as delight on the other. The opposite views entertained with respect to the appointment are fairly reflected in the public journals. An injustice has been done to the late Government in the statement that they had overlooked the wants of the Church at the last moment of their political existence. They filled up the deanery of Cork by the appointment of the Rev Arthur Edwards, son-in-law to the late Bishop of Derry, and rector of Tamlaght-Firlagen, in that diocese. In this instance they appear to have done good by stealth, as the fact has only now transpired.

FLOODS IN THE RIVER BARROW .- MONASTEREVAN. Monday .- One of the largest floods which has been seen in this noble river for a number of years commenced to rise on Wednesday last, and, owing to the nearly incessant rain since then, it has continue I to increase to such an extent that it has completely inundated all the low-lying land along its banks, especially between Portarlington and this town, the whole conutry being one great sheet of water. It is very much to be regreted that the proprietors of land along its banks do not make application to Parlisment for power to enable them to remove the obstruc tions from the bed of the river, and thereby give a free course to the water which is now so much impeded in its course.

A respectable man named Townsend, residing in the Bagenalstown district died in March last, and a very short time afterwards his widow married a man named Hayder, residing near Grangeford. It appears from some statements made by a weman who bad been engaged as a nurse, that she had administered poison to the decessed, by his wife's directions for which she was to receive a sum of money which linwever, was not paid. An information to this effect having been aworn, the body was examined at Old Leighlin, and the stomach forwarded to Dublin for analysis the inquest has been adjourned, and a warrant issued for the arrest of the accused party?

Teat Cocks tells a story of an occurrence at a provincial theutre in Ireland, where Macreedy was perty. Pat pext made his appearance with a full form bier, you blockheac, thundered the manager. isn't it here?" exclaimed Pat, presenting the mug. you meant the barrow when you called for beer.

Ounious insumption. - (Copied from a tombstore in a churchyard near Dundalk): Inscriptions. correctly renewed for the relatives of Brian Roddy builder: Arthur M'Mahon died 1721; of a disease brought on by a gnn-shot wound received at the Battle of the Boyne, as a dragoon cornet to James Il.'s army, aged 56 years. The shock of the earthquake in the city of Lisbon 1756, injured the health of his son Patrick, and obliged him to resign his professorship in the college of that city; he died at the Red Cow, at Dundaik 1765. Rose Rielly (kinswoman of Brian and Rose M'Mahon, brothers of U. Archbishops of Armagh and Primates of Ireland successively, between the years 1737 and 1753), wite of William (son of above Arthur), of the White Mille, died 17th September, 1770, aged 43 years. The at ove William, whom charity, humility, and benevo-lence adorned as a man and a Christian died 6th November, 1783 aged 86 years. His son Patrick died 14th July, 1790, aged 36 years ; +1:0 Cbristether, who died 17th February, 1795, ag.d 56 years, Jane Roddy died February, 1826, aged 68 years daughter of above William M'Mahon, and Rose Rielly, wife of Peter Roddy, of Dundalk, builder, who died September, 1829, aged 79 years, and mother of above Brian Roddy, whose wife, Catherine swn both Judge O'Hagan and Lord ex-Chancellor Reilly, was here entered, February, 1852, aged 54 years. Dublin, Dec. 15 - The announcement that the

Government intend to restore the Habeas Corpus Act at the commencement of the next Session in February has been received with very general approval. For some minths past the Suspension Act has been a dead letter. The prisoners arrested under it have been long since discharged, and there is no longer any necessity for its continuance. The only part of the country where any traces of a lawless disposition show themselves is the county of Cork. which has been throughout the rallying point of the Fenian desperadoes. But even there the outrages which excited so much alarm have for some time coased. The stray visits paid to farmhouses in search of firearms have caused some uneasiness, but they have afforded no evidence of any organized movement. It is admitted on all sides that, public confidence having been restored by the firm measures adopted by the executive and the tribunials before whom the disturbers of the peace were brought, the time has fully come for restoring the normal action of the Constitution, and removing the stigms of disaffection which rested upon the country Connected. however, with this is another question upon which there is a difference of opinion-namely, as to the expediency of granting an amnesty to the political prisoners. There is no reason to doubt that it would be a popular measure, but whether it would be judicious must be determined by a consideration of the circumstanuce under which it is proposed, and the effects which it would be likely to produce. If it can be done consistently with maintaining the future peace of Ireland the general voice of the public will applaud the generous act. Any misgivings which exist as to the wisdom of such a humane experiment arise from the conduct of the persons who are most active in behalf of the political prisoners and of their friends at the other side of the Atlantic. The former have demanded the concession in an unbecoming tone, reflecting upon the administration of justice and appealing rather to the supposed fears of the British Government than the clemency of the Crown. latter are ostentatiously carrying on the same mischievous organization, and projecting schemes which. however absurd in thamselves, are calculated to keep alive in the minds of the Irish peasantry an expectation of deliverance from the yoke of England by the bands of their Transatiantic brethren. It is feared that the letting loose of prisoners condemned by numerous sympathisers, who regard their treasonable acts as meritorious, might be attended with very serious consequences to the peace of society unless very effective safeguards be adopted for its protection. This apprehension is not confined to one political party, but is shared by people of all shades of great majority is in favor of an amnesty-Times Cor.

Some startling agrarian outrages are warnings of the unsatisfactory state of the relations between landlord and tenant, and the feeling excited among the pensantry by the agitation of the subject. Duily Express reports that on Saturday evening as Mr. Morgan Rotheram, a respectable gentleman, residing at Athboy in the county of Meath, was returning home from Virginia Road Railway Station in his carriage, accompanied by his wife, be was fired at and had a narrow escape. The weapon used was loaded with sluge, one of which passed through his but as he happened to be stopping at the time. Another struck Mrs. Rother m in the forebend between the eyes, and glancing upwards inflicted a wound, which it is hoped will not prove very serious. although she bled very profusely and is still lying ill Had itstruck her directly in front it would, in all probability, have killed her on the spot The coachman, it is stated, was also fired at as he drove on but the shots were intercepted by luggage on the roof. The outrage was committed within 100 yards of Mr. Rothersm's own ledge Two men have been arrested on suspicion. A gentleman living in the same locality was stopped a few nights ago by party of men, evidently bent on mischief, who, on recognizing him, stated that it was his father they wanted, and let him go unmolested. A correspondent of the same journal gives an account of a scene of excitement and violence at Shannonbridge, King's County, Monday, arising, it is alleged, out of a dispute between Archdencon Barson and his tenants. It had some resemblance in its origin and dircumstances to the Ballycohy affair, though, fortunately, it was not attended with the same fatal consequences An attempt had been made upon a former day to serve same natices to quit, but the service could not be effected, owing to the resistance which was offered. The protection of the police was then obtained for the process server, and between 80 to 90 constables, commarded by a sub-inspector and two bead-constables, proceeded to the place. The whole force was under the direction of Mr. Hatchell made an unauccessful effort to persuade the people to allow the notices to be served. A party of constables was then detached from the main body to form an escort for the baliffs, who went forward with the nclices. When they got out of view of their companions they were set upon by an infuriated mob, numbering some hundreds, who had been concessed The women had prepared his of fifth and lime, which they threw on the constables, and baliffs, while the men threw stones and declared they would make it another Scully affair. The under gent and headconstable were knocked down, kicked, and severely cut about the face. Information of the affair was conveyed to the main body of constabulary, who charged the mob and drove them before them. The notices were then nailed on the doors of ten houses. It is stated that the landlord desires to have a new arrangement about the letting, and the tenants allege that he wants to charge them 30s, an acre for a bog which they had reclaimed and held free of rent for 40 years, and also wants to raise the rent of other land from 30s, to 50s. The neighborhood continues in a state of great excitement. An inquiry of considerable importance to the agri-

culturists of the United Kingdem has been proceedsor sting Virginius. In preparing for the scene in ing steadily, though unnoticed in the whirl of more

in the description cattle, which, it is the first appearance in Ireland up transport caused a greater loss of live stock han the dreadful rinderpest did in Great Britain. The ing pot of the right sort, and was received with a Karl of Kimberley, to whose prompt and personal at thousand and one curses for his stupicity. The tention to questions of practical interest reland was mucb indebted during his vicerovalty, directed that an investigation should be held by the best qualified Not that, you lackass. I mean the barrow for Denta, professional gentlemen, with a view to the protection tus." Then, why dont you call things by their pro- of Trish cattle. Professor Ferguson, of the Weterfper name? muttered Pat. Who would suppose pary Department of the Irish Privy Council, was intrusted with the duty of ascertaining the most . ffar-Aual measures to be adopted for eradicating or limit. ing the disease, while observing a due regard for the interests of the cattle trade. A mass of statisfical which is now in course of arrangement, and will be collected in a report. The energetic precautions first scopted, under Lord Kimberley's administration, with respect to contagious diseases in cattle kept the country free from foot and mouth distemper for more than twelve months, and, this success naturally encouraged a hope that by similar measures the apread of lung disease might be prevented. The subject has also engaged the attention of the Erglish and Scotch Veterinary Colleges, and, according to reports recently presented by Professors Simonds, Williams and M'Oall, and Messra Dunne and Edwards, veterinary surgeous, pleuro-pneumonia never occurs but as the result of infection. Professor Ferguson states that the disease, although unknown in the United Kingdom before 1839, has now become so naturalized in Ireland that, like Irish faver in the human subject, it frequently prises spontaneously, but that then generated it may be extended by infection. He thinks it is not possible to eradicate the disease permanently, but that by properly enforcing even the present re gulations of the Irish Privy Council its ravages might be diminished, so that the loss to stockmasters would not amount to more than a small fraction of what they have suffered even this year, in which, owing to the restrictions imposed by the Orders in Council upon the movements of cattle, the ravages of the disease have been greatly reduced. Mr. Robert Olden, of Cork, a veterinary surgeon of considerable experience, bas been for some years practising inoculation as a precaution against pleurcpneumonia and reports favourably of its preventive effect So also does Mr R. Lowe, manager of the most extensive stock farms in the west of Ireland. Mr. Ferguson, however is of opinion that further experiments and a more extensive experience of the remedy are desirable before arriving at any conclusion as to its merits - Times Cor

REMARKABLE SINKING OF A ROAD. - Numerous and raggerated rumors were affoat in Youghal for the last twenty-four bours, owing to a wonderful sinking and displacement of part of a road leading from Youghal to the seat of the Hon Moore Smith, the scene being situated a little over a mile from Youghal bridge, and exactly on the site of the proposed new bridge, directly below the Receptory of Knights Templars, Rhincrew. The facts are as follows: On the evening of Dec. 9th, the inhabitants of the vicinity were much astonished to see the road cracked in several places, but much greater was their surprise when, on the next morning, they found the road hear become impassable during the night, owing to numerous deep and yawning chasms reaching not only across the road, but for many hundred feet on either side. The road continued to sink and open in such a fearful way during the whole day on Thursday that the inhabitants living close by become greatly alarmed, thinking they were going to be visited by one of those fearful convulsions of nature lately disturbing our globe. The road to day, Friday, is perfectly impassable for upwards of 773 feet. About 200 fee: of the centre is suck with the fields on both sides to a depth of nearly ten feet; the boundary wall in the same place on the river eide is thrust over twelve feet out of range; the walling for nearly the whole range is entirely shattered; the bank on the hill side seems to have kept its range The most remarkable part of the settlement it to be seen on the strand below the road, where a huge bank of tough clay and gravel is thrown un to about nine feet high along the whole extent. This bank is so full of deep fissures it is not unlike a honeycomb. The inhabitants of a neighboring contage, fearing every moment their house would be engulfed in one of those yawning caverns, remeined up all night. It is said the report of the bursting of the walls and road could be heard miles off The people of the place say they have heard noises ail night nuder the road as of boiling water; but this might be accounted for, as the place abounds in springs and drains, which, with the late heavy rains it is supposed might have been the whole cause of this strange occurrence. The foundation of the road is formed by a strong and compact mass of sandy clay and stones .- Cork Constilu-

EXAMINATION AND COMMITTAL OF CAPTAIN O'BRIER -- The man who was re-arrested near Kanturk, on Saturday last, and who has been identified in connection with several outrages in the county, including the robbery of arms at Mount Justice, was brought before Mr. Franks, R.M., at Kenturk, on Thursday evening. The prisoner, it will be remom-bered, effected his escape from Mallow Bridewell, after his committed by the magistrate of that district. Since his escape the police have been eagerly looking for him, until Saturday last, when he was captured at a place called Ivale, about ten miles from Kartuik. Edmond Murphy, a farm corvent; was the first witness examined. He deposed that, on Friday morning last, he was taking breakfast in his master's house—when the prisoner—O'Brien came in and sat in the kitchen. Saw Mr. Buckley (his master) talking to the prisoner subsequently. His master and the prisoner had some drink, and the latter remained in the house that night. Early on Saturday morning the prisoner came to witness's bed-side, and directed him to saddle the best horse in the stable. Witness did so, and, when he had the horse ready, O'Brien desired him to procure him an overcoat. He told his master of what had occurred. and his master directed him at once to bring back the horse. The prisoner mounted the horse and rode awny. Witness followed him, and having overtaken him near 'Moll M'Oartby's Bridge,' commenced to hollon' after him. Heard a shot fired, and was afraid to venture farther, but watched which way he went The prisoner cross-examined the witness, showing great tac' and intelligence. Patrick Lyons, an elderly mar, identified the prisoner as the man who, on Saturday last, rode up to his bouse, and demanded admittance, and who, on being refused, produced a vistol, and fired at the window, breaking the glass. The prisoner fired three shots, and subsequently forced the window sash and got into the ouse. Witness ran awar, and the prisoner followed him and fired at him. The prisoner left the house soon afterwards, carrying with him an old gun, and rode towards Rathcoole. Two policemen were examined, and detailed the circumstances of the prisoner's arrest, as published. The prisoner was committed for trial. It appears that since to effected his escape from the Mallow B idewell, O'-Brien had been living in the neighborhood of Billyclough, and eked out an existence by levying a species of blackmail on the farmers of the district. He seems to be a most during fellow, and his capture by the police to be attributed more to the fact of his being fatigued by long travel than to any want of the reckless spirit which appears to have characterised all his acts. O'Brien arrived in the city by the mail last night, in charge of a constable and four sub-constables, and was safely lodged in the county jail, where he waits his trial at the spring assizes. - Dublin Exprese, Dec. 14.

THE INISH CHURCH .- The Morning Post says that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church is proposed as a measure of right and justice, because the established and endowed Church is not a national Ofurch in Ireland; or it is proposed as a

disaffection and discontent are kept alive and aggravated by a sense of injustice, arising from religious, the effect of diseasablishment and disendowment versal admiration unimpaired, and give no shock to inequality. The former is the proper point of departure, since it leads straight to a position which is safe and impregnable, and involves the maintenance of a principle which a Protestant people may fairly proclaim. The atumbling of the Ministry over the difficulty, of details would now renew the expiring lease of an establishment which has failed to fulfil the highest obligations of a national Church That Church, as it now stands, no human power can save. No one, concludes the Post, can read a fairly stated argument on behalf of Church Establishments with out finding that, from first to last, the Established Church of Ireland stands utterly condemned, and without coming to the conclusion that, as a preposterous spectacle and dangerous experiment, it will TREE RWSV.

of the same of the

What is Disestablishment? It means, so far as the word has been used in the Parliamentary discussions on Mr. Gladstone's policy, the removal of those circomstances of eminence which now give the clergy the Irish Church a peculia; rank and peculiar privileges What the House of Com-mons resolved upon last summer and the nation has confirmed this autumn, is the abatement of the unjust precedence and exceptional rights of Protestant Euiscopalians in Ireland concurrently with the withdrawal of the bulk of the pational ecclesiastical endowments for three centuries appropriated to the use of a small minority of the people. To come to special circumstances, Disestablishment must mean the abolition of the right of Irish Bishops to sit by rotation in the House or i, ids; the reduction of the status of the Irish clergy to that of Roman Catholic or Presbyterian ministers of religion; the formal repudiation of the claim of authority, already, indeed, long since obsolete, of Protestant incumbrate over all the inhabitants wir in the areas especially assigned to them; the suppression of the Courts of Law set apart for the exclusive hearing of ecclesisstical causes Disestablishment may include other things, but so much it must mean. There is nothing, however, in all these illustrations of its working, nor is there anything in any other illustration we can conceive, inconsistent with the proposal that the doctrines and worship of the Disestablished Oburch of Ireland should be settled by reference to the English Establishment. We are not, however, left to this imperfect conclusion There is positive and conclusive evidence on the subject. The Anglican Churches in our younger colocies have never been Established, and, as was decided by the Privy Council in M. Long's case, they are mere voluntary societies. But, as it has also been decided, they are not societies without laws, and the small endowment each may have accumulated by colonial gifts or grants from home is impressed with a trus; for the maintenance of the doctrine and worship of the Church of England in the colony which possesses it. It is plain, therefore, that the Irish Church can be reduced to the condition of a Colonial Church - that is to say, can be Disestablished, and yet retain its existing standards of doctrine and practice. The representation by Bishops in the House of Lords must, of course, be taken away by express enactment; and a social regulation rather than a law would provide that Anglican and Roman Catholic clergymen in Ireland should rank side by side as they do in Australia and in Canada. There is one point connected with the problem of Disestablishment to which we have not already referred, but which must be noticed. In what way shall the future officers of the Church be appointed to their charges? The majority of Irish livings are in the gift of the Bishops, and this arrangement would be continued and might be extended; but how shall the Bishops themselves be nominated? At present Irish Bishops are selected by the Crown, without, as we understand, the formality of a conge d'eltre observed in England. It must be observed at the outset that the appointment of Bishops by the Crown is, if in any sense a privilege of the Irish Church, certainly not a privilege resented by other religious communi ties It is occasionally the subject of an ignorant sneer, but never condemned as an invidious distinc-Were the Wesleyan body, to put a parallel case, to come to an upsnimous agreement requesting the Prime Minister to nominate the President of the Conference in place of the present mode of election, the Prime Minister might decline the delicate task. but his acceptance of it would not provoke resentment. It is perfectly certain there is no duty the Ministers of the Crown will be more disposed to resign than that of appointing the Bishops of the Disestablished Church of Ireland, and if any promising plan of selection approved by the mass of Irish Oburchmen be suggested it will be eagerly sanctioned. It is, indeed, doubtless true that the overwhelming majority of Irish Churchmen would, were it possible, prefer to maintain the existing system of nomination by the responsible advisers of the Crown; and it may be thought, upon the principle we laid down, that the reserved funds of the Irish Church must be settled according to the wish of Irish Churchmen, it would follow that the Imperial Legislature would be bound to keep up the present me-This would be an thod of nominating Bishops. erroneous conclusion. The claim of Irish Churchmen to have their reserved funds settled as they wish is nothing more than an instance of the ordinary right of settlement of trust funds possessed by every one. The funds existing, and the wish to settle them in a particular way existing the power to do so follows. But the retestion of the power to nominate Bishops by the Prime Minister would be a gratuitous act, lying beyond the score of his ordinary functions. -The Secretary of State for the Colonies did, indeed, for many years undertake the appointment of the Bishops of the nnestablished Colonial Churches, and, although Lord Carnarvon declined the responsibility, it does not yet appear that Colonial Secretaries are agreed in their renunciation of the trust With respect, however, to the Irish Oburch, we have as yet heard of no alternative method likely to commend itself to Irish Churchmen. There are precedents to be studied in the history of the Episcopal Churches of Scotland and of the United States, but they do not attract approval. We must leave the Ministry to solve the difficulty, bearing in mind, however, that, though they will be perfeatly justified in asking to be released from a delicate duty, they are bound to bring forward some plan agreeable to the sense of Irish Churchmen. The fact that the Crown has always undertaken the nomination of Bishops would indeed he a reason for requiring that the Ministers of the Orown should continue to undertake the task even when the Church is disestablished, in the absence of an alternative proposal commanding

THE NEW LORD LIEUTEMANT. - Lord Spencer is the person charged with the duty of popularizing Royalty by proxy in Ireland. From what we hear, he is a good young nan. He is not a pauper, and does not want to make money of us. One of his uncles was the statesman to whom a certain Lieutenant of Enginers named Thomas Drummond, was private secretary. Another of the uncles, of whom he is far from being ashamed, has been seen at Mount Argus in the babit of a Passionist These facts are in his Excellency's favor. He will make no mistakes if he allows himself to be guided by Thomas Drummond in the spirit, and Thomas O'Hagan in the flesh. Why he has been picked out for the post it is not easy to guess, seeing that his chief distinction has been gained in connection with the English Volunteer movement. and he is coming to a country in which the arming of the people is a crime. Those who are up in pedigrees say that his aunt has been a sort of a headnurse to the Royal children, and that he is the first cousin of Mrs. Gladstone's sister's husband. That is these cheerful and admitted facts when we are told a great point There is a new Cabinet Minister (the not only that 'panperism is largely on the increase,' Marquis of Hartington), who, besides being the heir which is like saying that the Pacific Ocean has en-of the Great Duke of Devoushire, is the brother of larged its ares, but that 'the present system' neither the husband of one of Mrs. Gladstone's nieces .- helps the most worthy, 'nor relieves real distress'-[Nation.

approval, - Times.

funds. No Oatholic, we conceive, will dispute so parary proceeds to insignate that St. Patrick's Ca Faith in Ireland, ought to remain in Protestant hands, becouse the late Sir Berjimin Guinness generously contributed a large sum towards the repairs and de coration of that building, we may be allowed to demur. The illegal proprietor of an estate dues not amend or fortify his victors title by spending money in improvements. It s'il belongs to somebody elso who cannot get his rights, and not to him who had usurped them. We h pa that the ungracious temper evinced in the suggestion of the Times, which is inconsistent with its general tone on this subject. will If England has resolved to do justice in a rortion of the empire which has long asked for justice in vain, et her do nothing to mar the notle resolution, the fruits of which will be at least as profi able to herself as to the sister people. - [Pablet.

How Par Dro the Well - Not a great while ago, an Irishman was employed in a village where he was well known to dig a well pro bono publico. The contract was made that he was to be paid a certain sum per foot, and warrant a free supply of water At it he went with a good will, and his duly progress was watched intently by interested parties. Early and late he delved away fatthfully, deep down in the earth, full of confidence in the early completion of his labors. He had reached the depth of about twenty-five feet, and soon expected to 'strike water' Early in the morning Pat returned to the scene of his labors, and, horrible to tel', it had caved in, and stone's Irish Church policy. was nearly full. He gozed with roeful visage upon the wreck, and thought of the additional labor the accident would cost him. After a momeni's reflection be gazed enroestly around and saw no one stirring then quickly divesting himself of his hat and specially made tracks for a neighboring eminence that overlooked the village. Here, hid among the undergrowth he quietly awaited the progress of As the morning wore on the inhabitants began to stir our. Several were attracted to the well, thinking that as Pat's coat and bat were there, be was below, of course, at work Soon the alarm was raised that the well had caved in and Pat was in it. A crowd collected and stood horrified at the fate of poor Pat. A brief consultation was held, and soon spades and other implements were brought to dig out the remains of the unfortunate man. To work they went with a will; when one set became wearied with the unusual labor a dezen ready hands grasped the implements and dug lostily. Pat quietly looked on from his retreat on the eminence, while the whole village stood around the well, and watched with breathless suspense the work go bravely on As the diggers approached the bottom the excitement of the bystanders grew intense, and they collected as near as eafety would admit, gazing fearfully into the well. With great care and precaution the dirt was dug away, and when the bottom was length reached no Pat was to be found. The crowd before so anxious, relaxed into a grin which broke forth in uproarious merriment when the veritable Pat walked up with a smiling countenance and addressed the crest fallen diggers, who now stood weary and soiled with their labors. Through the kindly aid of his fellow-citizens Pat soon faished his well, and it re. maios among the monuments of his genius to this

'RORY O'MORE.'-Lover told me an anesdote, which is not only curious but true. 'In Dublin,' he said, 'some years before, I had writ'en the song of Rory O'More,' but was unable to sell it to any music publisher there. Madame Vestris visited Dublin on a starring expedition, and wished for a new song to introduce into one of her old characters. Some one mentioned 'Rory O'More,' which I had often sung in private, and she sent for me, was charmed with the song, and determined to stog it on the stage. I gave my free permission. She sang it, made a hit with it, and had to repeat it three times a night while she played in Dubiia. She introduced it on the stage in London, where it took the public ear at once. I disposed of my copyright at a liberal price, and the sale was very great. One night after I had been settled-ob, what a settlement!-In London, my spirits and funds were very low. I went out to take ballad-inger ratiling away with 'Rory O'More, and though it failed in permanently imposing picking up the coppers as he went along. Five minutes after that I heard ' Rory O'More,' ground upon a hand-organ to a large crowd. Two or three times more that night I heard the song played or supg, and when I returned to my lodgings there was another singer, with a crowd around him, and my youngest daughter leaning half out of the wintow, calling out 'That's my papa's.' I got hope that night of making money by my pen and piano and at breakfast next morning had a note from Duffand Hodgson, begging me to call on them with any songs I might wish to sell them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

at Oxford, has lately stated explicitly that the clergy of the Uhurch of England are not priests in the eacerdotal sense of the term, and that no mys ical virtue is communicated by ordination. This has led to a movement with the object of inducing the bishops not to require of Oxford candidates for orders, any certificates of attendance on Dr. Payne Smith's lectures. A similar course was adopted towards the late Dr. Hampden.

Protestant missionaries in Abyssinia have cost England five millions sterling, simply to get them out of the country which they went to convert. A much smaller sum would have sufficed to prevent their going there, and would have been more profitably expended. Their tellows in China seem about to repeat the incident in that remote country. If England likes it, nobody has a right to object-except, perhaps, the Chinese, who will have ultimately to pay the little bill of coats, because they are richer than the Abysainians, and can afford it Siil, we venture to suggest that the missionary societies might reasonably make it an instruction to the gentlemen whom they employ to do this sort of thing as seldom as possible. It may be very culpable in the Chinese not to appreciate the merits of the Protestant missionaries, and if any suitable reproof, of a mild nature, can be administered to them, we shall make no objection; but it does seem a little aufair that Bogland should first pay a large sum to the mission-ries. to induce them to go there, and then pay a hundred times as much to repair the mischief which they do. The following words of the Times' correspondent at Shanghal tell us what is coming. We cannot now afford to yield a jot of our demands. Our prestigethat sensitive political barometer in the East-bas suffered, and we must recover it by marked and emphatic action.' Be it so; but will these mission. aries be good enough not to compromise our prestige for the future? It costs so much to, 'recover i'.'-Tablet.

ENGLISH PAUPERISM. - The Pail Mall Gazette has done good service in calling attention to the increase of pauperism, and the mode in which the Poor Law officers deal with it. We are, as everybody knows, the greatest, freest, most intelligent, and most religious nation in the world. It is in recognition of our unexampled virtues that providence has also made us the most properous people of ancient or modern times. It seems at first sight to contradict larged its ares, but that ' the present system' neither There is probably some explanation of these un- minutes before he begged all the tobacco I had, got be the hundred and one excts teaching each anti-

ought not to reach fabrics erected by Protestant the national conviction that England owes her superiority over other nations exclusively to Protestantressonable a proposition. But wasn our contem- ism. Meanwhile we know no Catholic nation which either is, or ever was, in such social straits as our thedral, one of the ancient monuments of the Catholic own. When Niebubn visited us, he remarked that he had seen a country which exactly resembled, in its wealth and poverty, the Roman empire when it began to fall .- Tablet.

A NEW STATE OF THINGS .- The Standard urges that it must be accepted as rather ominous of the new state of things in Parliament that several of the notices of motion made on Tuesday were of a nature to proclaim the advent of a novel influence. Evidently members were in a burry to show how completely they were in accord with Mr. Gladstone in bis latest mood. Motions for the unconditional renot prevail when the moment for legislation arrives. peal of the income tax; to sholish the rating clauses in the Reform Act; to assimilate the laws relating to the succession to real property to those affect ng personal property; to alter the system of registration; to throw the expenses of parliamentary elections on boroughs and counties, were smorg the first notified on the first day of the new Parliament. Most significant of all was the notice of the motion given by Mr. Maguice, bearing upon the question of corporate property in Ireland. The member for Cork is to move that it is undesirable that corporations sbon'd be holders of landed property, and that it is sisterhoods have been in existence several years, and the duty of the Government to relieve them of such property, in order that it may be sold to private persons, with special rights of pre emption to the exist. ing occupiers. Here, then, we have, earlier than we lad anticipated, a procise realization of what we had predicted as the necessary consequence of Mr. Glad-

The new Conservative member for Middlesex is as radiant as young Adonis. He is tell, has fair hair good complexion, no whiskers or moustache, is ex ceedingly comely and gentleman;, and worthy, in short, to be one of the 'kandsome Hamiltone.' The cont he carefully hung them on the windlass and new member for the metropolitan county has reached the ripe age of twenty-three. He is good humour itsel'. I met him the other night after he had been heckled at a public meeting by some severely patriotic Literals. 'What do you think they called me? he said, pointing to his slim and elegant figure They called me (I can't belp laughing) - They called me - ba ha, ha! - a bloated aristocrat He has displayed wonderful energy and good temper during the courset, and has not made a single enemy. He might be ' coached' to move the Address in the Common-, and he would not stand forward as representing one of the least of the Conservative successes won at this general election .- [Correspondent of the Birmingham

> The rumour, which early in the week seemed anthentic, that Lord Mayo's recall had been decided upon, and that Lord Salisbury had placed his services at the disposal of the Government for the Governor-Generalabip of India after Sir John Law rence's return is, in part, untrue. Lord Silisbury says that as far as his share is concerned, it is 'without a shadow of foundation,' and was due, no doubt, to the visit of the Prime Minister and two Cabinet Ministers to Hartfield immediately after the formation of the new Government But there may have been other objects for such a visit besides the attempt to per-unde Lord Salisbury to go to India. No man could have been in a better position than the Marquis to form a sound judgement on Lord Mayo's capacity for the duties entrusted to him. And unless the Administration have very special reasons for believ ing that he is really the hest available man for a post on which the satety of thousands and the happi ness, we sincerely trust that he may be recalled, not merely because it will look ' strong.

The London Observer, commenting on the result of the elections, says it is very pleasing to observe how unanimous, or all but unanimous, the Scottish constituencies have been in adopting Mr. Gladstone's The Catholic religion finds certainly no policy ever with Scottish Presbyterians, whether belonging to the Free Kirk or to the Established Church in Scotland; but Scotchmen have not forgotten that they fought a long, sturdy battle in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries against the attempts of this country to introduce Episcopalianism into Scotland. and although they now enjoy all the religious privileges they can possibly desire, yet they are anxious to assist their Catholic fellow subjects in getting rid of that which tyrangy succeeded in imposing upon Irish greatly redounds to the credit of the Scotch .-The Irish constituencies have nobly responded to the call. The Presbyterians in Ireland have not been alarmed by the 'No Popers' cry, and have generally supported the liberal policy. It is rather the fashion to articipate all sorts of dificulties and delays in the final solution of the Irish Church question, but we cannot see why any such should take place. The machinery which is to disestablish, and partially to disendow, the Irish Church is to be get in motion in the first session of the new Parliament and that is all that Mr. Gladstone has ever undertaken to do. He has undertaken to buy out the present incumbents of living, and the existing bishops and archbishops A great change will, however, at once be initiated Dr. Payne Smith, the Regius Professor of Divinity and the principle of religious equality absolutely established in Ireland.

THE BIEHOP OF ELY ON RITUALISM.-The Bishop of Ely has had a correspondence with Mr. Nichols, churchwarden of St. Clemeni's Church, Cambridge in reference to a choral celebration of the Blessed Secrement at St. Olement's Church for the repose of the soul of the late most reverend father in God Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury,' The Bishop writes to Mr. Nichols- The Palace, Ely, N.v. 18. Dear sir,-I have to acknowledge your second letter referring to the special service said to bave been held in St. Clement's church on the 3rd Nevember. Assuming the statement you have received to be true. I cannot hesitate to express disapproval of the vicar's proceedings. The system of introducing doubtful doctrines into the service of the Church by means of unauthorized Lymns, anthems and introits is not to be justified on any principle of loyalty or honesty. You are, however, probably aware that a decision of the Court of Arches has been given to the effect that prayers for the dead bave not been forbidden by the Church of England, and you will therefore see that there may be a legal difficulty in dealing with the ques ion which you bave brought to my notice. If, however, it is thought that the law of the church has been transgressed by Mr Ward, it is competent for you, or any other parishioner, to take proceedings against him in the Ecclesiastical Court of the diocese, and I shall consider it my duty to facilitate such proceedings .- I am, dear sir, your faithful servant, E. H. Ely.'

UNITED STATES.

At a Obristian temperance convention beld at the 'Hub,' the other day, Senator Henry Wilson said that 'during the past year he traveled ten thousand miles, but he had nowhere seen so much drunkenness as in Massachusetts.'

An Illinois girl, who had lost her speech has had forty offers of marriage.

The New York Evening Post publishes au adverisement of a pew in a fashionable church which the great demand before Protestantism was declared a failure.'

DARNED SOCIABLE.-There was once a Western Governor named Powell, famous for chewing and spitting, of whom somebody remarked that he was a very sociable man. 'Sociable!' replied the individual addressed, 'I rather think he is-darned sociable! I was introduced to him over to Grayson that many of their orightest intellects and purest mer, Springs, last fall, and he hadn't been with me ten seeing how uncertain a guide to unity of truth must

ST PATRICK's CATERDRAL. - The Times argues that | pleasant truths which will leave our claim to uni- his feet up in my lap, and spat all over me! Darned | gonism of doctrine to the other must be, have groped sociable!

> The present condition of Arkaness is simply horrible. A correspondent, writing from that State, says: 'Law, justice and mercy, are unknown .-Mexico, in her gloomiest days, suffered no greater rale of anarchy or reign of terror than prevails in a large section of the country here.' The men composing the militia force have broke loos; from all the restraints of discipline, and are perpetrating more outrages than the guerillas against whom they were

> A Sacramento paper say: We have beard that an impegunions individual in this city who has lately been troubled by the persistent demands of his numercus creditors at his residence has a huge sign painted with the tc-be-avoided letters 'small por' of comfort in happiness, not being troubled with the visits of either duns or friends, or the still more troublesome pedlars and beggars.

> RITUALISM.-The progress of Ritualism in New York, of which we have lately published several remarkable narratives, receives fresh illustration to-day in our account of three religious communities organized in this city, under the anspices of certain of the most prominent clergymen of the more advanced wing of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The two seem to be strengthening their hold upon the religious life of Protestantism. The Brotherhood exist. ing in the parish of St. Alban's is a more recent, and, ore would naturally suppose, a more difficult experiment; yet it is only a logical development of the Ritualistic views, and if these are to obtain permarence among us, it is not easy to see why there should not be, at least, a partial revival of the old monastic erstem.

A colored family in Chicago advertises for a re speciable white woman to do housework,

The amenities of the American bar are not always of that kind which we are taught to believe abould distinguish the conduct of legal society. The de fending attorney, in a murder case at Nashville, understood the Attorney General of Tennessee to say that he had lied, whereupon he struck him in the back of the head. A hand to hand fight ensued, and the parties were finally separated. The At-torney-General then explained that his learned friend had misunderstood him, and that he had in-tended no insult whatever. The judge smiled serenely, related an anecdote appropriate to the occasion, and trusted that the lit le incident would be forgotten.

WANTED .- Among the wants we find the following, which is susceptible of unlimited variation as different phases of fashionable folly may be suggested to the mind :- " A few more females of weak minds to appear next season in some new absurding at Saratogs. The medical faculty return their thanks for enormous increase of business in neuralgia and catarrhal complaints brought about by the present style of honnets, and assure those who are besitating in the adoption of the Grecian bend, that hospitals for spine complaints and chest contractions shall at once be established. Manufacturers of high heeled boots will bring forward the heels from the middle of the boot to the toe, next sesson, and that portion of the faculty who give their attention to awellings of the juicts are to govern themselves accordingly. -Also a few more mothers wanted to dress young children in short dresses, bare lege, and linen drawers (one pair only) all winter. It looks pretty to see them thus, and encourages physicians engaged in that branch of practice known as children's diseases. Also mothers who will continue to leave children with nurses, to whom laudanum, glo, and soothing syrup will be supplied at reduced prices. Warranted to put a child to sleep and render it a patient' one for years to come.

A CATHOLIC RETROSPECT. - The position of the Catholic Church, not only in the United States, but throughout the world, at the close of the present year, is well calculated to awaken in our hearts emctions of gratitude, and suggest the most serious reflections. We care not who may read these lines-Catholic or Protestant, there is in the attitude of the Catholic Church to-day, a sublime grandeur-a moral glory that speaks with a hundred tongues to every heart that recognizes God as the Supremo Author of our being, and His Son, Jesus Christ, "8 our ever living Mediator and Sacrifica. In Europe, we behold the Church standing like a mighty rock in the midst of a stormy ocean, against which the waves of irreligion and implety are dashing their maddening billows, but still and ever standing firm and immovable with its beacon-light guiding and directing all who may look that way in their perilous vovege through life's dreary waste. The Vicar of Christ, whose divinely appointed function it is to hold up to a world of darkness the torchight of faith, has withstood the heavy blasts of the tempest and the deafening peals of the thunder, but the lightning flashes have not struck the bark which, guides, and never shall, because Sovereign Truth has said, 'lo! I am with you.' and 'the gates of hell shall not prevail against you.'- How sublime to behold! And yet how terrible to think that the only power on earth that can appease the wrath of the tempest, and hall the etorms that agitate the world, and expose the Governments and men alike ' to every wind of doctrine,' should stand almost alone in the world proclaiming to the nations, 'Glory be to God on high, and peace on earth to men of good will.' This however, has been the life of the Church in ages of the world. It was by the miracle of sufferiog, and persecution, and ignominy, and death, that her heavenly spouse, Jesus Chrise, established His Divinity; and it is by the miracle of persecution and suffering, during nineteen centuries that the Church which He founded attests its Divine origin. It was by the miracle of the lion's den that Daniel proved the power and presence of Jebovab, it is by the miracle of the Vicar of Christ coming forth unharmed, and the Church he directs emerging, with more resplendent glory, from the deluge of human passions and the impious revolt of thrones and potentates that the world shall be brought to acknowledge that 'the most high God ruleth in the Kingdom of men, and that He appointeth over it whomsoever He will. In the Old world, the Church and its visible Head may be persecuted, harassed oppressed; they cannot, they will not be destroyed or crushed. They may have to go through the fiery furnace of the bitterest persecution, but like Shedrach, Meshach and Abednego, they will come forth unburt, and the world shall be forced to confess that, there is no other God who can deliver after this sort.' In Europe the power of the sects is fast wan ing, and schisms are already yielding to natural decay .- There are but two rival powers confronting each other:-the power of God residing in and acting through His Church, and the power of Satan, represented by the deluded votaries of Atheism and infidelty. The conflict will con-tinue until God's holy will shall be fully accomplished How long, it is not for mortal to say; of its result, no Obristian entertains a doubt. In the New World-in the United States especially, the parties to this great conflict between the powers of light and the powers of darkvess, are somewhat diffurently constituted. The Oburch here, as in the Old World, is seated on the rock of truth, and holds forth to all the inextinguishable blessing of Gospel light. advertiser says is 'a very desirable pew, and was in Her enemies are the sects; scattere i and diversified, but vainly striving to unite in the bonds of an holy union, not that they may unite in the centre of ' the pillar and the very ground of truth,' but that they may, by concentrated effort, the more easily destroy the Church built upon Peter .- Their programme to this end has gone fortb. Their organs urge its speedy consummation; but so far the only result has been

their way out of the moral darkcess of heresy, and have turned their eyes and directed their steps to the Cathelle Church, in which they have found that unity that knows no change - that shepberd who feeds the sheep and the lambs. Thank God, we see the brighter day dawning on the Church in the United States. Every week it is our agreeable privilege to chronicle new accessions to the true fold. Doubt and uncertainty hold the minds of intelligent Protestants in suspense. The force of education and early associations, and social position are on one side; the admitted failures of Protestantism and of Protestant doctrine as a creek to natisfy the soul of man, in which its God-endowed attribute of truth isnever wholly extinguished, are on the other. The bulance is evenly poised. Whenever the grace of God descends upon the heart, truth predominates; Since its erection he has been ab'e to smoke his pine and prayer, never fails to secure that grace. Let all, then, who are in doubt, pray. Let the whole Church militant pray with them and for them, and for ourselves, that God may bestow upon us His grace, and that we may glorify His Holy name before the nations of the earth - [Catholic Mirror,

THE INCHEASE OF CRIME. - The increase of crime.

in its most revolting features, is becoming a phenomenon of the day. It has been remarked, that a mania for some special crime, seems at times to pervade a community. This scarcely affords any room for speculation. There is, we think, a practical elucidation of it, to be found in the notoriety giventhese horrid deeds when perpetrated. And if our sensational reporters were aware, of the baneful effects of their romancing proclivities-their desire to round off flowing periods, and dazzle with brilliant epigram; few indeed of them, but would confine themselves to that legitimate chronicling of facts, which there duties may demand. But here, we have no speciality to encounter in the crime; which assumes every phase, that unchecked passion can ev-The speciality, if we can so word it, is in theclass of the wretched criminals. For it is the simplofact, that we meet crime in its most horrid aspectcold-bloodedness and calculation, in those walks of life, where the general judgment certainly, would, least expect to find it O'd men, women - life-long connected. With religious denominations : Websterlike bastening to their Sunday seats, fresh-washed from the gore of their scientifically mutilated victims. -Men and women, holding high their beads socially. leading members in their respective churches-and yet with the borrid spectres of the murdered, crowding the air around them. What infamy, to prate of Bible land, as necessarily the land of civilization! In the name of God, let us civilize the wofalheathens, who are sending out the bible, before welook to evils abroad - Which in half the cases, weintensify. If we were a protestant, we would speak plainer; as it stands, we might be misjudged. Theother day - in Canada - a young man, facing eternity on the scaffold solemnly warned his hearers, 'to keep away from whiskey, fast women, and the United States !' And we are stricken with shame, to admit the justness of this warning. No other country. equals us in borrors; no criminal statistics will compare with ours -except, possibly, England's. And as long as we have a licentious press advertisin crime, and very often the inducements (?) it. holds for bire; as long as we have the godless system of the Public Schools; and the Soartan morality, that presents ancress, as the apology of wrong -the Alpha and Omega of right; we need not expect to be purified from an atmosphere, which: courts the cleansing of Sodom and Gomorrah, -. Northwestern Chronicle.

LYNCH LAW IN WARREN COURTY, IND .- A COFFESpondent of The N w-Albany Commercial, writing from Rainesville, Ind , Dec. 24, says : - A few days before we got to the Ridge, some men went to the house of one Shafer, and shot him. He was a very bad man - harbouring horse-thieves and stealing for his living. Several years ago some men tracked a horse thisf to his cabio. They inquired of Shafer whether the thief had been there, and were told that he had not, but one of his little girls said that the thief had So the pursuit was continued, and the thief was caught. Shafer and his wife then took their little daughter out into ahuckleberry and cut her throat for relling about the thief. Shortly after this it became known that Shafer was sheltering thieves and murderers, and he was: sent to State Prison. While there his wife fell sick. She nover recovered. After her death her husband came back, and behaved as before. So three men. resolved to put him out of the way. They went to: his cabic with a well-loaded shot-gun. Th was getting his supper, when one of them shot him in the back with 22 swan shot. Since this, three others of the same stripe have flad, fearing that they might be served in the same way

The Vigilance Committee of Southern Indians have issued the following proclamation:-Headquarters Southern Indiana Vigilance Committee

To the people of the United States. SALUS POPULI EUPREMA LEX.

Whereas, it became necessary for this organization to mete out summary punishment to the leaders of the thieves, robbers and murderers, and desperadoes. who, for many years defind law and order, and threatened the lives and property of honest cirizens of 'Ediana, and as the late fearful tragedy at New Albany testifies that justice is slow but sure, we promulgate this, our pronunciamento for the purpose of justifying to the world and particularly to the people of the State of Indiana, any future action which we may take.

We deeply deplore the necessity which called our organization into existence; but the laws of our State are so defective that, as they now stand on the-Statute Books, they all favor criminals g ing unwhipt of justice. A retrospective view will show that inrespect we speak only the truth.

Having first lopped off the branches, and finally prooted the tree of evil which was in our midst, in defiance of us and our laws, we beg to be allowed to rest here, and be not forced again to take the law into our own hands. We are very loth to shed blood again and will not do so unless compelied in de-

A WABNING.

We are well aware that at the present time a combination of the few remaining thieves, their friends and sympathizers, has been formed against us, and has threatened all kinds of vengeance against persons whom they suppose to belong to this organization. They threaten assussination in every form, and that they will commit arson in such ways as will defylegal detection. The carrying out in whole, or inpart of each or any of these designs, is the only. thing that will again cause us to rise in our own defence. The following named persons are solemnly warned that their designs and opinions are known, and that they cannot, unknown to us, make a move toward retaliation :--

Wilk Reno, Clinton Reno, Trick Reno James Greer, Stephen Greer, Fee Johnson, Chris. Price, Harvey Needbam, Meade Fislar, Mark Lowe, Roland Lee, Wm. Sparks, Jesse Thompson, William Hare, William Beggars, James Fielar, Pollard Able.

If the above named individuals desire to remain in our midst, to pursue honest callings, and otherwise conduct themselves as law-abiding citizens, we will protect them always. If, however, they commence. their devilish designs against us, our property or any good citizen of this district, we will rise but once more. Do not trife with us; for if you do, we will? follow you to the bitter end, and give you a 'short shrift and a hempen collar.' As to this, our actions in the past will be a guarantee for our conduct in the

fature. We trust this will have a good effect. We repeat. we are very loth again to take life, and hope we shall never more be necessitated to take the law into se as

our own hands. By order of the Committee. Dec. 21, 1868.

The Crue delitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PAINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 896 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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THE TRUE WITHER can be had at the News Depate. Single copies 31.

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 BROW THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY -- 1869.

Friday, 15-St Paul, First Hermit, C. Saturday, 16 - St Marcellus P. M. Sunday, 17 - Second after Epiphany. Monday, 18 - Chair of St. Peter at Rome. Tuesday, 19-St Cannte, M. Wednesday, 20 -SS. Fabian and Sebastian, MM. Thursday, 21-St. Agnes, V. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PARIS, Jan. 8 .- A rumor is current here that an insurrection has broken out in Milan.

Despatches from Madrid report that much agitation prevails in all parts of Spain.

LONDON, Jan. 11. - The indications of the first day's session of the Conference on the Eastern Question leaves little, it any, doubt of its alternate success. The Turkish Government, through its representative, consented to maintain the present status till the close of the Confereace. It is the general impression that but one more session will be held, and that war between Turkey and Greece will be obviated.

LONDON, Jan. 9-The brig Hannibal, which arrived here yesterday, reports having passed the Ocean Spray, bound to New York, with 39 of the missing passengers and crew of the Anchor Line's steamer Hibernia, which foundered in November last. She would land them at Madeira.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11 .- The Sublime Porte has officially congratulated the people of the Danubian Principalities on their loyalty during the recent crisis.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 .- The dwelling house of Mr. Hess, at the railroad bridge over Au Sable river, caught fire this morning, and was entirely desiroved. Mrs. Hess, and her son, seven years old, perished in the flames.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 10 .- Anderson Upton and three negroes were taken from the gaol at Appling, and bung yesterday, for the murder of a man named Martin, and his two sisters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 .- The steamers ' Etna ' and 'China,' from Liverpool, have arrived.

It is now argued that President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation is null and void.

The Seminary of St. Sulpice is to the Montreal Witness its piece de resistance, its round of heef, from which it can always cut, and come again, and of which-so the caterer to the morbid appetites of a Protestant public flatters himselfthe customers of the evangelical eating house can never tire. Still, lest it should pall upon their palates, lest its constant appearance at the daily tanquet, should provoke wearmess and disgust, be is careful to season it with a spice of false bood, with the gall of bitterness, and a somewhat parts of batred, malice, and all uncharitableness, for the concoc. tion of which the evangelical cuisine has long enjoyed a well merited reputation. Indeed there are many gourmets of the highest order who insest that, but for this sauce, the dishes of the and cuising would be intolerable from their insapidity: and if they are relished by the public. or rather by a section thereof, in the words of Sam Weller, " it is the seasoning as does it."

The other day the seasoning was to the effect that, whereas the Seminary of St. Sulpice was founded expressly for the maintenance of the indegent inhabition the island of Montreal, the Salpicians fail to employ their revenues for that purpose, and neglect' their legal and thus their moral obligations towards the To day our evangelical cook serves up the same dish-i.e. the Semmary-to his cus tomers, flavored, or seasoned, as Mr. Weller said of the catpies, even more highly than usual.

For it seems, according to the artist of the Witness, that, not only does the Seminary withhold from the indigent of the island the assistance which by the conditions of its foundatien it is bound to furn sh; but it has robbed, by some mysterious legerdemain not explained,

petitioning Government to restore to them their rights to the Seignory of Two Mountains, of which they have been defrauded by the Semiwhich the editor of the Witness admits that he bas never seen, and of whose contents he also admits, knows nothing except through "the recollections of an intelligent Indian."- Witness, " the support of the poor Invalids and Orphans;" 8th inst. Rather a slender basis on which to erect so stupendous a fabric, one would think.

But there is another document besides that which the editor of the Witness has never seen, and of which he knows nothing except through it stands thus:the tittle tattle of an elderly, and very probably "le soutien des pauvres invalides et des orphelica" an intoxicated Indian. This document which is of easy access, would, had be consulted it, have given him every information on the question as to whom legally, the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, belongs: for it is a well known judicial decision, or Ordinance of the Queen in Council passed in 1840, and giving final judg- line. ment on the long vexed question as to the validity of the titles of the Seminary to the property by them acquired by purchase before the cession of Canada to the British Crowa. Now this document which is something more substantial than the hazy "recollections of an intelligent Indian," is most explicit upon the point in dispute:-

Preamble. "Whereas the Ecclesiastics of the Semin ary of Saint Sulpice, established at Montreal in this Province, have since the Capitulation which was in the year of Our Lord 1760, held possessed, and enjoyed, and do svill held, possess, and enjoy, the Fiel and Seigniory of the Island of Montreal, and its dependencies, the Fief and Seigniory of the Lake of the Two Mountains, . . and whereas doubts and controversies have arisen touching the right and title of the said Ecclesiastics of the said Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal in and to the several Fiels, and Seigniories, and their dependencies of which they have, as aforesaid, been in possession since the Capitulation.

Japitulation. . . .

Be it Ordained and Enacted:—

"That the right and title of the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, in and to, all and singular, the Fiefs and Seigniories of the Island of Montreal, of the Lake of the Two Mountains

"Shall be, and they are hereby confirmed and declared good, valid, and effectual in the law, and the Corporation hereby constituted shall, and may have, hold and possess the same as proprietor thereof as fully, in the same manuer, and to the same extent as the Ecclesias. tics of the Semicary of Saint Sulpice of the Fauxbourg of Saint Germain Lez Paris, or the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal according to its constitution before the eighteenth day of September which was in the year 1759, or either or both of the said Seminaries might or could have done or had a right to do, or might, or could have held, enjoyed or applied the same or any part thereof previously to the last mentioned

acted that all and singular the said Fiefs and Seigniories of the Island of Montreal, of the Lake of the Two Mountains . shall be, and the same are hereby vested in the said Corporation of the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal hereby constituted, and their successors, to be had, held, possessed, and enjoyed by the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and their successors, as the true and lawful owners and proprietors of the same, and of every part and parcel thereof, to the only use, benefit, and behoof of the said Seminary, or Corporation and their successors for ever"-

subject to the terms and conditions which we published in our last.

This is the case for the Seminary; and we think that most intelligent persons will admit that its claim is somewhat better than that on which the Witness founds his claim that the Indians be recognised as legal owners of the Seignory of the Lake of the Two Mountains. Again we challenge the Witness to lay before his readers the title of the Seminary by us quoted from the judgment of the Queen in Council. Vict. III., C. 30.

We quoted in our last the English text of the Ordinance of 1840 to show that two classes of "indigent" persons -" the poor invalides and orphans"-were particularised as objects upon whom the Seminary was at liberty to bestow, if it so pleased, its bounty. The Witness of the 9th inst. rejoins as follows:-

"The whole of the above argument turns upon the want of a comma, and we cannot help thinking it exceedingly disingenious in our contemporary to make such large consequences dependent on so small an omission - if omission there be in the document from which he quotes, more especially, as the wording of the sentence shows indisputably that it is merely

"The sentence * * on which the whole article turns should evidently be printed 'the suppo't of the Poor, Invalides, and Orphans: but by the omission of a capital letter and a comma, the meaning is ingeniously changed. It is evident, however, that three classes and not two, were meant."— Wet-

When the meaning of an important and carethe Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains of a fully compiled official document published in two property which legally belongs, not to the Se- languages, both equally official and authoritative, as has Queen Victoria to rule over Ireland. menary, but to the aforesaid ludians. More is, in one of these languages ambiguous, or Does the disoffection of a large portion of the Chan a hundred years ago - such is the wondrous susceptible of two different interpretations, the Irish invalidate, the Queen's title? No-the sociation, Quebec, received too late for this issue, me on this point; that the entertainment given

Indian affairs gave the Indians of the Lake of explain or interpret one version by means of the affection of a small minority of the Pope's sub-Two Mountains "a patent to prove that the other: and should we find that the passage in Jects invalidate his title : and we have the testi- Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at the said seigniory was an Indian reserve" and that dispute is, though ambiguous or susceptible of mony of the very leaders of the Geribaldian raid Church of the Gesu, by Mgr. de Montreal. His the Sulpicians have no rights therein, save to ad- two interpretations in one language, susceptible of 1867, and published in the London Times, to Lordship will leave for Europe on Tuesday next. minister the property for the Indians, who are of hut one interpretation in the other—then it is this effect : That they and their followers were the 20th inst, as it is his intention to assist at universally admitted that the latter is the true so unpopular that they were received by the the General Council to be held at Rome towards interpretation of the disputed passage.

Now the Ordinance is published in both pary, or rather the Church of Rome. Such is English and French, the two languages standing children cursed them as they passed along, rethe marvellous tale, founded on a document side by side in the original document, and both fused them even a drop of water to quench their being equally the official language of the Province. In the English text the sentence in dispute stands thus:-

Tais may be, perhaps, susceptible of two interpretations, and as including either two, or three classes. To ascertain the true intent thereof, let us turn to the French text. In French then

Any one acquainted with French will perceive that the above sentence includes only treo classes of indigent persons; for had it been intended to include three, it would necessarily have stood

" le soutien des pauvres des invalides et des orphe-

Therefore, applying the canon of criticism above alluded to, to the matter in controversy ardly description? betwixt us and the Witness, the ambiguity of the English text is dissipated, and its strict grammatical purport is made clear.

We cannot presume to take the liberties with the text that the Witness indulges in. We content ourselves with what it actually, and according to the laws of grammar, does say; and trouble not ourselves with what, according to the most illustrious in Europe, to whom the pay our preconceived notions or prejudices, it ought of a soldier in the Papal army is certainly no into say: and therefore interpreting the ambiguous | ducement: and there is not one who has not, by English text by the unambiguous French text, therein taking service, voluntarily made great we contend that in the sentence by us quoted from the Ordinance two only, and not three, classes of indigent are specified. This is a question of French grammar, and we beg of the Witness to refer it to any one conversant with the grammatical construction of that language. In short we call upon the Witness to favor us with the translation of the following French

'le soutien des pauvres invalides et des orphelins" -a sentence which we contend is incompatible with his theory that "three classes, and not two, were meant."

The Montreal Witness, true to its vocation. comes forward as the apologist of the two ruffians whom, at the rate of a trifle over two dollars per head, the Italian Liberals hired to blow up the Zouaves barracks, and thereby murder as many as possible of its sleeping inmates. We compared this crime with that of which Whelan was convicted -with the Camberwell atrocity, and the murder of Mr. Lincoln, but the Witness protests against this estimate of his special pets. the hireling murderers of the Papal soldiers. To compare the assassination of Mr. McGee to the blowing up of foreign mercenaries " is surely? says the Witness " to confound things that are entirely different."

Now the assassination of Mr. McGee was murder-this the Witness will admit : but if the crime of blowing up, and thereby killing some score of sleeping soldiers, and causing the mutilation of many others—be a thing "entirely different" from the crime of which Whelan has been found guilty, it must be in the eyes of the Witness, and according to its peculiar code of morality, something "entirely different" from murder. What then is it? Under what cate gory of crime shall we class it? For mark! The Witness is not content with arguing that the crime of the hired Roman assassins differed in degree from that of the Ottawa assass n: he contends that it was "entirely different," that is to say different in kind.

The moral sense of the Witness is so obtuse his notions of what the usages and customs of war sanction and tolerate-are so confused that he is in need of being taught the very elements of morality as applicable to the subject. We tell him then, and in this we are sure that the majority of Protestants will agree with us, that even to actual war, acts such as these for which the Roman assassins were beheaded, would be branded as cowardly murder and as inflicting indelible stigma on the combatants who had or. dered them, or who had even connived at them. The officers or soldiers who should steal upon a detachment of the enemy, and should kill them in their sleep, would even according to the laws of war, which sanction the destruction of life in certain cases, be treated as the vilest of murderers, as sneaks and cowards who disgraced not only themselves, but the flag beneath which they

But in Rome, when the crime of which we are talking occurred, there was no war. The Pope who was at peace with all the legal governments of the world was the legal sovereign with just as good a title to reign over the Pontifical States. tale the Witness now tells -a Superintendent of canons of a sound criticism require that we should Witness will reply. Neither then can the dis shall appear in our next;

yoke, but as enemies. The very women and thirst, and cast stones at them. This is the published testimony of an officer of the Gari baldian expedition: and it is therefore false to pretend as does the Witness that the murder of the Papal Zonaves was perpetrated in the interest of the Roman people. The actual condition of the Papal States, when the crime was com mitted was as was that of Canada when on one fine morning in June 1866, a band of Yankee raiders crossed over from the United States upon the pretence that they were fighting for the liberties of Ireland. Now if under these circumstances some Fenians in Toronto had blown up the barracks of one of the regiments there lying, and had thereby killed some score, and mutilated others of H. M. troops, would not the Witness have contended that the crime was not only murder, but murder of the most brutal and cow-

But the Zouaves were foreigners and mercenaries, therefore, argues the Witness, the killing of them was " entirely different" from murder. It is true that many of the Zouaves are not Romans by birth: but merceparies they are not, any more than the crusaders were mercenaries. In their ranks are the names of members of families personal and pecuniary sacrifices. Fanatical these men may be called by their enemies : but " mercenaries," that is to say men who sell their blood for so many cents per diem, they are not.

The Witness does not know the meaning of the words he uses. We will tell him who were "mercenaries"-" foreign mercenaries" in the fullest acceptation of the terms. The fellows, French Canadians and others, whom the Northern Government hired during the late war to put down the Southerners in their war for independence; these were "foreign mercenaries" For these birelings of the North, for these foreign merce. paries fighting for their daily pay and rations, the Witness never had a word of reprobation. We should like to know, however, why it should be lawful for the Northern States to hire " foreign mercenaries," to aid in putting down what they called rebellion? and why it should be wrong for the Sovereign Pontiff to accept the freely proffered services of Catholics to defend him against the Italian Fenians whom the Government of Victor Emmanuel encourages? In short, if we analyze carefully the moral thesis of the Witness, we obtain the following extraordinary results.

(1.) That-though there is nothing reprehensible in the conduct of a non Catholic government, in employing its agents all over the world. to pick up all the loafers, escaped jail birds, and off-scourings of society generally, to enable it to nut down a rebellion: and though the foreign mercenaries so hired are entitled to be treated with all the courtesies of civilized warfare: -

(2) -it is a high crime and misdemeanor for a Catholic Sovereign to accept the freely prof fered services of his co religionists; and that men who fight, not for pay, but for an idea to use a French expression-who abandon home. and wealth, and ease, and social position, to lay down their lives for a principle, for what even if in error they firmly believe to be the cause of religion and liberty, are wretches fit only to be denounced as "foreign mercenaries:" who have forfeited all right to the treatment and usages of c'vilized warfare: who are to be exterminated like vermin, and whom, to blow up in their sleep, is, if not a meritorious action, at all events a mode of proceeding "en!irely different" from murder, and therefore not condemned as such by either human law, or divine law.

And indirectly we deduce also the following corollary. That whilst misguided but brave men who, as did Allen and Larken in fair and open fight to rescue a fellow countryman from jail. kill a constable, are murderers, and are properly made to undergo the ignominious doom of mur derers and to expiate their crime on the scaf fold; the beheading of Monti and Tognetti, who stealthly blew up the barracks where the Zouzves lay sleeping, and thereby caused the death of many a poor belpless fellow was a " ferocious act," and one which justly exposes the Government that sanctioned it to the righteous reprobation of the world. Such is the morality of the Witness, such the equal manner in which it deals its justice to friends and foes.

The Director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum begs to acknowledge, with many thanks. the receipt of \$2.50 from D. McB. and C. B.

The Report of the St. Bridget's Asylum As

On Wednesday, the Peast of the Epiphany Roman people, not as deliverers from a hated the close of the year. His absence will there. fore be prolonged. The prayers of his flock for his prosperous voyage, and safe return to his native land and his diocess, will accompany him.

> THE PONTFICAL ZOUVES. - It is generally known among our fellow-citizens that His Lordship Monseigneur Bourget will leave Montreal for Rome on the 20th of the present month .-On the evening of his departure, a solema demonstration will take place in the magnificent church of the Gesu. Thanks to the zeal and ingenuity of many good wishers, this demonstra. tion will be made highly useful to the Pontifical Zouaves. A Sacred Concert will be given for their benefit, and whatever is realized will be sent on to Rome for their support.

> Admission can be obtained on purchasing a ticket. The money realized on one hundred tickets will support a Zouave during an entire year, and as each ticket will be numbered according to a particular series, every subscriber or purchaser will know the courageous Canadian vouth whose military renown perchance he has more closely watched, and at the same time will give to our brave and devoted representatives in Rome, the name of one of those who, by their generous concurrence, enable our noble Zouaves to continue in behalf of our dearly loved Holy Father, an assistance which reflects so much honor on our country.

> This arrangement is extremely ingenious, and will add new interest to this demonstration .-More complete details will be given in a day or t∞o.

Let the Church be crowded on the 19th.

A Boy's Collection .- The scholars of the Friars schools waited on Monseigneur Bourget on Monday afternoon, to the number of about 3 500 and presented him with an address upon the occasion of his departure for Rome on the 20th instant, as also with a purse of \$300 for presentation to the Pore, intended for the support of a Papal Zouave. The Bishop was visibly affected, and replied be would be most happy to lay their offering at the feet of the Holy Father. Control of the Control of the Annual Control of the Control of the

A great loss has fallen upon the Community of the Sisters of the Congregation of Montreal. They have to mourn the death of one of their most venerable members in the person of Mere Catherine Huot, in religion Sixter Stc. Madeleine, who full of years, and ripe in virtue fe'l asleep in Jesus on the night of the 6th inst.

Sister St. Madeleine had been a member ot the Congregation for more than 61 years, having entered the Community at the age of sixteen and being in her seventy-eighth year at the time of her death. During her long and useful life, she rendered important services to the Community, as directress of novices, and on many occasions as Superior. As we learn from the Nouveau Monde, she was present at the recentions of all, except five, of the Sisters, 410 in number, of whom at this date the Congregation 13 composed.

Not only by her Sisters of the Congregation will the loss of the deceased be deplored, but by numbers of the poor to whom she ever approved herself a tender and affectionate mother, and by the little children in whom she ever took a lively interest, and for whose wants she was a careful purveyor. Tueir prayers will follow her, and by them her name will long be held in honor.

The funeral service of the deceased took place on Saturday last, 9th inst., in the Chapel of Notre Dame de Pitie. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal officiated .- R.I.P.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE CUNGREGATIONAL CONVENT, KINGSTON, ONT.

On the evening of the 27th December, the Feast of St. John, one of those pleasing evening entertainments, which the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame appear to have a peculiar talent in making successful, was given in St. Joseph's School-house, Kingston. The exhibition was complimentary to His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, who was present on the occasion. The Hall was decorated in the most tasty manner; beautiful paintings, drawings, and pieces of work, the fruits of the pupils' industry, being suspended all around the walls of the apartment. The entertainment consisted of some few very beautiful dramas, inculcating the practice of virtue, interspersed with music of a most pleasing nature, in which the young ladies acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of a select and highly appreciative audience. I would wish to know the names; but again, methinks, it might be invidious to particularize, and I am sure my fair young friends would not desire me to do so. But this I will say with the greatest sincerity, and I am sure that all those present there on that evening, will agree with on that night of the Feast of St. John, was one The most pleasing evenings that the Ladies of ing to them than a decision against a new thial by boarding borse, which he had that day received in Gananovs, 8th January.—The villians Chase and the Congression had a facility of the Ladies of ing to them than a decision against a new thial by boarding borse, which he had that day received in Gananovs, 8th January.—The villians Chase and the Congression had a facility of the more of the Congression with the more of the Congression with the more of the congression with the congressi the Congregation have afforded us this long time. In the dramas, the respective parts were performed in a manner that would have done credit to far older and more practised amateurs.

を表現を与いてはない。 こうしょうこう はっこう

The vocal music consisted of some very difficult pieces, rendered with a precision and sweetness surpassing even their former efforts, and evincing a training and taste of the highest order. Some exquisite operas were rendered by the pupils on the piano and barmonium, which, blending together in the softest melody, produced on all a most pleading effect.

This was the first Exhibition given since the return of the Sisters and pupils from St. Mary of the Lake, an institution which, I think, they have very wisely abandoned for the present. Not that there was a sufficient number of pupils wanting to keep it up, neither was it because there existed any difficulty of supplying it and the City establishment with a full staff of teachers. for, I am certain, that the Superioress of number of Sisters to the Catholic Schools of old Kingston. What may have been the cause of the return of the pupils from St. Mary of the Lake, I know not, but this, I am certain of, that the change is very agreeable to the Catholics of this City, who, appeared last evening particularly pleased at the success attending the reunion of both houses, and, I would be inclined to think. that the young Ladies of St. Mary of the Lake to the Anglican party to deny the inspiration of are delighted to he back again in their old Convent home, where they had learned in younger years to be happy and contented.

At the close of the entertainment, the Bishop expressed himself highly pleased at the able manner in which the young ladies had succeeded in showing forth the progress they had made during the first part of the year, and boped that they might always continue to thus show their grati-

I congratulate the Sisters of the Congregation on the beneficial change brought about by the reunion of the two houses so well proved by the success of their entertainment, and by the large crowd that filled the house on Monday night; and we sincerely hope that they may favor us more frequently in the future, and thus enable us to pass some more pleasant winter evenings.

A KINGSTONIAN.

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

The Rev. C. Bochet, has kindly consented to act as Agent for this paper, in St Patrick's Hill.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE PATRICK DOODY. On Sunday afternoon at three o'clock the funeral of Patrick Doody, tovern keeper, who was lately | glican Protestantism, and their origin is coccealconfined in Ottawa fail on suspicion of Fentanism, ed in the Apostolic Ages. But it can be undertook place from his late residence at the corner stood that our frivolous contemporary is not of St. George and Craig streets. A large number | bound to dig into this profound depth for all the of people had assembled on the occasion and subjects of which it must speak. Only it is to Toronto, Jany. o.—Important outstand of Agriculture streets. The hearse was drawn by four be regretted on this account, that it reproaches heen held between the Commissioner of Agriculture streets. The hearse was drawn by four be regretted on this account, that it reproaches heen held between the Commissioner of Agriculture streets. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.55 to \$5.60 horses, covered with housings, bordered with gold the ritualists with leaving the well beaten high and the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture in relations the sharpest and the harm. The wave of antiquity, and shares their doctrines as tion to the accounts. Hon Mr. Carling speciated braid, bearing the shamrock and the harp. The ways of antiquity, and abuses their doctrines as body was followed by some 3,000 people, and a being dangerous novelties. The fact is a little large number of sleighs, and the procession held study would soon force him to recognize that the its way along Craig street, Victoria Square, practices of whose origin he seems perfectly the Board, or which there is no interest paid, and for McGill, Wellington, McCord, Mountain, St. ignorant, are precisely those which constitute the which there is no security. A masting of the Baard, was held to-day to consider the most uncient christian worshin, the old high way. Catherine and Guy streets to the Catholic cemetery. The processon was one of the longest trodden by the ages, and from which the Protesand reached from Mountain to McGill streets. -[Gizette.

WHELAN BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEAL. -This case was again heard yesterlay before the ten judges who constitute the Court of Appeal, it having been decided unanimously that the Writ of Error was the proper method of bringing the case to the notice of the Court. The argument was shortened and simplified by Mr. Cameron's action in abandoning the errors he had assigned on the former occasion, which related to the jurisdiction of the Court, and by the statement of President Draper that the Court did not require the question of the prisoner's right to challenge for the cause before his peremptory challenges were exhausted to be argued again, as they were of opinion that the judgment of the Caurt of Queen's Bench was correct. This France by the Duchess of Berry. The French Jesuis question is, therefore, set at rest by the highest at Brucelette. thority in the land; and any prisoner may challenge for cause before he has availed himself of his peremptory rights. The questions argued, then were narrowed down to these :- Were the transactions which took place in regard to these two challenges grounds of error ? and if they were, has the prisoner by his acts weived or precluded bimself from taking advantage of his rights in this respect? The argument on these points former one. The Crown found it most convenant to treat each ground of error and each challenge on which it depended separately and distincily, and the counsel for the prisoner wished tolook at the whole record to support their case. Bissonette, and the prospects are that the \$4,500 It was conceded that what was meant was not expressed by the word waiver. Mr. Robinson, as our report shows, claims that the prisoner, by the exercise of one right, has excluded himself from claiming another, which he might have chosen in the first instance; and this election is the waiver spoken of . Judgment will be given on the 22ad Instant, and that will conclude the case in appeal in this country .- Toronto Globe.

THE WHELAN CASE. - Though the Crown is Crown in the government bave an interest though somewhat less than Whelan's in a new trial being instant, Mr. Dubrentl, flour merchant, 163 St Joseph look out. A liberal reward is offered for their approgranted. Few things would be more embarrass. Sircet, had the sam of \$162 in a cash box in his bension, and a second secon

a divided Court, especially if the minority should be large; for it is a case in which no modification tal. On the other hand, how hang a man whom four or five judges out of ten-supposing some been improperly convicted and sentenced; that is to say, not convicted and sentenced at all? Men who have to deal with the lives of others must feel heavy responsibility when they have to handle such a case. On the other hand, a new trial will relieve the Executive of all auxiety. Errors will in that case no doubt be carefully avoided, and if convicted the criminal will be unbesitatingly left to his fate .- Montreal Herald.

The Nouveau-Monde says :- That unhappy slave of the State, the Church of England, has just received a new slap on the face from the iron band of its master. The judgment rendered by the Lords of the Privy Council in the case of Martin vs. Mackonochie is one of the most humiliating violences which the Anglican clergy, whose Puseyistic and ritualistic tendencies are Notre Dame in Montreal, would not refuse any known, has yet had to endure. It is now absolutely beyond doubt, that the highest spiritual au thority of the kingdom is ranged unreservedly on the side of the party of incredulity against the Christian reaction of the disciples of Pusey. This it. It not only leaves to individuals the liberty

of interpreting the Bible and the thirty nine articles, in the rationalistic secse of Colenso, but refuses to private judgment all right to Christian interpretation. It will be, henceforth permitted the Scriptures, the necessity for baptism, and all the dogmas of Faith; but it is no longer free to take the reactionary side of ritualistic practices, which are much too significant. The Prive Council conceives it to be necessary to leave to individual reason the liberty of rejecting, one after the other, all the articles of the Anglican faith, but it cannot suffer the least ceremony tending to affirm a single dogma strictly defined. It is thus for instance that there has just been condemned, the act of going down on the knees tude to their teachers, and their love for their | before the eucharistic elements, and the enormous implety of lighting candles for the celebration of Divine service. Such was the 'corpus delicti' in the case of which we are now speaking; and liberty given to the soul in the Established Church, than the judgment rendered by the Privy Council. As long as it is only a question of denying and demolishing, this liberty remains entire; but the moment one wishes to affirm any thing, even if it should be the strict letter of the Anglican liturgy, the State interferes and places a limit to faith. Reasons are not wanting for that. 'For a long time,' say the Quebec by all opposed to the innovations of ritualism, and to the superannuated practices which it has been attempted to resume in full vigor.' We would be curious to see the learned man of the Chronicle demonstrate clearly to the ignorant men of Oxford the precise period of these liturgical innovations of the Church of Christ. Some maintain, and apparently not without good reason; that the practices are six times the age of An of people had assembled on the occasion and subjects of which it must speak. Only it is to most ancient christian worship, the old high way, which has been seen in Montreal for some time, tantism of modern free thinging tends to stray payment of whatever amount might be due from further and further. For the bundredth time, it is you who have made i royations, and we appeal rity. to the testimony of old England on this point.

It is with much pleasure we have just learned that Very Rev. Dean Crinnon, P.P., Stratford, has been promoted to the dignity of Vicar General for the Diocese of Sandwich. His Lordship the Most Rev. Bishop Walsh, having, at the same time, been pleased to create the Rav. Father Laurent, Dean of Am herstburg. We have no doubt, the announcement of this appreciation of merit, will prove highly satisfactory to the numerous friends, lay and clerical, of both those Yery Rev. gentlemen .- [Toronto Free-

A RELIC OF THE BOURDONS. - The magnificent dais recently placed over the Bishops chair in the church of the Gesu, was originally used at the consecration of Charles X. in the Cathedral of Rheims, and was presented, after the ceremony, to the Jesuita in

BAD WATER AND DISEASE. - The connection between impure water and disease, so clearly established by the investigation of the Health Officers in London. during the outbreak of cholers, receives fresh confirmation by the fact that in Charlottetown, P.E.I., one quarter of the town has been suffering severely from fever, the cause of which is attributed to the

water from a pump in the neighborhood. - [Herald. ARREST OF A MAGISTRATE. - We undestand that Mr. Munkitterick and his two sons have been arrested at was necessarily much to the same effect as the Dudawell on a charge of conspiring with others to cheat and defraud, by means of a mock trial of Bogart, the paymaster's clerk who abscanded from the U.S. receiving ship Vermont. The horse and sleigh belonging to Bogart found in the possession of young Munkittrick have been recured by High Constable said to have been paid by Bogart for his re'ease will

be recovered. The police are on his track. ANYTHING THAT COMES ALONG - A gang of nightly prowlers now infests the city. They have been making banks in the West End. Mountain street has had three visits from these gentry, and on each occasion they returned to the same premises, taking therefrom a top coat from the hall, and a number of valuable fowls from the outbuildings. It would be advisable to turn a key upon anything that is con

sidered worth keeping. - Montreal Paper. We, understand that the Committee of Chair officially contending against the granting of a new trial, we suspect that those who represent the be expended on the Water Works.—[Daily News. ROBBERY of \$162 -On Tuesday night, the 5th

the cash box had been broken into and the money abstracted. As one of the boarders named Joseph of punishment is admissible. There can he no Richard was found to have left the house during the palliation of the crime, and if the accused is to be evening and had been absent all night, he was suepunished at all; the punishment ought to be capi- pented; and the case having been put in the hands of Detective Bouchard, he made enquires during the day, but could hear nothing of his man. At about 8 o'clock in the evening the detective learned from a such division on the Bence-shall declare to have carter that Richard had been driven by him the night of the robbery to several disteputable houses, and had left him about two o'clock in the morning. Bouchard and Murphy now on the scent after & couple of hours search found him at the boarding house of Mr. Laliberte, Papinesu Square. When the detective entered prisoner was takeing a glass at the bar, and knowing him by description they gearched him there and then finding on him more than half of the missing money. He was taken to the Central Police Station and searched thoroughly, when \$50 was found in his boots. The amount of \$138 was recovered. He was so thunderstruck by the apparition of the detectives that without slying a word or drawing the glass from his lips he allowed them to search him, much to the astonishment of the onlockers. He was brought before the poilce magistrate, and pleading guilly was committed to the Quarter Sessions. - [Montreal Herald.

The medical department has issued its annual report Referring to British North America, it says :-The average strength of the troops during this year was 9519. The admissions into hospital were 781, and the deaths amounted to 96, of which 64 occurred in and 25 out of hospital, and seved were of invalida on their passage to or while at Netlry awaiting their discharge. These numbers give the proportion of 715 admissions and 10-10 deaths per 1,000 of the strength. judgment is an advance on all which has preceded both being in excess of the average of the seven preceding years.'

> The Quebec Mercury says, there are fewer ships on the stocks this year than last, the numbers being 21 against 34, a difference of 13, the difference in tonnage being 19,933 against 23,000 last year, the tonnage being higher on the average for this year than the last.

Our Quebec telegram on Tuesday contained some particulars relative to the death of a person named Smith in the Police Station. The Quebec Chronicle of yesterday contains the following reference to the affir: It is our painful duty to have to record the death of a gentleman named Henry Thomas Sanders Smith, which from the verdict of the jury empancell ed at the Coroner's inquest, was caused by the culpable negligence and indifference of the men in charge of the St. Ursule street station on last Saturday afternoon. It has been our duty upon many occasions to direct public attention to the organization in this city, known as the Land Police Force, and the discipline under which it is governed. But the Commissioners, it appears have decided to give themselves no fur hur trouble in the matter. Who can read the verdict of this unfortunate man Smith without feeling the blood tingle in his sheek with indig nothing, perhaps, can better characterize the nation at the barbarity of the men in whose temporary sustody he was placed, allowing him to remain two hours in a damp cellar, imperfectly heated and without the first means of vitilation, while they 1 z ly baked their baunches against a stove? The answer to this question aught to be that if a verdict of manslaughter had been rendered against the Station Sergoant and his men, public men would have confirmed it as a correct one. In England, some years ago, and the case is reported in the books, a similar verdict was rendered against a gaoler for contining a debtor in a room immediately over the main sewer Chronicle, a decision of this kind has been desired pipe, from the stench of which the prisoner gradually languished and died. The gaoler was afterwards found guilty at the Queen's Bench, and a severe sentence was pronounced against him. This was done in England, where public opinion is respected, and where men in office are made to feel that they cannot play their pranks with impunity. It appears that these underground cells from the evidence of the medical gentlemen who conducted the post mortem examination, are in such a wretched condition that a person in good bealth could not remain in them over a few minutes without being affect-

> OTTAWA, Jan. 9 .- It is announced here that the Court House and Jail at Aylmer, County of Ottawa, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The prisoners were all sufely secured.

Mr. White, of the Hamilton Speciator, to examine the accounts, who says that accounts of more than \$220 are without vouchers, and that over \$11,000 is due was read from Mr. R. I Donnison the Treasurer, stating that he was prepared to give security for the im A committee was appointed to take the secu-

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING .- So far as we know. the Halifax papers get only the necessary printing and advertising of the Government. In Canada, tens of thousands of dollars are spent in advertising which is entirely useless, to corrupt newspapers and render them servile .- [Globe.

Mr. Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, who lives at Ohicago, bas written a letter to Gen. Rawlings, in which be urges the annexation of the Canadae, stating that they are necessary to the United States, and that Great Britain must give them up, as a kind of penalty for having sympath'zad with the late rebellion. If she refuses, the States must take them. He points out how this could be done, at desays the people of Canada are of the same race and religion as the Americans Several of the leading journals rebuke this person, and the New York Times says .-As to race, setting aside our negro element this may be true; but if Mr. Medil's proposition is to be accapted as a fair specimen of our religion, we fear the Oanadians would demur to being considered as of the same. Mr. Medill may funcy himself a very bold and dashing state-man; but we doubt whether he will convert either Gen Riwlings or the people at large to his peculiar views. - I cronto Globe.

BROCKVILLE, January 7 - Last night a terrible encounter took place in the Township of Leeds, situated about twenty miles in the rear of Brockville. This township is the head quarters of a hand of robbers, who have organised themselves under a leader. and who have plundered the whole country for some years. Warrants were issued for the apprehension of two of the gang, the proof being furnished by the Ontario Mutual Detective League, whose head office is at Farmersvil'e. A party of four coustables entered the house of Thomas Charman, and attempted to make the arrest. The rubbers resisted, and shot down Stephen Huliday and wounded him fearfully about the head, by striking him with a billet of wood. Mr. Pife, a country Constable, received a wound in the side, and is also cut to pieces in a frightful manner. He now lies at Lyndburst in a precarious condition. It is very doubtful whether Haliday will recover. The murderers are Carey Chase, Thomas Chapman, and George Chapman. Chase is about 5 feet 10 inches, and weighs 180 pounds, swarthy, complexion; no beard; heavy dark moustache; about 29 years of age. Thomas Chapman is about 5 feet 6 inches, and weighs 155 pounds. Dark complexion; black bair; heavy eyebrows; round face; about 28 years old, and was shot in the arm George Chapman is 5 feet 7 inches, and weighs 150 pounds; light complexion; light hair, sardy and scanty; beard on chin; a pretty small moustache; rather good looking. The police are warned to be on the

GANAMOQUE, 8th January, - The villians Chass and and escaped, after shooting Stephen Halliday and the constable, from Westport, effected a crossing last night near Rockport to Wellis, an route for the United States, and were arrested this morning. Report says that Halliday and the constable will recover.

BOWKANYILLE, Jan. 6. - James Williams, residing near the village of Hampton, having occasion to go to his house yesterday about 4 p. m., found the door looked on forcing it open a dreadful sight met his view. His two little children-a girl aged three years, and a boy aged six months—both lifeless, stripped and laid out on the bed covered by a sheet He surprised his nufortunate wife in the act of taking her own life -she evidently having made the attempt. She drowned the children in a barrel of water that was in the house, afterwards placing them as found on the bed. She then tried to end her own life by getting into the barrel bead-foremost. This affair has caused great sorrow to a large number of friends, both families being widely connected in the neighborhood. It is said she is now very wild and has to be tied to keep her from herm.

The usually quiet village of Widder Station was a few days ago thrown into a state of intense excitement, caused by the disappearance of a young man named Clark Tigror, who it appears, absconded taking with him \$500 in bills, the property of his father, who is a substantial farmer residing a short distance from the village; be also appropriated two valuable rings and a gold chain, to which his perent attached great value, they being family heir looms. He evidently made tracks for the United States of America, as a few days after his departure his father received an unpaid United States letter from the Post Office at Widder Station. On opening it he found a photograph of his darling boy, with his beloved chain pendant from his vest pocket, and the two valuable rings plainly visible on his fingers-in fact, so that there should be no mistake, the hand was raised aloft, and the fingers held wide apart, so as to afford | REVEREND FATHER O'FARRELL. a full view, and evidently designed to assure his distracted parent that the family jewels were all serene. The feelings of the father are better imagined than

A correspondent of the Chatham Planet reports a shocking case of inhumanity from Clearville. A poor cripple, with his family, being forced out of their house, had to build a but of boughs in the woods, in which they had nothing to eat or to cover them. Some sympathetic villagers proceded to build them a small rouse of boards on a remote wild lot; but the owner of the lot made them desist. Mr. W. Cavers, however, permitted them to erect a shanty for them on one of his lots.

Birth.

At St. Hyacinthe, on the 31st ult., Mrs. R. E. Corcorst, of a son.

On the 7th inst., at the Roman Catholic Church, Plattsburg, N.Y., by the Rev. Father Saulas, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Therien and McDonnell, Councillor James McShaue, of Montreal, to Josephine, eldest daughter of F. Meron, Esq, of Plattsburg. The bridal party were escorted by their numerous friends to the railway depot, whence they proceeded by train to New York.

Died. At St. Hyacinthe, on the 31st ultimo, Edward Adolphe, intant child of R. E. Corcoran, Esq. In this city, on the 8th inst., Mr. Patrick Doody, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 34 years, (lately

confined in Ottawa Gaal on suspicion of Fenianiem.) At Rathdelly, on Saturday, the 2nd January, 1869, at the age of 56 years, Mary, the beloved wife of the Hon. Wm. McMaster.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Jan. 11, 1869. Plour-Pollards, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Middlings \$3,75 3,80; Fine, \$4,20 to \$4,25; Super., No. 2 \$4 55 to 4,60; Superfine \$5,00 \$5,05; Fancy \$5,10 to \$5,15; Extra, \$5,30 to \$5,50; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2 47 to \$2,50 per 100 lbs. Catment per bri. of 200 lbs, -\$6,20 to 0.00.

Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$1,17

Seconds, \$4,70 to \$0,00; Thirds, \$4,25 to 000 .--

First Pearls, 5,60. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, 25,00 to 25 25 ;-Prime Mees \$00.00; Prime, \$13,00 to 13.25.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Jan. 11, 1868. e. d. s d

١	Flour, country, per quintal		14	6	to	15	0
ł	Indian Meal, do	••••	10	0	to	10	0
Į	Peas, do.		6	3	to	ß	0
ŀ	Oate, do.		3	0	to	3	0
l	Butter, fresh, per I	****	1	3	to	1	£
1	Do, salt do	,	1	00	to	1	2
ļ	Potatoes per bag		2	3	to	2	6
ı	Onions, per mino		б	6	to	7	6
١	Lard, per lb	****	0	8	to	0	11
Į	Beef, per lb		0	4	to	C	8
l	Pork, do		0	7	to	0	8
ı	Mutton do		0	- 5	to	0	6
Ì	Lamb, per quarter		2	6	to	5	0
J	Eggs, fresh, per dozen	• • • •	1	3	to	:	3
ļ	Hay, per 100 bundles,		\$10,0 ta		\$13		
I	Straw	••••	\$6	,00	to	\$	9

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

TRACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the R C. Separate School of Brockwille, a Male Teacher, holding a first class cert fi-cate, to enter on duty on first of January rext. Apply, with references, and stating salary to the JOHN O'BRIEN, Pricat.

Broockville, 15th Dec. 1868.

WANTED.

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

M LESTARD Secret -Tres.

PROVINCE OF QUEERC, SUPERIOR COURT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE and ROBERT MACFARLANE,

NOTIOE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the Olack in the f rendon, or so soon as. Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Oour, for a discharge under the said Act.

ROBERT MACFARLANE.

By his Attorney addicem, STRACHAN BETHUNE

Montres, 28th Deermber, 1808 0 3 223 embor, and nis on first Thursda of July plant will

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.



FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT

PATRICK'S HALL

THURSDAY, 14th JANUARY, 1869: DR. MARTIN A O'BRENNAN, L.L.D., WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS.

THE following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to contribute to the success of the Entertainment :

Miss ISAACSON, Miss OLARKE, Miss BERGIN, Miss JOYNT,

Mr. GEO. HANLON, Mr. J. G KENNEDY, Mr J. CROGHIN, Master J WILSON. Professor MAZURETTE will preside at the Piano.

The magnificent Band of H. M. 60th Rifles (by and permission of Col. Fielden and Officers) will Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

Doors open at Seven. Commences at Eight o'clock

For particulars see programmes. JAS. F. GANNON, Secretary.

LECTURE

BY THE

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

On TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2,

BEFORE THE

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. SUBJECT:

"The Irish Difficulty-The Established Church:" Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at Seven. Lecure to commence at Right.

THOMAS FOX,

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO Teachers Wanted in the Perish of St. Sophis, county Terrebonne, capable of teaching the French and English languages. Liberal salary will be given. Please address, 'Patrick Carey, Secretary, Treasurer School Commissioners St. Sophia Terebonne Co P.Q.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, a First class Teacher, who has taught in one of the Maritime Provinces for the past six years, is now oven to an engagement. Oan he communicated with any time prior to 1st., November Would prefer a Catholic Separate school, and can be well recommended. A liberal salary required Address; 'P. B, Teacher, office of this paper. Sept., 17.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, Province of Queezo, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.

in the matter of LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR, of the City and District of Montreal

ANDREW B STEWART.

Official Assignee. MOTICE is hereby given that said Insolvent by the undersigned, bis Attorneys ad lilem will, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of the Month of December. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, at halfpast Ten of the Olock in the forenoon, make application to the said Court, sitting at Montreal in the said District, for the confirmation of the deed of composition and discharge to him granted by his creditors,

and now fyled at the office of the said Court
LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS DIT BELAIR. By his Attorneys, LEBLANC & CASSIDY.

Advocates Montreal 19th October, 1868. 2m-11

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.

in the matter of WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, Traders, and Copartners, and of the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually,

Insolvents.

And ANDREW B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the said insolvents, by the undersigned their Attorneys ad litem, will on the twenty-sixth day of the month of December, one thousand eight bundred and sixtyeight, at half past ten of the clock in the forencon, apply to the Superior Court for Lower Canada. sitting at Montreel, in the said District, for their discharge, respentively, under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON.

as co-partners, and the said WILLIAM HENDER SON individually, by the undersigned, their Atmir LEBLANO & CASSIDY (Resput)

Advocates: 2m-11

Montreal 19th October 1868.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, ONT.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Revenue

E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most the institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health in morals, and manners of the pupils will be an objective of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include acomplete Classical and Commercials. Education. Particular attention will be given to the Frence and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OFER to the Papils.

THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE STATE OF THE S Brard and Tultion, \$100 per Aunum (payable halfagu yearly in Advance) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the lat Sep-

POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Nearly all the London journals agree in congratulating the Emperor of France upon the peaceful character of his New Year's speech, the ministerial proposition for the non-exemption of the ministerial proposition for the non-exemption of They say it is a piece of wise states manship, olerics from the conscription was approved by the honorable alike to his sagacity and judgment, and exceedingly favorable to the maintenance of peaceful relations among the sovereigns of Eu

LONDON, Jan. 4 .- A writer in the London Times of to-day discusses the present situation of France. He says the year ends with the most precarious peace the world ever saw. He pronounces M. Rouher a mere 'maire du palais, notices the growth of the Democratic sentiment in France and declares that the Emperor must either check the press or abandon personal government.

The Imperial Court of Appeal has confirmed the sentence passed upon the Manager of the Tribune: for publishing subscription lists for the Bandin Monument.

The reader will not overlook the completeness of the coincidence between French and Spanish politics. Already the two parties of Legitimists and Orleanists were represented on the south side of the Pyrenees, and to these we may now add that of the Republicans. The accession of Queen Isabella to the throne as a Constitutional Sovereign put the Carlists in the position of the French Bourbonists. The present partisans of the Duke of Montpensier as a pretender to the Crown are a counterpart of the Orleanists; and suppressed, and the prospects of Republicanism obscured for the time, we may be very sure the party will be heard of again. Henceforth, Re publicanism in Spain as well as in France will represent a distinct element of political disorder -the more so, indeed, as the tenets now professed by the party will readily commend themselves to the people, who have been taught the convenience of Government work and wages. It may be remembered that in the French Revolation of 1848 the final insurrection actually represented the rebellion of one class of Republicans against another-of Socialists, in fact, against political Democrats. The men who made

that revolution made it in favor of a Republic of their own conception. If the new Government were not to recognize the 'rights of labor' as devised in their own theories of political economy, it might as well be a Monarchy; and so, after setting up a simple Republic, they turned once more into the streets to set up a 'Social and Democratic' Republic in its place. Since that time the doctrines of the school have become more and more exclusively 'social' in their character, until at last the 'reconstruction of society' appears to be the sole end of political discussion, and the principles advocated would justify an insurrection against a Republican President as completely as against a despotic Sovereign. The doctrines recently propounded at certain meetings permitted in Paris would be just as foreign to the institutions of the United States as they put before those thousands of workmen whom the provisional rulers of Spain have taken into their employ. These men will be taught, not the rights of man, but the rights of the working men; not the organization of Government, but the organization of labor. Such every day that passes without an established mity to Rome. unsettlement of political principles altogether .-

The Phare of Marseilles states that the woman. Gabriel, one of the principal accused in the late case of husband-poisoning in that tewn, and who was condemned to hard labor for life, has just died in the hospital of Aix. She was seriously ill during the trial, and had to be carried to and from the court.

The Correctional Tribunal of Lille was engaged the day before yesterday with the trial of Madame Euphenie Frank, age 46, for introducing into France 106 Lanternes and 24 copies of Victor Hugo's Chatiments. At the moment of her arrest in the railway station of Tourceing, her husband, a tailor, residing at Ixelies, hap pened to be with her, and he immediately took to flight. At his residence a bag was found full of Lanternes. The Court condemned the woman to 40 days' imprisonment and 100f. fine.

SPAIN.

A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Barcelona, with ramifications in Saragossa and other places. Many persons have been arrested implicated in the conspiracy, among them Castello, a noted Carlist.

The peasants in Andalusia, pressed by poverty, have organized into plundering parties, and are pillaging the rich land holders.

The Pensamiento appounces the establishment in Spain of a society of Catholics for the defence of the unity, integrity, and liberty of the much alarm. Catholic religion in this country. The central Board of Direction to reside in Madrid and to be composed exclusively of laymen, whose bare names are a guarantee of their orthodox Catholicity, and exception from all suspicion of motive.

The Marquis of Viluma, president. The Count de Orgaz, the Count de Vigo, Senor D. Leon Carboner y Sol. Senor D. Francisco Jose Garvia, secretary. Senor D. Ramon Vinader, ditto.oSenor D. Enrique Perez Hernandez, ditto:

These gentlemen have either never taken part in political squabbles, or have long since kept aloof from them. The society is to dedicate itself exclusively to the defence and propagation of Catholic doctrines, of the institutions and social influence of the Church, and particularly its liberty and unity in Spain.

Legal sanction has been granted for the establishment of this society, which, let us hope, will, with God's blessing, check to some extent the torrent of sin and impiety which is deluging the country.

ITALY.

mulgsted on the Feast of the Assumption; and how private committee of the Chambers (before which all questions must be in the first instance laid) upon the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. This exemption, which, by the onorevoli of the Italian conciliabule, is treated as a privilege, has been hitherto respected by every European nation, no matter what its religion or political form of government. Protestants have respected it as well as Catholics. Liberals and Absolutists have alike abstrained from touching it. The Subalpine Government itself, in 1853, recoiled from any interference with an immunity which the common feeling of all men pretending to the Christian name has dictated. Carlo Boncompagni, a liberal among liberals, who was Minister of Grace and Justice in 1853 addressing the Chambers on the 21st of May of that year, spoke of it being "the general and constant practice of all European nations' to exempt clerics from military enrolment. 'What,' he asked, were the governments which maintained this exemption? The Government of Napoleon the Great, the chief promoter of the conscription, nay, the true introducer of this system into modern Europe; the Gavernment of Belgium, which, amongst all European governments, has proceeded furthest in the system of Separation of the temporal and spiritual; the Government of France in 1848, that Government which gave freer course than had ever heretofore been given to those innovations by which Europe severed itself from its ancient traditions' These were the words of a man whom no one can accuse of being a retrogradist. 'I reject this measure,' he said, ' because I do not believe it to be a liberal measure; I reject it because it would make us incur the disapprobation of liberal opinion throughout civilized Europe' Minds Crown are a counterpart of the Orleanists; and were not as yet ripe for such a step. We have gone now, though the Insurrection of Cadiz has been a long way since in the course of shuffling off all remnants of decorum and sense of shame. To such a pass have things now come that we should be glad to return to the principles of such a one as Boncom-

> In the very act of denying to Catholicism a right which it everywhere enjoys, under the pretext that such right is a privilege, the onorcvoli have proceeded to recognize a privilege of a rather more terrible character in the person of one of their colleagues. The deputy Martinah s been accused of attempted murder, in the accomplishment of which he failed, and the king's procurator at Naples has applied for powers to prosecute the delirquent. The Chamber. however, instead of granting it, has nominated a kind of committee of inquiry, which is equivalent to putting off the matter to the Greek kalends. It is said that Menabrea has gone so far as to promise the Left virtually to quash the prosecution, so that they will desist from their pertinacious attempts to obtain national pensions for the families of Monti and Togretii.

FLORENCE, Jan. 3 .- Riotous disturbances, arising out of attempts of the revenue officers to collect the uppopular mill tax, are reported in some parts of the

THE 'NAZIONE' ON THE GLADSTONE CABINET .-It may not be inopportune to place before your readers the opinion of one of the leading revolutionary organs on the present crisis in England and the calculations founded on it. Speaking of the change of policy, it says in its issue of the 6th of December -It would appear at first sight that the liberty of the Irish Church, so long the subject of a struggle, would profit the Theocracy of Rome and its interests. But liberalism in every country, and under whatever condition of things, is always Rome's deadly enemy The Spirit of Rome is the direct negation of religious liberty. The English Liberals have ever known and asserted that as loudly as the Italians In any case, this suspicion cannot but he useful to Italy, as the adversaries of the present Osbinet will be on their guard, and will take care to remind its leaders if they depart one iota from the programme so authoritatively announced by the principal orators of the liberal party; a programme which may be summed up to two words, which are perfectly conteaching is not likely to want scholars, while sistent one with the other-Religious liberty and en

I may add that there is no exultation evinced by Government in the Peninsula must tend to the the Roman official organs at the change of Cabinet and the whole attitude of the press is one of expectation and reserve, to say the least; whereas the Mazzinian organs are jubilent, and the satanic instinces of the Revolution are very rarely deceived as to its most profitable aliances.

ROMB. - ITALIAN ROBBERS IN ROME - The Roman police has effected the arrest of an organized band of villians, all natives of the kingdom of Italy. Their correspondence was seized at the same time, and is sufficiently curious in its revelations. The chief of gang was charged with a political mission by the the sect and is the brother of an Italian deputy now sitting in the regenerated Chamber!

THRBATS - Bixio and Ferrari's speeches in the recent disgraceful debate have had the usual effect on the Court of the Tuileries. Every threat launched at France is answered by a fresh arrival of arms at Civita Verchia, and within the last three days a cargo of warlike material has been disembarked and sent on to Rome: the fortifications of the Aventine have been armed with rifled cannons, the bastions and flanking works of St. Angelo are being enarged and restored, and a new curtain is being con structed along the river. The small steamers destined for river service are in full activity, and the arrival of another thousand Remingtons took place this week.

AUSTRIA.

VIERNA, Jan. 8-The Presse of this city asserts that the representative of the Greek Government at the Paris Conference will not be permitted to offer any proposition, but will attend only for the purpose of giving information in regard to subjects under discussion. The Conference will frame a project of settlement which it will be the duty of Greece to adopt after its acceptance by the Sublime Ports and the withdrawal of the Turkish ultimatum. The firm attitude of Turkey on the Eastern question excites

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The London Times in an article pointing cut how foolish it is of Greece to provoke a war with Turkey says: 'The only Power from which help could possibly be expected is Russia. But what can Russia do? She has no ships in the Mediterranean that could stand for a day against the English or French squadrons. The Back Sea sa neturalized, Sebastopol :s in ruins, the mouths of the Danube are out of ber possession. Her utmost achievement would be to make a demonstration on the Pruth, to draw up her troops on the Moldavin frontier, which she is not permitted to cross.

Paris, Jan. 5 .- La Turquie says Russia urges the Conference to prevent the expulsion of the Greeks from Tarkey. It says the Porte's representative will leave the Conference if this point is introduced, and warns Russia of another Crimean war.

LONDON, Jan. 6 -It is said that Greece wall introduce the claims of the Cretans into the conference about to meet in Paris, and will demand that they be allowed to declare who shall be their rulers by a

THE BARGAINING SEX -In the definitions that have been given of man, both sexes have generally been comprehended. Thus when we say that man is a to which it is addressed will be a very obsolete laughing animal, or a cooking animal, we include document. Events are pretry sure to come on woman in the category. But it has recently been at a quick pace when there are a Plenipolen-insisted that is defining the species, we ought to tiary and Consul on the one side against a Viceroy.

nonnce libellous; but that woman likes to drive a

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bargain it were useless to deny. to be clothed, lodged, and fed on the chespest nossible terms, let your wife be your domestic factor There is nothing of which she knows the value that she cannot purchase a lower price than you can, aries. These demands comprise almost everything You are the 'noble creature' of the establishment, of that the British Empire has been wont to exact from course; but she is endowed with a peculiar faculty which you lack, or which, at best, you possess in only an inferior degree-namely, her bar aining faculty. Butchers, bakers, grocers, shoemakers, drapers, furniture-lealers, retail traders of every class, would much rather deal with you than your wife. They may say she ' beats them down ;' but the truth is, that she gets their commodities at a fair price, while you, in your lordly off-hand way, pay whatever they are pleased to ask, without question or remonstrance, and thereby superinduce that

-consummation of all eartlhly ills, The inflammation of the weekly bills

A Model Husband .- He walks out with his wife on a week day, and is not afraid of a miliner's scop. He even has 'change' when asked for, and never alludes to it afterward. He is not above carrying a large bundle or a cotton umbrells, or even holding the babe in his lap in an omnibus. He runs on first to knock at the door when its raining. He goes outside if the cab is full. He goes to bed first in cold weather. He gets up in the night to rock the cradle or answer the bell door. He believes in hysterics, and is melted instantly by a tear He patches up a quarrel with a velvet gown, and drives away the sulks with a trip to the Central Park. He nover flies cut about his buttons or brings home friends to supper. His cloths never smell of tobacco. He respects the curtains, and never smoke in the house. He pever invades the kitchen, and would no more think of 'blowing up' any of the servants than of ordering the dinner. He lets the family go out of town once every year while he remains at home with one kuife and fork, sits on a brown Holland chair. siceps in a curtainless bed, and has a char-woman to wait on him He is very easy and affectionate, keeping the weedding anniversary punctually.

URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS. - At a far Western court, the case of Smith vs. Jones was called up 'Whose for the plaintiff?' inquired the judge impatiently. 'May it please the court,' said a rising member of the legal fraternity, 'Pilkins for the plaintif, but I left him just now over in the tavern playing a game of poker. He's got a sucker there, and he's sure to skin him, right smart, if he has only right time He's got everything all set to ring in a cold deck, in which case he'll deal for himself for aces and his opponent four queens so that your honor will perceive that he must 'rake the persimmons.' 'Dear me ! said judge with a sigh; 'that's too bad! It bappens at a very unfortunate time! I am very anxious to get on with this care.' A brown study followed, and at length a happy idea struck the judge : - 'Bill,' said be addressing the friend of the absent Pilkias who had just spoker, ' you understand poker apout as well as Pilbins. Suppose you go over and play his hand !' And Bill did it.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S GENEROSITY .- ' Dan'I Webster, remarked old Colonel Gumpey, as he trimme a quid of tobacco and fastened it securely between two decayed teeth in the left side of his mouth, 'Dan'l Webster was a great man. There warn't nothin mean about him. I've hearn him talk, but twan't his talk so much as his ginerosity that tuck me. He had a kinder careless way, like, that kep' him from getting rich. He never seemed to think what things cost. I was a comin up in the Hudson river hoat along with him once, and in the mornin ' Dan'l Webster and me was washin' our faces and elickin' our ha'r in the cabin and he took out a tooth brush and brushed his teeth. I didn't see no other tonth-brush around, so I borrowed his'n. And after I used it I handed it back to him, and what do you think? Why, Dan'l Webster just slung that tooth brush into se peri d av he went and hone! him a new one. That's all he cared about money ! There ain't no such men as Dat'l Webster living now, concluded the Colonel, meditatively, as he spirited a stream of tobacco juice into the fire-place at the other end of the room.

EXTRAORDINARY TRAGECY AT SEA. - The Cork Herald gives the particulars of a series of almost incredible occurrences on Board the Dutch vessel Finnechinn, Captain Hotza. A Londoner named Rogers one of the crew, either from insanity or cupidity, seems to have formed a plan for getting possession of the vessel by wholesale murder. On the fourth day after the ship left Buenon Ayres, Rogers took a favourable opportunity and pushed the first mate overhoard. The cook; ran to throw him a rope, when Rogers seized him by the legs and threw him into the sea also. Both these men were Dutchmen. The second mate also a native of Holland, ran to help the drowning men, but Rogers endeavoured to kill him with an axe. He ran towards the cabin and Jumped down the hatchway, upsetting the captain, who was running up, and both rolling on the floor Rogers secured the hatch above them and made them prisoners. Two men remained on deck, one a Yankee, the other an Irishman, and these Rogers kent apart-one fore, one aft-by threatening to murder them, and compelling them to steer the vessel in turns. For four days the murderer rem ined master of the deck not sleeping during the time. The captain fired twice at him, but without wounding him seriously. Owing to a defect in the compass be supposed the vessel was steering straight for land, when in reality she was moving paralled to the coast. At the end of the fourth day sleep overcame him, and the Irishman, waiting for the opportunity, seized the are, and at one blow nearly severed his bead from his body. He then relieved the captain and second mate, and the vessel made for Rio.

ENGLAND'S NEW POLICY IN CHIMA. - The other day we ventured to notice, with thankfulness, that we had now a Government committed against unnecessary war. It seemed almost a certainty that, with Mr. Gl-datone for Prime Ministel, Mr. Bright in the Cabinet and a severe economist in care of our finance, we should avoid those exhibitions of the British character in which our forefathers delighted. Least of all was it likely that we should carry on a crusade against superstition and false philosophy, preach the Gospel from the cannon's mouth, and force conviction with the bayonet. But we are reminded to-day, by a letter from Shanghai, that while the head and heart of this Empire may be enlighened, the distinct extremities may go the way of the old world. It takes eight weeks to bring a despatch from Shangt ai to Downing-street, and another eight weeks to take back the reply; so that, if a week be allowed for deliberation, four months must elapse before any British official taking Imperial responsibilities on his hands can receive the least check or the barest settled matters with a vengence or ripend local quarto which it is addressed will be a very obsolete PIEDMONT, December 11,- The devoted make at least one special moral distinction between on the other, with a strong naval force to assist ne-

partisans tons united italy seem to take delight, the genders. Woman, it is alleged, is a bargaining gotiation. When we first mentioned the subject the in honouring their chuse by selecting the great animal, while man is not. We are inclined to think Rinaldo, after showing, her. guas, to the people of that this position is well taken. It has been victorally Nankin and obtaining a satisfactory amends and the creek which are simed in a special man for against the bonour and interests of the Oburch. Thus the debate cree for the sale of ecclesiastical property was promoted on the reset of the reset o partisians of a united Italy seems to take delight, the genders. Woman, it is alleged line bargaining gotiation, when we first mentioned the subject the MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. was unavoidable if we could not be made ridiculous. The natural consequence is that when our correspon-Married reader of the imperative sex, if you want | dent last wrote the Rodney, 78, the Rinaldo, 7. and the Stanley gunboat were to move up to Nankin, and show the people what they were to expect if they did not submit to the demands of the aggrieved missionsavages for whom it has no respect or compassion The chief functionaries were to be degraded; the more dignified personages suspected of stirring up the smaller fry were to be punished; pecuniary compensations were to be paid for the demage done and the inconvenience caused; and a tablet was to record the crimes of the Chinese, and the humiliations inflicted upon them by this Christian Power in vindication of its issuited faith. That was the state of affairs last October. It is not easy to guess what may e the state of things; and if Her Mejesty's Government wish to correct the errors of October, they will have to do so, as far as possible, next February, when, perhaps, Nackin will have been burnt to the ground. If all this is as it should be, it is perfectly idle to

make professions of peace, to promise economy, and make a stand against large armaments. War becomes an unforseen, irresistible calamity, like earthquakes, hurricanes, sbipwreck, or plague It is no longer for us to say whether we shall go to war, for, we may have gone to war and brought it to a successful or unsuccessful termination without knowing anything about the matter A war with barbarians is likely to end only in one way, and that may, perhaps impair our sense of moral responsibility; but it may lead to further complications. We flatter ourselves we are patching up our difficulties with the Americans; but the Americans are all about us on the coast of China, and though they have no objection to see us breaking up that intractable old Empire, they have plenty of property. and persons that might be seriously affected by warlike operations. But, apart from such a contingency, this is a war as much as if we had half Europe instead of Chinese Mandarine and Tartar troops to deal with. If we stand on principle -and, if not, we had better hold our tongues we are as much bound to have a consistent theory with China as with France, or Russia, or the United States. It becomes the more necessary for the reason that at so great a distance it is impossible to confer with either our own officers or the Chinese.

'Tis Am ILL Wind, &c -Old Waggles: ' And how's business with you, Mr. Squills? Mr. Squills (the village chemist and druggists: 'Well, sir, we've nothing to complain of now. The cold weather's set in coughs and colds are coming on pretty fast, and things look generally encouraging.

Opium eating has become very general in Maine, This is a result, it is argued, of the prohibitory liquor

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER - It is a pleasant thing to afford a new and refined enjoyment to the gentler sex. Lauman & Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, (for twenty years a favorite toilet article thronghout Spanish America), to the notice of the ladies of this country. Nor are the ladies alone indebted to that enterprising firm; for if the article imparts to the embroidered mouchoir an exhilarating and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom, it is equally efficacious in taking the sting out of the operation of shaving and relieving the breath from the fumes of tobocco For all these purposes, however, it is necessary to have Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, and none other.

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

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

RECALLED TO LIFE!

The following letter was received by Dr. Picault, of the Firm of Picault & Son Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Street :

Montical, C. E., May 9, 1864.

Dr. Picault:

Dear Sir - Do you not remember having been called by me lest summer to see my wife who was suffering from Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys for seventeen months. You were the 9 h physician called, as I had sought advice to no avail, though I followed the perscriptions carefully. She was reduced to the state of a skelton, could not digest, and I had no more hope of saving her. You advised me to give her Bristol's Sarsaparilla. From the first dose she experienced relief, and after the seventh bottle had been taken, she was completely restored. I thought it would be useful to the public to let them know of this extraordinary cure.

JOSEPH BELLANGER, No. 30 Aylmer Street.

I do remember having been called for the above case, and not hearing anything more of it since that time, I thought she was surely dead long ago. P. E. PICAULT, M. D.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell

& Co., J Gardner. J. A. Harte, H. R. Grav, Picault Son. J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD?

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more emaciated and miserable every day, while neither their physician nor themselves can assign any cause. In ten of every twelve such cases, a correct reply to the question would be Worms; but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is allowed to go on without relief until it is too late. Parents you can save your children. Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles are a sale and certain cure; they not only desiroy the worms, but they nentralize the vitiated mucous in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court House, Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the mat'er of JOSEPH OUTAVE MERCIER of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed suggestion. As these four months will either have of composition and discharge within six juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said six rel into a general war, the advice which arrives at days expiring on Monday the fourth day of January the scene of action four mouths after the occurrences next the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T, SAUVAGEAU, A ...

Official Assignee. Montreal, 9 Bec. 1868.

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

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

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

"I have never changed my mind respecting themfrom the first, expecting to think yet better of that. which I began thinking well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. 'For Throat Troubles they are a specific.' N. P. WILLIS.

'Contain no opium or anything injurious. Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston. 'An elegant combination for Coughs.'

Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. 'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.'

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

Rev. S. Seigfried, Morristown, Ohio. 'Very beneficial when suffering from Colde.'

Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of

breathing peculiar to Asthma., Rev. A. C. Eggleston, New York.

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

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

CONVINCING TESTIMONY!

Some most remarkable facts in relation to the un. paralleled efficacy of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills in liver complaints have recently come to light. A. Sedgwick, Esq , of Hartford, announces that they cured him of congestion of the liver (preventing jaundice) in three days? Richard M Phelps, the well-known machinist of Pitteburgh, Chio, writes: The physicians considered me a hopeless case. They called my complaint degeneracy of the liver, and I suffered great pain in the right side, which was swelled, accompanied with severe constipation and utter loss of appetite. A course of the Pills has made me a well man. Miss Sarah Jane Deming of Jerey City, writes thus: 'To your medicine (Bristol's Sugar Coated Pille) atone, I owe the reestablishment of my health after having suffered most severely from bilious remittent fever for more than three months.' !n all cases arising from, or aggravaced by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sareaparilla should be used in conjunction with the

J. F. Henry & Oo Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Camp-J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 District of Richelieu. \(\) IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of FRANCOIS REMI TRANCHE-MONTAGNE, of the Town of Berthier, Merchant,

an Insolvent. THE undersigned has filed a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and on the thirteenth day of January next (1869) he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof. FRANCOIS REMI TRANCHEMONTAGNE.

FRANCOIS REM.

By his Attorneys ad litem,

BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal, 23rd October, 1868. 2m-11

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist. of Montreal. | IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH POITRAS and EENRI GAUTHIER heretofore co-partners with the late Jean Bte. Brousseau as lime makers, at Montreal under the name and firm of Brousseau Poitras and Gauthier, and the said Joseph Poitras as well as co-partner aforesaid as personally and individually.

Insolvents. ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the un dersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said act.

JOSEPH PCITRAS & HENRI GAUTHIER. By their Attorneys ad litem,
BONDY & FAUTEUX.

Montreal 23rd October, 1868. 2m-11

PROVINCE OF QUEERC, SUPERIOR COL.T. In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Traver, o the City of Montreal,

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

LOUIS G. ST. JEAN,

RIVARD & TAILLON His Attorneys ad litem. Montres!, Nov 22, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ¿ INSOLVENT ACT OF 1664 Dist. of Montreal. \ IN THE SUPERIOR GOURT.
In the matter of LOUIS GAUTHIER and HENRI GAUTHIER of the city of Montreal, Merchants, as well personally and individually, as heretofore congreners with the late Jean Bie. Brousseau, under the name and firm of GAUTHIER BROTHERS & Co.,

ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

By their Attorneys ad litem.

BONDY & FAUTEUX.

2m-11 Montreal 23rd of Outober 1868.

CIRCULAR.

PHARTAN & SET MORTHAL, May, 1867: THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city. ctor the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Karket, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, DATHEAL, CORMNDAL, BUTTER, CHEEFE, PORK, HAMS, LAND, HRESINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED AFPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m June 14th, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEREC! In the Emperior Court. In the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL,

An Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that on the seventeenth lay of March nex', at ten of the clock, in the foresigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said act and its amendments. JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL.

By

M. GARAULT. Atty ad hitem. 2m21Montreal, Dec 28, 1869

JOHN ROONEY,

IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &C.

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after Sale. Commission 71 per cent. Nov. 12.

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S., OFFICE - 29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL:

October, 1868.

12m10

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

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the

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

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER.

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. PARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C.,

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

BELLS!

BEILS! BELLS!

THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steam-boats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine

Bell Metal (Copper and Tin,) hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR,

to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canadas, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent

free, upon application to free, upon application to
JONE 60; Troy, M. Y.
June 5, 1868. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Secretaria interest in the contraction of the feet of

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON

In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING

ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS,

NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE

The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JACKETS!

Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6.50 Pea Jackets at \$8

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CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH, READY MADE or to MEASURE

Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

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BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style

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[the largest stock in the city] BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, from \$4

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G. & J. MOORE. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

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THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,

6 Hospital Street, Montreal. Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pro-nounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking We sell for the smallest possible profits. effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb Loxes, two 12 warded immediately on the receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are

lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forexpress offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10, to save expense it would be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea .-We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire sat

faction. If they are not satisfoctory they can be returned at our expense. BLACK TEA.

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

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

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap Tes only sold by this Company. An excellent Mixed Mes could be sent for 60c.

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A YEAR'S TRIAL

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Montreal, 1868

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

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

Yours respectfully FRANCIS T. GREENE. 54 St. John Street, Montreal.

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

G. CHENEY. Manager Canadian Express Company

House of Senate, Ottawa.

Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMAN. - The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Ten which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future order. Yours, &c.,

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Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages Nothing less then a cattle sold.

Note the addres.-THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. 6 Hospital Street, Montreal. July 24th 1868.

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

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

make the occasional use of the Sarsapartica as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no serofulous that. 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 every also, that screptly is strictly heredithe health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedly.

class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In St. Authony's Fire, Rose or Erystpelas, for Tetter, Salt Rhoum. Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other cruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrothlous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Meant 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 added by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphilis or Venercal and Marcurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladles by any medicine. Loucorrhwa or Whites, Uterine Uterrations, and Female Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism and Gout, often dispendent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by rankling polsons 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 Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleeplers, 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 youth-ful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolide life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge t

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For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Bemittent Fever, Bumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or missimite poisons.

marsh, or minimizate poisons.

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