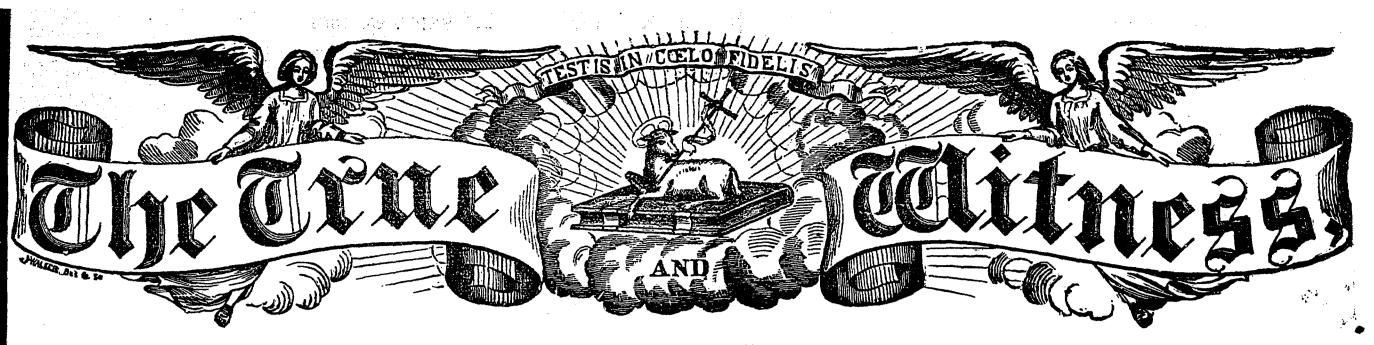
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

YOL. XIX.

FATHER CLEVELAND; CR.

THE JESUIT.

By the Authoress of "Life in the Oloistor;" 'Grace O'Halloran;" "The Two Marys," etc., etc.

From the Boston P.lot.

" Maids, matrons, nay, the secrets of the grave This viperous slander enters."- Cymbeline.

CHAPTER XIV.-(Continued.)

The face of the sufferer was deathlike in its palor, yet a bright hectic flush was on the cheek. resembling the delicate tint of an Indian shell long fair hair streamed over the neck and shoulders ; the lips were parted ; one hand thin and attenuated, lay upon the breast, the other was tightly closed.

Bertha Ainshe. for she it was who was the one attendant in that sick chamber, spoke to the priest, but he replied not ; and she almost started as she watched him, so ill could she define the troubled expression which flitted across his features; he withdrew his hand from the light, scanned the pale face more attentively, and then raised a ruby cross which was suspended around ber neck by a silken cord.

Bertha watched him intently ; his countenance moves from the bed; he beholds in far away Canada the well remembered face of one of whom all trace had been lost. It was given to Fither Cleveland to meet with Adeen Desmond in the arms of death.

mute astonishment.

"I shall have much to say to you later, will be sufficient for me to tell you, that I have now raised in mute thankfulness to her lins. known Miss Desmond from her earliest childbood.'

Bertha bowed assent, and then said, that on hours since, he had declared it his opinion that Aileen might die at any moment, though, at the raise herself in the beil, exclaiming : same time, it was extremely probable she might 'You have come, I knew you would come, to linger for some weeks . that Aileen, feeling more soothe my spirit in its fight. Long rears have than usually ill after his departure, had expressed passed since I bade you farewell. ed by an evident change for the worse, she had calamity about to overwhelm me and mine, then to say providential, did his unexpected meeting lost no time in complying with her wish by send- lay heavy at my heart ; yet, I knew, friend of with Aileen appear. His first thought was to ing to Fernside; and that, after her messenger | my early happy youth, I felt assured that we ascertain the present whereabouts of her parents. had left, she had sunk into a state of insensibility, should meet again, that you would shield me in who doubtless had removed, through the failure from which she was striving to restore her when some peril; hidden from me by the veil which of their accustomed remittances, to some cheaper he arrived; but that all her efforts had been screens the future from my sight, and now I habitation that they might recently have occufruitless. friend ?' inquired Father Cleveland, adding, ' I find you, indeed, performing the office of a minis. tering angel; alone, at this late hour, nursing one, to whom you are not bound by the ties of relationship, and who is sick even unto death."

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868.

I anticipated not such misery as this. My comfort to yourself, and let it be to you a me ing by her side till this most unhappy, yet most to-night.

virtuous Aileen should have passed away.' of the Priest ; be glanced first on the bed and ber early girlhood, ere she knew of the sublime go on, you see, and they wear away their fresh its unconscious burden, then at the prostrate vocation which had called him from the world, young lives, and the beauty of their innocent form at his feet, and for a moment his bandsome now received the confession of a soul free from girlhood passes; and still this rough encounter features assumed again the stern, cold expression they had worn before; yet Bertha's fault had for frail mortals are not angels. She had on not been deliberate, and she had made all the her recovery from the alarming state into which dream, has become less sanguine; and disapatonement in her power, for her most guilty indiscretion; so, extending his head, he raised lapsed for a time into a state bordering on madher from the suppliant posture she had assumed, ness; her traduced character, the thought of her saying :

'Be comforted, and let the sad consequences pelled; this, at first, seemed a cross far too of your indiscretion be to you a memorable lesson for the future. Now aid me to the task of restoring suspended animation."

Father Cleveland had, during his sojourn m India, learned something of the art of medicine, grows pale; the hand shakes which bears the so that he not unfrequently acted in the two fold lamp; strong man as he is, he staggers as he capacity of bodily as well as spiritual physician. especialy when attending the poor.

Thus it happened that he rarely left his home without some irifing medicament or restorative about his person, to be used in the case of need, and he applied a powerful stimulant at once to beheld the eyes of Bertha fixed upon him in consciousness returned, and Aileen opened her eyes; the hand so tightly closed, relaxed, and met the warm gaze of the Priest, while the other Madam-much to ask of you. At present, it held the silken cord from which hung the cross,

' Bertha, love, what means all this ?' she said. I have been very ill ;' then her eyes wandered dles, and spreading a clean linen cloth on the expostulation and entreaty. to him who held one hand within his own, and table, the Priest prepared for the administration the last visit of the medical attendant, a few and pressing the other to her forehead, as if to of the sacraments of Extreme Unction and the recall some memory of the past, she strore to Holy Eucharist; after which he returned bome is with her; he was an intimate friend when in ish than usual, and literally gasped for breath.

A mouraful a wish to see a Catholic priest : and that, alarm- passage of coming misfortune ! ave, of some dire to the mind of Father Cleveland, so strange, not know, I see it all : your lips will speak to me | pied ; and for this purpose he immediately wrote 'How long have you known my poor young those words which shall bring consolation to my to his sister, Maud, aware that she would use sorrowing soul ; your hands will administer those every effort to help him in his search. saving rites which shall fortify and strengthen me to meet my God; and you will convey to those I love so well, the announcement, that in nate day, as long as the unfortunate girl's life death, as in life, they were never forgotten.'

were removed, her patrons closed their doors justice, and learn a useful lesson from these teragainst ber, and she was left to marvel at the rible results. And for you, my child,' he added, ber to an untimely grave. change, when one fatal day, one who, more in- for Bertla was still in tears, and he feared the there-there is the result. But, Heaven be and deeply for the share you have borne, by the on her knees. ' for, as I liope for mercy, Father, have been the last to hear it ; take, then, some already seared. bridal day was fixed, but I heeded it not, resolv- morable lesson. Now leave me a few moments: ing to atone for my indiscretion by daily watch- T shall administer the last Sacraments, my child,

In the silence of the midnight hour, he, to A convalsive spasm shot across the features whom Aileen's heart had turned in the days of the more grevious sins inherent to our nature; Bertha's rash announcement had thrown ber, reaged parents, her day-dreams, all so rudely dis-

heavy to be borne, but a few short hours over, Bertha had ever escaped her lips, though the latter would often shudder when, on Aileen's bein the room beneath the weary, continual pacing them, even if they did not openly boast that they up and down of a heart ill at ease, in which highly nervous persons are prone to indulge.

The full, overburthened mind was now at rest. its sorrows, its trials, and its frailties were revealed in the tribunal of penance, and laid at the attack them, their age, their single state, aye, By a powerful effort he recovered himself, and the invalid, at first ineffectually, but gradually foot of the cross, and the poor oppressed heart even their personal appearance-any thing will was at peace, and words of consolution and encouragement, bidding her look to an eternity of happiness, sustained and cheered her. And the circumstances attendunt on her efforts since then. Father Cleveland having rung a small hand she left England, and he was still listening to her bell. Bertha again returned to the sick chamber, and having hastily lighted a couple of wax can- in the landing without, evidently in the tones of between one and two o'clock in the morning.

CHAPTER XV .- REMORSE.

-no fictitious one, be it remembered-hurried as if I had raised a poisoned chalice to your lips,

"Ah, if the beedless ones amongst us would be merciful to me !' she added. discreet than all the rest, but who called herself effect of her excitement upon Aileen, whose thin but think a little before they utter the unkind reher friend, yielding to the importantity of this white hand rested caressingly on the shoulder of mark, for we speak not now of the beinous sin of have not had a happy moment since I knew the poor Aileen, disclosed the bideous truth, and her friend; you have, doubtless sorrowed long slander, they would surely pause, and not inflict full extent of the mivery my slanderous tongue a fresh wound on the hearts of those whom, had occasioned : and that when, after many demerciful to me !' said the excited Bertha. talling repetition of this slander to ears which should mayhap, a chilling contact with the world has lays, Bertha's letter reached me in New York.

nocence, resolve courageously to do battle with truth." the world; often, very often, as was the case with her, not for themselves alone; and so things continues the same, yet not quite the same, because the hope of youth, so sanguine in its daynointment has chilled full many an effort, so that glossy hair, brough care and anxiety, rather than your nurse, your attendant, in place of Bertha.' the hand of time, has become wreathed with but who were reckless and selfish in their day, coming somewhat better, she would sadly listen with the hateful ' number one' principle actuating

very first to be satirical-to point the envenoined shaft at those whose heroism they have never cared to practice ; and for this they unsparingly serve their purpose or their tura.

Little by little, then, he drew from Aileen all pathetic story, when he heard the voice of Beitha

England : pray do not go in '

other voice, 'if I do not shrink from speaking to as possible ; let not the interview with this un-

No. 7.

so surely have I caused your death. Oh ! God. 'Aileen, will you believe me when I say I

I felt crushed beneath the magnitude of my We speak of those struggling ones, and their guilt? I then hurried here, hoping, hoping to name is legion, who, like Aileen, gird themselves up find that Bertha was not correct in her statebravely, and, fresh in their youth and in their in. mant; but your own lips confirmed the fatal

> She rose from her knees, and paced the room in all the wildness of despair-then facing Father Cleveland, she exclaimed -

'Tell me, you whose office it is to counsel and instruct, what shall I do; how atone for the misery I have caused ?'

'Repent and amend,' replied Father Cleveland.

'Aileen,' she said, turuing from one, who, to they see nothing before them but this ceaseless her, seemed too stern, to seek consolation from never-ending strife ; and it goes on, too, till the the gentle being she had injured, ' Aileen, grant brightness of the cheek has faded, and the once me one favor-allow me to be your companion,

'It must not be, madam,' replied Father and the struggle against selt was more than balf many a silvery thread; and the reck'ess ones, Cleveland, for he knew that Aileen would acaccomplished, not one word of reproach to proud in their youth, fleeting as it is, or those quiesce, and he dreaded the effect her constant whose age ought to have taught them wisdom, presence, and the excitement to which she would probably give way, might have on the weak frame of the sufferer.

" But you will not refuse to see me each day," squared their own conduct by its maxims, are the she said. 'You, Reverend Sir, will surely not deny me this ?' and she turned to Father Cleveland, though Alleen had bowed her head, and pressed, in token of assent, the hand which was laid within her own. Closely she drew her veil around her face, to hide the tears which gushed forth, having imprinted one kiss on the forehead of Aileen, and then turning to Father Cleveland. as she passed bin, she said, in a low tone of voice, ' I shall see you again, for I have much to say,' and hurried from the room.

Father Cleveland was not wrong in his supposition that a scene so exciting as that which had 'Miss Desmond is not alone,' he distinctly taken place with Miss Seton would be productive heard her say : ' the Jesuit Father of Fernsule of ill effects to Aileen ; she became more fever-

' I shall be with you again to-moarow, Aileen,? 'Let me pass, Miss Austre !' exclaimed an- he said. 'Meanwhile, keep your mind as quiet Miss Desmond before her friend ; you need not happy lady who has left us, occasion you a He then returned home, making several sick calls on his way, and spent an hour or two over saw, were fast drawing to a close. At last his meditations were broken by the entrance of his housekeeper, who told him that a lady wished to see him.

Bertha blushed painfully at this unqualified praise, and simply replied :

'I have been acquainted with Miss Desmond, or rather Miss Lascelles, by which name she was known at Toronto, about two years.'

musical governess in a family at Quebec .---Does she reside in this place alone ?'

' She did hold such situation ; but anxious, for the sake of her parents, to increase her gains, also had many pupils of wealth and distinction ; but-but-'

Here Bertha burst into tears; her emotion became so great it was impossible for her to proceed.

An expression of intense pain passed over the features of the Priest. Alleen was alone, evi dently residing in a small house, with no declared protector-this lady, still young, her sole companion. A terrible fear took possession of his soul-a fear which he dared scarcely acknowledge even to himself. ' Had the fair flower been plucked, and rudely cast aside, to wither Bertha; it has gone and can never be recalled ; not do for three-it requires no very wise head and to die ?'

minute, which seemed an age in its duration, he disturbs these my last days on earth." again said, with something of steraness in his 'Fear not for them, Aileen,' sa manner.

Speak on-tell me all, and tell me quickly; she was loved by all who knew her ?'

Bertha raised her eyes to those of Father Cleveland, they were still tull of tears, the tone which induced the concealment of your name; of her voice seemed to deprecate resentment, as and even here, in far away Toronto, Catholic she replied -

thing. Bebold that crushed and faded creature; left her country to save her belpless parents;

'My dear child, my Adeen, there may be hope ret.'

'Nay, there is none, my best of firiends, rest assured of that ; a little, yet a little while, and L shall tread the valley of the shadow of death- be had beld with her at Alverley. 'And her occupation ? I understand from be it your task to strengthen me in my parting friends in England, that she filled a situation as passage. How strangely have we met againyou, the Priest of God; I, unhappy, ave. most unhappy, Father, in my combat with the world: an omen of returning health, but that Father Nay, weep not, Bertha, yours was not the voice which robbed me of all that life held dear; and she resigned it, and has sung at concerts. She my poor, poor parents, they will suffer even more than I, for in me the staff of their old age affairs, her return from Paris, and the little miwill be for ever gone ; but, my poor unhappy nutize he so much wished to hear, that had led Bertha, you have cared for me, do not weep so her, lonely as she was, to resign a resident situ bitterly.'

'Yes, when my indiscretion had laid you prostrate on the bed of sickness, Aileen, far better stern fortune decrees shall be compelled to earn had you been left in ignorance of that great a maintenance amongst strangers, for the risk. wrong: for can I ever forget that away from Canada, in some distant spot, you might have solitary home. The good Priest needed none met more faithful friends, and still have led a to tell him, that much had been encountered in a happy and useful life.'

No more, speak not of the past again, my it was all for my purgation here; but my poor His voice was busky, when, after a pause of a parents. Oh! my parents, the thought of you

> 'Fear not for them, Aileen,' said Father Cleveland, deeply moved; 'rest assured 1 will see them, and will arrange some means by which,

cared for. I can testify, my child, to the causes hearts, hearts of all Catholic matrons, shall beat Be ratient, Father, and I will tell you every- when the story of the maiden shall be told, who

Sufficient food for reflection presented itself

On the second day after his visit he returned to St. Croix, resolved to see Aileen every altershould be spared.

She was reclining on a couch when he entered the room, a bright smile passed across her countenance, reminding him forcibly of what she was ten years before, during these few brief meetings

Her bright flashing eyes kindled with pleasure at seeing her old friend again, and the flush upon the cheek might almost have been mistaken for Cleveland knew well the insidious nature of the malady under which Alleen labored. The old times were spoken of, the change in her father's

ation in the family of honorable persons, which

insures a protection to young ladies whom a and possible danger attendant upon forming a spirit of the most courageous self sacrifice; for that which will suffice for the wants to one will

to understand this-and he also saw clearly that but for those dear aged ones, far away in England, the virtuous and beroic Aileen would have by all your hopes of heaven, say they do not tell been perfectly safe.

Ab ! what a hard, hard world it is. You see. it was quite sufficient for Aileen to be pretty and If only in an humble way, their future shall be accomplished to excite first the envy and then come at last; the sweet tranquil face, calm as regarded her. the ill-will of many around her. This ill-will was followed, as it often is, by slander, which seldom spares those it envies; and then, too the unfor the soul, and there was no wir of stormy con tunate oozing out of the name of Lascelles being tending passions on that of Aileen. assumed, presented a bonne bouche too sweet to be suffered to fall to the ground, so that these she is spotless as an angel, pure as new-fallen the hearts of the young shall be inflamed with causes, combined with that of her desolate consnow in the sight of Heaven: but her fair fame generous sympathy, when they hear this most dition, offered an open field for the belief and was blackened and traduced by one of her own sad tale; and it may even be that your most utterance of the most slanderous tale or insinu- when they say that I am dying." sex. She los: the patronage of those who had unjust maligners, some of whom I myself will attons that could cast a blight on the fair fame of No hope! Ah, is there, then, no hope? every way above herself; she had never feit this

mind my doing so." uneasiness.?

At this moment the door opened, and a tall and handsome woman, fashionably attired in a velvet mantle, heavily trimmed with sables, burst his books; but, though the eyes of the good into the room, took no notice of Father Cleve. Jesuit were fixed on their pages, his thoughts. land, but rushing to the couch on which Aileen were with poor Aileen, whose days, he plainly reclined, threw herself on her knees, exclaiming : "Aileen Desmond, tell me, oh ! tell me, that they speak falsely, when they say that you are dying : tell me that there is hope ; relieve me of the torture I endure !?

Father Cleveland had observed with some alarm that Aileen's cheek had baled the moment her visitant had entered the room, and also had acticed the nervous tremor which shook her whole frame, when the lady thus addressed her ; she wishes to see you immediately, but would not a painful thought flished across his mind - " Was give her name."

this the wretched being who had destroyed ber grave ?'

Once, twice, Aileen strove to speak; the parted lins, however, emitted only an inarticulate sound, but the ouistretched hand grasped that of the stranger, and a sweet expression on the still lovely features told a tale of forgiveness and neace.

will cause excitement to Miss Desmond, madam." said Father Cleveland ; 'her mind is now at rest. thinking of nought but the glorious eternity which, I hope, awaits her in the better world to which she is bastening.'

' Nay, nay, you but mock my distress. Reverend Sir,' said Angusta Seton, for she it was, who in the depth of penitence and sorrow, had rushed to Aileen.

'You tell me this, perchance, to rouse me to repentance for the wrong I have inflicted upon anguish-the tear so life like, 'rembling, as it her, but my sorrow-stricken beart needs no such incentive. Speak yourself, Aileen ; your cheek has vet a hue of health, your eye is bright; ah! fied, so all unlike those who had courted and me true. Oh ! live, for my sake live !'

Aileen, with the assistance of Bertha, had

that of an angel, assured the Priest that he had nothing to fear; the countenance is the index of

my present hope of a joyful eternity for all this for this simple reason, that for the first time. fleeting world could offer. They tell you truly, perhaps, in her worldly, useless life, she felt her;

'A lady !' he replied, with something of surprise, for it was a very poor mission to which he had been appointed, consisting almost exclusively of the poorer classes.

'Yes. Sir ; a very fashionable lady she is too :

The mind of the Priest instantly reverted to every hope, and condemned her to an early Miss Seton; he remembered she had said she would see him again. What could the unhanny guilty woman want with him? he believed she was not a Catholic ; he felt about as hard towards her as his countenance was stern, and he could be very stern at times. Sarah knew that ; but she declared later that she had never seen him look so cross before; however, he decided 'I must beg of you not to say anything that upon seeing the lady, whoever she might be, and as he suspected, the next moment Miss Seton was ushered into the room.

For one moment the fashionable lady felt awed as she had never felt before; there was something in the very air of the quiet humble room in that little Presbytery, its walls adorned with a few rare old engravings of sacred subjects, its large crucifix of ivory, and its exquisite Mater Dolorosa, which hung before her very eyes, with its sublime expression of resigned, but heartfelt were, upon the cheek; and then the living man before whom she stood, was so calm and digni-

caressed her by their flattery, that all the courage she had summoned to her aid vanished when she stood in his presence, and her eyes involupraised herself upon the couch. Speech had tarily fell beneath the stern glance with which he

Father Cleveland was the first to break the awkwardness of the silence, but his cold request -'What would you with me. Miss Seton?' gave her no encouragement to speak out the true 'Be calm, Augusta,' she replied: 'I have reason of her visit; you see, this unhappy Au-nothing now to fear; ah! I would not barter gusta was awed as she had never been before, self obliged to own that she confronted one in

called themselves her friends; their daughters face, may yet be brought to a sense of their in- woman, and in the case of the beroine of our tale And I have murdered you. 1, yes, I; as surely before; but here her own heart acknowledged a far a the second s

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .-SEPT. 25, 1868.

2

superior excellence; and as she stood before him all her pride failed her, and for a moment she remained irresolute how to reply to his question. At length she faltered out :

Father Cleveland, I do not ask you, 10 addressing me, to banish from your mind the sin which-which, here Augusta again faltered and burst into tears, but the unpitying face still looked coldly down ; after a painful pause, she continved :

'The sin which has brought Aileen Desmond to an early grave ;' then, by a desperate effort, she added, 'reproach me as you will, Father Cleveland, your reproaches, however severe, are not more so than those inflicted upon me by my own conscience. I come to ask a great favor of you. Oa my bended kaees, 1 implore you to allow me the sad privilege, which you denied to taken part in the rebellion, or followed the fortunes me this morning; it rests with you; she will not of the King after the morder of Uharles the First; refuse me ; she whom I have injured.'

'You expressed a wish, I believe,' said Father Cleveland, in the same cold measured tone, ' to a loss to see how this will benefit my poor young she must necessarily suffer by your presence.'

'Hear me for one moment,' she exclaimed ; in pity grant me my request. I promise you solemnly, Father, that no word or action of mine these motly adventurers.' shall ever cause excitement to the ill fated object of my care; but perhaps-' and here Augusta the banishment of the Irish from their homes to a again hesitated, 'perhaps you not unreasonably devasted corner of the Kingdom, that two intense believe that-that-1, I mean my presence, alone-would-would-be of itself sufficient to distress her; yet she is so good—so forgiving, I thought she looked at me as it she would fain have yielded her consent. Yes, yes, I feel my upon the generation to which it was decreed. Its fate rests in your hands."

The Jesuit made no reply, but Augusta was conscious, by the expression of his features, that tion, and their decendants found it their interest to he was undecided how to act; and with all a woman's tact she still urged her point.

'I have been a worldly, fashionable woman,' she continued. ' out of the pale of the Church for years; behold me, crushed to the very dust by the conscionaness of the misery l have caused ; would that I could restore to her her health and strength, even by the sacrifice of my own life ! I should not be the humbled, wretched thing I now feel I am : yet, Father, have not others sinned as deeply, yet are not so miserable as 1, for the result has not proved fatal ?'

'Your sin is none the less,' replied the Priest. in that cold, pinless tone of voice with which he had formerly addressed her, ' the sin 18 none the less,' he repeated ; ' it is the great fault of your sex especially ; the misery caused by a wretched woman's tongue is often known only to an offend ed God.'

As he spoke thus he turned as if to leave the room; but she rose, and placed herself before hum.

'Once more,' she said, ' for the love of Heawen, grant my request: my misery is great to know that no art can save her: allow me to attend her the short time she has yet to live.'

'If I yield to your request, may I rely upon your prudence ? I forbid you even to recur to the past.'

'I will faithfully comply with your commands." "Meet me, then to morrow, at St. Croix; I will relieve Miss Ainshe of her charge and leave you in her place.' Then he added, half

tors, as follows: Confiscated in the reign of James

I., the whole of the Province of Ulster : 2,836,837. Set out by the Court of Claims at the

7,800,000. Restoration : acres.... Forfeiture of 1868 : acres 1,060,792

Total..... 11,697 629. Cromwell's first act after the conquest of Ireland,

before the Restoration, was, in the language of Lord Olare, 'to transplant them into the province of Connaught, which had been completely depopulated and laid waste in the progress of the rebellion. They were ordered to return thence by a certain day, and forbidden to repass the Shannon under pain of death; and this system of deportation was rigidly enforced untill the Restoration. Their ancient possessions were seized and given up to to the conquerors, as were the possessions of every man who had and this whole fund was destributed among the officers and soldiers of Oromwell's army, in satisfac. tion of the arrears of their pay, and adventurers who Cleveland, in the same cold measured tone, 'to had advanced money to defray the expenses of the remain with the hapless victim of your sin, until war And thus a new colory of new cetters, com-God shall take her to a better world. I am at posed of all the various sects which infested England –Independents, Anabaptiste, Seceders, Brownists, Sociaians, Millenarians. dissenters of every discripfriend ; it will accelerate ber end to witness your tion-many of them infected with the leaven of dedistress at the anguish you have caused; she mocracy, poured into Ireland, and were put into could not bear the constant excitement, which possession of the ancient inheritance of its inhabitants. And I speak with great personal respect of the men, when I state that a very considerable portion of the opulence and power of this Kingdom of Ireland continues at this day in the decendents of

So terrible were the circumstances which attended curses, torged in the heat of that time, have not yet The curse o' Crummell on ye !' and' To cooled. Hell or Connaught !'- what man, woman, or child, now living in Ireland, has not heard them.

The curse of Cromwell' was not fully inflicted generation of the Irish peop'e. The English granters whose claims were confirmed after the Restoraretain the native population on their estates instead of enforcing the order of the banishment. They were retained as Inborers and tenants. Leases were granted them, and in time a sort of feudal attachment grew up between the peasants and their lords. The peasant came to have by custom a tenure upon the land he tilled. The times changed ; a monstary crisis occured ; landlords tock to oppression Finally, when they found it convenient-landlords -reviving the ancient legal right which had so long lain dormant, began to turn out their tenants wheuever the latter could not or did not submit to demands for higher rents, or whenever their occupancy of the small farms proved in some other way disagreeable. I have not space, however, to revamp the history of the land tenure in Ireland. It is enough to say that at this time the condition of affairs in Ireland is practically as follows:

1. Almost the entire soil of Ireland is held by the descendants of a pack of English adventurers under titles of confiscation from the orignal Irish proprietors.

The native population of Ireland - that is the 2. millions, who born on the soil, of parents descended from generation after generation of people also born on the soil-have no secure tenure upon the land.

3. The reason why they have no tenure is, in the first place, that they have no ownership of land; and in the second place, that they cannot obtain a lease of any patch of ground for a considerable time. The 'rack rent' system which prevails permits them to occupy smill farms at a certain rent; but in few cases (except in one or two counties were the usage is different) does this rent extend longer than year, and even within that year the landlord may at his own free will reject the tenants and send them adrift.

The tenantry who occupy the soil under such conditions are, in point of fact, in the condition of serfs. The relation between them and their landaloud, as if soliloquizing with himself — 'It will lords is not - as said by recent writer — " the relation between landlord and tenant; it is that of the conquering lord over the conquered tiller o relation in which the former exacts from the latter a tribute under the name of rent." 6. The state of affairs between landlords and the people is, naturally and chronically, a state of war. The doom ordained by the original corquerers of the soil upon the natives corquered is being visited by the descendants of the natives The latter experience the ban; they exist in Ireland, their native and rightful place of abode, without the power to claim it as their own. The law and the landlords are alike inmical to them. Look where they may, they can find no place where they can securely settle. They are nushed to the wall. 7. Pending an active war against their oppressors. thousands, even millions, of the native Irish have fled and are fleeing the country. They cannot live here under present circumstances. Powerty, sense of shame, and hatred of the landlords and the Govern ment, impel them either to quit or fight. The sentiments of those who reach the United States in emigrant ships must be pretty familiar to you. The sentiments and intentions of large numbers who remain have accidently become, within the last two months, pretty familiar. The famine times-even the times of O'Concellwere as nothing to this. Fenianism and its aims were and are alike milk, honey, or dew, in the comparison. Fenianism has, as I believe, a great permanent historical object in view-the national independence of Ireland. The Irish tenantry, who undoubtedly sympathize with such a cause, have formed the more immediate resolve to crush or at least intim:date their landlords. Intimations of the policy to be pursued are received from half a dczen counties To narrate the different schemes proposed, and to describe circamstances in the different counties. would take up too much of my time and too much of your type, and possibly, drain the patience of most of your readers. The end sought everywhere is the same.

eighteenth contury, from the original Irish proprie- a robher ? Because he exhibits a statute authorizing his crime, is he less a oriminal ? If we are reduced to such a poverty-stricken state that we have not the of the late Hon. John Boyle, who formerly reweapons nor the means to resist these banditti openly, are we not just fied in the deliberate resolve to execute them and rid ourselves of them in any way? Is not any measure of riddance from a pack of alien oppressors who are absorbing a'l the resou ces of the soil, and degrading its inhabitants for their personal benefit, rather a national, public and social duty. than a matter of individual conscience ? To shoot or hang a oriminal is in other countries justifi d by law. To shoot or hang a criminal is in this country equally justifiable by a law sauctioned by a majority of the inhabitants."

This log's sounds terrible. But it is a curious fact that it has no 'terrible' sound or meaning to Irish The fact is most curicus, when we reflect that еага. the I isb people are comparatively free from indulgence in gross, extreme crimes.

Irishmen in England, Irishmen in America-at least the ignoraut classes-are generally, and soon, transformed to something better or worse than they bave been in Ireland. The statistics of crime in the three kingdoms prove that, in proportion to the population England has forty per cent. more crime than | tholic clergy to accept an endownest. Ireland, and that Scotland has only a fraction less crime than Ireland, though Ireland has nearly doub'e England and Wales, with a population of twenty millions, there were 14,254 convictions ; in Scotland, with a population of more than three millions, 2,-259 ; and in Ireland, with a population of over five and a half millions, 2,418 It cannot be said, even engage in rows, election fights, riote, &c , &c , that they are disposed to great crimes. Therefore, if it is actually meditated by the masses of the people to

institute a deliberate system of murder against rested. foreign iandlords and their agents, we must believe that such a system is organized in the belief that it is a measure of public necessity, and that it is not considered as a criminal measure, any more than an execution at Newgate or the shonting down of a declared enemy in arms from behind an ambush can be considered criminal. In the carrying out of the purpose in view, every individual Irishman would act as a soldier or as a sheriff's officer, and with as little consciousness of personal guilt. Backed by the sentiment and the will of the community, and taught from his childhood to look upon the landlords an t the agents as outlaws and oppressors, he would be fortified by the conviction that he was merely enforc ing a just edict.

Frightful as such reasoning is. Irishmen find little difficulty in enforcing it upon their countrymen at this time. They recall the significant fact that the British Government and the people of every land were aroused to the consideration of Irish grievinces. ofter all other appeals had failed, by the riots and erclosing across the channel last year. These out ragas were supposed, whether justly or not, to have oven perpetrated by Fenians. The Government had its attention turned by them to Ireland, and at once began pottering away at the proposed 'reforms' in the church and election systems, which are laid over until the next session. The real grievance-the land system in Ireland and the despotism of the landlords - is not yet touched by Parliament. Nor have the Irish people any hope that the relief they demand will be granted them. Hence the alatming insinuations, and alleged preparations for the conflict fust foreshadowed.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Miss Julia Agnes Dowdall, daughter of Mr. Francis Dowd all, Ballymahon County Longford in religion, Sister Mary Bernard, recently made ber solemn vows in the convent chapel, Ballinrobe, and dedicated herself for life to the service of Almighty God.

The Cork Herald of august 22, says :- It is in con templation to present Father Corrigan with a suitable iestimonial and address on the occassion of his leaving Cork for America, whither he goes on a mission. While his unexpected departure from amongst us must be a source of unfeigned regret to all who were acquiinted with the good priest, it is satisfactory to know that he will bear with him a token of the devotion and respect of his congregation. For many years connected with the Mathew Friary, the Rev.

The Oork Examiner sigs that it is the intention of I have to mention a circumstance which will astonish presented the county, to come forward and seek the representation, as a Liberal, and a supporter of Mr. Gladstone's policy.

The Liberals of Cork at a public meeting held on the 25th ult. expressed their en ire confidence in their parliamentary representatives, John Francis Maguire and N. D. Murphy, and pledged to them a continuance of support at the next election.

The Cork Examiner says :- On Thursday, (Aug. 27:b.) the tenantry on the estate of Mr. Chichester Nagle were entertrined by their landlord at dinner in Mallow. Several speeches were made after dinner Mr. Nucle, who entered into various social and political topics, condemned the policy of Mr. Scully ton words his tenantry, and declared that cordial "elations between landlord and tenant, based upon equitable dealing, was the only effectual guarantee for the prosperity of the country. He also expressed a hope that the disestablishment of the Protestant Ohurch would be effected in the next session of Parliament, but disapproved of the refusal of the Ca-

The Examiner says - On Thursday evening (Aug. 25th) a fatal occurrence took place near Youghal. the population. The official returns of convictions Mr Wynne, conductor of a string band in this city, for criminal off-nets in 1866, were as follows: In while proceeding with two of his assistants to the residence of a gentleman in the county of Waterford. where he had been engaged to play, came iato colli sion with some country people on the road. A fight ensued, and Wynne, drawing a knife, threatened to stab any one who should assail him. A man named admitting the proneness of this hot tempered race to Hegariy, undeterred by the threat, rushed at Wynne. and received a stab in the left breast, which produced instantaneous death. Wynne and three others engaged in the encounter have been ar-

> A serious affray occurred at Olare Castle on the night of Sunday, 23rd ult., among some soldiers of a detactment of the 624 British Regiment and civi lians. The quarrel arose out of a dispute at a box. ing match. The soldiers took off their belts and used them as weapons. The civilians fired volleys of stones upon the soldiers. Many of the windows were broken, and considerable damage done.

A 'Tenant Voter,' writing to the Tralee ' Chronicle,' calls on the jubior member for Kerry to give an explanation of his prolandlord and anti-tenant proceedings in the expiring Parliament.' Three weeks ago, he says, he wrote another letter to the increased rents from some of his tenantry shortly same journal on the same subject, and he adds, 'No after he became preperietor. I cannot say whether word of erplanation has since been seen. It would the reat demanded was excessive or not but it sp. seem as if our claims were treated simply with contempt.' Again he says: The time for this sort of has been threatened with death, unless be choin thing is past; we cannot and will not be outraged to aba'e his demands. The notices had the figure with impunity.

On the evening of Sunday, 23d ult., Mr. James Metcalf residing with a lady named Miss Mary Law. lor, at King's House, Chapelizod, was killed by a master plasterer named Joseph Peter Dawson, aged 46 years. Mr. Metcalf was the administrator of the affairs of Miss Lawlor who is over 90 years of age, and in such capacity probably had some quarrel with Dawson, who forced his way into King's House and inflicted injuries on Metcalf in the presence of his young wife, of which he died, Dawson was at once arrested.

a Cloumen relegram autorunges, unter tate alto ment also offered legislation on the same subjet county on Conservative principles He says the and we had the testimony of the late Judge Sheefa question upon which the great issue is to be staked is the fact of Napier's bill being a better measure fa not one of Repeal, but of disestablishment. At the the occupants of the land than that engested by close of his address he adds: 'I was born a Protest ant, and will support that faith in which I was born and bred. The motto of my family is ' Deeds, not words.' It is said a second Conservative candi- bitterest ills' On the same subject, the Londa date will come forward. Mr. Collett's father repre-. Morning Post remarks : 'Mr. Scully stood upon h sented Oashel for many years.

The construction of the new iron bridge at New Ross progresses steadily ; - The first cylinder, put down on the 18 h of May last, has made two runs, or steps as they are technically designated, through the strate of sand and mud beneath the surface, which is forty feet deep, and is now five feet below the original boring, yet the engineers are doubtful whether it has reached the rock.

Several of the Liberal journals have articles on the recent speech of the Lord Lieutenant at Derry. They take a less sanguine view of the condition and prospects of the country, decline to thank Mr. Disraeli or the Duke of Abercorn for the good harvest. and remind his Excellency that the Habeas Corpus Act is still suspended and that, while speaking of the tranquility of the country, he has been silent about the disturbances in the North on the 12th of August.

the Hon. Robert Boyle, cousin of Lord Cork, and son your readers, as it has, I confess, amezed me. If may rely on the information which has reached ma and I have no reason to doubt its truth, Mr. Scullya son, and the intended heir to his many acres, was in town, to day for the purpose of serving a notice to quit on Patrick Dwyer, the tenant who was in gao, For this purpose he made application to a magistrate to get permission to get into prison. I am glat to tell you he wes indignantly refused. A very grati. fying circumstance has come to my knowledge in connexion with this affair. Mr. More, the present representative of the county, has offered to purchase the demeans of Ballycohey, giving to its present owner the whole of his purchase money, with interest, and all the expenses that Mr. Scully has been at.

สมครั้ง พ.ศ. พ.ศ. พ.ศ. พ.ศ. 25 (พ.ศ. 1997) พ.ศ. 200

Writing upon the recent scene at the petty sea sions at Banbridge, the Reformar, the new Liberal peper in Edinburgh, says: - 'Only think of the prisoners let out of the dock to entreat their brother Orangemen outside the court house to have mercy on the magistrates! It is really laughable, if it were not such an outrage against all law and order. And these Orangemen are the boasted upholders of the Protestant religion - of the crown and constitutionof loyalty to the sovereign - of an open Bible !!! What do such men know of the Bible or its great teachings? What do they know of loyalty or of the good order of society under a constitutional Government? And it is under the beel of this Orange as cendancy and system that Irish Roman Catholics have been ground down to the dust; and it is thus the Protestant religion has been presented to them How could protestant truth spread when so grossly misrepresented by these miscreante? Protestantiem can never have fair play in Ireland until the State Church and Orangeism be abolished both togeth

A Wexford correspondent under date of 24th ult. says :- The serving of the threatening notices is happily, of rare occurrence in this peaceful county for, as a general rule, the relations between our land. lords and there tenantry are of an amicable charact ter. Two such notices have, however, bern found nosted, one upon the chapel of Glenbryan and anoth er upon the gatehouse of Mr. Rickard, of Ballydefa a townland situated some ten miles from Wexford, in the direction of Enviscorthy. It appears that He Rickard baving recently purchased an estate of about 400 acres, in the Lunded Estates Court, demanded pears that the tenants consider it so. Mr. Richard of a coffin and cross. The police have not been able to trace out the perpetrators of the outrage, though they have made a most deligent search through the parish

THE SURPRISE AT BALLYCOMEY. - The Kilkenoy Moderator, referring to the affray at Bally cober, states .- It is not the fault of the present Govern ment that an amendment of the land laws in Ireland was not introduced last session. Lord Mayo prepared a bill with that object; but certain Irish men. hers, who are always talking about the rights of the cenants, gave it such oppresition that it was oblight A Clonmel telegram announces, under date 26th to be withdrawn. A previous Conservative Grend the 'Irish Tenant League ;' but our swaggerig Irish patriots would have none of it, the prospect being deprived of a grisvence being to them the legal rights and resolved to enforce them. He m pected resistance and notified as much by carryin a double-burreled rific and a revolver; but unba-pily the resistance was more determined than be bu reckoned on. Legal violence on one side led a illegal violence on the other. The law came arms and the people armed to meet it. They regarde the affair as a social war They locked upon the arms as assumed in sel-defence, and fired at the officers of the law as invaders of home. Theirs wa the bindness and unscrupulousness of passion which was ready to resort to any violence and which did actually resort to murder to resiz what they felt to be a legal injustice an

be useful, perhaps, in two ways, to adopt this plan-my poor Aileen will gain an additional merit hy her presence, and she will benefit by witnessing ber forgiveness and natience. Goodnight, Miss Seton,' he continued, slightly touch ing her hand with his; 'we shall meet again tomorrow; have you anything further to ask of me ?' he continued, seeing her still linger.

'Yes, to beg a remembrance in your prayers for the guilty Augusta Seton.'

' May God strengthen and bless your good resolutions, Miss Seton ; I will not forget your request when before the Altar,' replied Father Cleveland.

Augusta drew her veil over her tearful face, and bowed her thanks; the next moment the Priest was alone. Alone, yet not alone ; for we are never alone when our minds are as busy as was that of Father Cleveland.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE LAND QUESTION IN IRELAND.

Dublin correspondence of the New York World

Fenianism in Ireland has taken a phase not so novel as it is startling. Parliament having adjourned without affording, or promising the least relief to the Irish people from the most burdensome of their wrongs, a sequel is imminent which I shall strive not to exaggerate, but which it is impossible not to anticipate with dread.

In a word, the Irish tenantry appear to be preparing for another and more extended series of the agrarain outrages which formerly stained the lower and middle counties of Ireland with the blood of landlords and their agents, and which the ruthless punishments inflicted by the government only gradually sufficed to check. The conditions to which the masses of this people find themselves reduced are so exasperating and degrading that no one who is acqueinted with the facts, and who understands history traditions, and character of the peasantry, will be surprised by the statements made in this letter.

The Scally difficulty was not a deliberate pre-monition of what may be expected to occur, yet the cause which produced it was the same sere and bitter one which exists, except in a few counties, all over Ireland. It is not the Established Church system, nor the restriction of the elective franchise, nor any merely political or religious cause whatever, which has rendered this people desperate. It is the system of'land ownership in Ireland, and their degraded, dependent, miserable state of servitude upon their native soil.

Religion and politics do, indeed, continue to occupy the attention and excite the passions and prejudices of the inhabitants in large cities and towns. The rural population have become comparitively indifferent to all grievances save poverty and lack of bread.

No wonder ! The Irish land system was always bad enough, but there were periods-since the last great confiscation-when the Irish tenantry were as fattened sheep compared with their leanness now, let it be remembared, before I proceed, to what circumstances they have been brought. The superficial of society and the public peace? It is absurd to say area of Ireland is calculated at 11,042,682 acres. that we, the people, are subordinate to them, the The whole of this land was confiscated, during the orimina's ? Because a robber is trobly armed is he less the prisoners-eight in number for trial.

Landlords, or agents who represent them, are, according to these reports, to be put under the ban of the Irish, and dealt with according to Irish la₩

' Irish law' may sound like a misnomer. People say, correctly, that there is no written law in Ireland save the British statutes, which do not half apply. here, and the old confiscation laws which have never been repealed. Irishmen who feel these laws to be bideously usjust, and who have no hope that they will be altered by the British Parliament it seems, propose to create a law for themselves. What judge or minister was it who declared that he 'could not drawan indictment against a whole people?' Yet the British Government has done this. The whole Irish people are convinced that such an indictment is of no avail.

They reason, briefly, in this way: ' We are the inhabitants, native and many of this realm. The few who are over us abide here in the attitude. and are supported by the military power of foreign tyrants. We are a people-a nation. They are a band of adventurers. They have laws for their own benefit and our exclusion. Since they deny us every decent privilege under those laws, why are we not justified in adopting laws for our own protection? They visit capital punishment upon us, why shall we not visit capital punishment upon them-we, who are the people, upon them, the malefactors and disturbers that we, the people, are subordinate to them, the Father Corrigan endeared himself to the people, and made his name a horsehold word among the poor.

The Dublin Freeman says : - On Wednesday last. August. 26, the Rev Michael Gough, of Callinstown county Westmeath, left the North-wall by the Lady Eglinton, for London. where he will embark on board the Glendower for the distent mission of Maitland, Australia. Father Gough was amongst the first students who entered Drumcondra College where, having creditably completed his studies, he in the year' 47 proceeded to the mission of Madris, in India, where he labored for 17 years, when he was c mpelled to come home by ill health. Again restored to health he goes to new missionary labors having as companions Rev Mr. Lawless, of Galway, and four nuns of the order of St Dominick, from St. Mary's Convent, Kingstown.

DUBLIN, Ang. 26 .- Election disturbances are becoming frequent. At Waterford on Monday two rival candidates for the suffrages of the city electors suddenly encountered each other and entered so warmly upon a discussion of their relative rights to canvass the electors that they nearly went the length of settling the dispute by applying the test of physical

force. Sir Henry W. Barron, one of the present members, was presecuting his canvass, accompanied by some of his chief supporters and the usual mob that thick themselves an indispensable element in these deputations to the 'free and independent.' While so engaged they met Mr. S. T Grubb, a new and opposing candidate, although of similar politics. The Waterford Mail, which recounts the affair, says that Sir Henry accosted Mr. Grubb and holdly ques. liored his right to canvass the city Mr. Grubb made the only reply that could be expected, viz. that he had as good a right as Si Henry. Sir Henry then taxed Mr Grubb with having mad cort in statements. adding that if be had made them he was a liar. He then threatened to horsewhip the new candidate from one end of the quay to the other. Mr. Grubb retorted by defying his opponent, and at the close of the interview, the remainder of which was equally stormy, proceeded to an adjacent shop, and purchased 'a large blackthorn sti k with an immense ferrule." The Muil adds that it is not unlikely the sitting member will be a defendant in the Petty Sessions Court on Thursday .- Times Cor.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.- The protracted inquiry into the fatal riots at Monaghan on the 13th of July shows signs of drawing to a close. All the Ostholics char. ged with having taken part in the stone-throwing on that day have been committed for trial at the ass zes. The inquiry into the case of Baird, who is in custody under the Coroner's warrant on a charge of manelaugh'er, it will be remembered, was adjourned until after the decision of the Court of Queen's Banch on an application to quash the Ooroner's warrant on the ground of irregularity. The decision-sustaining the regularity of the warrant in point of form, although not pronouncing any opinion regard the legality of the Ooroper's conduct in other respects - having been given, Baird will be again brought before the magistrates on Wednesday, and the magisterial inquiry will be proceeded with.

Corg. Sept. 15. - The City Government of Cork has offered a reward of £100 for the arrest of the incendiaries who caused the recent fires in this city and vicinity.

At Banbridge, also an inquiry into disturbances of a similar character has resulted in the committel of

Mr. J. Gordon, ex-constable, writes to the 'Ex press' to contradict a statement of the 'Nensgh Guardian' that he was killed while attempting to that the hemotrhage may be altogether stopped. E execute a civil bill decree. He states that no at- course it is patriotism as well as official daty to win whatever was mide upon bim, and that he never acted as a bailiff.

The Corporation of Cork has unanimously passed a resolution proposed by Mr. D. Sullivan and soconded by Mr. Dwyer, calling for the liberation of the Fenian prisoners. Mr. Dwyer, in the course of his address in support of the motion, said that the Fenians had been driven to adopt the course they took by misrule and oppression.

Mesers. A. Kavanagh and Henry Bruen are the candidates in the field for the parliamentary representation of the county Carlow. Mr. Osborne Stock is the conservative candidate for the Borough.

A 'Gaiway Independent Club' has been formed for the purpose of freeing the town from Orange ascendancy. No candidate for parliamentary honors will be supported by its members, who will not where he can get it. Meanwhile the world is b pledge himself to support Mr. Gladstone in pulling down the Law Church.

Alderman John Reynolds, who represented this city during one Session of Parlisment as the successor of Mr. W. H. Gregory, and for many years took a prominent part in political affairs, has just died at tbe age of 73 years. He possessed great ability and an independent spirit, which he evinced in a remarkable way during O'Connell's lifetime by openly withstanding ' the Liberator' in the Municipal Council upon a question of financial management and maintaining the position in spite of obloquy and opposition. Upon all other subjects he cordially concurred in opinion with the great popular leader, and as a tes-timony of his grateful recollection of O'Connell's services he induced the corporation to remove from the interior the colossal statue which now stands in front of the City Hall. Alderman Reynolds's funeral was solemnized yesterday, and was largely attended by the citizens.

A ' potato riot, occurred on Monday at Oork. A man named Martin had become obnoxious to some of the inhabitants, and especially to some of the dealers in polatoes, on account of his having purchased largely for shipment to England. On his appearance in the market in the neighbourhood of the Coal quay on Monday, be was monbed by a number of the dealere, chirfly women. He was obliged to put bimself under the protection of the police. A large quantity of potatoes which were lying for shipment on another part of the quay attracted the attention of the same parties, and several sicks were thrown into the river. Three or four of the ringleaders were then arrested, and will be prosecuted on the charge of stealing the potatoes.

The Tipperary correspondent of the Cork Examiner under date Aug. 27th, says :- The old man, Patrick Dwyer, in whose house the Ballycoby encounter took ulace, and John Dwyer, a young man his cousin, the only phrsons left in custody since last court day, were this day brought cp on remand before the magistrates. There being no evidence against them. they were discharged on bail. There is now, there fore, no one in custody in connection with this effair. ficient.

wrong. This, we are perauded, is the real explantion of this latest agraria - outrage.'

The Lord Lieutenant takes a fair, candid, and pa cheerful view of Ireland, with a pleasant infusion private opinion here and there He corgratulate Ireland on the decrased emigration, it having falls to the moderate rate of 60 000, and seems to have to keep the Iristman at home; but for his own sak we cannot but wish to see him is a country wh he can have land for nothing, or good wages if prefers them, and either of them with the very of airable opportunity of mixing with other races. Migration, mixture of race, variety of employment and liberty of action seem conditions of civilization, and what we wish for the Irishman is only the very process by which the mix use of races in this islan has attained to its much envied prosperity. M are wanted in America and Australie, whereas i clear that the the narrow limits of the Emerald Is will not satisfy the ambition of half a million would be peasant proprietors. It is a simple arithmetica question, and we see no practical answer, exce that an Irlehman who wants to farm his own land and who cannot get land in his native isle, must g coming in fact one country, with the ocean for i great throughfare, and Derry itself sees fleets of eat ing vessels, steamers, and even Transatlantic' lized that could not have been imsgined or believed even thirty years sgo. So much for the men. Cattle an even pigs appear to be somewhat diminished durin the last year, the people having raised larger sect than they sould feed, and having found also a ve good market in the country. There appears to be been a very large addition indeed to the land und wheat and other cereals, a good deal less has bee grazed, more has been mown for hay, and man thousand acres cultivated for flax during the colle dearth have been restored to other crops. The Lord Lieutenant seems to notice this with regre!, no so much because it is the decline of a branch husbandry, but because it indicates, in his opinio some defect or backwardness The cultivation fisz seems to be particularly unfortunate in one w or another. Of course the crop lies under a griet ous suspicion of being very exhaustive and, is the fore, positively forbidden in most English level The only way to obviate this is to restore to the lan either the seed, or the portion of the stalk separal by the process of scutching, or the water in which the flax has been steeped. At present the seed, refuse after scutching, and the water employed 'rotting' the stalks do not return to the land, a the water is voted a nuisance wherever it happe to be. This is an English as well as an Irish qu tion, and the Duke of Abercorn woull add much the lustro of his new title if he could by any mes remove the difficulties which so strongly obstru and limit this ancient and indispensible branch husbandry. - [Times.

The Cork Examiner, referring to the incendi fires which have occurred near Oork, says that the is some allegation of resentment towards Mr. W because of what was considered the excessive of machinery ; but, considering how extensive and deed, almost universal, the employment of steam in plements in substitution for manual labour has come, it is difficult to regard such a motive se

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPT. 25, 1868.

IBELAND HAS NO FRIEND BUT HERSELF .- Ireland where parties occupying premises rated at £4 are has no one to rely upon for the redress of the wrongs entitled to be placed on the roll, the same apathy that paralyse her energies but herself. To,say that is apparent. the most liberal of her English friends desire to see

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the country .- [Dundaik Democrat.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

that France will send a fleet and an army to liberate her from English slavery is a stretch of imagination THE REV. MONSIGNOE TALBOT ON RELIGION IN which we refuse to credit. And to think that Ame-REGLAND On Sunday the Rev. Monsiquor Talbor, rica will loose one cent in despatching succour to Obamberlain to the Pope, preached at St. Mary's the lrish war party, who say the sword alone can Catholic Oburch, Moorfields. In the progress of his bring us a reign of justice, is a statement not de discourse, which was an appeal for a fund to restore serving of the slightest credit. If Ireland revolted. the Church of St. Thomas at Rome, the rev digniand continued for a year in arms, disputing with her tarr spoke at some length regarding the attitude of religion in England. He had, he said, come from foes, and was able to keep the green flig fling dospite the efforts of the enemy to strike it down, she Rome, from the only city in the world in which remight receive some foreign assistance. But who is ligion was predominant. For some months past he credulous enough to believe that anything so extrahad been travelling through the cities and villages of ordinary could be accomplished by a nation, which England, and he was grieved to behold the spiritual is disarmed, and possesses no one with sufficient midesert which existed in this beantiful island. The litary talent to marshall her sons in battle array, higher classes pursued their pleasures and the bent and lead them into battle for the independence of of their predominant ideas, while the poor, aban-Ireland ? We do not believe that there is any posdone i to their own vices, were in some places in a sibility of witnessing such an event, and we think state of brutality. How had it come to pass that this the Irish people rhould make a virtue of necessity, beautiful island was a spiritual desert? The answer and use the only weapons within their reach-those constituted a sad story. Rogland was once the island of saints To St Peter the order was given to of peaceful waifare-for their deliverance. They have lost their native parliament, and until it is reevangelize the world, and he was commissioned not stored, they must send representatives to the impeto confine his teaching to the Jaws but to extend it rial senate. If these representatives are nothing but also to the Gantiles. He it was who sent encyclical cheats, then Ireland will be cheated ; but if they are letters all over the world, and directed Apostles to honest men, they will be able to effect some benefits preach the Gaspel through the pations of the carth. for their country. At the present moment there are St Patrick, who found Ireland peopled by a race of some two or three hundred candidates moving Bay ges, tried to evange!ize that country, but failed through the country, four-fifths of whom are not at first, because he had not received the blessing of worthy of the slightest configence. They make great the Vicar of Obrist. But having goue to Rome and professions of patriotism. They promise to defend received that benediction, he converted the whole our rights, redress our wrongs, and make Ireland a country, which still remained an example of devoperfect paradise. But the greater part of them, seek tion to the Hol; See and to the Catholic Church. the trust of the people that they may use it as mer-So it was also with St. Boniface, who converted the chandize, and dispose of it to the highest bid ler .-Germ us after his mission had been blessed by the If the electors of ireland return such men, and then Pope. Having sketched the history of the converfind themselves sold to the British government, they sion of England by St. Augustine, the preacher pro will have no one to blame for it but ther selves ceeded to say that 400 years after that apostle of They should take special care not to be deceived by the faith had come to this island, the land was conany one. It is because they have not elected proper quered hy a race who were clad in iron from head to members that tenant right has been so long delayed. members that tenant right has been so long delayed, foot. The people commenced by insulting the Holy and that the alien Church stands still erec, mocking See, and the devotion of the simple Sazon inhibitants them as slaves, and ridiculing those things they hold to the Vicar of Obrist became less fervent day by most sacred. The Irish electors, then, have the desday So things proceeded until Thomas a Becket, a tinies of the country in their own hands, and if they misuse their power, the misgovernment of the coun- Norman. Thomas a Backet was the humblest of try will continue. Let them take special care of mon, and the holiest of prelates. All history had what they are doing, for they have no real friends falsified his character. He leved the poor, and gave but themselves, and if they are deluded and cajoled, them all he could bestow, his humility was proverwant, misery and wretchedness will long abide in | bial, and still he was put to death. Why? Because he defend d the poor, and the rights of the poor and of the Church. Henry VIII. accomplished what The London correspondent of the Liverpool 'Al-Henry 11 had begun. He deserted allegiance to the bion' says ; I have never known more general indig-Holy See because the Pope would not sunction a sa nation in London than has been felt at the conduct of Mr. William Scully He and his lease have caused men to almost put out of sight the terrible murders

crilegious marriage. It was an afterthought to say that he did to because the people of England did not believe in transubstantiation and the invocation of in which his assertion of landlord autocracy have saints. Although he was repeating a sad story he resulted. Of course every one condemns the assaswas cheered to see rising up all over the island Bide sins; but I would be telling an untruth if I asserted by side with the magnificent cathedrals built by our that sympathy is felt here with Mr. Scally. There Outbolic ancestors simple and upassuming temples of is very deep indignation at the murder of the unfor-God. He was cheered also to observe the increased tunate agent and policeman, and much commiseradevotion to the Holy See, and to know that the sons tion in repect of the grief into which the families of of the bighest in the land were willing to enrol these two men have been plunged. Mr. William themselves as simple soldiers to defend the Vicar of Scully, no doubt, views with horror the agitation Christ from the assaults of the miscreants of Italy .for tenant-right but poetical justice is accomplished Catholic worship was being extended and he hoped in the fact that no man has done more to promote that the day was not far distant when this country it. The Irish Church is condemned by the great might seek for upion with the Holy See and make mejority of this community, but the Irish landreparation for the past. He then briefly sketched grievance has not, up to this, been at all so generally the history of the Oburch of St. Thomas in Roma admitted. One constantly hears this statement and said that now it was in ruins England was the The same landlords exist in Ireland as are in exist ence in this country. The Irish people have no right to exceptional legislation in this respect, and the only country in the world which had not its national Church in the capital of Christendors. If the Catho lie Church was rising from its ashes in England, why demand for it shows that they want to do an injusshould not the Church of St. Thomas rise from its tice to the landlord class' Now, since Mr. William ruins in Rome? England was the first country that Scully's dealings with his tenants have been brought to light, every one here is enjing : 'The Irish farm-ers ought to be protected by law against such conever erected a pational Church in Rome, and he be sought those who listened to him to resture what had been for 1,000 years the memorial to St. Thomas. ditions as this man attempts to impose on his ten-

THE LATE CARDINAL WISEMAN - A piece of ground, of nearly three scres extent, has been secured in Westminster, near Buckingham Palace and the spleadid range of building now in course of erection on the Belgravian estate of the Marquis of Westminster, on which it is intended to erect a cathedral for the disease of Weatminister,' and as a mamirial of the late Cardinal Wiseman. On the completion of the exthedral the remains of the Cardinal, which now lie in St. Muy's Cemetery, Kenzal green will be removed to the chapel to be built for their reception. Meanwhile, Mr. Pagin hes been commissioned to farmish a design for the shrine which is to cover the grave in the cemetery.

soul with an indissoluble connection. They become forbids the use of the legal vestments, incense or ligh's, is it not very much the same thing as saying that the Eucharist is not a Sacrifice; that Christ is not chjectively present; that the Mass is not the chief act of Obristian worship ? Why are our ceremonies multiplied our services more adorned at the cele pration of holy communion, if it is not that we believe Christ's presence to be more real then than at mitias or evensoing? And sarely these are questions we may well ask, with the Ritual Commission and Privy Council judgments swaiting us as events yet to take place. 'I believe that' concessions,'even in small matters will eventually lead to legislation. -Dr. Littled.le, in his recent lecture upon 'in-novations,' said : 'We don't mean to be quiet, and we don't mean to recede, and we don't mean to be out down ' Good. And the way in which the Catholic party are putting in practice these words argues, I trust, well for the fature. But the aggres sive force of Paritanic legislation is endeavoring to thrust itself npon us, and we must be active, zealous defenders against the assault. I am confident that in the present crisis our strength is not to sit still, much less 'concession.'

The following remarks on a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Lee, a Ritualist, ars from a journal of that do. nomination : - It was to be expected that as the Catholic Revival progressed, the position of Our Lady would come to be considered first in its dogmatic end then in its practical character. Theological treatises will give us the first, while sermons and devotional writings must supplement them for the information and peactice of the faithful. Dr. Lee's sermon, ' Mary the Mather of God,' is one of the first of these attemp's to bring long neglected truths before Saxon was murdered by the barons of Henry il. a our congregations. It is not to be expected that all who are theoretically sound upon the doctrine of the Incarnation will at once be able to see all the legitimate deductions which follow, but time and the increase of devotion to our blessed Lord and those nearest to Him, will gradually show that to be simple and beautiful which at first may sound startling. Dr Lee shows how the rise of heresies necessitated the gradual consolidation of the horor to which Our Lady's position in the Christian discensation entitled her, and quotes from the Fathers passages which show from the first bow she had been regarded as the Mother of all Obristians. Possib'y the view ta'-en by Dr. Lee of the Blessed Virgin Mother's sufferings may require some qualification be ore it can be considered to express the whole trub, nor can it be advisable to say that her sorrow was without consola tion. Meditation and devotion as they increase will advance, and if need be, correct our ideas on the three points Dr. Lee specially brings before us 1-The Martyrdom of Mary ; 2 - The fact that Mary is the Mother of the faithful ; 3-The veneration due to the Mother of God. Dr Lee is one of the few who have ventured to dwell upon a subject of which too many have what Dr. Fusey has cilled 'a diseased dread. and he deserves the thicks of all who believe that increase of love to the mother must necessarily accompany that of her divine Son.'

The Rev. W. N. Truss, of Donington, near Wolver hampton, wrote the Premier the following question : - ' Can women vote at the next election ?' and received the reply from Mr. Montague Corry the: "it rests with the revising barrister alone to decide wheth r names are properly placed on the list by the overseers.' It appears however, that any person regis tering the name of a woman, or of any man unqualified to vote, is liable to a fine of £500.

A movement has been set on foot in Paialey for getting up a public testimonial to Samuel O'Conner a young Irish cabman, who has saved three persons from drowning in the river Cart, and had also rescued two parties from the river Callen, Ireland, previous to coming to Scotland, while he had dived three times after another, in whom however life was extinct when brought to the surface.

It is a curious fact that while not for

are we to do? The cold, lifeless, unsympathizing | Parliament. Not only so, but the actual course of heart of one who wears a mitre, or ermine, cannot legislation with reference to the Irish Establishment understand how dear and precious is the Oatholic is as good as settled. All attempts to withstand faith to an earnest, zealous soul. They seem to judge the inevitable act of justice have served only to prove others by their own standard, and to place earnest more clearly how truly it is inevitable. There has crass and religious zial in the same boat with idiosyn-crass and f-naticism. "hey do not seem to under-stand that Catholics would as soon, sye, far sooper, pery.' When Parliament more in Dr. thick of losing their lives, than of giving up for one may be, and must be, much questioning on the form moment such momentous dostrines as the Sacrifice of disestablishment and disendowment must take : there the Altar or the power of the Keys. These doctrines on the no real opposition to the principle of abolition once theroughly believed in, rivet themselves to the of the Establishment. We may, indeed, detact aiready symptoms revealing a desire on the part of many of our very life - the essence of religion. "If Creaser | the Ministry to retreat from the untenable position in which they had intrenched themselves. - Times.

UNITED STATES.

OATEDLICITY IN WISCONSIN. - MILWAUERE ANG. 16. 868 .- The Diocese of Milwaukee was funded in 1844, and embracing the entire State of Wisconsia, had but a few laborious priests, when Monsignor Henoi became its first Bishop. Under his prudent government in a period of twenty-four years, this part of the vineyard has flourished wouderfully, so that, at present, or rather lately, before the erection of the two other Sees of Greenbay and LaCrosse, there were in this S'ate about 200 priests 365 churches, and a Gatholic population little short of half a million of souls !

SISTERS OF MERCY IN ORREON. - The Oregon Daily Unionist gives us a glowing account of the exhibition of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, given in Salem early in July. The paper says:

The school of the Sisters is a great success. has wrought out its own high status in spite of prejudice and oppositiou, and it now stands the first female Academy in the State, not because of any out side influence, but simply because people are aware that their school is the very hest female academy in the State. These are facts that cannot be controverted, and it broomes the Protestants who would make proselytes, or maintain their present prestige to take note of them, and also note that the best schools which female scholars can attend, are those now managed by the Roman Catholics.

' We cite the schools at Jacksonville, Salem, Port land, Vancouver, and other places in support of this opinion. There are no schools or academies for girls conducted by Protestants, at either of the places named, which are not inferior to those managed by the Roman Catholics. And this being true, it is not strange that Protestants, whose means are limited, and whose desire to give there daughters as superior ac education as possible, is predominant, should prefer to put their daughters under the tutelage of a set of teachers whom they may consider heterodox in dogmas and heretics in faith but whose purity of lie is spotless, and whose ability to educate is unexampled

We repeat, the schools conflucted in this State, for the education of girls, by the several Protestant denominations, are deplorably behind those conducted by the Catholice.'

CATROLICS ON 'COLDR.'-The Catholics are laboring smong the freedman in Baltimore; in their schools and churches white and black sit together. The priests openly declare that ' God makes no distinction, and the Church cannot ' The above i from the last number of the ' Presbyterian Witness When was the writer of that item born where has he lived? He must have been taking a Rip Van Winkle taocza for some eighteen hundred years. The Catho ic Church has always done this. Blacks and whites study and recite and cat aide by side at the College of the Propaganda, Rome. There are now seventeen neuroes being educated for puiests in one institution in Naples Last year a negro student carried off the highest prize at the Propagaada, Rome. The same equality prevails in her churches througbout the world. - [Catholic Telegraph.

Many of our religious ' grannies' delight in calling this a Protestant country, on the principle, perhans, of giving it a bad name. To show how well grounded is the claim the country bas to the title of Protest. ant, we give an extract from the 'United Preaby terian :- ' Neglect of Worshin. - The great mass o the people attend no church. There are 57,000 clices of worship in this country, but not 100 persons on an average are found in each on the Sah-Of our population of 40,000,000, not more onth. than 5,000 009 at end any place of worship. Thirtyfive millions of our people have no church accommodations, or do not improve them. These are gtart This speaks volumes ing facte?

General Blair says :- There is but one way to rotore the Government and the constitution, and that is for ' the President elect to declare these acts null and void ; compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments allow the white people to re-organize their own Governments, and elect Senstors and Representa-The House Representatives will contain a tives' majority of Democrats from the North and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult ' to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution.

Affirs in Tennessee are growing worse and worse. Gurgs of negroes, metigated by white scoundrels, are traversing the country, pluodering and destroying wherever they can, and often attacking houses and shooting the inmates when they show themselves at the doors and windows. In some counties a reign of terror appears to have been established, and the white fimilies are in constant fear for their lieves.

JEWS IN THE STATES. - Every careful observer of the present tendencies of the Jewish mind, in this country, must be convinced that it is gradually letting go its old beliefs. At a late convention of the Sons of the Oovenant, in which one hundred and twelve lodges were represented, one of the speakers said : ' The restoration of the Jaws to Palestine, and the expectation of the advent of a Messiab, were no longer tests of orthodoxy in Judaism. They believed in the brotherhood and common destiny of all mankind. The principles of the Jewish faith are thus comprised ; 'Hear, O Israel ; the Lord our God is one Lord; and thou shalt love him with all thy beart, soul, mind, and strength, and thy neighbor as thuself;' also, ' Do to others as you would that others should do to you." Thus the entire doctrine and bope of a Messiah is abandoned, and all that was foreshadowed in the types of the Old Testament cast aside The above declaration approaches the very verge of the boldest rationalism.

Immoral literature is one of the greatest iniquities of the present age, and one of the worst, if not the very worst signs of social corruption. Out of the press day by day, come papers, pemphlets, magazines, and books, with foulness on every page, and a deadly moral prison in every sentence. These vile works are spread broadcast over the land - they are hourly read by thousands - by both young and old. until we are convinced that this evil has now reached such a height, that we may now say, without any fear of exaggeration, that not a single hour passes in which innocence does not pass away from some soul, and purity from some young life, before the svil influences of our corrupt literature There was once a time when the author of a bad book would conceal his name from the public. There was once a time when the readers of a bad book would seek secrecy, where, beyond the reach of any human eye, they might feret on thoughts of passion and scenes of sin. But now, the authors of the vilest books give their names to the public; their works ara publicly bought and sold; they are also publicly read ; for not only have people lost all love for virtue, but they are fast losing all shame for sin. The minds of the rising generation is giving evidence of the terrible influence which is exercised over them by immoral reading. Among our young there is manifested a fearful precocity in evil. Boys yet young in years, are mon in crimes ; and girls who are yet in their teens, are women in knowledge. The immoral literature of the day is revelling in the ruip of the hearts of our children, and wo must do something in order to save them from its buleful influence. For the evil reading we must substitute something that is purs and high in its nature, something that will appeal to virtuous feelings of Leart, instead of its vicious propensities. Read they will, and read they ought ; but it is our solemn duty to see that what they read is of such a nature that the purest cannot suffer from it Let parents see to it that no book, paper, story, or magazine be allowed to enter into the hands of their children, unless they are perfectly certain beforehand as to its moral character. There ought to be a public conscience that would silently rebuke immoral publications of overy kind. In the absence of such a censor, why are there not laws forbidding their circulation and if there are such laws in existance,

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raland, it natura v occurs to 111sophisticated mind to ask what is a dean, and what are his functions? A dean, then, is a clergyman who receives a handsome income for regulating, in some sort of intermittent fashion, the service in a cathedral church. He is, in fact, a sort of clerical churchwarden, with the right to preach. and to anpoint others to preach, and also to ferbid others to preach. His work, in truth, is infinitesimally small, he has a handsome salary, and the house which is his offical residence is comfortable. Consequently, dean eries are held to be the special perquisites of the English aristocracy, either in consideration of the dean's personal or matrimonial relationships. Out of the twenty-seven English desneries about onehalf are held by gentle men who are either the sons of press, or have married the daughter of peers, or have some other consection with the territorial interesta of the country. Lord Palmerston's rule, as suggested by Lord Shaftesbury, that, if possible, bisbops should be selected from the ranks of those whose names are not only in the book of life but "Iso in the peerage, is acted upon with even more fidelity in the meking of deans. The working cathedral clergy are the minor canons, with whom the dignitaries for the most putt decline to associate in that smallest among small institutions, the 'society of a cathedral city.

ants, and he ought not to be allowed the assistance

of a force paid by the nation at large in carrying out

a policy which no landlord in England or in Scot

According to the following paragraph in the Pall

Mall Gaze'te, he deans of the Applican Church must

be a very useful class of men, particularly in Ire-

With two desperies vacant, one in England, the

land would dure to adopt.'

heel

A circular having been issued by the Protestant Archdencons of Armagh and Dublin to the archdeaversion. cons of the other dioceses in Ireland inciting them to co-operate in soliciting the Protestant Bishops to pray that writs should issue convening the Convocation of the Church of Ireland, Archdeacon Martin, of Kilmore, has published a reply to the invitation, in which he comments on the use of the words 'Church of Ireland,'instead of 'the Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland ;' and expresses the opinion that the revival of Convocation in Ireland at the present crisis could not enable the Irish clergy in the slightest degree ' to meet the bosility with which they are now assailed. This can only be done, he says, by belping to in-crease the number of members of Parliament favourable to the maintenance of the Irish Church, a work in which he does not see that the revival of Convocation, would assist. On the contrary, he thinks that as the safety of the Irish Retablishment depends on the strength of England's conviction of the unity of the two Churches. 'it would tend rather at this moment to shake than to strengthen the conviction for Englishmen generally to hear for the first time of the Assemblies' decrees and debates in Ireland, of Convocations which, in their presidents and Houses of Lords and Lower Houses, resemble Parliaments. and which thus may confirm an impression - already too widely spread in England-that we are really two distinct Churches, with separate, or perhaps opposite, interests '

A Limerick correspondence dated Aug. 23, says : The provisions of the new parliamentary Reform Bill-so far as the lodger franchise goes -- will add but few additional electors to the city roll as may inferred from the fact that in this borough, with a population of nearly 60,000 inhabitants, only thirtysix notices of claim have been served on the Town Clerk Friday last 21st inst., having been the last day for that purpose. - Had proper exertion been used at any eids, the number might be brought to 500 but so far as the people themselves go, they are quite indifferent about having the previlege to exercise the franchise. Under the Valuation Clause, driving us, and robbing us of our Oatholic faith, what the foremost question to be considered by the new

GROWTH OF HENANISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.'-Such is the caption of a Circular recently issued by the Scottish Reformation Society. A ter a good deal of incubrious twaddle the document closes with the fol- of Parliament. lowing lomentation :---

Remanism has been making rapid strides in this country, especially since the reestablishment of the Romish hierarchy, whereby the whole machinery of the Oburch of Rome and its cannon law are wielded against the great principles of the reformation. Romish priests are now endowed, in connection with the army, navy, prisons reformatory and industrial institutions, and common schools - besides the maintenance of a college at Maynooth, and chep'ains in connection with the various public institutions in Ireland. It has been estimated that upward of a thousand pounds a day is paid out of the British treasurv for the promotion of Romanism. Monasteries. in defiance of the law, are established, and convents are multiplied throughout the country. Every session of Parliament, for many years, bas b ought fresh day mands and produced new concessions, until. at last the Protestantism of the throne itself, and thereby the liberties of the nation, are threatened with sub-

LONDON, Sept. 16 .- The registration of voters for the forthcoming Parliament election which will commence about the 13th of November rext is being proseculed vigorously throughout the British Islands. At many places women demanded that their names be nlaced upon the lists of voters on the ground that bey possesed the proper qualification prescribed by the reform bill and the legal aspects of the question as well as the stent of the movement have excited much interest on the surject. Over six thousand women claimed the right to be registered in Manchester alone, and their demands were urged in an emple speech before the registering official by Miss Lydia Brecher. After arguments on both siles the claim was disallowed Similar proceedings took place in other towns and in some cases the question was raserved for legal decision. The question has finally been brought hefore the judges at Wes'minster, and they have over ruled the application of women to be registered as votors, on the ground that an amendment to the reform bill, which that proposed in the House of Commons by Mr. Mill, substituting the word ' person' for ' man' was rejected and that by this action the house clearly indicated the intent and purpose of the bill in this respect.

PROGRESS OF RITUALISM. - The following is from the pen of the Rev. E. Hushand, as published in the Church News :- ' To a Oatbolic mind there is but one resource outside our own branch of the Obureb, and this is Rome. Bat can we do this ? I think not -Not that we do not esteem her as a Oatholic Oburch; not that we do not regard her sacraments as equally valid with our own ; not that we do not feel that we owe her a debt of gratitude for what she has done for us in by gone days; but as English Catholics, we be lieve the Church of England is, by God's appointment England's own Gatholic Church ; and that it is our duty to stand by her in all times of oppression and persecution as well as in the time of prosperity and

Glasgow have voluntarily paid their poor rates so as to entitle them to a vote, no fewer than 330 working men in the neighbouring, and much smaller town of Greeneck have paid their rates, although they had not been assessed. This is ecounted for by the eager determination shown by the working men of the latter town to elect Mr Christie as member

A prize of a hundred guineas is offered for an essay on kleptomania, ' with a view to determine whether a passion for thisving should be held as disqualifying for employments of trust and authority under the Grown ; also to inquire under what circumstances this mischievous properaity becomes criminal' The ssays are to be sent to Dr. David Wilson, Brooks street, Grosvenor Square, London.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL - The returns for the past month show that there has been a considerable falling off in the emigration from Liverpool in Au gust 1868, compared with August 1867. During the month just ended the total emigration from Liver pool was 11,145 against 12,575 in August 1867 To the United States there were 9 287 emigrants, and to Ocnada 1,579.

SUNDAY IN LEEDS - On a recent Assize Sunday in Leeds Mr. Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Lush visited the Exhibition, and for several hours enjoyed an inspection of the splendid art works there collected. On the same Sunday Mr. Councillor Cinp ham gave a band performance of sacred music in the Leeds Royal Park, which was attended by many hundreds of the working classes, for which 'offence he was ficed £5 and costs by the local magistrates Mr. Olapham has issued a bill in which be says that he has, furing the present summer, been compelled to pay £91 in fines (exclusive of costs) for giving performances of sacred music on Sundays .- [Leeds Daily Express.

ME. GLAPSTONE AND OXFORD .- RUMORS ARE affort, which must be taken for what they are worth, that same of the leading Liberals of the University of Uxford are discussing the propriety of putting Mr. Gladstone in nomination at the forthcoming general election. Since his rejection in favor of Mr. Hardy it is said the Liberal party has been greatly strengthened in the University, and it is thought that Mr. Gladstone might without difficulty be returned now. [Pall Mall Gazette.

MR. MURPHY'S LECTURES PROHIBITED .- Mr. Murphy. whose lectures at Ashton, Bary, Bolton, Dunkinfield, Staley bridge, and Rochdale, have been the cause of so much violence, riot, and tumult, has advertised a series of lectures at Manchester this week. In conquence of information sworn before the mayor on Saturday that such lectures would be likely to lead to a breach of the peace, a meeting of the city justices was held yesterday in the mayor's parlor, when it was decided that the lectures should not be allowed, and Captain Palin, the chief constable, was directed to give public notice of the decision, and to take all necessary steps for preventing the lectures and for preserving the peace.

The lunatic Wood, whose conduct gave rise to the report of an attempt on the Queen's life, has been sent to England at his own request. His insanity has nothing to do with Fenlanism.

The treatment of Ireland is recognized by all men

bear in mind that Cubolics to the number of 6 000,-600 [we take a low figure] attend church, and only 5 000,000 Protestants to so, we presume, the infer ence must be that this is a Protestant country .-[Pit'sburgh Catholiz.

A good story was told us lately of a popular preacher in the town of P-----, in Pennsylvania, which we shall take the liberty of reproducing. It appears the Minister had been wedded to a most worthy lady, whose first gift was a dowry of ten thousand dollars, with the promise of as much more upon the decease of her invalid parent. Shorily after marriage, while occupying the pulpit be chanced to give out a bymn, the fifth verse of which commenced :

'Forever let my grateful beart' then adding . 'The choir will omit the His words paused - he coughed slightly fifth yerse at down with something like a nervous haste. With curiosity excited at this conduct of their Minister, he corgregation smiled some as they read :

'Forever let my grateful beart

His boundless grace ad-re.

Which gives ten thousand blessings now, And hids me hope for more.

The Albany Argus says there are ominous signs from the South. The negroes are arming and encouraged by demagogues from the North, are threatening violence. The last effort of the Radicals in Congress was to order the deportation of arms to the South-a measure which even the Radical Republi cans of the South protested against as a sure provocation to blood shed.

BUTLER'S SPOON STORY .- ALLEGED THEFT OF PLATE. -The New York Sun, in its issue of the 17th inst. asks fer evidence of Gen. Butler's propensity to appropriate the epoons of others. The instances are innumerable, and are susceptible of proof. As a specific one is required, we will select that of Dr. Campbell. During the occupation of the city, Butley seized his house, and upon its restoration the silver was retained and carried North by Butler, some of it having since been seen in his own residence. Is consisted of nine dozen pieces, all marked. A suit for its recovery is either about to be or has already been brought against the spoon fancier. It is notorjous that the first act of Butler was to institute search for silver plate, all f which he professed to confiscate in the name of the United States. So actively did he prosecute the search that many of the resident families endeavoured to transport their plate to Surope. Mr. Hamilton Wright, and Mr. Gillis, two of our most respectable merchants, were arrested and sent to Ship Island on this charge. In one case Butler and ceeded in capturing the silver ; in the other it eluded his vigitance. If the Sun is sufficiently honest in its desire to investigate this subject, we shall return to it again, with numerous other well-credited and traceable charges, selected from the host of instances of the spoon spoliation, either committed by Butler himself, or in his name by the creatures under him.

American newspappers object to the London Times and other British journals expressing so much anxiety for the superation of Mexico, by the United States to colipse the best things in anarchy and general demoralization that Mexico has yet produced.' Under these circumstances, it is not generally considered peace. But if our bishops and legislators persist in as destined to be, what Mr. Bright says it will prove, politic that any foreign country should at present be annexed.

neople more deeply and rapidly than any other cause, and all history teaches us that a corrupt people have never vet long preserved their freedom .---Banner of the South.

what is the reason that they are not rigorously en-

forced against the publishers and sellers of such per-

niciona writings ? An impure literature corrupte a

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY. -- Saturday night four argroes entered the bouse of Mrs Lavinia Jones' on President Island, just below the city, and commenced pillaging t. A pegro named Simpson attempted to outrage Mrs. Jones but she seized a knife and stabbed him in the groid and chest. Her screams brought the neighbors to the spot, and they succeeded in arresting the entire party and tringing them to the city. Simpson is not expected to live.

THE WESTERN CATHOLIC .- A new family journal with the above title has been started in the Diocese of Detroit. Its first number is on our table, and the make up and selections are all that could be desired. We trust that The Western Catholic will not only grow more worthy, with every issue of the community whose patronage it seeks, but that it will also receive a generous and enduring support, and that it will, in time, become an useful and welcome visitor at every Catholic fireside in the State of Michigan.

New Hempshire prohibits police courts from issuing naturalization papers.

No light is allowed in the British Museum,-This may be all right, but it sounds odd coming from a centre of intelligence.

East Tennesses marble is becoming an important item. Brownlow furnishes some items from the same State.

It is proposed to mount the Paris police on velocipades. Our police are content to do duty less conspicuously if their bills were regularly footed.

There is a hole in the sun five hundred miles long Is this a radical defect?

The best telegraphic operator in St Louis is a deaf mute.

The great Oathedral at Leavenworth will be finished in December.

Texas mustang graps wine is pronounced superior to claret.

The water power of Maine is equal to that of one million horses.

A Outholic priest it is said, inherits the copyrights of the 'Wandering Jew' and the 'Mysteries.' If so, they will meet the fate which probably has been meted to their infamous author.

A Cincinnati minister has been converted-from nolitics to religion.

One of the finest plantations on the Arkansas iver was recently sold for five cents per acre.

The new St. Louis waterworks will cost three and a half million dollars.

A farmer in Derbyshire, England, recently took a prize at a fair on three cubbages that sveraged 72 pounds.

The Paris post office has fifty-five branch offices and 543 boxes. There are seven deliveries daily.

The consumption of cigars in France last year was 3000,000.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-SEPT. 25. 1868.

The AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

True Witness.

4

At No. 696 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a balf, in advance ; and if mot renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the anbscription shall be Three Dollars.

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

We beg to remind our Oorrespondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office unless pre-paid.

TT The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has Thus paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. REPTEMBER - 1868.

Friday, 25-88. Eust., etc., MM. Saturday, 26 -Of the Immeculate Conception. Sunday, 27 -- Seventeenth after Pentecost. Monday, 28 - St. Wenceslans, M. Tuesday, 29 - Dedication of St. Michael the Archangel Wednesday, 30-St Jerome, D. OCTOBER -1868 Thursday, I-St. Remigius, B. C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The public mind is still disturbed with war rumors of all kinds; and spite of the pacific assurances of Emperors and Prefects, spite of the promised reduction of the Prussian army, there in their secular training, their children will never is a general feeling of uneasiness throughout be able to compete 'successfully with their Pro-Europe. It is hard indeed to believe in peace testant fellow-citizens in the battle of life, it is to so long as any one of the Great Powers keeps up be presumed from the fact that Catholic parents its enormous military establishments; yet, on do send in ever increasing numbers their children the other hand, though it may be no easy matter to the Christian Brothers' schools, that these to place reliance on the good dispositions of schools are in things secular, fully equal to those Kings and princes, we may well believe that the people on whom the great sufferings of war must fall, are at heart averse to it; and in the present state of society the people are the governing power, after all, so that if they are for peace, lence. This is a truly commercial argument it matters less what their nominal rulers may which the Witness will be able to appreciate. propose. The news from Rome, assures us of the health of the Pope, which a certain class of writers take delight in representing as failing.

The telegrams from New York announce the Brrival in that City of Dr. Gould, of Dublin, the Arctic voyager. He brings news it is said of the long lost Franklin expedition, and circumcumstances of the death of the last survivors.-What these are we are not told beyond thisthat Capt. Crozier and one of the ship's stewards together, or rather prevented from bursting survived til! 1864, and died near Soutbampton asunder, only by the application of strong and

Quebec press annually sends out some twentytive or thirty young men who, because of their excellent education can always command immediate and remunerative employment. We may add that in no less than fifteen other places within the Dominion have the inhabitants put up fine buildings for the use of the Brothers, anxiously awaiting the day when the Superior shall have it in his power to comply with the desires of the cilable and essential differences betwixt Arminian Clergy and laity. This will show in what esteem the Christian Brothers are held in Canada.

The best reply to the insinuations of the Wit ness with respect to the status of the Christian Brothers in France may be found in the facts that, at the last year's Exhibition Universelle, one Gold Medal, and three or four Bronze Medals were awarded to the said schools : that at a Concour General of the students of the different Institutions, 34 diplomas or medals out of 36 were awarded to pupils of the Christian Brothers : and that in France alone there are between twenty and thirty boarding schools under the management of the Brothers, of which one, in Paris, contains 800 pupils. These are facts which the Witness cannot rail away.

It is the same throughout the U. States-as may be seen from the words of John Maguire, M.P., in his great work The Irish In America. The writer devotes much space to the statistics of those noble institutions, The Christian Brothers' Schools, which are, as it seems from these statistics, daily spreading, furnishing an efficient antidote to the moral virus communicated by the Common Schools of the republic. This is why evangelical editors stand aghast at the progress of Romanism: this is what they seek to put down, when they declaim about the insidious progress of the priests and religious Orders. And as the Catholic lasty of the United States, are keen sighted enough to know that, if behind hand that the State supplies. The former are in demand in the United States: and that demand cap, in such a country, with its peculiar social surroundings be due only to their intrinsic excel-

The best, because the most prudent and farsighted friends of the Protestant church of Eng land, always deprecated the granting to it of the liberty of synodal action. They knew what would be the inevitable result of such action upon all bodies constituted as is that church : a body destitute of all cohesive principle from within, so heterogeneous are its component parts : and kept Island; Captain Crozier's watch, and other steady pressure from without, in the shape of

25.

celestial, or rather ecclesiastical minda.

We are told time after time that the differences betwixt Protestants are apparent rather than real : that they concern, not the essentials of religion, but only some matters of ceremony, but that at heart and substantially, all Protestants are one. Without however insisting on the irreconand Calvinist, betwixt the Unitarian and the Trinitarian Protestant sects, let us look at the differences betwirt the members of one Protestant sect, as exemplified in the debates and proceedings of the Anglican synod, and we shall see how ludicrous is this claim to Protestant unity we shall have practical assurance of the impossibility of attaining to anything like oneness of spirit, amongst men whose rule of faith is private judgment; with whom religion is but a mode of thinking about the relations betwixt God and man; and for whom revelation is no more than a matter of opinion.

The wisdom of the course pursued by those amongst Anglicans, who opposed freedom of synodal action as certain to lead to disorganisa. tion, and deprecated the throwing off of the tram mels of the State as the precursor of anarchy, bas now been fully vindicated. The worst enemy of Anglicanism could not possibly desire a greater evil to befall it than that which its imprudent friends have inflicted upon upon it in giving to it the power of action independent of the State.-Subject to the latter, taking practically its faith, its doctrines, its religious observances from the Civil Courts, there was about its proceedings a certain gravity and air of decorum, which prevented it from making unseemly display of its internal dissensions. The State had indeed a turbulent and very guarrelsome lot of children to deal with: but by a timely interposition of its supreme authority, by judicious temporising, and ambiguous judgments in which both the contend. ing parties found a verdict in their favor, it, the State, did contrive to keep the peace, and to prevent the angry combatants from proceeding to extremities with one another. But now that this salutary check has been removed, that the reins of discipline have been abandoned, and freedom of action has been granted to the different antagonistic parties within the Anglican fold, that which sage statesmen, and calm onlookers had from without, as from its own internal dissensions. of security to person and property :---Its enemies have no need to lift a hand against it, for its own members are doing the enemy's work. Give it liberty of action, and it will cut its own intoat; give it but rope enough, and it will quickly hang itself. Is it not written ?-"Every Kinzdom divided against itself is brought to desolation : and every city or house divided against itself shall not stand."-St. Matt. xii.

There is a great excitement amongst the "saints" in New York. A man named John cans felt and reasoned as does Paterfamilias Allen, who proudly claimed the distinction of being the "wickedest man" in New York, and had my boy: you will but cut your fingers with a for some time kept a drinking shop and dancing Wilson Patton, M.P. for North Lancashire has koife, and make yourself a spectacle, and a terror saloon in the back-slums of that city-has been of pious house, in which prayer meetings are But our ecclesiastical Johnny persisted in his beld, and addresses on religious topics are delivered by city missionaries and others. This has created quite a sensation. A sermon in a regular church or chapel is a dull affair enough, which presents but few attractions to the multitude .---But a sermon in a low groggery, but a religious exhortation in a dancing saloon is a novelty : there is a piquancy about it, which pleasantly tickles the palate of the satiated sinner, and we are not surprised to learn that the thing draws well, and that large audiences daily testify to the discernment of the "wickedest man in New York." Many wonderful conversions are recordednotably that of an eminent pugilist who on e stood up with Orful Gardener; but who even when he was in the act of drawing up articles of agreement for a fight or set-to-was suddenly convicted of the error of his ways-just " like Saul of Tarsus" the reports in the papers say-and who went home with tears of joy in his eyes, and a feeling that his sins were pardoned. As for John Allen himself, the conversion process was not rapid, or complete. He is still John Allen says the Tribune, but "a modified and solemnized John Allen ;" a John Allen who rucs a religious concern, and for whose "full salvation" his friends offer up anxious prayersfor he is apparently only half saved as yet. In fact "John Allen has not been in haste to flee from the wrath to come" says the N. Y. Tri bune, and is a man inclined to take his own time about it. Apparently he waits to see if the praying business will pay as well as did the

such angry passions could have found shelter in | him, not only the custom and patronage of the Lower Canada; and we can form a shrewd guess religious public, but contest his right to the proud as to the party to which we are indebted for the distinction of being the "wickedest in New York :"-

> "It was announced at the meeting yesterday that Fommy Hadden who is claimed by the asilors to be a wickeder man than John Allen ever was : and Sojer (soldier) Brown who is wickeder than Tommy Had, den: and Kit Burns who is wickeder than Sojer Brown-have all signified their willingness to have prayer meetings in their respective dens, as soon as they can get them in order for that purpose." -N, Y. Tribune

> Competition is the soul of business some say but the competition in this religious business threatens to be so keen that it is to be expected that it will kill it entirely. It will we fear be horrible, and will tend to bring religion into general disrepute. "A religious meeting in Mr. Burn's dog-pit would indeed be remarkable" as the Tribune says-but would it be edifying, would it be conducive to natural morality, and Ciristian holiness of living? It would attract no doubt, and bring together large audiences, but would it turn souls to God, or basten the establishment of His reign upon earth? We much doubt it; but in the mean time the thing takes with the public, and apparently remunerates its enterprising promoters. All the world in fact is going into the religious business in New York, and the mania for running prayer saloons, versus dancing dens is rapidly spreading all over the City. At least so the N. Y. Tribune gives us to understand :----

"The religious fire lighted in John Allen's Water Street dence-house bids fair to become a roaring flame, and spread over the land. The coming winter will evidently be a season of intense religious excitement.'

Let us pray that the roaring flame may not spread! That we at least may be spared this desecration of holy things, this vile prostitution of Christianity to the filthiest purposes !

It was but the other day that the Montreal Gazette described the condition of the United States as as bad as that of Dahomey ; so regardless are our neighbors of human life, so incompetent is their government to afford adequate protection to its subjects, against an ever increasing violence, brutality, and lawlessness.

A new light, however, seems to have broken in upon our contemporary's brain. The United States present no longer in his eyes a transcript of the moral and social conditions of Dahomer, but predicted has come to pass. Anglicanism is stand before his enraptured gaze as the incarnato fall, not so much by the blows of its assailants | tion of order, as the representative of peace. and

> "We know" says the Gazette-" that whatever motives may actuate the government of the States' -(in their designs upon Mexico) -" she will give the Mexican such liberty and such security as he bas never dreamed of-she will bring peoce within his borders for ever, and plenty shall cover the land." "The American, if we mistake not, will go with the policeman and his balon. He will give the Mexican, law, a firm government, justice, equal rights,

and above all security for life and property."-Ga zette, 12th inst. Remembering as we did the comparison in-

stituted but the other day by the Gazette, betwixt the centre of United States civilisation, and Dabomey, we contess that the perusal of the above extract fairly took away our breath. Why the mischief, it struck us, if the United States goveroment have all these good things within its gift, liberty, peace, plenty, and above all security to person and property, does it not distribute some of them to those beneath its actual sway ? peace and liberty to the unhappy Southerners, the Poles of N. America : security for life and property to the denizens of New York, the Dahomey of the New World. And if it will not, or cannot give these things to its own people, what reason is there for expecting that it will give them to Mexico when it shall have conquered, and annexed that country ? Shall Dahomey then give peace to the world, liberty and security to the nations! We fear that the Gazette's philosophy is at fault.

singular and most inappropriate title Your Honor. when applied to a Lieutenant Governor of a province, but most appropriate for the executive head of a municipality.

To degrade the Provincial or local authorities, to reduce Confederation to a legislative, incorporating union, is still, as it was the original idea, of the enemies of French Canadian nationality, and Catholicity-sectionalism they call it -in these Provinces: and it is to them we are indebted for the peculiar title awarded to the heads of the local governments.

We cannot condescend to reply to the scurribty of the correspondent of the Witness who writes over the signature Thomas Widd,-Neither morally nor intellectually is he worthy of further notice. He confounds the " statements." assertions bare, and unsupported by testimony, by names, dates, and details of circumstances, with "proof"-as for instance when he says speaking of a statement whose truth we contested and challenged him to prove-" I proved this in my last letter when I stated it." So much for the writer's intellectual merits, or logical canacity.

Of his moral competence to judge of the " true means of salvation," and of the spirit of that Gosnel which he preaches, our readers may form an estimate from the statement which he makes -and therefore, according to his logic, proves -that the teachers in Margaret Street leach " the doctrine of murder, robbery, and outrage," Protestants, however they may differ from us on matters of religion, are competent to judge after this, what reliance may be placed on the other statements of the writer in the Montreal Wit. ness: and we are sure that they must blush when they see such statements published in the "only daily religious paper in the world," and which professes to be the true exponent of their prin. ciples.

EATING HIS LEEK .- Our contemporary the Montreal Witness has, through his inveterate habit of lying and slandering, got himself into another mess, and has again been forced to swallow bis own words. He, in an issue of lait week, gave circulation to a report that at La. praise "the majority of the markers, consisting of men from the 16th and 100th regiments, were in a state of intoxication ;" whereupon Lt. Col. W. Osborne Smith, the officer in command at Lapraire, sent him, the editor of the Witness, a communication to the effect that this statement was " false, and unfounded." This formal contradiction or " lie direct" the Witness has had not only to submit to, but to publish, as an amende konorable Our contemporary who is eminently a prudent man, will be careful how he publishes slandera against soldiers for the future ; and will confine himself to making " false and unfounded" statements about priests, nuns, and others, being

relics are in the hands of Mr. Hall.

The Hon. Sir John Young, at present Governor of New South Wales, has been appointed to the Governor Generalship of Canada. John been named Secretary for Ireland, in lieu of to others. You will do yourself some mischief balf converted, and has taken to running a sort Earl Mayo, who goes to India as Governor with it, and I can't let you have one." General. The death of Sir H. Smith is reported from Kingston. The Provincial Parliament has been prorogued to the 29th of October sot then to meet for the despatch of basiness.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BRO-THERS,-We are happy to learn that, in spite of the disfavor with which these schools are wiewed by the Montreal Watness, they, to the number of forty or fifty classes, reopened with a large number of pupils at the commencement of all scarred, his clothes are stained with blood, the present month. The Brothers have at least as and if some judicious friend does not quickly inmany pupils as usual, consisting of lads from eight | terfere, and snatch the dangerous weapon from to eighteen years of age, under their charge. This the ill-starred youngster's hands, it is greatly to shows that their parents, the persons most inrterested in the education of the children, are well content with that given by the Christian Brothers.

But the Witness insinuates amongst other things, that, in other quarters the people have 'been so illpleased with the Brothers' schools, that these have had to be suspended. The facts | from giving liberty of synodal action to the An n Lower Canada from which the said schools have been withdrawn. To one of these places they have this year, and after six years of earnest entreaties from the people, been restored : and The Bishop within whose diocess the other place is situated, has in person visited Montreal this year, to beg of the Superior of the Christian Brothers to let them return on any conditions whatsoever that he might be pleased to prescribe. In only one other place have the Brothers' school been suspended, but that was in consequence of the great fire at St. Sauveur, Quebec, some two restored, and will soon be tenanted by the Bro-Levi being inconveniently situated for Quebec scholars, has given place to the present Commer-

State supremacy. These more prudent Appliwhen his little Johnny clamors for a knife. "No

clamors for a knife; and weakly yielding to his importunities, his foolish parents, for the sake of quiet perhaps, at last foolishly let him have the long asked for, much coveted sharp edged instrument. Johnny has got his knife: the Anglican body in Canada has got its freedom, and its so called liberty of synodal action. And a pretty

mess Johnny has made of it ! He has already gashed and scored his fingers with it ; his face is be feared that he will ere long cut his own throat with it. Johnny however won't part with his knife.

Let any one read the proceedings of the An glican Synod, as reported in the Protestant press, and therefore the legitimate subject of public criticism, and say if the apprehension of danger are that there are but two or three two places glican church has not already been realised !-Its one work since it met has been a work of strife, and recrimination. The hand of the low churchman is against the Ritualist : that of the Ritualist against his evangelical brother-though it must be confessed that in randor and bitterness of language, the low churchmen have won for themselves an unenviable notoriety. Idolatry and corruption are the terms in which they denounce the practices of their brother Protestants, of whom they speak in language which we should deem harsh if applied to the votaries of Jugger naut, or to the fetisch worshippers of the Slave years ago, when the school house was burnt Coast. Aware, as all the world is aware, of the down. Yet even there this building has been strong antagonism that exists amongst the dif- and so long as the business is not spoiled by too ferent sub-sects of the Anglican sect, we were many crowding into it, as was the Jew baptising thers and their pupils. Their College at Pointe hardly prepared for such a display of uncharitable business in Syria-it will be more profitable to ly accorded to Mayors, and other chief municipal teeling, of bitter hatred we may say, as that which has been given to us by the Anglican Provincial

drinking and dancing business. Upon the whole we are included to suspect that, whilst the gloss of povelty is upon the thing,

What is the proper title to apply to the Lieutenant Governors of the several component portions of the Dominion? we bear it asked. Were we to be guided solely by oar own wishes, by our own ideas of what is right, and by our own theories of Confederation, we should say that decidedly the said Executive Officers should be severally addressed as, "Your Excellency."

But to the Gods it has seemed otherwise .-The Imperial authorities, in this matter no doubt but carrying out the expressed views of the Canadian authorities, and the ideas on Confederation which the latter seek to establish, have decreed that the title " Your Honor" is the title which the Lievtenant Governor is to assume, and we have therefore no choice left in the premises. The decision is we think unwise, and we regret it: but it is a decision arrived at by competent authority, and as loyal subjects we must therefore eccept it as binding.

There is, in short, more in this curtailing the office of Lieutenant Governor of its due proportions, than may at first meet the eye. The design is, no doubt, to convey the impression that the local governments are mere municipalities : and for this purpose, what better plan than that of assigning to their chiefs the same title as that usualrun a good praying saloon, than a dancing saloon cfficers. We detect planly, however, the cloven - for we see by the N. Y. Tribune that already | hoof : we see through the artifice of the enemies cial Academy, which by the showing of the Synod. Scarce could we have believed that John Allen has several rivals who dispute with of provincial autonomy, especially in the case of the Provincial Exhibition

non-combatants.

The Daily News relates the following anecdote, creditable alike to the head and to the heart of the late Dr. Fulford, the Protestant Bishop of Montreal :-

As an instance of his non-sectarian feeling, we may be permitted to mention an incident which is sold to have occurred at the first meeting of the Church Society which was held after the late Bishop's arrival in this country. Dr Holmes, Captain Mait land, Mr. Wynne, and a number of others suggested the idea of proselytising the French Canadian Reman Oatholics, and after some considerable discussion had taken place, his Lordship said : 'Gentlemen, you may rely upon it that we shall find enough to do without interfering with Christians of other denominations. Let us first endeavour to take care of our own flock.'

A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE. -Another specimen of what this phrase in the mouths of Liberals really means, is to be found in the trial and condemnation to pay a fine, of a Cardinal for taking possession, without authority from the Piedmontese Government, of the See of Savina to which he had been duly appointed by the Sovereign Pontiff. We should like to know how our Liberal Protestant friends would relish such freedom for their religion; how they would feel and act were one of their ministers to be fined for having presumed to take ou himself pastoral charge of a church, or district, without the consent of the civil magistrate, first asked and obtained.

RITUALISM IN INDIA. - Even in India, and amongst the converts to the Anglican sect of Protestants, the Ritualistic fever has declared itself, and is making sad havoc. We learn from the Times coraespondent that in the Protestant Cathedral at Calcutta, a confessional has been set up; that the converts of the Church Missionary Society have been seduced into atlending it; and that Pundit Nehesmah, one of the most learned of the lot, has pub"shed "a Tract No. 1 expounding and defending Ritualism." Ere long the bogus Catholicity of the Ritualists will, we expect, be replaced by the genuine article, and this apprehension it is that so deeply agitates the evangelical mind against the Ritualists.

The Varennes Mineral Waters look a first prites a state from a series

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-SEPT 25, 1868.

The Concert of Sacred Music given in the all cheerfully come to the aid of such an Institu-Academic Hall beneath the church of the Gesu was a great success, both as regards the rendering of the great work of Rossini, and the attendance of the public. The orchestra was admirable, and the singing was worthy of all praise .----Let us hope that encouraged by this success, the promoters of this Concert may be induced to favor us with another in the same style.

A contractor

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The "Forty Hours" adoration of the Most Holy Sacrament, began in Williamstown, Glengarry, on Sunday the 13th inst., and closed on the following Tuesday. His Lordship of Kingstop sang the Grand Mass, and carried the Sacred Host in the procession. During the Devotion,' the Bishop Fathers Clune, McDonald, Masterson, Lavallie, Barrett and McCarthy were ever in the confessiozal. Eight hundred and ninety eight persons received Holy Communion, eighty five of whom were confirmed.-Com.

During the late Episcopal Visitation in Stormont and Glengarry, the Bishop of Kingston administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to eight-hundred and sixty-five persons .--- Com.

The reason assigned for the delay in the execution of the convict Whelan is this: that thereby time may be given to allow the passing of a Bill to authorise execution in private, as is now done in England.

RICHELEAU COMPANY .--- On and after Monday, the 21st September, the Steamers of this company will leave their respective wharves as follows :- The steamer Quebec, for Quebec, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at six o'clock ; the steamer Montreal, for Quebec, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at six o'clock.

DISTRESS AT RED RIVER. - Under date August 11th, the Bishop of St. Boniface has nublished a letter invoking the sympathies of the charitable in behalf of the unhappy colonists of Red River. It seems that their barvest is an utter failure, that they will not even get from the ground in the autumn the quantity they sowed in the spring. "Within the whole colony not one bushel of grain will be harvested." The cause of this dire calamity is the destruction of the growing crops of grasshoppers.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of a new, and very neatly got up Catholic journal, published at Detroit under the utle of The Western Catholic. We hall the appearance of every additional journal devoted to the interests of Catholicity, as a proof of the progress that our holy religion is making in the U. States; and it is therefore no mere empty compliment when we assure our Western contemporary that we wish him with all our hearts, a long and prosperous career.

tion. The history of the St. Patrick's bazaar establishes this trath-we therefore the more confidently appeal to the citizens of Montreal in

> orphans will not be in vain. Signed on behalf of the Ladies of Charity,

CATHERINE AUSTIN, Sec.

BROTHER ANTHONY .- The many friends of this amible and zealous member of the Order of Christian Brothers will learn with regret that his labours have been transferred from Quebec to the sister city, where he has been raised to the honourable position of Director. Six years ago Brother Anthony came here from New York to superintand the Commercial Academy which was being founded. Six years of earnest and frutful labour in the noble work of education-of instruction tempered by christian principles and blended with practical piety; -siz years of the most assiduous devotien to his pupils, dignified by a snavity of disposition inexhaustible resources of knowledge, and unvarying patience in communicating information, have endeared Brother Anthony to a large section of the citizens of Quebec. To know him was to love and esteem him, and the Academy which he established and so long directed became in his hands a solid and permanent institution, an orna ment to the city, and a pure fountain of truth and intelligence to the children of the St. Patrick's Congregation. Brother Anthony is a valuable accession to the intellectual circles of Montreal, and we feel certain will soon make his good qualities felt in the larger sphere of usefulness to which he has been re moved he leaves the commercial Academy in the hands of Scother Potamian, his able assistant for several years past, who will not fail to keep its prestige oright and worthy of its first director. Whereever Brother Anthony goes to labour in his high and glorious mission as a christian teacher, he has our warmest wishes for his welfare and success .---[Quebec Mercury 17th. A bazaar on behalf of the Nazareth Asylum and in-

stitution under the direction of the Sisters of Charlty, for the education of poor and blind children will be given on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday next. A large collection of useful and ornamental articles will be on sale. On the first day the little children will give a scance in the hall of the Asylum, and the blind children will go through some interesting exer cises. The assistance of the charitably disposed is kindly requested.

THE PARK-The City Council on Wednesday night carried a resolution which will probably lead at last to the acquisition of a large part of the top of the mountain and of the plateau at the foot of it for the purposes of a Park the subject was urged as will be seen by our report of the proceeing with considerable eloquence by Messrs Devlin, David and Bernard it seemed as a project to commend itself the ontire conn cil though Councillor Rodden spoke in favor of some modifications .- [Mont, Herald.

TERMS PRIZE HOBSES BUBNED. - About a quarter to twelve o'clock Tuesday night 15th inst., the alarm sounded from box No. 8, for fire in a row of stables in rear of Rapin's Ho'el. St. Joseph stre t. A high wind was blowing at the time and a few minutes after the discovery of the fire, it had spread from Mr. Rapin's stables to sheds of Mr. Parkin, dyer, and was rapidly seizing the surrounding woodan buildings when the reels arrived on the ground. By the time the first stream was laid the fire had assumed very alarming proportions and appearence; the immense volumes of fismes fud by the hay and combustible material of the buildings, darting high into the air where it was caught by the strong wind and blown about the other buildings in a manner which threatened their instant distruction. Mr. McKenna's property in St. Henry Street situated to leeward of the fire was in imminent danger and one of his houses a large orick building, was several times on fire. But now the streams were laid and the firemen with a plentiful supply of water began to battle the flames and it was quickly evident notbwithstanding the dense volumes of blinding smoke and the heat that the latter would soon have to succumb. In about an bour the fire was completely subdued. At one time the appearence of the flames was very terrifying and to add to the confusion the neighbouring streets were impassible from the quantity of smoke in them. The

There is a storm brewing on the school question. Some time ago Mr. Flynn, the Catholic representative in the Government, presented a petition from Richmond county praying for an Act to provide for the ests blishment of separate denominational schools. In the House, the Education Committee reported. declining to give any opinion on the subject. Mr. Flynn announced his intention to introduce a Bill in general, knowing that our appeal in behalf of the accordance with the prayer of the petition. Mr. Wilkins said he hoped no such Bill would be introduced, as it would keep the House two or three weeks longer in session. Mr. Flyno, persisted, and after some debate obtained permission to introduce the Bill. This is the subject which, above all othere, the Government desired to avoid. It will cause a long and probably angry dicussion, and will not likely promote harmony among the Repealers .-[Halifaz correspondence of the Globe.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE .- We are happy to see that journal after journal throughout the Province of Ontario, has taken up arms against that plundering establishment in Toronto, which is called the Upper Ganada College. Its vast robberies and plunderinge from the University and Grammer School properties in the Province, need only to be known to excite the indignation of every honest man in the Province. It is a monstrously voracious parasite fastened upon our educational system, and unless the Government of Onta.io take action early in the coming session to stop its plunderings by appointing a Parliamentary Commission to inquire into and report upon its misdeeds, the Government itself need expect no mercy from any party whatever. The country is becoming thoroughly aroused to the enormous robberies perpetrated by and for the Upper Oanada College, and they will not be satisfied till it is put in its proper position, or justice be done the whole of the govern ment schools throughout the Province, all of which have been most shamefully robbed for the benefit of the sharks who will cluster around and levy upon the Upper Canada College. It appears really to be little better than a den of thieves. - Hamilton Times. The above fis strong language, but is fally borne out by the facts of the case. The only means of satisfying public opinion is to abolish the whole concern, and give the endowment which properly does not belong to it, to the institutions upon which it Las too long unjustly preved. We sincerely trust that the first day of the next session of the Optario Legislative will see a motion put on the paper to icquire into this abominable vampire so long fattening on the vitals of the Province and still getting more and more insolent every year. - [British Whig. HIGHLANDERS IN CANADA .- Within four hours ride of Montreal is a colony from twenty to twenty five thousand Highlanders. The county of Giengarry, on the eastern frontier of Upper Canada is full of them. Macdonalds and MacDonells, Maclenons, Macinions and Macreas are thick as leaves in Vallambross. It is a saying here that if you meet a Glengarry man and forget his name you are always safe in calling him 'Mr. Mac.' In one part of the country lately. in a jury of twelve, there were nine Macdonalds, and six of these were Douald Macdonalds. The Glengarry Highlanders enjoy the reputation of heing a brave, industrious and prosperous people. Every man owns the house he lives in and the hand he tills There is not much of accumulated wealth, but the people have abundance for themselves and their families, and are content. In the back settlement they retain their own language sing their Gaelic songs. and have their Gaelic preaching every Sunday. About half of them are Oatholic and half Protestant



CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, TO BE HELD 1N ST. PATRICK'S HALL. ON

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1868.

Reverend Mr. O'Farrell, and other distingnished

speakers, will deliver addresses. The most eminent Musical talent has been engaged Ooncert commencing at 8 o'clock.

THOS. FOX, Sec.

Montreal, Sept. 11, 1868.

BAZAAR·

ON MONDAY, the 21st inst., will be opened in the SALLE D'ASYLE, Bonaventure Street, under the Patronage of the Ladies of Charity, a BAZAAR of which the proceeds will be applied to the Orphans, and the children abandoned by their parents, under the charge of the Grey Nuns of the Hospice St. Joseph.

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 open to an engagement. Oan be communicated with any time prior to 1st , November. Would prefer a Oatholic Separate school, and can be weil recommended. A liberal salary required. Address ; 'P. B, Teacher,' office of this paper. Sept., 17.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO Teachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, 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.

THE SISTERS of the HOLY NAMES of JESUS and MARY at Longueuil, will re-open their Boarding School on the 2nd September.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SOHOOL. THIS School will re-open on the 14th September next at 5 o'clock p m. The pupils must :--Ist. Pay the first quarter in advance.

2nd. Furnish a baptismal certificate 3rd. Have the Costume of the School.

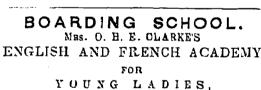
LACOMBRE & CLARKE'S

FRENCH & ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 32 St. Denis Street,

(NEAR VIGER SQUARE),

WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday the first of September 1868.

Able resident Teachers will, daily, assist the Principals, besides the Professors of Music and Singing. Mr. Olarke, Sen., will continue his special attention to the advanced Olasses. Book Keeping will form part of the Commercial Education. A preparatory Latia Course for those who desire it. August 28. 1ॼ-3



NO. 30 ST. DENIS STREET (NEAR VIGER SQUARE), WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday

SAINT MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, CONDUCTED BY THE RELIGIOUS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

5

500 SHERBROOKE STREET,

MONTREAL. THE Course of Studies of this Institution embrace s

the various branches of a solid and useful education , viz., Orthography Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Geography (with Mays and use of Globes) Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, English and French Languages, Music, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, etc. Board and Tait

Board and Taition, per month	66	00
Music.	2	00
Drawing and Painting	ĩ	00
Washing	1	00
Use of bed and bedding per annum	ĥ	00
The of deals		

Use of desk..... 1 00 Books, Postage Materials used for Drawing, Painting, etc., are charges which depend on circumstances and the direction of the parents. The Academic year commences on the first Mon-

day of September, and ends about the 6th July. Besides the uniform which consists of a black

merino dress and one of white muslin, each young lady, should be provided with a black net weil, and one of white net, six table napkins, a knife, fork, spoon, and goblet work boy, etc.

No deduction will be made for partial absence or withdrawal from the Academy unless in case of protructed illness.

Pupils are received at any time during the year. Address, SISTER ST. GABRIEL,

Directress. 1m 3

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

August 2 🥉

Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street. THE duties of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the thirty-first day of August, instant, at nine o'clock a.m.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on extremely moderate terms.

For particulars apply at Nos. 6 or 10 at the school. WM. DORAN, Principal. August 28. 2m-3

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, ONT.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bisbop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Atle Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The bealth, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include acomplete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Aunum (payable half-

yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE,

Reopening of the Course on the 2nd of September.

PHOVINCE OF QUEBEC, 2 INSOLVENT AOT OF 1864 Dist. of Mentreal. 5 AND 1865. In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, fils, of L'Acadie, in the District of Iberville, Trader,

Insolvent.

THE IRISH BAZAAR.

The Ladies of Charity of the Irish Congregations, beg to inform the public, that their " Twen tieth Annual Bazvar," will be held in the new St. Patrick's Hall, on Wednesday, the 7th of October, and following days.

As many persons anxious to promote the success of the baziar, and yet not able to make lists themselves, are in the habit of sending in pieces of work and objects of vertu to the baziar while being held, the Ladies beg to suggest that such persons would have the goodness to send their donations to the St. Patrick's Asylum, as soon as possible, in order that they be placed in the hands of young ladies who will open lists upon them, and thus turn them to the best advantage.

The Rev. Director of the Bazaar, who is also Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Asylum, assures us that the funds at his disposal are lower at the close of the present financial year (August 31st) than they have ever been since he farming community from where they hail. got charge of them some ten years ago. Up to the present he had always more or less of a balance io his favor at the close of the yearwhile this year closes with a considerable balance agaiost him.

We therefore request the Irish Congregations generally to take an active part in the present bazaar. All who are in the babit of making lists will, we trust, do so this year without fail: we frust also that many new collectors will be added to the number of the old. There is of necessity an occasional falling off in the number of the old collectors, were no new ones to come in there would in a short time be a great falling off in this grand and necessary work of charity. New collectors will therefore we hope come to the assistance of the old, and unite with them in their common efforts for the destitute Irish orphans.----For such we would bespeak a kind and generous reception : they have up to the present been in the cause of each of these fires; and more particularthe habit of receiving such reception-ever since the bazar has been established-from persons of every creec, denomination and nationality. All feel that destitute orphans must be clothed and fed, and that the Institution which does so, which keeps them from the streets, from the haunts of uice, and instils into their young minds principles of Christian morality is a common blessing, and by their own cirlessness'- [Witness, 17th Sept.

R BAR LOUIS A DEAL COMPANY

firemen must have suffered terribly from it. The greatest credit is due to the fellows for the manner in which they went at the filmes.

The most serious part of the fire h s now to be related. In an interior stable in rear of the on which first took fire, were three valuable entire horses which were burnt. Every effort was made to get the animals out, but as they had actually to be brought through the burning building, it was an impossibility to get them to a place of safety before the fismes surrounded them. In fact, the stables were very large and intricate and no better than so many match-boxes. It is a pity that no safer place was chosen to put the valuable stock in. Perhaps it will be a lesson to others to be more select. As a generall rule, old-fashioned wooden stables are not worthy of any confidence, and the man that nu's his horse in oue should sit up all night by its side with the halter in his hand The borses destroyed were, the famous horse 'Emigrant,' 5 years old, the property of the Huntingdon Agricultural Society, and mported two years ago at a cost \$1 700 ; a young

Clydesdale horse, two years old. also the property of the Society, and imported only six montus ago. He cost \$900. The third horse, 'Old Beanharnois,' another Olydesdale, was the property of the Beaubarnois Agricultural Society, and has been two years in the country. He was valued at \$1 100. The loss of the animals will be a source of regret to the Mr. McKenna desires to express his thanks to the

firemen, particulary to No. 2, for their exertions in saving his property from being destroyed. It had a very nerrow escape.

MORE BURNING OF HORSES - The burning of three most valuable exhibition horses on Tuesday night, at Rapin's hotel, St. Joseph street, wes followed, last night, by the burning of two more. in the stables in rear of Mennier's Glasgow hotel, St. Lawrence Main street! Now, it will naturally be asked. What is the cause of this destruction by fire in the dead of night, of valuable animals, and the risking of the safety of a neighborhood. We belief there is little doubt that the true answer would be, drink. It wo have been rightly informed, the firemen themselves could have saved those three horses who perished at Rapin's, had the officers of the brigade been at first able to meet wifb any sober person who would have told them the true state of affairs. But all with whom they came in contact were in liquor if not positively drunk ! The same was the case last night. The firemen rescued twenty two out of Butter, fresh, per lb twenty-four borses; but those more immmediately connected with the animals were, stumbling about in a state of intoxication, while the firemen, with the fiames around the stables, were playing upon the fire, and getting out or assisting to get out the borses. We trust a searching investigation will be made into ly as to whether responsible parties were sober or drunk. This is due to the owners of the horses as I well as the public. We know of nothing that could prove more damaging to future exhibitions of stock, i than this evident hazard which their owners run in sending them here, under the charge of unreliable parties, who apparently make up their compulsory abstemiousness through the day, by indulging at night to such an extent as not to be able to attiend if, indeed, that emergency had not been occasioned

stances to call his powers into acrivity, cannot hold his own against all comers.- Glasgow Herald.

In the cases of Enright, Duggan and Egleson it is understood that an application for their discharge on bail at the instance of Mr. O'Reilly have been sent to the Governor General for approvil.

The Glengarry men are renowned in that part of

Canada for their size and strength. It is said that

the townships of Kenyou and Lochiel alone could

turn out a thousand Highlanders - not a man of them

under six feet in his stockings. I hear many people

speak with great admiration of the regiment mustered

in Glengarry for the defence of the country during the

Fenian excitement in 1866. Maclennan, one of the

best atheletes in America, is a Glengarry men. His

namesske, Mr. MacLennon, of the customs here

has promised to go through the coantry with me on

my return from the States : but say if I am to claim

kindred with my gigantic names kes in Glengarry I

must either carry proofs or add a cubit to my stature. The Highlanders in Canada have produced more

than muscle, not to speakof Wm MacDougall CB.

Commissioner of Public Works the Hon. Malcolm

Cameron, politican speaker, and temperature reformer

and others, Sir. J. A. McDonald - who has ruled

Oanada for sixteen years-- is a Highlander, as High-

land as Mull or Lophaner. Let it not be said, then,

that the Scottish Highlander, when placed in circum-

Messrs Ferres, O'Neil and Tasse have been appoint ed Penitentiary Directors under the Act passed last session of Parliament.

The Halifax Colonist understands that a further correspondence is going on between Lieut Governor Poyla and Mr. M. J. Wilking, respecting the newspaper report of bis speech.

Died

of this city.

Oats.

On Tuesday, 15th inst., Michael, youngest son of M. Farmer, E q. ng d 8 sairs and 10 months. At Terrehonne, on the 17th inst., Mary C. Mc Gorian, eldest daughter of the late James McGorian,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Sept 22 1868.

Flour-Pollards, S0 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$4,40 \$4,75; Fine \$5,60 to \$5,75; Super.. No. 2 \$60 to \$5,10; Superfine \$7,00 \$7.40; Fancy \$6,25 to \$0,00 ; Extra, S6 60 to \$7,25 ; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3.00 to \$0.00 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.-\$0 00 to \$0,00. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$1,65 o \$0.00.

Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal,-worth about S0.00 to S0 00.

Ashes per 100 lbs -First Pots \$5.87 to \$5.90 Seconds, \$4,50 to \$0,00; Thirds, \$4,46 to 4.50.-First Pearls, 5.55. Park per brl. of 200 lbs-Mess, 24 50 to 25.00;-

Prime Mess \$17.50 ; Prime, \$16.50 to 16.70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. S'pt. 22, 1868.

d. g θ. Floar, country, per quintal, 18 0 to 18 6 00 0 to 00 0 Oatmes], do do 6 10 10 0 Indian Meal. 9 0 0 to 0 0 Barley, do, 6 3 to 7 do. Реав, do. 2 6 10 2 9 1 3 to I 8 0 10 to 1 00 DO, Salt do Potstors per bag 6 0 to 6 3 6 to 10 7 Onions, per mino 0 7 to 0 8 Lard, per lb 0-4 to 0 9 Beef, per 1b Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8 0 5 to 0 6 Mutton do 2 6 to 5 0 Lamb, per quarter Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 0 to 1 1 \$8,00 to \$10 Hay, per 100 bundles, \$5,00 to \$70c Straw

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SITUATION WANTED.

A Lady (aged 40) who has for several years past kept House for Olergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address]" A. H.," TRUE WITNESS Office

the first of September, 1868. Mrs. Clarke will be assisted as before by the two THE undersigned has deposited in my office a deed resident Teachers (English and French), besides Professors of Music and Singing, and Mr. Cla Sen., will continue to vay special attention to progress of the pupils in English Writing and thmetic.

Oppversation in English and French, res. ec iv will, at all times, be require 1.

Boarders received on the same reasonable term before, of whose Health and Manners, as we advancement in their studies, Mrs Clarke wil particular care.

Plain and Ornamental Needle work taught in establishment, and Domestic Economy practic explained. August 28. lm

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADE OF MONTREAL,

NO. 31 AND 33, COTTE STREET.

THE REOPENING of the CLASSES will place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER no The payments in each year of course are exis monthly and in advance, between the lat, and l of each month

For	the	firat year	of cou	rse	\$1 00	per mo
	do	second	do		1 50	` do
	do	thir i	do		2.00	do
	do	fourth	do		250	do
	do	fifth	do		3.00	do

A deduction of twenty-five cents per month be allowed to pirents paying quarterly, or who have two or more children at this school at the s time, or who belong to some berevolent socia Montreal.

On the other side, twenty five cents per m will be added to the account of parents who will failed to pay before the 15 h of the month. Parents will be furnished with a monthly Bull

stating the Conduct, application and program their children. The Commercial Academy's principal object

prepare students attending the course for all bran both Commercial and Industrial. The French and English languages are ta ty experienced French and English professors. the task of learning these idiums is made east the fact that a great number of French and En

students daily and constantly frequent the so For all particulars, enquire of the principal the Academy, Cotte street No. 31, Hours of attendance from 8 to 10 A M.

And from 1 to 2 P.M. U. E. AROHAMBAUL

Princ Montreal 28 August 1868.

VARENNES MINERAL WATER VARENNES SELTZER:

lst Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibiting Canada 1868

Price, Varennes selizer, 3s. per doz (empty tles to be returned); Varennes saline, (quarte), 2 per dcz. (empty bottles to be returned;) 50c for gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the pr with Mesors. Kenneth, Oampbell, & Co, Me Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Squar

s the arke b the Ari	of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, in number according to haw and that u these opposition be fyled to the said deed, within six juridical days after the last insertion of this no- tice. I will act upon the said deed according to haw.
vely,	LOUIS GAUTHIER. Assignee.
ns as slas take	Montrial, 16th Septembor, 1863. iw-7
n the Cally	PROVINCE OF QUEEREC SUPERIOR OOURT. Dist. of Montreal. S INBOLVENT ACT OF 1864-'65. No. 373.
a•3	In the matter of GEORGE E. MAYRAND, formerly Merchant of River du Loup (en haut), and now of St. Remi, District of Iberville, Insolvent.
Μ¥	THE undersigned will apply to this Court, for a dis- charge under this Act, on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten c'clock a.m., sitting the sail Court.
take next gihle 15th.	GEORGE E. MAYRAND. By his Attorneys ad litem. T. & O. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th Sept., 1863. 2m.7
onth.	PROVINCE OF QUEEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.
	No. 577.
wil 6+100.	In the matter of JOSEPH U. ROY, fils, Trader of L'Acadie, District of Iberville,
iy in j	Insolvent. THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has de-
have bave	posited in the office of this Court, a deed of compa- sition and discharge, executed by his creditors ac- carding to law, and that on Tuesday the Twenty- Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or
letin, asa of	so soon thereafter as coursel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of said deed.
is ta aches	JUSEPH H. ROY, fils. By his Attorneys ad litem,
ucht , and	T & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montresl, 16th September, 1868 2m-7
ay i y Izliah Noc l.	PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT.
ıl.st	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND AMENDMENTS THEREUNTO.
-	IN RE;
JT cipal. 1 m 3	DAME PRAXEDE TREPANNIER, wife-separated as to property in virtue of her marriage contract - of Honore alias Henry Barthe, duly authorised by the latter and of Eusebe Lussier formerly part-
RS	ners in the City of Sorel Dis'riot of Richelieu for ; urposes of commerce and navigation. Insolvent.
ion of bot-	THE thirthenth day of February next the undersigned will apply to the flourt for her discharge in virtue of the act above cited.
is. 6d. r four resent	PRAXEDE TREPANNIER. HENRY BARTHE. To autho ize said Daus Praxede Trepannier, h
edical rə.	wife. t or-l 16th September 1868.
	en la construcción de la const Construcción de la construcción de la

Ő UNITE OTTOLIERS

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--SEPT 25, 186.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News reports that warlike symptons continue to show themselves. Of those terrible engines of destruction, the mitrailleuses, ordered by the Minister of War, several hundred are manufectured and ready for distribution. They are to be served out to the army in the proportion of one mitrailleuse a company. The 2,000 which Marshal Niel considers necessary for the safety of France will be furnished before the end of the year. It is stated in different papers that an army clothier to whom a large contract has been given, a little more than, a week ago had 1,800 hands employed both night and day in making pantaloons, tents, and ' camp effects.'

The Temps has an article headed 'War or Peace.' The war (it says) if war is to be, will not be a war of policy nor of conquest, but of prestige. It will he a war for the recovery of the military reputation which has been compromised by the victory of the Sadowa. Absolute government has made France an essentially military power. The consequence is that France must remain indisputably the most formidable enemy of other countries. This superiority is by no means clear at present, and the uncertainty must be removed. This is the first cause of war. The second is the necessity of repairing the reverses of the Imperial policy. The war which many persons regard as imminent will have this peculiarity that there is no imaginable pretext for it. And no one can say what we are to gain by st.

The Gaulois contains an article from the pen of Edmond About, in which he passes in review recent French policy, calls Sadowa a greater reverse than Waterloo, and compares the Mexican and saying, 'Here i am, do with me what you will,' would be stupid indeed. Such a course would be expedition to the conduct of a man who being entitled to 100 frances, claims 1,000, and throws his debtor out of the window for not paying him. Who desired this expedition? he asks. It was neither agriculture, commerce, nor industry. The tax payers did not want expenditure increased, nor their sons killed. The nation went to war because, according to the constitution, it cannot express its opinion on important affairs. at this moment, on the eve of our own e'ection, may France is told to love this, detest that, and obey the word of command. French soldiers who teach us to appreciate somewhat more the liberties fought against the Austrians in Italy, fought for Maxmilian in Mexico, and whilst engaged there On the suthorities learning this, they warred him that no such assembly could be held within five days read in papers from Paris that France was maniof the voting; disregarding the notification, a large pulating a Prusso Italian alliance for the destrucnumber met, and the candidate opposing the Govern tion of the House of Hapsburg. Then came Sadowa, and there went up a cry from the Tuileries that all was lost, as the Prussians toted ; merely observations were heard such as ' Plus had gained the victory. Jean Bonhomme ex- de candidats officieis,' We shall all vote '' A door claimed.-'Our politicians have been spinning at the lower end of the building then opened and a claimed,-'Our politicians have been spinning it too fine, and the thread has soopped ' M. strong detachment of mil tary entered. M Caz t, a About then asks who was too blame. 'Not the nation, for it merely respected the constitution which it meekly accepted. It allowed the persons to whom it had entrusted the power of the raceived a sabre thrust in the side. Outside the building the troops were in line and the Riot Act State to do what they pleased. It was not the nation which played against Count Bismarck and lost. The nation did nothing, and so cannot be accused of baving been duped; if others stipulatrestel people were set free and told to go to their ed tor compensations, the mysterious treaties of Biarritz were a sealed letter for the people. The following information supplied by M. Piarre Veron in a feuilleion, may interest some of our chig-When you have given your authority to an ad venturer who ruins you, you cannot reproach him with such a sale, or purchase, or imprudence. non wearing readers, who are, perhaps, not aware of Your only folly is to have pitched on such an agent and have invested him with authority. them :--

hides and develops his real intentions. His Ma-jesty, it is said is beginning to feel that should dena, &c. death overtake him in his present plight there

"When are the French going away from Rome ?" would be no security for his dynasty. The is a question that begins to be very frequently asked, tions, oftentime) incurable. French people believed in him up to a recent especially in Italy. 'It appears,' says a letter in the Liberte, dated from Rome on the 26th of August, date. Failures, blunders, and embarrassments, that our troops will still pass long months at Civita on his part, have shaken their faith, and slackened their credulous belief in the sagacity of been able to give sufficiently serious guarantees to their ruler. They will not trust in him any the French Government.' 'What guarantees are re longer, unless he shows why they should. The quired ?' is the natural inquiry The Florence Italie points out that Article 4 of the September Conventime for illusions is past. We must open our tion has been complied with by Italy, who has aseyes and look steadfastly in the face what is sumed her share of the debt of the States of the before us. It will not do to say we are sale Church. The final act was signed on the 31st of bec use no reasonable cause of war can be found. July by Const Cambray Digny and Baron de Malaret On all sides,' the Florence journal says, ' it is We know the babits of this Government, how it said that that act is to be followed by the withdrawal is addicted to theatrical surprises and we feel of the troops that re-occupied in 1867, like as the nothing more likely than that 300,000 men | Act of the 7th of December 1866, brought about the should be one day thrown across the Rhine departure of the last troops of the 1849 occupation. without France or Europe having any notice The last-named Act established the principle and fixed the smount in round numbers. The Act of the 31st of July concludes and perfects the transaction. whatever.' M. Rochefort, of the Lanterne, who has taken up his abode at Brussels, consi-Italy having thus fo'filed her obligations, and there ders that the Napoleons are bound to fall by the being not the slightest danger of fresh Garibaldian enterprises, there seems no reason wby France sheer force of their unpopularity. Speaking for bimself, he defies the Emperor and challenges should still occupy the Papal States. But sto makes as yet no sign of departure. him to do his worst. M. Rochefort having been The Unita Cattol ca says :- From the 8th of Aug. senteaced to fine and imprisonment for certain may be dated, not the ruin of the Italian financesarticles which appeared in his journal, addresses because they have been in a bad way for a long time-but their more rapid ruin, for it is certain that his judge (the Emperor) thus :- ' My publicathis new government, approved on that day, will tion must be a source of terrible uneasiness to bring us nearer to backruptcy, which some fear, you, since it makes you brave the enormous uaothers hope for, and all of n3 see is evidently inevitpopularity which yeu get by your scandalous able. manœuvres to put it down. You must confess

FLORENCE, Sept. 18 .- The Nacritez of this city says that I should be too simple if, while I can conthat the Prime Minister, Menabrea, has not asked the French Government for the withdrawal of the troops tinue to show you up in your true colours to from, Rome as has been reported, such a demand would France and Europe, I should give up the game have been entirely unnecessary as by the provisions of the treaty, France is bound to withdraw the troops. Besides the state of Italy at present does not when all the trumps are in my hands. Before accepting martyrdom I will prolong the combat. The wrestler who feels ably to go on renders a justify French occupation. FLORENCE, Sept. 18 .- Cardinal Reiserk bas been greater service to his cause than the victim whose

tried by a civil court, at Ricti and sentenced to pay a fine of 500 francs for attempting to take possession of the See of Sabena by order of the Pope, without the authority of the King of Italy. Rows - The subjoined items of news are from

the Roman correspondent of the Post. They are dated August 24

Having no apparent chance of fighting this automa, the troops of his Holiness have been keeping their Here is my answer. I condemn you to two years hands in exercise by a day of very hard sham fighting. On the 20th the 1st Briga le left H nuiba? Camp in two columns, one to attack the town of

Albano on both sides (from Castel Gandolfo and Ariccia) with musketry and artillery, and the other to defend the place. Such a clatter had not been heard in Albano since it was the summer head quarters of the Prætorian Guards sixteen centuries ago. The King of Naples and Count of Caserta, with Col. Afan de Riviera and other staff officers, asseisted in the attack, which was commanded by Colonel Allett in the absence of General de Courten Lieut. Colonel de Charrette commanded the defence, which was maintained with great obstinacy from 5 until balf past 8' when the assoilants rushed into the town tambour battans. The Bishop of Albano, Oardinal di Pietro, invited General Kantzler and the officers of the contending forces to a collition while the soldiers consumed their rations on the pivzzis

The Pope has given a special mark of his affection to the corps of Zouaves by a brief of the 29th July granting plenary indulgence to all new recruits on condition of their visiting the Church of St. Peter within a werk atter joining the corps, and

praying devoutly for the cood of the church. Kingpom of Naples. The well known Italian correspondent of the Paris Temps and friend of Cardinul d'Andrea, M. Erdan, gives no very favourable account of the state of some parts of Italy : -

"At Nucles General Pollavicini has arrested or killed 130 brigands, but he has not yet succeeded in laying hold of the chiefs Guerra Funco, Pace, and homes. The Government candidate for the depart-Cincone, who have been there for eight years. As from Bologna, still keeps the whole province of Ravenna in a state of tecror. He himself, singlethe origin of many of the false headdresses with banded, attacks diligences and whole bands of peawhich the ridiculous fachion of the day disfigures

SOBE THROAT, COUGH, COLD,

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affec-

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROOMES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of Vecchia and Viterbo, M. de Menabrea not baving the disease and give almost instant relief.

The TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are will demand his discharge from the Court in virtue useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will of the aforesaid Act, for the purpose of authorizing render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having proven their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the TROCHES are universally pronounced hetter than other articles. OBTAIN Only 'BROWN'S BRONCHILL TROCHES,' and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

August, 1868.

HEADACHES

2m

Generally proceed fram derangements of the stomach and liver, and no medicine yet discovered, so certainly, speedily, and thoroughly cleases, tones, and regulates these organs as Bristol's Sugar Coated Pilis. Edward Warren, of Olinton Street Brooklyn, writes, under date January 14 1862 :- After having suffered eight years from constantly-recurring sick headache, two vials of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills cured me. This was five months ago, and I have had no relapse.' Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson, of Great Jones Street, New York, says :-Your Pills have restored me to the enjoyment of life, I had been in almost constant misery with bilions headachs for many years. No medicing seemed to touch the complaint until I tried you Pills. They have not only banished the disease, bu wonderfolly improved my general health.' In al cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood o humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Unlike the generality of toilet waters, which are scented essences and nothing more, this delicious pertume is a fine cosmetic and external remedy. Reduced with pure water, it becomes an excellent wash for the skin, removing roughness, chaps, sunburn, pimples, dr., and imparting rosiness and clearness to the clouded complexion. Applied to the brow it removes headache, and when resorted to after shaving prevents the pritation usually occasioned by that process. Used as a mouth wash it neutralizes the fumes of a cigar, and improves the condition of the teeth and gums

EF Beware of Counterfeits ; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER the Province of Quebec in the Dominion of Caneda, prepared coly by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All at its next Session for the INCORPORATION of the prepared coly by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamp

ough & Campbell . Davidson & Co K Campbell& Oo, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States and has been used for thirty years to the Romagna, a certain Gaget or Gagino, a scamp with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, sants. It is related that the other day bestopped 13 and gives rest bealth, and comfort to mother and

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT:

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

AND AMEND dENTS THERETO.

In the matter of Dame PRA XEDE TREPANNIER. wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Honore alias Henry Barthe, and by bim duly suthorized; and of Eurebe Lussier, heretofore purtners, in the town of Sorel District of Richelien, for the purposes of commerce and navigation.

Insolvents. ON the Six b Day of October next, the undersigned the said Dame Praxede Trepannier, his wife.

PRAXEDE TREPANIER. HENRY BARTHE.

Lorel, 26th July, 1868. 2m - 52

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1861.

AND AMENDMENES THERETO.

PROVINCE OF QUEERC, SIN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of FREDERICK ST. LOUIS, Steam boat owner and Trader, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richeliev, individually as well as partner.

an Insolvent. THE undersigned has deposited a consent of his creditors to his discharge, and on Saturday, the Third Day of October next, be will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of it.

, 23:d June, 1868		K ST. LOUIS,
		2 m - 52
Toliette.	UPERIOR	COURT.
JULIE FARAIS of the Epiphany	7, in the Dis	trict of Joliette is Richot
	75	Plaintiff.
iphany, in the sa	T, of the sa id District,	Merchant of the
nt the said Plaint a action in separa at in this cauze	iff as design ation of prop	m it may ccr- nated, has insti- perty against the
GARAULI		
esl, July 27.6, 1	863.	In-1.
NSOLVENT	ACT O	F 1864.
the office of T. S real, No. 18 St. hty-ninth day of h.m., for the purp fairs and of nami	auvagcau, Sacrament September lose of rece og an Assig JOSEPH	Erq, in the City St, on Tursday instant, at three iving statements
	JULIE FARAIS h of the Epiphang fe common in pro ipEany, in the sa y of Montreal, an E is hereby given at the said Plaint n action in separs of Montreal, an GARAULT resl, July 27.b. 1 NSOLVENT reditors of the the office of T. S real, No. 18 St. nty-ninth day of n.m., for the purp fairs and of pami	JULIE FARAIS alias FARH h of the Epiphany, in the Dis fe common in property of iss id ISAIE RICHOT, of the gas iphany, in the said District, y of Montreal, and clsewhere E is hereby given to all who at the said Plaintiff as design n action in separation of prop nt in this cauze GARAULT & DESRO Attornies real, July 27, h, 1863. NSOLVENT ACT Of reditors of the undersigned the office of T. Sauvageau, real, No. 18 St. Sacrament nt, for the purpose of rece fairs and of naming ar. Assig

St. Hyacinthe, 4th September, 1868. 297 5

An Application will be made to the Legislature of ASSOCIATION of ST. PIERRE DE FOREL " CHARLES DORION. President. J SEPH GARTIER. S. cretairo. Sorel, July 6th, 1868. 8 59.

PROTINCE OF QUEBEC, & SUPERIOR COURT. Dist of Montreal, S No. 2177. DAME JANE HENDERSON.

Plain if: ¥3. JUHN MARCOU,

Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Jane Henderson has instituted an action en separation de biens, against her husband, John Marcon, the Defendant in this cause.

189

The agents of the French people may have committed many fruits, but as for the nation it only committed one, and that long before Sadowa."

The Presse is of opinion that the arrival in Paris of the brother of France II. of Naples, (Count and Countess Grigenti), and the invitation they have received and accepted to visit Fontainebleau, may be taken as a sort of warning addressed to Italy. The thing is the more marked, because the Emperor appears to have put off his visit to Chalons camp for the express purpose of playing the host on this occasion. It is hinted that the invitation is a retaliation for the apparent avoidance of Paris by Prince Humbert and his bride, who have lately visited other European capitals without coming to Paris.

'M. Emile de Girardin's ardour in the pursuit of the natural frontiers of France sometimes as one of the fortresses that menace the security of France. In his paper it certainly looked a considerable place, every bit as big as Antwerp. But now comes forward the Belgian paper Meuse to assure M. Girardin that it is quite unnecessary to set armies on foot and get up a great war on account of Huy. M. de Girardin, it seems, has only to take the train and go north, and he may capture Huy with no other arms than his pen and his eye-glass. The fortress is abandoned and does not contain a single soldier. The Meuse remarks,-

'After such a trait of beroism the editor of the Liberte may have his name engraved in history on a leval with that of the conqueror of Sebas topol. If he does not aspire to such honour, he may attain the same object by other means; he may take possession of the citadel in question without quitting his botel in the Champs Elysees. The citadel has been to be let or sold for the last three years, and the Belgian Government still awaits a purchaser. An excellent opportunity for M. de Girardin to save France for a few thousand francs. Let him buy the fortress of Huy, and make a present of it to his Governmhat, as Napoleon III. made a present of Lombardy to Victor Emmanuel. Such an act of generosity will earn him the gratitude of future generations."

The discussion of the question 'Peace or War,' which is giving so vast an amount of employment to industrious foreign journalists, is explained by many outside critics to mean nothing more than indication of the dulness of the season, and the this year at least, to realize the idea of Italian unity. usual lack of political topics. By others it is It will not be forgotten that in July and August made up her mind to fight, and that the pacific declarations of the official press are nothing more than simple masks behind which the Emperor of its own, a statement that secret enlistments are

shart hair runges between 18f and 35f. One of the right. Everybody paid him compliments.' five stories high entirely to himself; and last year be did business to the extent of 1 233,000f. The capillary razzius executed among the peasantry no longer and of the eldest daughter of the Queen of Spain suffice to meet the enormous demand. The bair of dead persons, cut off the corpses in the hospitals, in [a great help, but still insufficient. So importations from abroad are had recourse to. Certain German provinces specially supply fair hair B ack hair is to be tound in South America whence whole cargoes of it come, while to North America we export immenca quentities of hair made up into head-dresses. The dearest bair is the completely white. Of a certain length it is hardly to be found, and a chymist thought of seeking means of taking the colour out of the hair. He has got as far as mottled gray, but the true white has yet to be discovered.'

sole heroism consists in resignation. To suppose

that any good can be done with the men of December

2, by streatching out your wrists for their handcuffs,

duly justifishie when one feel important to be of any

morense. That is not my case. I shall redouble

my blows in order to percipitate the denouement.

of the Lanterne.' France, according to this, is to

A Story appears in several Continental papers, which shows how very differently- though not how

much better they 'do things in France,' and which,

we possess. At Nismis a person named Breton let

the lower floor of his bouse for an electoral meeting.

ment was addressing them, when the Police Commis

sioner entered the hall. 'Not a disloyal cry was ut-

Liberal candidate, was taken by the collar and com-

mitted to the charge of four privates ; his friend, M

Barageon, was captured by the police Commissioner

himself and by an officer with a drawn sword. Several

other arrests were made One gentleman, M. Ganier,

was read three times to the crowd, which consider-

icg prudence to be the better part of valor, quietly

dissolved.' On the meeting being dispersed the ar

ment has been ' triumphantly returned !'

chinge her rulers two years hence.

Ah : you sentence me to 16 months' imprisonment

So Powerful is tashion with women that it is idle to suppose they will give up the bideous and most in convenient chign n even though as much of human bair as in contains may have been cut from a corpse leads him into amusing bluaders. In the map stricken by fever or more losthsome diseases, or have lately published in the Liberte, he set down Huy been hought off the greasy poll of a South American savage.

SPAIN.

The Gaulois talks of a secret convention on the tanis between France and Spain, according to which the latter Power should undertake to send an army corps of 49,000 men, and a naval force as well, to the Pontificial States, in case of war breaking out between the French Empire and a European Powar In compensation France should engage to assist the Spanish Government, even to the extent of an armed tervention, should the present dynasty be attacked but, only against attacks from without. And there is the bitch, for the attacks apprehended are from within. The Gaulois says: -'This essential point is to be discussed at Fou

taineblesn by the Emperor. Count Girgenti, M. Roaber, M. de Moustier, and M. Mon. We are also assured that his Royal Highnness has been charged by his brother, Francis II., with a confidental mission to the Emperor.'

Quite a little flock of canards. The only statement likely to prove true is that the Emperor will not help Isabella against domestic foes. She is a Bonrbon, after all, and, although he shows her no ill-will while she is upon the thrown, he would not send a bayonet across the frontier to keep her upon it.

ITALY.

PERDMONT. - The fact that the Piedmontese Gcvernment is increasing the number of military posts on the Papal frontier, contradicts the peace professions of the Party of Action. Certainly the Govern-ment does not fear an erruption from the Papal States. The Roman Pontiff will be only too glad to be left alone; his Government is in no condition to take the offensive. It must be that the red shirts are preparing for a movement, though Menotti Garibaldi and the other leaders of the progressive sort declare that they have no intention of making any attempt. considered a sort of guarantee that France has they made even more vehement pacific declarations,

CIRCULAR.

MONTBEAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messra, A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions auitable to this market. comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHER'E, PORE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, MULP 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 upsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,

443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m

HOME EVIDENCE 1

R. Dogal, Esq., Ohemist and Druggist, Grown Street, Quebec :

Sir .- I send you the following certificate, attesting he efficacy of Briatol's Sarasparilia :--

RESULT OF A SLOW FRYSR. - I certify, that in the month of March, 1860, my son, nine years old, was obliged to keep his bed from the above sickness I employed the beat doctors, who took him under their charge for two years, without affording relief. Last Spring I commenced to give Bristoi's Sarsaparilla and from the moment he began taking that remedy a rapid improvement took place, and at present he can walk with facility f therefore edvice all persons suffering with similar maladies to try Pristol's Sarsapaulla.

JEAN LACHANCE.

St. Roch de Queber, 8 h Aug. 1863. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Geas, Ficault & Son. J. Guulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Dist, of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. Medicine.

STREET DIALOGUE - Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. H.) Well Mr. Z. What success in your application for that appointment? Mr. E.—I am happy to say that the place was of-fered to me and that I buy accepted it. Mr. D -How did you manage it?

Mr. E .- I poviously called on Mr Rafter, and presented myself to the Minager, in one of his Grand

in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTE & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Having the fac-simile of 'CORTIS & PERLINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. August, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBRC. (IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. 5 FOR LOWER CANADA. No. 1926

The Second Day of September, One Thousand Bight

Hundred and Sixty Eight. DAME ELMIRE GAILLOUX of the Oity and District of Montreal, wife of Brunesu Houle, here-tofore of Montreal Shoemsker, and now abrent from the Province of Quebec, and duly authorised in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff:

The said BRUNZAU HOULE, heretofore of Montreal, Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec,

Defendent.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mr. L. Corbeille Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Charles S e Amand one of the Bailiff of the said Superior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant bath left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the Oity of Montreal, called L. Nouveau Monde and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the TEUE WITNESS bo notified to appear before this Court and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff, within two Months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of thes id Defendant, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff, will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By order), HUBERT, PAPINFAU & HONEY, P.S.O.

Sept. 10,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of BAUKHAGE, BEAK & Co., Iosolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the Twenty-Sixth Day of October next, at Ten of the Olock in the Forencou, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Oourt, for a discharge under the said Act.

IGNATZ BEAK. By bia Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE. 2n 3

Montreal 19th August, 1869. 2 n 3

Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, Aug. 31 1014 DAME DELINA SITULEUX, heretofore of the Parish of Ste. Marthe, and now of the Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac in the District of Montreal wife of Louis Daoust, heretofore of the said parish of Sie. Marthe, and now of the said Parish of St. Ignace du Ooteau du Lac, yeoman :-- Gives votice that she has eved her seid bushard for separation of property, by an action returnable in the Scperior Court at Montreal, on the twenty-fifth day of September instant, under the number 2216 BONDY & FAUTEUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 10th September, 1868. 55 NOTICE. DAME VERONIQUE DUCLOS, wife of Franceis Xarier Dutrisac, contractor of the City and District of Montreal, has on the nineteenth November last, instituted an action for separation as to property before the Superior Court of Montreal. ALPH. DESJARDINS, Attorney of Dame V. Duclos, No. 10 Little St. James Sneet. 1m-5 Sept. 10. OAISSE D'EPARGNES OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

SECTION ST. JOSEPH.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the CAISSE D'EPARGNES of the Temperance Society, section St. Joseph, and to all persons concerned, that the said Society at its meeting of the 27th inst., adopted a Resolution declaring the urgency for dissolving the said Society immediately after its engagements shall have been honored : and if any one proposes to object to the said Resolution, he is bound a do so within lifteen days after the last publication of the above Notice.

ALPHONSE BOUSDON, Secretary. 100-4

Montreal 28th Aug., 1869.

FRANCIS GREENE,

54 St. John Street, between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets, STEAMFITTER, PLUMBER AND GASFITTER. Improved Hot Water Heating Apparatus for Dwellings, Public Institutions, &c., &c., Guaranteed to beat with half the amount of Fael, of any other Apparatus now in use, and wanting no more attention than an ordinary Stove. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. DANIEL SEXTON. PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Great S'. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUAALLY ATTENDED TO.

2m 5

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- SEPT 25, 1868.



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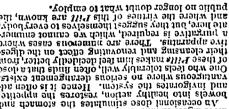
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July 24th 1868.

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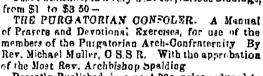
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