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THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE,

OR THE

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

A TALE OF CASTELFIDARBO.

Translated from the Flemish of the Rev. S Daems Canon Regular of the Order of Premonstratensians. (Abbey of Tongerloc, Belgium.)

CHAPTER IV. - (CONTINUED.)

11 go to Rome, mother? But I have never learned my letters.2

Silly boy, you want no learning; you must go to Rome to fight.'

· To fight, mother. You always told me when I was a boy that I must never fight.'

· To fight in the streets or with your companions, like a good for nothing boy-certainly not; but this is quite another matter. You must go and fight for the Pope.

What for, mother? What are they going to do to him?

To take away his land; to drive him out of Rome; who knows? perhaps to murder him; that's what they are going to do to him. Mar tin, you know what I taught you when you were a child, that the Pope is our Father, and that we must love him as our Father, and therefore as you would have helped your dead father when he was alive, so you must now go and help the

Pope.?

You said so just now. But what can the The cause of press and monks? Pope do with me alone to help him?

· Foolish fellow, you are not going alone .-Volunteers are setting off from every country to Rome; many are already gone from our own land. Well, why do you stand there hesitating? You are going, I hope?

Going! surely; for the Pope is the Pope and we are his children. But-

What's the use of but? There are no but's

wanted bere.

Only how to find the way, hesitated Martin;

I have never been there." true. I ought to have told you at the beginning take care of him, for I trust him in your hands. who has put this folly into your head. You know very well whom your mother has to debt. and if ever you see Joseph in danger, spare

not your life to save him." Enough said, mother; I will go. Why

it? And yet,' he hesitated. What now then? asked Teresa a little im-

patiently. When I am gone, mother, you will be all

alone in the world 'Come, come, good youth; I am but a poor triffes. It is all settled, is it not?

'It is all settled, mother. When are we to set off?

'I am going at once to Joseph to find that out, and I will come and tell you to morrow .-Now go and tell the farmer that you are going | my consent That is my last word. to leave bim."

The mother and son parted.

she wended her way back, 'but only just let me | consent. Father must I receive my death stroke have beard him say 'no'? And she lifted her from your band? Could you look calmly on the crutch with a threatening air.

At about the same time that Teresa was on her way to Laurhoeven to find a companion for Joseph, a heart-rending scene took place in Mynheer Morren's library. The old gentleman | paternal heart shuddered at the possibility, and held in his hands the fragments of the letter even probability of such a catastrophe. which he had found on his table. Before him stood Victor, like a criminal before his judge.

I bave torn to pieces? I can hardly believe

'It is from me, father. Forgive me for mak ing known my resolution by letter. I had not bullet. But no, Victor, continued be more

courage to do it by word of mouth. 'I can well believe it; but I do not under stand how you could have the presumption to

write me on such unreasonable folly.? 'Folly, father? So vou called Joseph's determination; but you added that it was an heroic folly. Would you acknowledge this in the per The young man left the room with head bow. folly. Would you acknowledge this in the per son of your nephew, and deny it in that of your

'Folly ! unreasonable folly !' muttered Morren to bimself, while he paced the room back- mother, who looked at him in am.zement. wards and forwards with heavy steps. 'Phan-

tome of a sick brain. He stood still before Victor.

And you ask my consent to carry out this mad resolution of yours?

Assuredly, father, as an obedient child." As an obedient child! Mockery! As a venomous serpent which stings the bosom that bas fostered it! What did I read in your letter? Did you not write to me that you had heard the voice of the Lord bidding you to leave your father and your fatherland, to fight for the boliest cause, and that you feared to be untrue to that voice? Does not that mean that, in your fanaticism, you will make no account of my consent, but will follow your vissionary fancies at all costs.3

'No, father; I repeat it. I ask your con sent, and without it I will not go; but I ask I implore it earnestly. Ob, father, torgive my boldness for the sake of my love; for I must tell you that you have too long provoked Heaven by your unbelief. Oh! do not place your. self at last between God and me, to separate me from Him, to make me untrue to Him; for fathen, then I fear that being withheld, against His heart; but unless I make my trouble known to will, from following the call of God, the punishment of disobedience will fall upon your dear Mother, I did not mean Joseph to go alone to bead.

'Come, come; no sermons,' said Morren leve, that they have little effect upon me. But, Victor, you will not go without my consent ?-Be assured then that you will never go. What,' room- what! I give the consent that you ask! in the Middle Ages, fought for the redemption I offer up my child, my only son, the joy of my of the Saviour's Tomb. They seemed to life? And that for a cause which is nothing to becken me to follow them in the glorious path life? And that for a cause which is nothing to

· Father, father!' interrupted Victor.

'For a Pope of Rome, who is nothing to me. Ah! the Father of the Faithful, so they call And you would leave me! Ungrateful child! What has the Pope done for you that he should sent for me; I tried every means to move him. be preferred before me?

· Forgive me, father, I am not ungrateful, cried the poor boy. 'Oh, if I could only tell you how dearly I love you.

Love me? cruel boy. I do not believe it, Bah ! said Teresa, 'men get to Rome by or how could you wish to leave me? Yet,' he asking the way, says the proverb; and, it is continued. I am unreasonable in my anger; I bave no one but myself to blame for having Joseph Van Dael is going to Rome, and you given your mother free leave to bring you up in shall go with him. Mind, young man, that you ber own bigotry. Yes, I see very well it is she von who have never given us the slightest pain? If so, I am sure you will agree with me that the point.

'N', father,' interrupted Victor, raising his thank for her life. Now, Martin, I can never head with digoty, and stretching out his arm .repay Mevrouw Van Diel; but the mother's I have said nothing to my mother of my intention. Your suspicion is unjust, father; she Do not give way to unreasonable sorrow over knows nothing . f at.

'And I am now,' continued Morren, 'I am should we spend any more time in talking about | now to crown my imprudence by a last piece of folly, by casting your life into the fiery jaws of the revolution, for the sake of I know not what principles. No, Victor; if you asked my leave to fight under the banner of Garibaldi, or Victor Emmanuel, you should not have it."

But, father, answered the young man with old woman, but I shall manage to get along so hesitation, as if he had resourse to this means not be less generous than my sister at Schramlong as I live; and when I die, there will be only in his utmost need. 'did you not say, only some one found to lay the old cripple un | yesterday, that you respected the man who would der ground. Trouble not yourself about such lay down his life for his principles? Father, ere you not contradicting yourself?

'Principles!' growled Morren, taken aback by the justice of the remark, 'principles-what are they? Bigotry, fancy, dreams! Go, Vic tor; you understand me, you shall never have

· On, father, and the young man fell upon his knees, ' be not so stubborn in your cruel decree. me.' 'He is a good youth,' muttered Teresa, as I shall pine away and die if you refuse me your

> Mynheer Morren well knew Victor's sensitive feelings, and his steadfastness of purpose. His

" Unhappy child!" he cried in a hourse voice of mingled love and anger. 'Victor! oh, Vic-What has come over you, Victor?' said tor! I shall go mad. Well,' thundered he, Morren. Can this be a letter from you which after a short pause, as if hell had gained the mastery, 'be it even so; for rather would I see it may. Yes, God calls me; I must go. you die slowly at my side, than become a mark in a foreign land for the stranger's murderous calmly, 'you will not die so easily and I am a fool to tremble at such an imagination. Go, then, and put all this nonsense out of your head. amazement. He rested his head upon both his as angels. Go, continued he in a tone of severe command, hands, and big tears forced themselves through or I will leave the room myself. I have lis-

ed down, and tearful eyes, while his father contimued to walk up and down for a long time in visible emotion. At the door Victor met his your sorrow.'

What has happened, Victor? said she. 'I heard your father speaking very loud, and what Listen.' do I see? You seem to have been weeping.

very unhappy. I have grievously displeased my in the green boughs might hear them. father.'

'Yet, so it is, mother; and I do not repent it. I have done my duty.

'Ah, it will not be so bad, Victor, as you think. Come with me into the summer-bouse, and tell me the whole matter. We shall be able to set it all to rights."

gether on the beach. Mevrouw Morren took her son's hand.

der sympathy, the secret of which belongs only to a mother's heart, 'lay open your trouble to me, your mother, your best friend.'

a great pain to me, for I shall grieve you to the you, I have no one else to whom I can impart it. Rome, I also would offer blood and life for the Church's cause. I seemed to see the old heroes contemptuously; 'you know very well, I be- of Christendom rise before me, Sebastian and Maurice, and so many other detenders of our Holy Fath, who shrank no more from the martyr's death than from the soldier's on the battle - beginning again to pace up and down the field. I seemed to see the mighty warriors who, which they had trodden before me, and to wave the palm of victory before my eyes which await ed them at its end; and, like them, I cried enkindled with the same boly fire- God wills it. Ah, mother, yes, God wills it, but my father wills it not. I had made my decision known to him in writing, imploring his consent. He then Alas ! reasoning, entrenties, tears, all were in vain. He loaded me with reproaches, as an ungrateful child, called me a snake that wounds the breast which fostered it. Ab! mother, this is hard. No, ob, no! I have never been ungrateful. 'God wills it.'

your father himself did not mean it; it was only a word which escaped him in the excitement of his feelings and for which he is already sorry .a hasty word.

But my resolution, mother? to the fulfilment of which my father places an unsurmountable ob

stacle. 'Your resolution, my son? Ah, God knows how hard a sacrifice it would be to my mother's beart to let you go; yet not for a moment would I venture to stand in the way of the offering which the Lord has required of you. I would beek, and. Victor, if the worst were to come. I should account myself happy to be the mother of a martyr. Yet, my child, your father will not consent; he does not see the duty which lies upon you. Be at rest, then, in the assurance that Gad will not call you to an account for its non fulfilment, and that he is satisfied with your

ther. Mother, that thought is equally painful to

more fervently than we have butherto done, and God will at last reward our tears by his conver corpse of your son, sent by you to an untimely sion. So, Victor, be tranquil, and do not lose your peace.'

The young man was silent for a while as if

· Mother, mother,' cried he suddenly, 'I must

How, my son. You must go. But your father forbids it. Will you go without his consent.7

But, Victor, dear Victor, bave I not shown

"If I could but explain it to you, mother .-But no; it is a secret tha will die with me.

Well, Victor,' said she, 'you have secrets

which even your mother is not to know. Vic-

Well.' said the young man, raising his head, if you will have it, I must not keep it from you.

CHRONICLE.

What say you, child? I cannot believe it: it would be the first time you ever did such a

They went into the arbor, and sat down to-

' Now, Victor,' said she, in that tone of ten-

"Mother," said Victor with a sigh, "it will be

Meyrouw Morren pressed her weeping son to her bosom.

Poor boy!' said she softly. 'Ungrateful!

good will." 'Then the punishment will fall upon my fa

My son, we will pray for your father yet

absorbed in his grief.

No, mother; but I must have it, cost what

you that God is satisfied with you?

Meyrouw Morren looked at her son with

tor, this is not well. I am your mother, then, no longer. Come, my child, entrust me with

And he whispered a few words in her ear, so | All Schrambeek was in great excitement. | He slowly approached the altar, and, kneeling

A light beamed upon the mother's face, and a glance shot from her kindling eyes, which assuredly pierced to the throne of the Almighty. Oh, Victor, dearest son, what a treasure has

God given me in you. Go, my son; the Lord is with you! Victor, continued she, 'you shall go, cost what it will." And she pressed her son to her heart, and im-

printed a kiss of the fondest mother's love on his forebead.

'No, mother,' said Victor, hopelessly, 'my father will keep bis word.

Well my child, we will pray, we pray till he gives his consent. And leave it to me, your mother, to speak to him on the subject. Our Lord, I am assured, will do the rest. Now go to your room, Victor, and be of good courage; we must and shall conquer.?

'What secret could Victor have entrusted to his mother, which had so suddenly determined her, at all costs, to help him to carry out his re

solution? It was a secret between them; and it must have been a weighty one, for Mevrouw Morren, after having left her husband's anger to cool a little, began the very same day to make an attempt upon his obstinacy. But she seemed to have reckoned too much upon her influence.-Mynheer Morren remained hard against every entreaty, immoveable by any argument, obstinately bent upon persevering in his decision .-I have said it,' was invariably his cold and and short answer. 'I will never consent,

Victor visibly pined away. The bright, cheerful youth had been replaced by a mouraful sufferer, for whom the grave seemed already

The change could not escape his father's eye. He shuddered, and yet he would not give way.

'My consent? Never, never!' ' How, indeed, should an unbelieving father be able to offer his only son upon the alter of

CHAPTER V .- THE DEPARTURE.

Have you ever, dear reader, on your return from some city in Holland, looked from the deck of the steamboat, on a summer's day, upon

the Scheldt below Antwerp? Oh, put the cruel thought out of your head; It is a fair and pleasant sight. The broad river shines like a smooth, bright mirror, save when now and then a light wind plays upon its surface, and breaks it up in a thousand tiny ripples. -Here and there a sand bank lifts its head above was followed by Teresa and Martin. the water; or you come unawares upon an island, which, with its towers, trees, and houses, s ems to rise suddenly from the bed of the steam; while on the horizon, in the far distance, the eye tests upon a green strip of land, which divides the azure of the sky from the azure of

the water. But see; that water, which just now lay so bright and calm, except where it foamed round

stirred by an invisible band. Its whole surface is now ploughed by deep, broad furrows. From the seaward side, the clamor. waves roll on, and foam, and rush, and roar, and fling themselves upon each other, as if at strife which should outroar and outride the other; the busy stir of life now reigns where, but a few moments before, al was calm with the very stillnose of death.

It is the advancing tide.

Is that roaring flood the tranquil stream of yestereven? It is the self same water, but it has felt the mastery of a higher power, under whose hand it heaves, and seethes, and swells, until, after it has tulfilled its work, it flows again as smooth and as tranquil as before.

So, for many years, had the peaceful homeife of these youths flowed on under the calm light of their mother's eye, whose hearts were now suddenly fired by a mysterious, electric touch, sending the blood burning through their veins, to defend the insulted majesty of God.

had enkindled that sacred flame.

These heroes, the crusaders of our day, glowiog with faith and chivalrous ardor and self-devotion, and burning with eagerness for the day like a victorious war song, mingled with lowly of battle, could scarce be recogn zed from the gentle boys, who had dwelt in their fathers? house docile as lambs, and peaceful and loving from heaven; then the mighty voice of the

And so it was with Joseph.

From the moment when his decision was strengthened by his mother's consent, he seemed an altered being; his bearing was firm and dignified, as that of a triumphant solder; and his eyes flashed with enthusiasm when he spoke crowd of villagers. of his approaching journey.

ever shone.

Oh! mother!' said he, with a sigh, 'I am low that it seemed as if he feared that the birds | The trees with which the market place is planted were adorned with the Belgian tri color, or with banners bearing the Papal arms emblazoned with the triple crown and the keys of S. Peter. Several houses were bedecked with mittoes wishing victory to the Papal volunteers .--Schrambeek, it was plainly to be seen, would send her sons forth in festal array.

Some of the villagers were still putting a last touch to the decorations; others, and among them some of our old acquaintances, stood gossip. ing near the church.

What are they waiting so long for ?' said the bost of the 'Cross Bow.' Should they not be coming out now?

'That's to say,' said Peerjan, 'I believe we shall not have long to wait. I saw Martin, dressed all in new clothes, go, balf-an-hour ago, into Merrouw Van Diel's house.'

Was Teresa with him? asked the baker. 'You may be sure of that,' said Sus, the smith. That Teresa is a wonderful old wo-

'A good soul,' assented Wouter. 'Do you know all? Mevrouw Van Dael and Joseph left no stone unturned till they got Teresa taken into the hospice. The poor woman is now sure

of a shelter in her old age." 'The Vac Daels are excellent people,' said the smith. 'If I can do anything for Mevrouse in Joseph's absence, she may depend upon me. There is nothing that I would not do to below

It is a great pity, interrupted the Piquet, that Victor Morren is not going too. The youth, would have given his eyes to go, but old Morren will not hear of it, otherwise he would have come here yesterday: but Joseph told me that he had a letter from him by which it ap-

pears the old man is obstinate as ever.' . What ?' enquired the baker. ' Victor Morren go to Rome to fight! But he is not a youth fit for war; he is so good natured that you may sharpen a vine-stake on his head without mak.

ing him angry.' · Just so, said the smith; but you must not think to much of that. Look at Joseph now, so gentle as he is, and now he looks for all the

world like o soldier.' "That's just it,' said Peerjan ; 'and Morrec is not so soft as you perhaps think. Be sure he will have plenty of courage when it comes to

'There they are! There they are!' cried

some of the villagers suddenly And Mevrous Van Dael approached with her two children, one on each side of her. She

The widow was calm, but pale. Mary seemed to have been crying, but was now calm .--Joseph walked with head erect, and with an expression of mingled joy and sorrow. Martin looked as if he was doing the most ordinary thing in the world; and Teresa fixed her eyes

with great complacency upon her son. When the little party drew near to the group of villagers, they were greeted with great the busy wheel of the steamer, has suddenly been hurrahing, shouting and clapping of hands -Peerjan, especially, who had placed himself in the foremost rank, made an indescribable

'Bravo, Joseph, bravo! Martin you are ac honor to Schrambeek.

Young Van Dael seemed somewhat taken aback by this triumphant reception. He shook hands heartily with the Piquet and his companions, saving:

'Friends, you are too good; we do not deserve so much honor.

'That's to say,' answered Peerjan, 'you deerve a great deal more. I have served under Napoleon, and proud enough I am of it; but I would be far prouder to serve under the Pope. I wish I could go with you, Joseph, but my old bones will not let me.'

'Well, friends,' answered Van Dael, 'while we are fighting, you will all pray for the Pope and for us, will you not? So we shall all be working for the same good cause. When I get to Rome, I shall ask the Pope to send his bless. It was the breath of the Lord of Hosts, which ing to his loving children at Schrambeek.' A hearty hurrah was the reply.

Within the church the solemp tones of the organ were sounding through the aisles. It was prayer. Now the thrilling accents of the 'vox humana' arose to implore power and strength trumpet seemed to treaten the enemy with vengeance and death, and the rolling sound of the trombone spoke like the thunder of the offended

The Papal Volunteers, with their relations, entered the church, and were followed by a

Joseph and Martin knelt side by side before The day of departure broke at last. It was the altar, and the venerable parah oriest soon one of the brightest on which the summer sun appeared, in his white surplice, from a side

door.

emotion; and the full voice of the choir took up the thrilling appeal to the God of armies.

As the last accents of the prayer pealed the young soldiers, and in a few impressive words o der to see how deep seated are the causes which he bade them a hearty farewell in his of Ireland what they are, and to gain a clear conown name and in that of his whole flock. The old man's spirit-stirring words seemed to have infused new life into himself. He spoke simply indeed, but with intense energy of the sufferings, and oppressions of the Church and of her Head; of the glorious mission to be accomplished by those who were now offering themselves for her defence and triumph; and of the reward which one day awaited them to Heaven.

"Go," he said; "go, children of my special Lord of Hosts shall be with you. He will overshadow you with His shoulders, and under His wings shall you trust. He bath given His ways they shall fight at your side: and may the Most High fulfil to you the words of the sacred Book, 'A thousand shall full at your side and ten thrusand at your right hand, but it shall not come nigh thee. Nevertheless with thine eyes shalt thou consider and behold the recom pense of sioners.' And then, dear children, the 'Te Deum' shall sound for your joyful return louder than the bymn of supplication which we have now chanted together.2

The priest left the altar, and the multitude hastened out of the church; for now was heard the loud music of the Schrambeek band. The air rang with the advancing sound of the Belgia national airs, and they marched on to the rail way with their hearts full of the enthusiasm which such music awakes. Schrambeek would fain bear her children company as far as possi

ble. The railway was but a few minutes walk from the market place, so that they soon reached

Joseph and Martin exchanged many hearty abakes of the hand with their friends and acquaintances, and spent the few remaining minutein a last farewell to their families.

Meyrouw Van Dael was pale, yet firm; that mother must have had a strong heart to offer up her son so calmly. Joseph also was compased; but Mary, weaker by nature, burst once nore into tears.

Oh, Mary,' said Joseph gently, 'why do you weep? Would you have me desert our Father ?

'No, brother,' sobbed the poor girl; 'but it is so hard to say farewell.'

Teresa meanwhile had beckoned Martin aside, and drew a little bag mysteriously out of her pocket.

(To be Comimuel.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND. No. 27.

(FROM TIMES, SLECIVE COMMISSIOPES).

Having examined the Land System of Ireland in its results, and what I may call its structure, I proceed briefly to consider its causes - that is, the agencies which have given it its present form and general character The relation of landlord and tenant in England has passed slowly in the course of centuries, by a change so gradual that it is difficult to trace, from that of superior and vassal into that of modern owner and occupier; and while it has not altogether lost its ancient type, it adjusts itself, on the whole, very well to the requirements of a great commercial nation. In this state of things, as general rule, the tenant is a man of substance, who hires the use of land with a view to profit. The farm he cultivates is usually large, and he has no sense of property in it, because he sinks no capital in it with the view of adding to its permanent value; his dealings with his landlord are, for the most part upon the footing of positive contract, with or without reference to legalized customs; and the landlord makes at his own cost the durable improvements the land may require. Under these conditions there is no confusion or clashing of mutual rights or interests: law and fact agree in assigning the tenant a mere temporary usufruct according to a definite birgain, and classifying the landlord as really the owner of the land and of all accretions to it; there is no cause of contention between them; and as the landlords, in numberless instances, are associated with their dependents by kindly ties, unbroken per haps for generations, and strengthened by common sympathies and tastes, their relations with them are almost always gracions, and, happily for the common weal, they enjoy great and legitimate influence. In a word, in this matter of landed tenure - which, it has been truly said by a great historian, is one of the best tests of the condition of a pation-as in all parts of her social frame, we see in England the institutions of the past transformed to the uses of the present time, and law reflecting the genius of the people: and the result appears in an union of classes coexisting with vast gradations of rank, the whole kept together by traditional influences and blended

How has it come to pass that, under a system of law and a constitution nominally almost identical, the position of the landed classes in Ireland is in nearly every respect different, and presents a com-plete and lamentable contrast? Wur is it that the greater part of the island is occupied by a poor peasantry, in small farms as tenants at will, not in the status of free contractors? How has it happened that, in the case of the immense majority of tenancies in Ireland, their holders have acquired equities in the soil, derogating from freshold ownership and creating concurrent rights in the land, yet utterly unpro tested by law, and upheld by other and very different means? How is it that in Ireland, as a general rule, except in the case of large farms, whatever is permanently added to land and permanently increases its value has been the work of the tenant. not of the landlord, and that this state of things has become inveterate? What is the resson that, this being so, law has never been accommodated to social facts; that it has failed to distribute the true rights espectively belonging to the owner and occupier, and to give the occupier legitimate security; and that it has thus operated as an incentive to injustice and wrong, to disorder and crime? Whence is it that the ordinary Irish tenant has a sense of property in the ground he tills, quite different from that of the English farmer, which makes him resist attempts to disturb his possession as an intolerable grievance, and which, in the existing state of the law, has led to strife and social disturbance? What is the ultimate source of the agrarian spirit, and the provocative of its present activity? Why is it that the occupiers of the soil in Ireland have been long eager for a great change? Why, in a very great Perty disliked, assailed by revolutionary passion, suspicious and servile; and it proved a curse to both reuts rose; and the estates of many, which had been watched, and constantly reported upon, and that I traily admitted that she said such, but that in mike

into a general harmony, in a way unparalleled, per-

hane, in Europe.

malies and complex mischiefs that, serious as is the ruinous injustice continued unchanged until 1778, evil of touching any settle nent which has long continued, a thorough reform is felt to be necessary?-It seems advisable to consider these questions, in pects different, and the line between the owner and esption of what legislation may hope to accomplish in this matter. Such an irquiry, too, may possibly tend to remove prejudices and to allay discords; to show how little of the ills of I reland ought to be laid to the charge of the existing generation; to transfer to circumstance responsibilities at present unjustly thrown on classes by ignorance or short-

sighted passion. Some main features of the Land System of Ireland, regarded upon the side of occupation, and some popular feelings connected with it, of the Celtic obseracter, and to the influence of the primitive or love ; go, full of courage, to the battle. The ganization once prevalent among the agricult Irish tribes. These writers maint in that the small farm system, the normal type of agriculture in Ireland, is to be traced to the innate tendency of the Celt to auddivision among his family, and that the sentiment Angels charge over you to keep you in all your of property in their holdings entertained so widely by Iriah tenants is due to the fact that under the sept tenures the clansman was virtually owner of the soil, subject to the claims of his chief as suzerain As every one at all acquainted with the subject knows that the instinct of the ordinary Irish peasant is to parcel out his possessions among his descendants, and that this holds good as respects his land, and an unquestionably vague ideas of tribal rights not wholly forgatten are still current in some parts of Ireland this theory is certainly not altogether unfounded; nor is it improbable that it will receive streng h when the collection of the early laws of Ireland now in course of publication, shall have been com pieted Nevertheless, I believe that general causes will account trose reasonably for these phenomens, and in proof of this I venture to remark that the very peculiari ies in the occupation of land which are supposed to be whoily Celtic re most conspicuous in those parts of Ireland in which the blood of the Celt is lesst predominant Small holdings abound in a special manner throughout the Plantation counties of Ulster, the seat of colonies from England and Scotland; and in no other part of Ire land assuredly, has the occupier of the soil a more settled conviction that he has a title to it of a proprietary kind. This indicates that the Land System of Ireland is not simply an affair of race, and it is better to take the larger view if it falls in more exactly with the facts. I agree, however, with those who think that the manner in which the clan system of Ireland was broken up and destroyed, and the is land was overron and conquired, accounts in part for the traditional distake of the institutions and laws of England, and of the existing arrangemen a of landed property, too evident among the Irish peasantry. Whatever their 'barbarism' may have been, the Iriah chiefs were loved he their people, and when they were struck d wn little care was taken to mitigate the harshness of the domination of strangers. From the days of the Planta serets to those of the last Stuart, injustice and Stire craft couspired to bliterate the forms of life c ng nial to Irish instincts, end, by a process of wrong not easy to match, the lands of the sept were involved in the forfeiture that attended the treason' of its cheftain. In addition, society was not generally disturbed by the clearen the island was convulsed for conturies by civil no then by religious wars; a line of separation was un happily drawn between the English and Irish races; whole tracts were abandoned to anarchical fendalism and the form of the Monarchy and of the law of England was known only as an alien toff tence. Society was thus distorted and injured and the results in some measure explain the lawlessness too common in Ireland and the vague recollections of confiscations in which the people have suffered injustice. Baye cially I believe that these sentiments are the original source of the agracian spirit which has manifested itself in a variety of forms since the conquests of Elie beth and Oromwell, though bad laws connected with land are the chief immediate cause of its modern development. It is a most significant fact that ag rarianism has always been most active in districts disturbed for ages by civil strife, and by violent changes in the ownership of land, in which an infusion of Teutonic blood has added fierceness and courage to the character of the Celt.

The Land System of Ireland, however, can be bardly said to have been at all formed until after the Revolution of 1688. That event, which terminated the wars of ages, and closed the era of conquest in Ireland, made the supremacy of England complete and placed the settlement f Irish land for the first time on a durable basis. In the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, the aristocracy of conquest which for four generations had held a domicion, often precarious and interrupted by wild risings was rooted with its dependents in the soil on the wrecks of a subjugated people, and the powerful colonies that had been planted in Ulster acquired finally an absolute ascendency. Save where a few Catholic proprietors remained, and a certain number of the domicant caste were scattered as a yeomanry here and there, by for the grea er part of the South was thus parcelled out between races d vided by every cause of disunion which a different origio, religious dis ensions and centuries of discord could produce, yet united in the close rocial relation of the ownership and occupation of the soil; and in one province only the promise appeared of a more auspicious order of things. A settlement of property so crude at d and recen!, so marked by violence, herahusss, and wrong, was obviously wholly opposite to anything that England had seen since the Norman period, and Sir George Lewis may have been right in thicking that this alone accounts for nearly all that followed Yet possibly the kindly influences of time of socia! intercourse, of bubit, of commerce, would before long have mitigated this state of affairs and have converted the hostile castes in Ireland into not unfr endly landlords and tenents, had not barbarous legislation interfered to arrest and neutralize the healing precess. Contemporary politics and opinion may, in part, excuse the Penal Code of Ireland; yet it is not the less true that these execrable laws were the fertile source of enduring mischief. The paramount objects of this code were to maintain uncontrolled the domination of the Protestant minority in Ireland, to assure to it the perpetual ownership of the soil, to dissipate the remnant of landed property possessed by Roman Catholic families, and to keep the mass of the Irish people in hopeless thraidom and degradation. This is not the place to examine the means taken to promote these unnatural ends, or to analyze an odious scheme of oppression; but it is necessary for my purpose to glance at the results. The immediste effects of the Penal Code were to keep land artificially out of commerce by confining the right to it to a small class, and thus to maintain the settle ment of conquest and the bitter memorles associated with it : to ereate numerous middleman tenures, since Protestants only could possess a freehold, and thus to encourage absenteeism; to sever the aristocracy from their inferiors, and to interpose the worst possible class of landlorde, and to fasten the Irish peasantry on the soil in a state of subjection which only aggravated recollections dangerous to the peace of society. The Code in this manner directly caused some of the worst phenomena in the Land System of Ireland; and it may be added that, by preventing the natural and easy alienation of land, it was the ultimate source of those embarrassments which were ended by the Landed Estates Court. Yet the indirect and social effects of the code were even more calsmitous. In the South it erected a firm barrier between the jarring races and creeds which statesmanship should have tried to harmonize; it formed society on the type of ascendency, making the Protestant landpart of the country, is the institution of landed pro- lord harsh and oppressive, and the Catholic tenant thies from the people, often lived faster than their you that the bealth of these unhappy men is carefully the party who wrote it. In her examination she so

and was abolished only in the last generation. In Uister, where society rested on a basis in many resoccupier of the soil was not wholly traced by a distinction of creed, the Penal Code was much less iniarious.

In this way the Land System of Ireland, considered upon the ownership, was distorted into a form of which the character was never completely changed Disastrous, however, as the Penal Code was, the island was, for the first time, at peace during the first three fourths of the 18th century ; and, in spite of many counteracting influences, the effects of order became manifest. Money was accumulated by thrift and incustry, though, not to speak of worse impedi ments, the trade of the nation was unfairly checked and the land, which had been the spoil of war, was largely cultivated, enclosed, and improved. work of building and fencing, of reclaiming and planting went on during successive generations; and though the equirearchy, as was natural in a class which breathed the poisonous air of sesendency, were too often reckless and worthless, many country gentlemen proved bright exceptions Many Roman Catholics by degrees emerged from poverty, and ranged themselves on the land beside the Protestant yeomanry, becoming extensive farmers and graziers; and they stowly acquired tiches and influence. though they held the soil by an inferior tenure So ciety imperceptibly improved; and before long a change of a more important kind began to pass over the nation. Population increased with great rapidity ; and Ireland having neither trade ner manufactures, the land which, until after the middle of the century, bad been thinly occupied, and in very many distric's beld in large farms, became insensibly much subdivided The large Protestant freeholds and O tholic leaseholds were split up and diminished by degrees; and the pessentry, multiplying upon the soil, too often unhappily in destitution, extended densely over the whole country. The process was accelerated in the North by the prevalence of the linen manufacture and by certain other special can ses; but it was general and distinct throughout Ireland, and the tendency had become irresistable be fore the 18th century closed. The small holders, who now spread over the land extended widely the area of husbandry carried cultivition over hill and plain, and by these means acquired or increased b. degrees those equities in the soil which though not recognized by law, are the natural heritage of the frish peasentry. Under the denomination of the ruling caste there equities in the South could have no protection, save acquiescence and the landlords' con rent. In the North they came under the safeguar of the custom founded by the old colonist tenants and Tenant Right strengthened with the growth of society It was in this way. I vecture to think that Ireland became a land of small holdings, and that a sense of property in them was implanted in the minds of the peasantry; and since general causes explain the facts it is safer perhaps, to rely on them than merely on the matincis and traditions of race, though these undoubtedly co-operated. As might have been supposed, the landlords of those days especially those of the middleman class, en couraged the processes of subdivision and tarming by which their ren's were greatly angmented; and ces' of a subsequent period. Nevertheless, as Ireland then was, oppression and exaction were often inevitable in the relations between landlord and tenant; we read frequently of rack tenting in the South and even of aviction in some cases; and as the persentry grew in numbers, whether from the increase of their poverty or of their power, agraciavism, which during many years hed been -lmost a latendisorder, became developed to several counties. is very remarkable that Burke, who witnessed the progress of this social revolution, pointed out disthough the mistake of allowing the peacan ry to gain rights in the land without adequate protection from law; and his language is all the more striking because even the small holders of those days had usually the security of short leases, and the vices of the system bad not been fully brought out, through the general prevalence of tenencies-atowill.

Such was the form which the Land System of Ire and assumed on the side of occupation. A generation followed in which the country became more prosperous yet in which, under the show of improvement, seeds of disorder were sown thickly in the re ations between the landed classes The domination of caste in the South was mitigated to a certain ex tent by the abolition of the worst of the Penal Laws, by the movement of 1781-2, by the growth of a Ro man Catholic middle class, by the advance of knowledge and civilization; and, throughout Ireland Protestant ascendency lost something of its odious character Yet those who have studied the events of 1798 know what that ascendency cou'd still bring forth; and Burke. Adam Smith and Archur Young have shown cleerly, in different ways, what feelings 'oo often existed between an Irish landlord and his dependents at a time on the verge of this period Meanwhile, a number of concurring causes promoted the increase of the population, and accelerated the sub-division of the land. The cultivation of the potato was stimulated, and prolific millions were reared on the soil through the support afforded by that precarious root. The 40s, freehold franchise was ex'ended, and landlords covered their estates with cottiers in order to obtain political influence. Before long the war with France raised the prices of agricultural produca, and coused an extraordicars demand for corn; and this tended to quicken still more the movement towards small form husbandry Within less than 30 years the people of Ireland don b'ed in numbers; and, speaking generally and with large exceptions, small holdings prevalled throughout the island. In this state of things the equities in the soil acquired by the pessantry became very great; whole districte, in fact, were mede profitable by them; and as the competition for land grew keen, rents rore, and landlords enjoyed larger incomes, while, as was natural under the small farm system not ther but their tensutry made the farmsteads and buildings on their estates and added enormously to their value. The result in the North was to reize the price of Tenant Right in a remarkable degree, to give the custom additional strength, and throughout the country to increase the claims of the peasantry to a joint interest in the land, the sentiment of which oecame deep seated; and we now see bow unfortunate it was that judicial decisions had not long be fore acknowledged these claims as they graw up and matured and brought law in accord with the facts of zociety. Unbappily, as I have before noticed, this reform was not to be expected from the Irish Judges of that age; and, in England, although Lord Manafield had given the sanction of law to numerous usages connected with land, the natural rights of the Irish peasant were never recognized or received protection. As yet, however, the inherent mischiefs of this state of things were not fully disclosed; landlords still favoured the system of small holdings, which they found to be profitable in many ways; if middlemen tenures for a time incressed, the peasantry neually had still short lesses; and though, owing chiefly to the growing pressure of population on the resources of the land, agrarianism became often alarming in the South, and instances of oppression were not infrequent, the worst consequences were yet to come, and society seemed comparatively prospercue. Yet elements of disturbance and peril were ripening fast under the face of progress. A portentous mess of protecty was developed as the population augmented in numbers and bung heavily on the land, without the protection of the Poor Law. The gentry, always inclined to extravegance, as usually is toe case with a privileged order, out off in sympa-

upon the step, he intoned a solemn 'Veni Creaupon the step, he intoned in consequence partly of the conditions of tenure which threw on the occupier chiefly the charge of improvement. A better state of affiles existed in the North, where the relations between the landed classes had always been on a sounder footing and a healthier public opinion had been formed; yet even in the North there was much improvidence, and it is not probable that Tenant Right could have gained the ascendency it attained had landlords mannged their estates with care, and given judiciously liberal leases.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Although Mr. Fronde, the latest and one of the most remarkable of English historians, cannot be said to be always literally accurate, either in his direct assertions or in his inferences, he sometimes talls out unpleasant truths with compensating force and fulness Take, for instance, the account of Eog lish rule in Ireland about the middle of the eighteenth century, which we find in the eleventh volume of his uistory Having chronicled the ruthless butchery of eseveral bondred women and children, by Norris, in the island of Rathlin, at the Giant's Causeway; the "burnings, rapes, murders, and sacrileges," Sydeny is Limerick; the massacre at Carrig foyle the slaughter of the 'b ind and idiots, and sick and aged women,' by Petham; the killing of the entire garrison of Smerwick Dingle, 'after anrender and the total suppression, by many similar brutalities of all resistance to British power. Mr. Fronde sums up the character of the strife in these remarkable sentecore: - The victory was terriby purhased. The entire province of Munster was utterly depopulated Hecatombs of helpless creatures, the aged, and the sick and the blind, the roung mother and the babe at the breast, bad fallen under the English sword. and though the authentic details of the struggle have been forgotten, the memory of a vague horror remains imprinted in the national traditions. But England still pays the penalty in the hearts of an alienated race for the means by which it forced them into ohrdience, and millions upon millions of Celts, no wholly without justice, treasure up the bitter me mories of the wrongs of their ancestora.' 'No wholly without justice,' indeed he well may say after such a woful chronicle of horrors.

It appears form a report on the comparative tex ation of England and Ireland drawn up for the Brit ish Government by Dr Hancock, of Dublin, that the rate of local taxation levied in Ireland in 1868 was nice shillings and six-pence per head, while in Rugland and Wales it was £1 0s 31.

The 'Daily Express' states that a medical gentleman in this city has received a letter threatening him with death if he continues to attend professionally a lady who has property in the County Meath. and has incurred the odlum of her tenantry.

Ireland, among other things, has recently shows to the tahabit-are of the rest of the kingdom box small por may be stamped out by cireful vacin tion There seems only to have been one futal case in Dublin in the last two years. Paris again, is heavily visi of with variols. Constantly have we seen in the Hore! Dien and all other hospitals of Paris cases of this -larming contagion propagated to other patients is the wards. Peris has neither compulsory veccina tion are a small pox bospital, and might learn much in this matter from iteland and from London too.

MILITARY IN TIPPERARY -The 'Cloume! Chronicle reporting the proceedings at the last Tipperary petry sessions say : - A lighter calendar we have entely ever seen before the magistrates at Tipperary We may observe that the military at least one comname of infantry is still in full possession of the building. In order to accommodate the men, and not to interfere with their dinner hour, the magisrrates thoughtfully consented to posipone the open ing of their weekly kessions court from twolve to one o'clock on Thursdays. There -re three companies stationed at the workhouse -a demi-squadron of the King's Dragoon Guards at the Market House and a detachment of the military Train.

There is we believe, no truth whatever in the rumor which finds acceptance in the often wellinformed ' Scotuman,' to the effect that the Cabinet ia hositatina as ta Onrpus Act in Iteland. We understand that Minis ters are quite agreed upon their Irish policy. It is not improbable that Mr G H Moore will tell the House, soon after its assembling, that to the continued imprisonment of the convicted Fenians is due whatever disturbance is discernible, but we are as sured that the Government has no such intention as the 'Scotsman' imputes to it. Time, of course, may bring other circumstances and other needs; we speek only of the present. On Tuesday next the Government will meet Parliament with a Land Bill at their back, with the Free Trade reaction dismared by the attitude of the French Chamber, and with confidence that Mr Lows can produce a popular budget. Echo.

Honestr of Dralin Carnen. - Eight hundred and forty five articles of property (many very valuble, such as jewellery, opera glaeses, &c.,) were found in hackney vehicles and surrendered by the drivers to the police during the year, out of which the were claimed, and given up to the owners before being cent into the police store. There were eight sovereigns and eleven balf-sovereigns given up to the police by the car drivers, who got them in mistake for coins of smaller value, for fares at night time, during the year, out of which three half-sovereigns were claimed. In twenty six cases car-irivers gave up to the police, during the year, bank notes, and ourses, containing different sums, amounting to 196 13 014 which they had found in their vehicles, out of which £89 13: 1; 1 was claimed before being sent into the store. The recipients of property left rewards in half-crowns, shillings, &c., to the amount of £16 10s 6d for drivers during the year .- Freem an

LIFE IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND - The following is an extract from a letter :- 'On returning from the ball, passed by the residence of Mr. - whose life has teen threatened, and who was once shot at, some time ago, when his poor unoffending coachman was killed, instead of himself. In consequence of this, his house is now garrisoned by a dozen constabulary, and is barricaded from top to bottom. I happened to come across the old gestleman going out for a constitutional, and a pretty sight it was in a civilized land. First came a brace of policemen armed with carbines, and who kept a sharp look out round all the hedges and other places that might hide a murderer in them; at a distance of some 20 yards or so the old gentleman and his son each with a double barrelled gun over his shoulder, and finked by other policemen, with two more in the rear. Nobody dared to stop at his house for the ball least they should be shot at in passing to and fro,'

Mr. Philip Callan, the member for Dundalk, has written to the Home Secretary, asking permission to visit O'Doncvan Rossa Burke, and other bernes, in order to converse with them as to their health, food, &c. Mr. Bruce declines. saying that he has no ob jection to one or two visits of the kind, but similar applications have been so numerous that they cannot be granted. 'I have received from the directors of prisons atrong representations of the disturbing eff-ct to the minds of the Fenian prisoners caused be these frequent visits, and I am, therefore, constrained to limit them (except in very apocial cases) to the number allowed by the regulations. I can assure

A correspondent of the 'Munster News' asserts that the agents of a non-resident proprietor in Limerick have endeavored to compel the tenants on the estate to sign a consent to accept leases of a stringent character, for the purpose of frustrating the operations of the coming land bill.

The driver of the mail car between Listowel and Limerick had been attacked by four armed men near Pallatkenry. It appears that lately the driver of the car was dismissed for having lost one of the mail bags, and those who made the attack declared to bis successor that they would shoot him if the dismissed man were not restored.

Several malicious burnings have, we are informed, occurred within the week. On Thursday night a occurred within the wees. On Lindshup night a rick of hay belonging to Mark Culkeen, of Grange, Lackagh, and on Friday night a stand of corn, the property of Mr. Martin Cullinance, Waterview, Torlong more. A baggard of Mrs Higgings, who lives in the vicinity of Tuam, was set fire to and seventeen stand of corn and a stable in which were some cows consumed. - Galway Vindicator.

Polsoning fox bounds is becoming common. The Kilkenny outrages have been imputed to a sectaria; fend, but this explanation does not seem to account for poisoning in Meath, or for the statement now made that a few days since Sir David Roche :eceiv. ed an accorymous warning not to hunt with the Limerick fox bounds in the direction of a certain part of that county. The animals were hunted with on Friday rather near the suspected locality, and on Saturday they were sick, having, it wasfested, being poisoned during the hunt.

Dublin, Jan. 20: - A remarkable proof of the extent to which intimidation prevails in some parts of the country was afforded yesterday in a motion which came before the Court of Exchequer. Mr P O'Brien, counsel for the plaintiff, is an action of ejectment, applied that service should be substituted upon the defendant by sending a copy through the cost office and advertising it in a local journal -He stated as a reason for making the application that a balliff could not be found in the country where the land is cituate to serve the writ-although large remuneration had been offered - owing to the state of feeling which exists. He mentioned other circumstances which aggravated the hardehip of the case The tenant sought to be evicted is in occupation of two farme, in one of which he has at present no interest. He is not sought to be disturbed in the possession of the oth r. but be refuses to surren-'er the lands which are the subject of the ejectment, although the owner offered to give him £200 for quiet and peaceable possession. The landlord is in his pleasant predicament, that he cannot obtain either his rent or his land, and he cannot induce a process server to execute a writ. The names of the itigants and of the county are suppressed in the renorts of the case, lest publicity should expose some persone who have received threatening letters to gre-ter ri k, and enable others to defeat the ends of justice. The Court reserved is decision. - Times

ORANGE DISRUPTION -The late revelations in the Belfast Police Court may well be judged to have been of a startling nature when they actually shamed he Orangemen themsolves, or at least a branch of the fraternity, into asking for a Parliamentary Irquiry. At a meeting held last Saturday evening in Belfast, attended by delegates from lodges of the Brotherhood in several Northern towns, the Independent O ange Association decided to communicate with several of the Irish members, requesting them to impport a motion to be made in the coming ession, for a Commission of Inquiry into the internal organisation and workings of Orange Institutions in Ireland. Irish Orangeism, for the best of human tensons, loves not the light of day; and this motion owards inquiry - bateful word to those whose power is as much in secresy as the strength of Sampson was in his hair - and for inquiry, too, into the mysery of mysteries, called 'internal organization,' will arrike more terror to the souls of doughty brethren than all the bogies of Popery and Ribbonism could ver inspire in the most timorous of Past Grand Masters. The Independent Orange Association is waxing wofully unfilial, and it almost seems as if a fi ree and turbulent o'd stoner has been allowed to ive so long that he may fall at last beneath the fatal stroke from the hand of his own parricidal offspring.

If we may credit an article which appeared some IVS ago in the 'Pall Mall Gazatte Bill which has been prepared by the Government will turn out to be nothing better than 'a mockery, a delusion, and a enere.' The 'Gezet's' does not anply exactly those terms to it, but it states that the Bill will fall so very far short of Irish expectations that an outburst of fury and even of violence in Ireland may be expected as soon as the real scope of the measure shall have become known to the people. For this it advises the Government to be prepared. Before laying the Bill on the House of Commons, it says, they should strengthen their bands so as to be able to deal promptly and effectively with the new and especially danger ous form which Irish dier Section, soted on by feelings of bitter disposintment and blank despair, will presently assume. The Habees Corpus Actahould be at once suspended; some of the most stringent provisions of the Insurrection Acts should be applied to particular districts; surpected assassins, reputed conspirators, and editors of ontional journals should be clapped into prison; the military force should be increased and judiciously posted all over the country, and then and not till teen, the Land Bill might, with some degree of safety, be propounded. - Nation.

On Wednesday night a shot was fired into the bedroom of Mr. Murray, steward to the representatives of the late Mr. Daniel Mather at Falthy, county Roscommon, three miles from Ballingsloe. was loaded with a bullet and several slugs, which shattered the window and broke the glass. Providentially, Mr. Murray slept on the opposite side of the room to that which the shot entered. Next morning Mr. Murray, found a threatening notice on the ball door of his house, warning him that he would be shot in light of day it he did not settle the rents at a fair valuation. The writer signed himself 'Rory of the Hills.'

An examination has been held at Westport, County Mayo, into the circumstances of an alleged outrage committed a few nights ago, at Murrisk, near that town, and by which a man named Charles Reddy is said to have sustained loss to the amount of £20, his bouse having bosn as he swears, malicious knocked down, and a threatening notice put on the door. The icquiry was instituted with the view of ascertaining whether or not the evidence given could make the guilty party amenable to the law, and, of course, whatever damages the man claims will come for hearing at the next presentment sessions of the district. The following is the threatening notice: -

NOTICE.

All ye guvners who rules the property of Marrick take warning by me. I did not hear of the treatment you gave my poor countrymen until of late. Any man who comes to live on it, I will treat him as I treated many others with powderand.....lead.

ROBY OF THE UILLS

Several witnesses were examined, but the principal one was Mary Sashill who was cross-examined at great length by Lord John T. Browne, as well as by Mr. George Lynch, solicitor, who appeared to repu-diate the charge on behalf of the people of Murrick. From the evidence it appeared that the girl, when she first saw the notice on the door of the house which was knocked down, told several parties that she new the handwriting; that she could actually swear to ing the statement of the land and they could marked that the magnetrates had done all they could present, they failed in making the perpetrators amen present, and Reddy, of course, should seek comand a justified he injuries he sustained at presentment

The Justices of Dandalk, at their last Petty Ses sions, heard a case of public interest, in which a sions, nearly a constant and a seven young man, inconsumer of the town, for playing upon musical instroment in the street, as. it is declared, they often did before, without act or sign of molestation The evidence of the constable was that at about twelve at right he was awakened by the orderly, and, hearing the sound of music, he went into the street and ing the sound of music, he went full the screet and found the defendants 'armed with musical instrumenis, to wit, a concertina, a piccolo, and a guitar, of which the letter at the time was mute. The young men did not avoid the awful guardian of the peace, because they very probably were quite uncon-scious that they had tampered with the object of his guardianship, neither did they resist him in what he chose to regard as 'the execution of his duty,' but, on the contrary, they yielded themselves to he arrest, and went with him to the barrack, where, without farther signifying the cause of his conduct than by saying he would not tolerate theirs, the puissant constable searched their porkets, locked them up in the 'black hole,' and left them there till nine next Their captor, having impounded the they entirened their confinement with O'Donnell Abon,' and such kind od strains as shocked the ears of the worthy orderly; indeed, he would have it that their conduct was 'most outrage ous, and he might have been believed by somebody orother, if the quiet submission of the whole party to one constable in civilian garb had not been too strong dieproof. When the magistrates found that neither disorderly conduct nor playing of 'party music was charged against the young men in evi dence they offered to dismiss the case on a promise that the act would not be repeated, but the detending solicitor manfully stood out against even a tacit acknowledgment of breach of the law, and the case broke down to unconditional dismissal One of the

local papers very properly suggests a suit for false

imprisonment against the constable. - Nation

The 'Central Protestant Defence Association' held its annual meeting yesterday in the Ancient Concert Hall. The name looks rather startling; and the re-appearance of the Association in the political field, where it did battle for the Irish Church, may be thought a mere spectral illusion It is not so, however, but a living body, which has survived the fall of its beloved institution, and is ready to fight as resolutely for any other, but equally determined to perish in the attempt Some friends thought that it would have been more respectful to the memory of the Church Establishment if the Acsociation had ceased to exist after the passing of the Act of last Session Others were unwilling to distolve, and the question 'to be or not to be' was reserved for the annual meeting. Lord Longford was roted into the chair. His lordship eulogized the ability and earnestness shown in the management of the society and stated that it deputations had made an impression in London, and had obtsined for it a high place in public estimation. They had to en counter very uphill work in attempting to prevent the enactment of that detestable Bill which had ben placed as a black spot on our Statute book, and which must prejudice the interests of religion and good Government in this country' But the Association could say that it had lent no consenting band to any part of the proceedings, but had raised a strong and continued protest. He referred to the rations changes and disorders which had occurred in Ireland, and said he though it was doubtful ' whether those successive waves of violence which swept over the land did so seriously disturb the relations of so ciety as this high tide of justice and peace which is now come over us' The anticipations indulged in with respect to it had not yet been realized. It could hardly be supposed that if any political conlingency should make it desirable that the Government should make another attack upon the Protestant cause, they would besitate to legislate further in the same direction. He, therefore, approved a resolution which recommended the continuence of their organization. The Committee's report was then read. -It gave an el borate account of the proceedings of the Association last year to resist the Church Bill, and stated that after paying all expenses there is a and. It took view of the condition of the country; warned Irish Protestants that the institutions which they deem essential to insure liberty, the free exercise of private judgment, and the maintenance of the rights of conscience are endangered; that the interests of all who bare anything to lose are in peril; that 'the foundations of social order and civil government are undermined, the law fails to reach the assassin; and the Executive is wanting in its first duty, the protection of life and property,' and he repeated the appeal to be united and make 'redoubled efforts on behalf of constitutional principles and the maintenance of the time-honored institutions of our country,-Times.

Our Balliansloe correspondent under date Sunday night, reports that a lengthened investigation was held hefore Captain Whelan, R.M., at the Courthense of Hollsmount on Saturday, into the case of a man named James Quin, who was brought up in tuited; charged with being the author of no less than eight threatening letters to different gentlemen reciding in and around this neighbourhood Mr W. J Bonrke, Sessional Crown Solicitor, attended on behalf of the Orown, and the prisoner was undeleaded. The first witness examined was Mr. James Simpson (a Scotchman), who swore that he received a threatening letter on Sunday, the 19th December, bearing the Castlebar and Hollymount post marks; that he received another in January 1870, and that the purport of each of the letters ran thus -If he did not give up his farm and leave the coun try be would be shot,' &c He swore he compared the threatening letters with a receipt he had in the handwriting of prisoner, and that he believed both to be written by the same party; he was from the South of Scotland, but is residing on the farm he now holds tiace 1855. On the application of the Grewn Pro secutor, Mr Simpson was bound over in £100 to prosecute at the next Mayo assizes. Er. Ephraim Anderson was next examined. Witness is an extensive shareholder; he swore he knew the prisoner, that he lately received four threaten ng letters; the letters were all written in the same handwriting, and corresponded with the receipt (produced), which bore the signature of prisoner; witness holds his land from Major P. C. Lynch, and he believed that genlleman sold the interest of it to a Mr. Lamb, of Londen; witness after saw prisoner write, and to the best of his opinion be was the author of the letters now produced; he also got a threatening letter for his ploughman, John Prendergast, which was written in the same handwriting as the other. After the examination of Mr Orean, S 1., Ballinrobe, and several other witnesses, the prisoner was remanded to Tuesday next, when another investigation will be held into the c se at the county prison. It is but right to say that the accused denied any knowledge whatever of any of the letters. There are several other cases of a like nature occurred of late, and shots have been fired into the bouses of two or three Parties, but in this hurried communication I have not time to give you further particulars. - Freeman's Journal.

A large number of Englishmen believe that life in le and is hedged in by certain appalling conditions wholly unknown to our Erglish civilization. It may be acknowledged that Irish scenery is attractive; but river and mountain, moor and fell, are poisoned in the view of the industrious seeker of pleasure by the haunting suspicion that assassination lies in wait | were tried for murder, 152 sextenced to death, and

investigation and done all they could on the slopes of the most imposing hills. The death, and 75 executed; in 1839-1843 he numbers for the due administration of the law, but that, at for the due administration of the representators amen. Irish Government by Dr. Neilson II. much to dispel this unfortunate illusion, but the work, though full of interest, is not exactly intended for popular reading. The agrarian crimes which have obtained for Ireland a bad pro eminence in the judicial annuls of the kingdom strike a far wider terror than any murders, even the most savage, recorded in this country. Irish agracian crime aims at the social life of a class, not merely at an individual existence; it arrogates to itself the moral prerogatives of that wild justice' which, according to Bacon is revenge, and in the class so menaced with the extremest punishment no one can tell where the next blow may fall Thus in the most baneful influence of lawbreaking - the terror which the crime inspires aming the law-abiding classes - agrarian outrages in Ireland surples all other forms of criminality. Yet the fact ought to be published and insisted upon that life and property in Ireland - setting aside the exceptional casa of agracian crime - are less exposed to serious danger than in any other part of the United Kingdom. The criminal classes in I cland during 1868 are returned as numbering 27,121; and the English statisties for the previous year show that in a population equivalent to that of Ireland the classes living in violation of the law would amount to 26,197. The difference, too, will appear considerably greater when we remember that the stringent operation of the Irish Poor Law, almost excluding outdoor relief, causes the proportion of vagrancy to be nearly double what it is in England. The greater numbers of the police, also, must contribute powerfully to hold crime in check; and, in fact, though the statement conflicts with a very general impression, the ratio of apprebensions to crimes committed is considerably greater in Ireland that it is in Ecgland and Wales. The highest proportion of apprehensions ever attained in England was 58 2 per cent. of the crimes committed (in the year 1863). In Ireland for 1868 the proportion was not less than 63 per cent. Turning to the record of actual crimes, we find that Ireland claims a discreditable precedence in murders. but, contrary to all our preconceived opinions and natural expectations, the balance is turned by the cases of infanticide. On the other hand attempts to murder are in a large excess in England, and so are immoral offences; but Ireland again takes the lead in the score of manslaughter, acts of violence and common assaults. It is notice-ble that of all offences against property, with the exception of those termed malicious, the English statistics contrast unfavor ably with those of Ireland, while in riot, breach of the peace, and miscellaneons offences, including redition, Ireland again wins the foremost position. Recurring to the crime of marder, which is Irish atfairs has a malancholy appositeness and fascination, it may be observed that, setting apart cases of intanticide, only twenty-three marders were committed in Ireland during 1868 while in the previous year 255 murders were committed in England and Wales, which would give sixty five as the proportionate number in a population equal to that of the island. This consideration should weigh with those persons who dread a Ribandman's blunderbuss behind every Irish bush. We have already taken into account the natural effect of those agrarian outrages which terrify the whole landlord class in Ireland, but, setting these aside, the statistics in the present volume are not of a kind to discourage any sincere and sympathetic triend to Irish social advancement.

Information Wanted of John and Willam Wallace who left Hamilton's Bawn, county Armagh, in the year 1847, and sailed for Quebec. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by John Wallace's two sons; Joseph and Kark Wallace Johnstone, Scotland.

Information Wanted of Michael Daly, who was a clerk in a dry goods store, in the city of Hamilton, Canada West, about 1853, or of his son, George. Any infomation from Willam Makins, Toronto, or any of his friends relative to Michael Daly or family, will be thankfully received by Elward M'Gaskin, 15 Water street, Birmingham, England. Michael Daly was formerly connected with the press in Irrland, and is supposed to have written for the Ha-

Information Wanted of James, Rose, Mary, Bridget and Nancy Finnegan, who left Tullevara, parish of Dunamine, county Monaghan, Ireland, about twenty years ago for Canada. Any information will be thankfully received by their sister, Mrs. Charles Connor. Meadowhead, Airdrie, Sco-

The Nationalist journals in Ireland anticipate that the Government Land Bill will be unsatisfactory, as not coming up to the standard of their requirements, and, therefore, continue to denounce the British connexion and insist upon repeal of the union as the only solution of Irish wants and demands. Some fault is found with the new Irish Church scheme, as placing too much power in the hands of the bishops. Londa Timer.

Among the contrasts of Irish life which are often to be seen in the closest proximity, not the least remarkable are to be found in the county of Tipperary We hear, for example, of threatening notices to some landlords, and of respectful addresses to others. A blunderbuss is presented at one-a piece of plate to another. In one place the landlord is the victim of a terrible murder; in another he is the chief actor in a festive scene, surrounded by a contented and grateful tenantry. It is gratifying to find the bright colours of the picture coming out more distinctly, and withdrawing attention even for a time from its repulsive features. Some illustrations of good feeling hetween landlord and tenant have lately been noticed. Another is given in the Clonmel Chronicle of Saturday. Mr. Chadwick of Bellynard, bad given an entertainment to his tenants, and they, in accordance with a laudable practice which is now springing up, gave a banquet in return to their host. They adopted an original and effectual mode of collecting funds for the purpose by imposing a voluntary as-sessment of cl. in the pound on Griffiths' valuation of their farms. The proceeds of the levy were placed in the bands of a committee, and a banquet, followed by a dance, was given at the resisence of Mr. J. Hoarigan, where 200 of the tenacts and their families met to do honour to Mr. Chadwick and a number of his personal friends, among whom were some officers of the 'flying column' who found more sgreeable pursuits than they expected in Tipperary. Before the close of the entertainment Mr. Coffey, one of the tenants, came forward and read an address in their behalf to Mr. Chadwick. It alluded in grateful terms to his conduct at a landlord who had allowed those under him to enjoy all the privileges of a real fixity of tenure' They regarded him as 'a model in the country, and declared their belief that 'if every landlord only acted as theirs had done there would be an end to agrarian outrages and threatening letters.' Mr. E Cooper Chadwick returned thanks on the part of his father-in-law, who was prevented by ill-health from being present. The healths of Captain Hutton and Mr. Blake, Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, were also given. The same journal mentions an incident which affords another proof of the undying hatred with which informers are regarded. It transpired, during the hearing of a charge at the Petty Sessions of Tipperary, that a subscription was recently entered into to collect fuel for a bonfire to express the joy of the people at the death of a young man who gave evidence at one of the Fenian trials. A woman who refused to contribute 21, was assaulted and had stones thrown into her shop. - Times

DECREASE OF AGRARIAN CRIME IN IRELAND .- It is consoling to know that, with occasional fluctuations, the number of Irish murders is rapidly decreasing. Taking periods of five years from 1828, we have the Taking periods of five years from 1828, we have the condition who are considered by the position of prospect of real good wiz, provide a cheep, following results: - From 1829 1833 1,676 persons infidelity should sometimes look at the position of prospect of real good wiz, provide a cheep,

ing the statement she told an untrath. When the behind the redges that berder the fairest lakes and 108 executed; in 1834-1838 the number tried for done this in the following language: - Wherever nal to discourage capricious evictious and combrutal outrages fin's a refuge from the grasp of law murder was 1,588, of whom 131 were sentenced to those principles [of Protestantiate] have been fairly were 351 tried, 85 sentenced, and 28 executed; in been the invariable result with the tanjority of once ani 47 executed; in 1849-1853 we have 543 tried, 81 sentenced, and 33 executed; in 1864-1858 we have 226 tried 14 sentenced, and 9 executed; in 1859-1863 we have 175 tried, 18 centenced, and 11 executed; in 1864-1868 the figures are 110 tried, 16 sentenced, and 8 executed.

Even the papers bitherto most hostile to Repen', now admit that the Union caused considerable injury to Ireland. Respecting its effect on the capital, the Dublin Conservative journal, known as Saunders's News Letter, thus writes in the same sense: 'Men of all shades of political opinion rendily admit that the extinction of an Irish Legislature, or rather the amalgamation of a portion of it with the British Parliament, was a heavy blow and great discouragement to the continued improvement, progress, and prospertly of the city of Dublic. The most superficial observe, cannot fail to notice that the aristocracy and its accompaniments are conspicuous by their absence. The pecupiary depletion incident to the transfer of expenditure to another country is an undoubted evil. incident to the removal of our Legislature.' Our own conviction is, that the Repeal will come. There is s general tendency in all nations to decentralization and local self-government on home matters, combined with a strong central control on Imperial questions. In fact, the Constitution which the United States has worked out for itself, expresses, we believe, that form to which all are tending.

The wonderful rapidity with which the resources of Ireland have been developed, leads us to inquire whether all is yet obtained which ordinary skill and labour may gain from her soil During the twenty years which have elapsed since the famine, the average rate of increase of live stock has been as foliows:-

47 800 a year.

Sheep 143 550 a year. Pigs 14 200 a year. The exports of live stock have increased in propor tion, and yet this enormous increase in live stock has ot been effected by turning it lage land into pasture, for the except of land under crops of all kinds has increased during that period by 39,095 scres. Again, we find that during the decennial period from 1851 to 1861 the value of live stock to each of the population increased 32 per cent., and the value to each quare mile increased 20 per cent.

Now if we compare the results obtained in Scotland, whose soil and climate are though a ike yet less favourable than those of Ireland, we find as fol-

Proportion, exclusive of mountain and waste-Scotland. Irelind.

Under cereal crops 33 per cent. 14 per cent. Under stockfeeding crops including perm neat pas-

Pasture..... Gi per cent. SG per cent.

100 per cent, 100 per cen; There is, therefore, in Ireland, 19 per cent more of the cultivated land available for animal food than in Scotland and yet a comparison of our live stock pe: 100 acres of cultivated land shows that, instead of producing 19 per cent more meat than Scotland, we are, even after the great improvements of late years in Ireland, still far behind our neighbours, as the following figures will indicate, viz :-

For every 100 acres of till ge and pasture : -Scotland, Ireland Cattle 22 423 8

riculture in Ireland at the present time, after the remarkable improvement which we have referred to as having taken place within the last twenty years; and seeing what is done in Scotland, may we not look forward to a still greater development of the agricul tural wealth of Ireland within the next twenty years, if the improvement of land is continued and encour-

Taking into account the enhanced value as well as the increased yield of farm produce, we can understand the large sums said to have been saved by Irish farmers of late years; and some light is thrown on the rapid increase in the occupation value of land in Ireland since 1849.

DISTURBED CONDITION OF THE WEST. - The Castlebar (Mayo) correspondent of the Dublio Freemen's Jour-nal, writing on Saturday, 1'eb. 8, says: Considerable abused, contained the elements of good, and was in alarm has been caused here in consequence of rum. truth, a very wise and patriotic measure in its prin ours, a most hourly circulated, regarding the posting of a notice threatening landlords and agents. It appears that a feaw days ago a notice was posted on Mr. Fitzgerald's house, at Turlough, calling on the tenants not to pay more rent than the gevernment valua tion of the lands. On the day appointed for the collection of the rents the tensuts, on seeing the notice. I am told, returned home without discharging their obligations. More excitement was created this (Saturday) morning by a report that a large body of men marched into Swinford town in martial order to demand of a magistrate an admittance to bail of some person whose examination was held on Friday in that town whom the magistrate refused bail. A large party of police left Castlebar on Friday night, on cars, and returned on Saturday morning with one prisoner. I am informed the constabulary and military are on duty every night. The cavalry have to keep their horses saddled, ready to turn out at any notice. From about eight to ten o'clock on Friday night several parts of the county about Castlebas were brilliantly illuminated, as if thousands of torchlights were in motion through the mountains, and more particulary in that part of the county between Billa and Foxford. The object of such a strange circumstances is, of course, a complete mystery to

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir George Bowyer is going to Rome to take his urn in guarding the door of the Council Chamber Sir George owes this distinction to the fact of his being a Knight of Malta, to which order this duty has been entrusted.

Among those who have recently embraced the Oatholic faith, the 'Westminster Guzatte' mentiors Mr Rule, late curate of the Rev Arthur Wagner's church, St Paul'e, Brighton, and his family; and Lady Douglas, wife of Sir Charles Douglas, who is already a Catholic. Lady Dougles was daughter of Sir H. W. des Yaux.

On the authority of a private letter from Rome the Weekly Register' states that the name of a wellknown peer will have to be added to the list of Catholics who have seats in the House of Lords. This nobleman is stated to have been received into the Church during the octave of the Epiphany by one of the English Bishops.

London, Feb. 21. - The 'Telegraph' is assured that Lord Derby will accept the Conservative leadership in the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr Jenkinson gave notice of enquiry into the reception of the returning Feniass at Dublin, and the speech of the Queen's Counsel there.

At an infant Sunday School the teacher gave the Bible story of the 'Prodigal Son.' When he came to the place where the poor ragged son reached his former home, and his fatner saw him 'a great way off, he inquired what his father probably did. One f the smallest boys, with his fist clenched, said I dunno, but I dessay he set the dog on him.'

Position of Protestantism. -It would be well Position of Protestants. -It would be well clusion to be just. They will probably do what we that Protestants, while hey abuse the Pope and the pointed out in November as the only thing they Council who are endeavoring to save the world from | could do on any sound principle and with any

and logically carried out, there blank infidelity has professing believers. Of the seventy millions of Pro testants in the world, it is not an over-estimate to say that from forty five to fifty millions are Arians, Delsts or Infidels. The enormous mejority in Germany, Switzerland, and Holland are so. Rather more than balf in the United States and France, and a powerful section in England and Scotland must be so classed. Wherever it is not so, it is either because there is some powerful counterbalancing force, such as the Church of England, to check the centrifugal movement, or else man's bearts are stronger than their logic, and they cling instinctively to a belief which they have repudiated in principle -Thio, at all events, is plain speaking and deserves the serious attention of those whom it concerns.

The story that Dr. Livingstone had been first poisoned and then burned, on suspicion of baving coused the desub of an African chief by witchcraft, bids fair to rival in unfoundedness the previous parratives of his supposed death. The letters of Sir R Murchison and Mr Waller, show that the story is probably false again; Messes Grant, Brodie, and Co. do more than this, for they show how the rumour arose and that the date fixed for the sad event was prior to a time at which the travelier is known to have been still alive and well.

CLERICAL MARRIAGES. - Whilst parents of the superior classes allow their daughters to marry clergymen, in consideration of the value and attainableness of ecclesiastical preferments, parents of the inferior classes are ambitious of clerical alliances for their girls out of regard for the distinction which attaches in the humbler of the middle grades, to a elergymen's wife. The amount of wealth that steadily flows to the clerical order through the action of this particular ambition is enormous. In our large cities this tendency of newly-acquired riches is very observable This prosperous tradesman or small merchant, who would regard his daughter's marriage with a thriving man of business as no affair for exuitation, and who would refuse his consent to her marriage with a struggling doctor unable to make a sattlement upon ber, is well pleased to give his only girl with her for tune of ten or twenty thousand pounds, to a c crievi incombent, whose private fortune would not furnish his bride's drawing-room, and whose professional income does not exceed an average curate a sti and The girl, he argues, has enough for herself and children; and, though she won't have a rich busband, she will be a rector's wife. Setting aside the fortunes made by our great bankers and merchant princes, I am disposed to think, that of the wealth realiz d and accumulated during the last two generations in this country, by enterprize in commerce, and the industrial arts, at least one third has flowed to the clerical order through the wedding ring - Jesf. ferson's Book about the Clergy.' The Solicitor-General for England met his consti

tuents at Exeter on Thursday evening week and made a lengthened speech on public affairs, in which he referred as follows to the land question: You know that we are engaged, that government is engaged, or will be engaged, in bringing forward a great land bill for Ireland. Now, it is very defficult for me to speak upon this subject except in very general terms, but I think I may say this, without any danger whatever of misleading, that there is no chance that the bill to be brought forward -by a go vernment which contains in it some of the largest English and largest Irish land where, or their sons in the ecuntry - will be any very rude shock to what have been rather too freely called the 'rights of property, When people talk about 'rights of property' they very often mean 'rights of land'or's. It besteen common to say that terent's right is landford's wrong, forgetting that landford's right might possibly be tenant's wrong (hear hear), and that if a landlord been property in the land, so has the tenant a property in what he puts into it; and that there is, except by artificial rules, no more violation of principle, no more violation of sense of justice, in giving the tenant security than in giving the landlord security [cheere] There ought to be nothing, therefore, which should shock prin ciple, which should offend against the strictest rights of property in this country, in securing to the Irish tenant that which he has a right toa feeling of security in his holding. I saw in the Times to-day a remarkab e article, in which it is said iples. At all events, I think this is clear—that whatever is done in Ireland will be done for the purpose of giving to the tenant neither more nor less than that which a fair man, and an equitable man, will say be has a right to [applause] take a text for myself and were to adopt the language upon this subject of any other man, I should be inclined to adopt the language that was snoken in my presence, close to me, at a dinner at Newton. in November by the Earl of Devon. Now, the Earl of Devon is a man of the highest possible character; he is a man of very large landed Irish property and rejoices in, I believe, a perfectly contested tenantry; and hesaid, for his part, he thought that, as his tenants in Ireland were the great improvers of the land, so they ought to have security given them for their improvements; that he was not afreid of names, and that by whatever name the government bil was called, if the object of it was to give the tenant a freling of security that was wanted in Ireland, and that should have his undevisting and hearty support. Now, what Earl Devon said at a dinner at Newton -I know the noble for t quire well enough - he will say, if he need say it, in the House of Lords when the measure comes on for di cuesion, and I do not desire for myself any bro der or more liberal principles for a land bill in Ireland than were laid down by the Earl of Devon - a Tory landowner, known and respected by you all-in reference to his own Irish establishment [cheers]. -

It is said that a Mr. Austin a Yankee million ire. of a ship-building firm has agreed to purchase Deptford Dockyard for £140,000 Wehope this is tine, and it may be the means of finding employment for numbers of the dismissed Government artisans and labourers.

We make no pretensions to be acquainted with Oabinet secrets, or to know more than our neighbouts what the Irish land me sure is to be. At the same time, it is becoming clearer every day, and is now pretty well understood, both what direction i will take and within what moderate limits it must be confined. It will certainly not be what some Englishmen feared, and what many Irishmen hoped. The more closely ministers examined the allegations of wrong and oppression out forward by the agitstors, the more did they shrink and vanish, the fewer of them it was found could be substantiated, an the easier did the residue—real enough, if largely reduced appear to deal with. The clearer, too, become the right mode of dealing with that residue. The longer, again, the mass of tenant farmers were left to expound their claims and formulate their demands the more selfish, extrav gant, and unjust were those demands seen to be; the longer windsters studied the agitation the more they came to understand it: finding it impossible to satisfy the agitators, they resolved to abandon the attempt, and to do what was right and abide by the consequences - to redress all real grievances, to remedy or prevent all actual oppression, and to ignore or negative all monstrous or inadmissible pretensions. In a word, enlightened by the spectacle of the last four months. and hopeless of being popular they came to the con-

pensate their harshoess by awarding full and fair value for all the tenant's unexhausted improvements and unrepaid outlay, and probably an adequate equivalent for the loss of an occupancy on which custom and his landlord's proceedings had given him a right to coup, and which his own conduct or fallings had done nothing to fo feit. But a measure of this sort - though it will satisfy all the claims of justice, and will embrace all that can be offered with safety or with advantage to the people themselves - will, of course, bitterly disappoint thise who have been led to domand, and really to half beliave they could obtain, absolute fixity of tenure at a rent determined by government valuation. For many months every attempt has been made by their unscrupulous leaders aided too often by men who might have been expected to know better and act more patriotically, to lash them into a conviction that they could extort this, and that they should be content with nothing short of this. It is certain, therefore, that their anger and disgust will be extreme on the first announcement of the ministerial scheme, and that a fierce and perhaps a violent opposition, in some shape or other, if not in that of actual outbreak, must be enticipated. For this the government will be very supine and very guilty if it be not prepared, and the country will be eadly deluded and wanting to irse!f if it do not hearts!y back ministers in whatever measures may be deemed necessary to proserve peace and enforce obedience to law. Let us cast a comprehensive glance on the several features of the situation, and see how grave and full of menace they are in their cumulatve probabilities. It is our fear, and almost our conviction, that no such difficult or perplexing crisis has ever yet threatened our Executive in its relations with the sister island - in the present century at least. The Repeal agitation was not half so grave; the Fenian on break was not half so formidable; even the Emancipation demand was incomparably less dangerous because that could righteensly be disarmed by concession. But here it would be wicked and fatal as well as weak to yield ; the law must be enforced, the rights and property of civizens must be maintained, and their lives must be protected Civil war must be courageously faced, if civil war be necessary. It will, however we beheve, be the fault of the government if this perilous conjuncture should be permitted to arrive. To avert it is our judgment requires only adequate determination and adequate promptitude. No really lawless or unjust agitation in Ireland is over dangerous if it be faced and firmly and peremptorily dealt with -Let the government, immediately before they bring forward their land scheme, arm themselves with ample powers to suppress all violence, sedition, and resistance, and make the law once again supreme. Let them take authority using it fearlessly, but with caution to punish incenditry journalists, to arrest and imprison, not as a penal but as a precautionary measure, all disturbers of the public peace of nstigators to violence or outbre k, whether secret or open; to lav hands on every suspected assassing in many cases there is no great doubt as to the actual crimonal] and keep him in gaol till the restoration of the reign of order shall make it possible to bring him to trial on fitting evidence; to paralyze the Fenish movement by incorcerating its known eaders; and to deal in the same summarr w y with men who openly conspire to pay no reut. - Pall Mall Gazette.

THE GARLIC LANGUAGE IN SCOTLAND - Out of the 895 place of worship in Scotland there at least 561, or about one eighth in which services are statedly administered either in whole or in part in the Gaelic language. The six northern synods of Scotland comprehend a territorial area of nearly 11,000 square miles, or a little more than one-third of the tingdom, and in this Gaelie is the predominating language. The test of this must be held to le the language in which religious services are conducted. In this the Synods of Argyle, Perth, Stilling, Moray, Ross. Sutherland, Onithness, and Glerele, the Estabishment has 229 and the Pace Church 155, making together 384 churches in which services are conducted either wholly or in part in the Grelic langu-go. Within the same area there are but 274 places of worship in which Gnelic services are not conducted. Within fifteen Established Presbyterias and thirteen Preeby teries of the Free Church in these synods, there is not a single church in which there are not Gaelic services, although the churches within their bounds number 288 In all, in the six synuda named there are 384 churches of the two leading Presbyterian denominations in which Gaelie is preached besides many others connected with other enominations, and in the majority of towns land there are Gaelic churches.

'REFERSHMENTS' TAKEN BY SCOTCH TOWN. COUN-CILLORS BETWEEN CHURCH SERVICES - An animated discussion took place at the last meeting of the Stirling town council touching the amount of refreshment ' taken by certain of members on the occasion of the provest and counciliors having officially attended church. Mr Councillor Thomson, making him self the mon'hpiece of 's: rong rumours about the town,' accased twelve of his colleagues of having drunk between the service four bottles of whiskey, several bottles of wine, and an unnamed quantity of ale. One of the accused gentlemen insisted that there were only three hottles of whiskey, but the production of the bill disposed of this objection.

UNITED STATES

A pretty story is told of a ten year old youngster in Boston, who took a jocose direction of his ancle. to ask Prince Arthur to tea, for solier carnest. Tho Uncle had forrotten all about it, when an hour after Johnny cema running in and declated the prince was real nice, though they tried to prevent my seeing him. We had a long talk, and I told him all about mother were we live and ever so much.' So you saw him did you? well what did he say? Is he coming to te.?' 'No he can't come; he's only got time to attend the funeral, and he's re-l sorry turned our, on inquiry, that Johnny had presented himself to the usher of the princes apartments, was put off but would not be rebuffed. He wanted to see the prince and 'must,' for his uncle lad sent him His persistance finally gained him admittance; be was presented and humoured, the interview was mutually aggreeable, and the lad had the longest and liveliest chat with Arthur of any person in Massachusetts.

Appleton's Journal for Feb. 19 contains an interesting article by Mr Charles L. Brace on 'The Dangerous Olusses of New York, from which we clip the tollowing extracts: Certain small districts can be found in our metropolis with the unhappy fame of containing more human beings packed to the square yard, and stained with more sets of blood and riot. within a given period, then is true of any other equal space of earth in the civilized world. The young ruffians of New York are mainly the products of accidents. Among a million people, such as compose the population of this city and its suburbs, there will always be a great number of misfortunes; fathers die and leave their chi dren unprovided for; parents drink, and abuse their little ones, and they float away on the currents of the street; step mothers or stepfathers drive out, by neglect or ill-treatment, their sons from the home. One cause which is a fruitful source of crimina's among the work class, is little respect for marringe

In a religious excitement, in Boston, a person met a neighbour who took him by the hand and said -I have become a Christian, 'I am glad of it,' replied the other. 'Suppose we have a settlement of that little account between us; pay what thou 'No,' said the new born child, turning on owest.' ble heel; 'religion is religion, and business is busiuess.'

A New Orleans husband wants a divorce on the ground that what he calls his wife is more chignon, their own Denomination. The 'Church Times' tas prompt, accessible, and specially qualified tribu false teeth and padding than woman.

The True delitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 663 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the abscription 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. THE TRUE WITHESE can be had at the News

Dapots. Single copies 3d. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by sarriers Two Dollars and a haif, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALBIDAR. **MARCH** - 1870

Friday, 4 - Grown of Thorns. Saturday, 5 -St Casimir, C. Sunday, 6-First of Lent M uday, 7-St Thomas Aquinas, C. Tuesday, 8 St John of God C. We luesday, 9 - Ember Day. St. Frances, W. Thursday 10 - Forty Holy Martyre.

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

The use of flesh meat at every meal is per mitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the ex ception of Palm Sunday.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We are still without information as to the de

fails of the Gladstone-Bright land bill for Ireland. It is said in every report that reaches us by telegraph cable, that it is not well received in Ireland, and that much discontent prevails as to its provisions. This may well be, and yet the measure may be a good measure after all. and acceptable to the bulk of the Irish tenantfarme. We must remember that a discontent ed minority can, and always will make its voice heard; whilst the natural tendency of those who are satisfied with the Bill, or at all events willing to give it a fair trial, is to keep quiet .-Of course in Ireland, as every where else, there is an extreme party that aims, not at a settlement or pacification, but at revolution, who, in the language of the Edinburgh Review, " vastly prefer a grievance to a remedy;" but the mem bers of this party are not necessarily a majority of the people of Ireland, whose avowed object 38 not revolution, but justice. We must, how ever wait yet a few days before we shall be in a condition to offer any opinion either as to the merits of the Gladstone-Bright remedy, or as to the real feelings of the people of Ireland towards it. Amongst other items of news, it is reported that Mr. Kickham, lately discharged from prison, is to be brought forward for Tipperary, the seat for which is vacant by the decision of the House of Commons against the eligibility of O'Donovan Rossa. The Duke of Richmond is mentioned as the future leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords.

It seems that the new French Ministry under M. Ollivier have been deseated already, and it is also rumoured that the Emperor is by no means satisfied with them. The death of the Archbishop of Lyons is reported. There have been more arrests of oftending editors of newspapers, but no serious disturbances bave occurred.

Of the proceedings at Rome we give such particulars from the Vatican as may most in-Berest our readers. The translation of the proposed Canons, which we publish, is, as our readers will perceive, not by a Catholic hand, and will therefore be received with caution. Amongst the many on dits respecting the Council is one to the effect that the Prince Hohenlohe, Bavanan Prime Minister, has been detected in an attempt to violate the secrets of the proceedings by means of an agent attached to the suite of his brother, the Cardinal.

THE COUNCIL.

We continue our extracts from the Vatican, the only reliable authority on the proceedings of the Council. No subject can be of more interest to the Catholic readers of the TRUE WIT- tiff. MESS:-

Twenty-one General Congregations had been held up to the 4th of February. The nineteenth met on the 31st of January. After Mass had been said by the Archbishop of Lemberg, Mgr Jacobini, Assistant Secretary of the Council, read a communication from the Tudices excusationum, explaining the motives of absence of certain Frelates. The discussion of the schema of discipline was then resumed. Five Fathers spoke

Augsburg.

Oa the 2ad of February, the Feast of the Purification was celebrated in S. Peter's with great solemnity. On the 3rd, the twentieth General Congregation met. Mass was said by the Archbishop of Smyrna, after which seven Prelates spoke; vis., the Archbishops of Bari and of Tyre, and the Bishops of Galtelli Nuovo. Mosseul, Clifton, Civita Vecchia, and Huanuco (Peru). The twenty first Congregation was held on the 4th. Mass was said by the Archbishop of Turin. Among the five speakers on this occasion were the Archbishop of Kalocza, and the Bishop of Puno (Peru). The discussion of the schema of discipline is believed to approach its termination. We hear also that the Commission De Fide has made great progress in the matters confided to it, and that the Commission of Pos tulata site once a week. It is reported that the question of 'opportuneness' is ripe for discussion, and cannot be postponed many days.

Eight Bishops have been removed by death from the labours of the Council. They are the following: Mgr Manastyrski, Bishop of Przemysl. Galicia; Cardinal Pentini; Cardinal de Reisach; Mgr Frascolla, Bishop of Foggia; Mgr Vasquez, Bishop of Panama; Mgr Suarez Peredo, Bishop of Vera Cruz; Mgr Mascaron Laurence, Bishop of Tarbes; and, lastly, Mgr Puiglatt y Amijo, Bishop of Lerida, who died on the 2nd, at the age of 76. The Bishop of Nimes is said to be in a less critical state, and his recovery is now boped for. The chief editor of the Univers writes as follows from Rome: 'The auster-Bishop of Tarbes passed two cold and rainy months in a room without a fire. He died upon a mattress which a Sister of Charity, by whom be was tended in his last hours, obtained from a hospital. It did not occur to him to complain of his hard couch. A month after his arrival. having occasion to ask him bow he felt. he assured me that he was quite satisfied. I know others who are also content under the same or worse circumstances. They say that they did not come to Rome to take their ease.'

Six Bishops have been lately added to the Council: viz., the Bistop of Shrewsbury; Mgr Hefele, Bishop of Rottemburg; Mgr Gasparian. Archbishop of Cyprus (Armenian Rite); Mgr Jucopi, Vicar Apostolic of Agra; Mgr Martinez Bishop of S. Christopher, Havanna; and Mgr Casimir Sosnowsky, Administrator of the Diocese of Podlachia. To these must be added the two Chaldean Bishops consecrated at Rome on the 30th of January, Mgr Hattar, Archbishop of Diarbekir; and Mgr Gabriel Farso, Bishop of Mardin. These Prelates were consecrated, by command of the Holy Father, by the Chaldean Patriarch of Babylon. Henceforth the Eastern Church will be united by closer bonds with the Holy See, and will thus be brought into more immediate contact with the intellectual activity of the West, and participate in a movement in which it has hitherto had too little share .-Vatican 12th Feb.

THE HOLY FATHER ON SILENCE.

On the Feast of S. Francis of Sales, the Holy Kather, in the presence of about fifty American Bishops, and in the college of their nation at Rome, took occasion, from the ceremony alluded to in another part of this journal, to address the following words to the assembly gathered round him: "There is a time to keep silence and there is a time to speak, but when the time to speak has arrived, the truth must be declared, the whole truth, without limitation and without disguise. Let us never consent to any suppression of truth. nor to half-measures, nor to compromises. The truth will save us, but only on condition that it be exposed in its integrity, and without a veil.'

THE SCHEMA.

This Schema, which forms a considerable volume in 4to, and is an indication of the noble rourse of theology we may expect from this Council, contains the following chapters :-

Ch. 1. The Church is the mystical Body of

Ch. 2. The Christian religion can only be practised in and through the Church founded by

Ch. 3. The Church is a true perfect, spiritual, and supernatural society.

Ch. 4. The Church is a visible society.

Ch. 5. On the visible unity of the Church.

Ch. 6. The Church is a society absolutely necessary to the attainment of salvation.

Co. 7. No one can be saved out of the Church.

Ch. 8. On the indefectibility of the Church.

Ch. 9. On the infallability of the Church. Ch. 10. On the Power of the Church. Ch. 11. On the Primacy of the Roman Pon-

Ch. 12. On the temporal dominion of the Holy

Ch. 13. On the concord between the Church and civil society.

Ch. 14. On the rights and exercise of civil power according to the doctrine of the Catholic

Ch. 15. On certain special rights of the Church n relation to civil society.

The Times of the 5th ultimo published frag- the moderation of the balf-breeds, as evinced by tains are willing to deal with the Indians.

with the object of raising a clamour against the doctrine which they contain.

Osnon 1. If any man say that the religion of Christ does not exist, and is not expressed in any particular association instituted by Ohrist himself, but that it may be properly observed and exercised by individuals separately without relation to any society which may be the true Church of Christ, let him be anathema.

'2 If any man say that the Church has not re ceived from the Lord Jesus Christ any certain and immutable form of constitution, but that, like other human associations, it has been subject, according to the changes of times, to vicissitudes and variations let him be anathems.

3. If any man say that the Church of the Divine promises is not an external and visible society but is entirely internal and invisible, let him be ana-

'4 If any man say that the true Church is not a body one in itself, but that it is composed of various and dispersed societies bearing the Christian title, and that it is common to them all, or that various societies differing from each other in profession of faith and holding separate communion, constitute, as members and portions a Church of Christ, one and nniversal, let him be anathema.

5. If any man say that the Church of Christ is not a society absolutely necessary for sternal salvation, or that men may be saved by the adoption of any other religion whatsoever, let him be anathem ...
'6 If any man say that this intolerance whereby the Catholic Church proscribes and condemns al religious sects which are separate from her communion is not prescribed by the Divine law; or that with respect to the truth of religion it is possible to have opinions only, but not certainty, and that, consequently, all religious sects should be tolerated by

the Church, let him be anathema '7 If any man say that the same Church of Christ may be obscured by darkness, or infected with evils. in consequence of which it may depart from the wholesome truth of the faith and manners, deviate from its original institution, or terminate only in becoming c rrupt and depraved, let bim be anathems.

'8. If any man say that the present Church of Christ is not the last and supreme institution for obtaining salvation, but that another is to be looked for from a new and fuller outpouring of the Holy Spirit, l-t him he anathema

'9 If any man say that the infallibility of the Oburch is restricted solely to things which are con tained in Divine revelation, and that it does not extend to other truth: worch are necessary in order that the great gift of revelation may be preserved in its inte grity, let bim be anathems.

10. If any man say that the Church is not a perfect society but a corporation (collegium), or that as such in respect of civil society or the State it is subject to secular domination, let him be anathema.

11. If any man say that the Church, divinely in etitured, is like to a society of equals; that the Bishops have indeed an office and a ministry but not a power of governing proper to themselves, which is bestowed upon them by Divine ordination, and which bey ought to exercise freely let him be anathems.

12 If any man hold that Christ Jesus our Lord and Sovereign has only conferred upon his Church a directing power by means of its counsels and persua sions, but not of ordering by its laws, or of constraining and compalling by antecedent judgments and salutary penalties those who wander and those who are contumacions, let him be anathema

13. If any man say that the true Uhurch of Christ, out of which no one can be saved, is any other than the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, let bim be anathems.

14. If any man say that the Apostle St. Peter has not been instituted by our Lord Christ as Prince of all the Apostles, and visible head of the Church Militant, or that he received only the pre-eminence of honour, but not the primacy of true and sole jurisdiction, let him be anathema.

'15. If any man say that it does not follow from the institution of our Lord Christ himself that St Pater has perpetual successors in his primacy over the Universal Charch, or that the Roman Pontiff is not by Divine right the successor of Peter in that same primacy, let him be anathema.

'16. If any man say that the Roman Pontiff has only a function of inspection and of direction but not a full and supreme power of jurisdiction over the Universal Church, or that this power is not ordinary and immediate over the whole Church, taken as a whole or separately, let him be anathems.

17. If any man say that the independent ecclesiastical power respecting which the Church teaches that it has been conferred upon it by Christ, and the supreme civil power cannot coexist so that the rights of each may be observed let him be anath

ema.
'18. If any man say that the power which is ne cessary for the government of civil society does not emanate from God or that no obedience is due to it by virtue event of the law of God, or that such power is repugnent to the natural liberty of man, let him be anathema

19. If any man say that all rights existing among men are derived from the political State or that there is no authority besides that which is communicated by such State, let him be anathems.

20. If any man say that in the law of the political State or in the public opinion of men has been deposited the supreme rule of conscience for public and social actions, or that the judgments by which the Church pronounces upon what is lawful and what is uplawful, do not extend to such actions, or that by the force of civil law an act which by virtue of Divine or esclesistical law is unlawful, can

become lawful, et him be anathems.

'21. If any man say that the laws of the Church have no binding force until they have been confirmed by the sanction of the civil power, or that it belong to the said civil power to judge and to decree in matters of religion by virtue of its supreme authority let him be anathema. - Times.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. - The long protracted debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne covered a good deal of ground. Almost every imaginable topic came up for discussion, and of course there was much time lost in mere personalities. One of the most satisfactory speeches delivered was that by Sir George Cartier, who, on the question of Independence, took a bold and loyal position, which, we hope, and doubt not, he will maintain. "Let Canada prove herself sound," he said, " and show herself determined to maintain the connection in spite of anything which might be uttered by any British radical." Sir George Cartier is right, for in our present condition "Independence" is but a round about way of saying "Annexation."

a member. That policy was "one of concilin-

including the Bushops of Urgel (Spain) and ments from some of these chapters, of course the fact that no blood had been shed; he also vindicated Mgr. Tache from the reproach of baving fomented disturbances, appealing to that Prelate's correspondence with Governor Mc-Tavish, and to the instructions which he had forwarded to the several religious institutions with regard to the reception to be given to Governor M.Dougall.

> The Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, and the proprietary rights of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, have been brought before the notice of the Legislature, by a funny petition drawn up in the name of the said Indians, praying with remarkable modesty that the present proprietors be sent away, and that their property be handed over to the Indians. Mr. Mackenzie took the matter up, and moved an address for copies of correspondence between the Government and the Iroquois Indians of Two Mountains, respect ing their title to lands of said Seigniory. He knew nothing of himself about the merits of the case, but thought the facts should be made pub lic. He also wished to know if there were any reserved lands for the especial use of the In-

> Mr. Howe said that the question at issue was, as to the legal title of the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

M. Langevin replied at length. He said that the Algorquins and Iroquois had been induced by some outsiders to claim the ownership of the seigniory of Two Mountains. Their claim has been fully investigated, and it had been found that the seigniory had been granted by the King of France to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and the grant had been confirmed when the country came under England. When the Seignorial Tenure Act passed, these gentlemen became sele proprietors of all the lands ceded as before. The Indians had no right there, but the Seminary bad always given the Indians the use of a certain quantity of land in the village of Two Mountains, but it was not given or sold to them, though they never were disturbed. But they wished to go further; they wished to cut timber on the land, and sell it. The Seminary would not allow this, though they allowed the Indians all the timber wanted for fires and other necessary purposes. He had investigated the matter, and the Minister of Justice had endorsed it, and an Order in Council had been passed confirming his decision. There was no doubt as to the ownership of the land. Other complaints would be answered when the papers came down. He had endeavored to induce the Indians of Two Mountains to remove elsewhere and better their condition, but they had lived a century or two where they were now, and wanted to remain there. The Algonquins had reserves in the County of Pontiac, and the Iroquois in Terre bonne, where there was valuable and well timbered land. He had offered to remove them to any place in Upper or Lower Canada, but not to the United States, and the Seminary had offered to pay them the full value of their improvements, but the ladians would not go.

Mr. Mackenzie was satisfied with the explanation of the hon, gentleman, but as some extraordinary statements had been made it was better to see the papers. The motion was then carried.

The Montreal Herald of the 26th ult., devotes an ably written editorial to the subject. from which we make some extracts, as showing how the merits of the case present themselves to an impartial Protestant :-

"The question which has been raised resolves itself into two parts—that of property, and that of personal rights The first—the one relating to property—is we imagine very clear, and is to be letermined by well known historical documents. We have no doubt at all that the gentlemen of the Seminary are as absolutely proprietors of the Seigniory of the Two Mountains, as Major Jamphell, or any other Seignior, is proprietor of his Seigniory. They may be bound to do certain things with the produce of their property; but that does not give the residents on one part of it any claim to own that portion of it which is not conceded to them, nor to exercise any proprietary rights there. In point of fact we believe that the gentlemen of the Seminary have granted the Indians some exceptional privileges of much greater extent,"

No doubt when the papers relative to this subject shall have been laid before the public the views of the Herald will be universally admitted to be correct. In the meantime we can assure our contemporary that large Reserves of land, one for the Algonquin branch of the Indians. and another for the use of the Iroquois speaking tribes, have been set apart by the Government; and the Indians have been informed that if they find their actual position irksome at the Lake of Two Mountains, they may take possession of these Reserves where they will be at home, lore a and masters, with no one to interfere with them.

And we may add that the Seminary with its usual liberality towards the Indians, has offered to all of them who may wish to leave the Lake of Two Mountains and establish themselves on the Reserves set apart for their use by Govern-On the Red River question, too, the same ment-the full money value of all improvements speaker gave some satisfactory explanations as | by them made on the land by them at present to the policy of the Government of which he is occupied, and held from the Seminary. We are encouraged by the liberal manner in which the tion,"-as indeed it ought to be, for who is Herald discusses this question to hope that our there who believes that Canada is able to m- | contemporary will make his readers acquainted pose its views by force upon the people of the with this fact, as an illustration of the spirit in Red River district? The speaker also praised | which the Seigniors of the Lake of Two Moun-

IRBM GRIEVANOES .- We would beg of those who really believe that Catholics in Ireland bave no real substantial grievances to complain of from the working of Protestant penal laws, to read, and inwardly digest the following facts, gleaned from the report of a trial recently beld in Dublin before the Exchequer Judges, and given in the Dublin Nation of the 5th February.

The action was brought by, or on behalf of the Rev. Father Maher, of Graigne, to recover from the Carlow Union two children named respectively John, and Lawrence Hololian, whose father, a Catholic, had appointed him, the Rev. Mr. Maher aforesaid, testamentary guardian of the ehildren.

The motion was opposed, formally by the Carlow Union authorities, in substance by the Rev. Mr. Perry, Protestant minister of the parish of Carlow, on the grounds that the marriage of the deceased was invalid; his wife having been a Protestant, and the marriage not having been celebrated before a Protestant minister of any sect, but by the Catholic priest alone; and that in consequence the issue of the said union were illegitimate, and their father destitute of all legal control over them.

The Court, composed of Catholic Judges, held that there was nothing to prevent a Cathlic priest from being the testamentary guardian of the children; but it also held it proved that the wife of the deceased Holoban was a Protestant at the time of her marriage; that the said marriage was celebrated by a Catholic priest alone; that in consequence it was an invalid marriage in the eyes of the law; that the issue of such marriage were bastards; that their father, though a Catholic from the day of his birth to that of his death, had no right of control over them; and that consequently, in spice of the deceased father's will, the said children must be retained by the Carlow Union. The Rev. Father Maher's action was therefore diemissed.

It will be seen that in this case, the grievance is not the result of a just law badly administered by partizan judges; but of an old Penal Law still, to the disgrace of Christianity, morality, and the boasted liberality of British legislation, retained upon the Statute Book, and faithfully administed by Catholic Judges. We need not iosist upon this grievance; we will merely ask, how would Protestants in Lower Canada feel, if an analogous law obtained; and if, in consequence, mixed marriages, or marriages betwirt Catholics and Protestants, were invalid, and the issue thereof bastards in the eyes of the law, unless celebrated before a Catholic priest. But the other day we reported the case of a mixed marriage in this City; of the parties whereunto one, the Catholic, was a minor, and whom nevertheless, without asking a single question, without applying for the consent of the girl's legitimate guardians-that is to say, her parents -a Protestant minister, Mr. Brown, of Griffintown, married to a Protestant young man. And whilst such outrages upon decency, morality, and the parental rights of Catholics, are perpetrated n one part of Her Majesty's dominions with impunity, in another part the marriage of a Catholic with a Protestant woman, by a Catholic priest, is pronounced invalid, and the issue thereof is branded as illegitimate! It is all very well to prattle glibly about the repeal of the Penal Laws, and the equality before the law of all British subjects; but so long as such anomalies are kept up for the purpose of msulting and proselytising Catholics, the people of Iseland have just cause of complaint, and good solid grounds for their dislike of British rule.

It seems that our Anglican friends bave picked up a stray Greek Archbishop, the Archbishop of Syra and Tenos, whom they persuaded into taking, apparently at all events, a part is the afternoen religious services at York; at the close of which a benediction, devoutly received by the Protestant congregation, was pronounced by the schismatic Greek Prelate. Some Protestant non-conformists, as they style themselves, are much scandalized at this, and write bitter letters to the London Times complaining that, whilst by law they are excluded from the pulpits of their brother Protestants of the sect as by law established, the bishop of a corrupt church, " the most corrupt church 16 Christendom" (one writer has it) "and also an alien," is received with open arms, and allowed to take part in Anglican religious ceremonies. There has been quite a lengthy controversy on the subject in the columns of the London Times.

It must be admitted that the non-conformists, or dissenters, have the better of the argument. Doctrinally they agree - many of them at least do-with the Calvinistic or low church party in the Establishment; whilst, on the other hand, all those doctrines - with the exception of the Papal Supremacy—which evangelicals denounce as Romish corruptions when put forward by the Catholic Church, are held, taught, and practised by the schismatic body to which the Archbishop of Syra and Tenos belongs. No wonder then that the non conformists think it hard that they should be legally incompetent to minister in Anglican pulpits, when Greck idolaters-for if Romanusts be, as evangelicals contend, idolaters, so are the Greek schismatics

are received with open arms by their Protest-

ECCLESIASTICAL. - Important despatches from His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec have been received. By these it is announced that the Holy See has approved of the Decrees of the last Provincial Council of Quebec: and that in consequence the future Ecclesiastical Province of Upper Canada is constituted, and is composed of the dioceses of Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and of Sandwich-the Holy See reserving to itself the right of determining hereafter, which shall be the See of the Metropolitan. The dioesse of St. Boniface, and of the dioceses of the North Western district, remain attached to the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec: as does also the district of Columbia ruled over by Mgr. d'Herbonnet as Vicar Apostolic. His Lordship Mgr. Walsh is authorised to change the title of Bishop of Sandwich, for that of Bishop of Lon-

The Wetness stands aghast at the " rampancy" of Papists in Nova Scotia. From a correspondence which our contemporary publishes it seems that these mis juided men, imitating the example get them by their co religionists elsewhere are taking steps to release themselves from the yoke of Protestant State-Schoolism: and have eren gone the lengths of insisting that the funds which they contribute for schools purposes, should be employed for the support of school of their own laith. This is what shocks the Witness and his friends. These gentry bave been so long used to the regime of Protestant Ascendency, that they look upon Papists, as a sort of moral niggers, without rights either as citizens or as parents. We hope that the agitation now set on foot in Nova Scotia will be kept up, til the last vestiges of the infamous system of State-Schoolism be swept from the land.

ANGLICANISM. - Dr. Temple whose appointment by the Gladstone Ministry to the situation of Protestant Bishop of Exeter, made so much stir, has compromised matters by agreeing to withdraw his Essay from any future edition of Essays and Reviews that may appear. There is amongst the Protestant micisters of the Es tablishment in convocation assembled, a movement to revise their Word of God. Mr. Glad. stone has declared bim-elf favorable to a repeal of the law which excludes Anglican ministers from the House of Commons.

STABBING CASE. - A tragic affair occurred inSt. Antoine Street on the afternoon of Sunday, 20 h ult. A young man, Charles Champagne, aged 19, was smoking with some friends. in the house of Made. Hubert, 98, St. Autoine Street. The father of the latter, the young man's grandfather, whom he supported out of his own wages, was annoyed by the smoke, and insisted upon opening the door; some words passed, but at last the old man, 78 years of age, withdrew to us bed-room. Shoutly afterwards his grandson. Charles, had occasion to enter the room, when the old man jumped up, and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound, of which, after several days suffering, the young man died about mid-night on Friday last. A Coroner's Inquest was held, and after a long examination a verdict was returned to the effect that that the deceased Charles Champagne came to his end through a wound inflicted upon him by Seraphim Chenette-the said Chenette not being of sound

There were but ten dissentients in the House of Commons, to Mr. Gladstone's Resolution declaring the ineligibility of O'Donovan Rossa to a seat in the House. A new writ for Tipperary was immediately after agreed to without division.

To Correspondents.—Some communications unavoidably postponed till next week.

The price of Dr. Brownson's new work on Liberalism is SO cents, not \$1.25.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.) Cast thy bread upon the waters; thou shalt find it after many days.'

Mr. Editor,-You have no doubt often made the remark-yet I do not, at this moment, recollect reading any expression of it in the colamns of the TRUE WITNESS—that although our separated brethren-especially their clergy -make a great outcry about the Bible-encourage its indiscriminate use-spend annually millions of dollars in producing new editions, and scattering them broadcast—thick as autumnal leaves, over the entire surface of the earth; yet they seem totally unconscious that there is to be found between the covers of that book, a great Variety of matter, very important in itself-not at all mysterious, but within the grasp of a child, that is not, and cannot be, to Protestants of any earthly use whatever. In order to illustrate my meaning, I beg leave to recount the following incident.

ou sion from New York to Montreal. The burning," become utterly extinguished like the by the Catholics of Pembroke, with a better Ashes per 100 lbs. - First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.50

fron horse bad not then left his track on the and brethren holding office in the Establishment. road, and the journey occupied from three to four days. Well-

> Embarking at Troy on the "raging canawl" In the trim boat Ni-gara bound for Whitehall,

I happened to make the acquain ance of a fel low-passenger, an elderly gentleman, whom shall designate as Mr. McDonald, (and I really believe that was his name.) After a good dea of desultory conversation on the weather-the crops-and above all, on the noble Gaelic tengue, my knowledge of which was then, and is still very superficial, he proposed adjourning to the cabin, in hopes of finding some book wherewith to beguite the time. 1 accompanied him with the same intent. Ah! ejaculated my friend, here is a book that should be in every house-in every boat, and in every room of every hotel, throughout the country. He held in his hand, a copy of the New Testament (Protestant version.) I made the following remark: When I was r boy, I used to read that book in school every day, but since that period, I have very seldom opened it. That is very wrong remarked Mr. McDonald. "All scripture is pro fitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." All that may be very true, I replied, but I think you will admit, on close examination, that there are to be found in that book which you hold in your band, a great many important passages, that to a Protestant can be of no use whatever; now it seems to me a paradox, that, if God be its Author, He should so emphatically insist on your doing whit it is impossible for a Protestant to do-Will you have the goodness to explain? With pleasure I replied:—(and here I may as well warn my readers that it is not my intention to reproduce Mr. McDinald's remarks on what I submitted to his consideration.) Christ speaking to his Apostles, with whom He had promised to remain teaching them all truth, to the end of the world, says:—He that heareth you beareth me, and he that despiseth you despiseth me .- Luke, x. 16 "And if he shall neglect to hear them (his brethren and acquaintances) tell it unto the Church; but if be neglect to hear the Church, let him be unto thee as a beathen or a publican -Math. xviii. 16, 17. Faith cometh by hearing; (not by reading); but how shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall they preach unless they be sent?-Rom. x. 14, 15, 17.-We will pause here a moment, Mr. McDon ald, to consider the above very important passiges. You are a Scotch Presbyterian, and as such, are in nowise bound to hear Unitarian, Universalist, Baptist, Anglican or any other of the numerous denominations of preachers. In return, the Universalist, Baptist, &c., are under no obligation to hear a Scotch Calvinistic preacher. In fact, neither you nor I personally are under the slightest obligation to hear any of them; for they all tell us with one voice, (and it is well they are unanimous on something) not to believe THEM, but to read a book and judge for ourselves. Therefore, since neither of us is obliged to hear any of THEM, we may safely conclude that not one of them is sent, for were they really sent, we would at the risk of eternal salvation, be compelled to REAR. He that beareth you beareth me.

Allow me Mr. McD. to call your attention to another passage. And He said unto them. verily I say unto you, there is no man that has left house or parents or orethren, or Wife, or children for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come, life everlesting. Luke, xviii. 29. Did you ever hear a minister take that for his text? I believe not. Of what use then is it to him? Let us now turn to the epistle of St. James, chap. v., verses 14, 15 .-Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the Church, and let them pray over hun, anomating him with oil in the name of the Lord &c. This text you perceive is valueless

When ambassadors are sent from one court to another, they are invested with extraordinary powers, such as the sovereign alone can confer. Accordingly, when Christ sent His Apostles or Ambassadors to preach the gospel He also mvested them with extraordinary powers, such as the Almighty alone could bestow. Christ breathing on them said :- Receive je the Holy Ghost-whose soever sins you remit they are remitted to them, whose soever sins you retain. they are retained .- John, xx., 22, 23. Protestant ministers claim no such power; if there be any who pretend to its possession, they are confronted with a look, which speaks plainly as the words-credat Judmus Apella, non ego.-What extraordinary functions then do they perform? Merely that of reading a book, on which you and I are as competent to form an opinion as they. It is evident therefore, that whatever else they may possess-wives and children if you will-they possess neither the powers nor authority of ambassadors of God.

Mr. Editor, this subject is far from being exhausted; and if my old friend be yet alire, he When a young man, about thirty four years will have had ample opportunities of watching ago, I was in the habit of making a yearly ex- other lights, which were at that period "dimly you, Mr. Editor, that no money was ever given to \$0.92.

former. For example, we read to the gospel | heart, than were the contents of the two purses according to St. Mark, chap. x., 11, 12, Who. | presented as above stated. soever shall put away his wife and marry another, committeth adultery against her; and if a woman shall put away her husband and be married to another, she committeth adultery. This like all its predecessors is now thrown overboard.

As before remarked, I have purposely omitted the comments of my fellow-rassenger, on the different subjects presented to bis consideration; it would be gratifying bowever to know what cause for joy or consolation can be extracted from them by some of our wise men from the West, who stand before applauding audiences and proclaim-that they have proved the Bible for themselves. Yet, Mr. Editor, I made a grand mistake at the very outset-for if the texts above quoted are to our separated brethren useless for doctrine or instruction, they are highly "profirable" to them as standing and stereotyped monuments of "reproof."

In conclusion, I would suggest to those genlemen who are so anxious to arm our Catholic Canadian brethren, man, woman and child, with their unauthorised weapon, to be careful (" werry careful") as Mr. Weller says, lest it should be come, in their bands, a two-edged sword powerful for good as well as for evil.

ABERDONIENSIS.

THE JUBILEE AT PEMPROKE.

PEMBROKE, Fer. 21st, 1870. To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Sir,-The solemn exercises of the Jubilee were opened in this Parish on the 6th inst., and were closed on the following Sunday, by the Jesuit Father Nash, of your City, assisted by ne Rev. Mr. Boucher, P.P., of Pembroke, Rev. Mr. Ginguet, P.P., of Lapasse, Rev. M . Oneller, P P., of Callumet, Rev. Mr. Bouvier, P.P., of Arnprior, and the Rev. Mr. Arguiel, P.P. of Portage-du-Fort. Many great blessings nave resulted from this Jubilee which are every where apparent throughout the Parish, and which, even at this late date, have induced me to forward an outline of the solemn event to your TRUE WITNESS, for the information of the Catholic public. From the opening of the Jubilee. till the closing of its solemn exercises, our Church was the scene of a perfect 'f jam," from early morning till after twelve o'clock at night. and those present exhibited the true spirit of contrition while receiving instructions and approaching the boly sacraments. Father Nash, -whose eloquence and powers of argument in explaining the mysteries of our holy religion, have left an indelible impression upon the minds of his hearers-was unceasing in his exertions for the good of the souls of our people. His sermons Penance Instituted by Christ," on "Only One True Church, and that Church the Holy Ca tholic Church," and on "Transubstantiation and the Real Presence in the Blessed Eucharist," were the occasion of bringing many Protestants to hear him. The Rev. Fathers Ouellette and Bouvier gave instructions to the French portion of our Congregation in their mother tongue, and the exertions these Rev. gentlemen put forth to reclaim those who might be inclined to evince a feeling of disregard for the future welfare of their immortal souls, opened their eyes to a true state of their dangerous position. It is said that over six hundred persons approached the blessed sacrament, and the true spirit with which they received the body and blood of cur Divine Redeemer is still apparent in their every action

The edification and instruction which our neonle received from the good and pious Father Nash, who amongst his other good works, administered the Temperance Pledge to a large number of our Congregation, will not soon be forgotten in this community; and if I may speak from a knowledge of our people -from a knowledge of their devotedness to their Church and its ministers,-the reverend gentleman has the lasting prayers of all of them. His farewell sermon on the 13th inst., was a very affecting one, and the strong feelings of attachment our people had formed for him were expressed in tears on that occasion .-Every member of the Congregation felt that he were about to lose the wise counsels of a most devout and elequent Christian, and all weeded their way home from Church with dejected sorits and sorrowful hearts. Previous to his departure from Pembioke, the Rev. Father Nash, was waited upon by two gentlemen of the Congregation, who in the name of the Catholics of Pembroke, presented him with an address and a purse containing one bundred dollars. He expressed his surprise and satisfaction in a few words; remarking, as he had previously reremarked in his farewell sermon, that he would remember the people of Pembroke as long as he lived. Their piety and zeal for the welfare of their immortal souls he said had made a lasting impression upon him, and their devotedness to their Church and its Clergy was deserving of all praise. Their Separate School and their Convent being in such a flourishing condition, placed Pembroke far in advance of any other town in Canada; and he trusted the Catholics of Pembroke would still persevere in securing for their children the benefits of a first class education. which those institutions were capable of conferring upon them. Father Nash left Pembroke. on Monday morning, the 14th inst., for Montrest.

I cannot close this letter without remarking that our Parish Priest, the Rev. O. Boucher, R. I. P. was very active throughout the entire week, determined that no exertions should be spared to have everything pass off in a manner that would give the utmost satisfaction, not only to the visiting clergy, but to all who attended the solemn exercises of the Jubilee. So well were containing one hundred dollars, and I can assure

The above, Mr. Editor, is but a brief sketch of what has lately taken place in this distant Catholic community. Hoping that it may be the means of proving a lasting blessing to our section of country, and knowing that those who participated in the solemn event, will ever pray for the welfare of your pious Jesuit Father Nash,-

I am, yours truly,

E. O'D.

ST. ANN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The following is the list of Offi e - for 1870: -President atd Director-Rev Jaues Brown, (ex-

1s. Vice-President Miebael Farmer, Esq. 2nd "James Sheridan, Eaq.
Treasurer-J D Kennedy, Eaq. Secretary - Thomas Matthews Is 1.

Mesara Michael Burke, Edward Wheeler, Patrick Desmond Michael Couwsy, Thomas Price, Michael Oraw J Lynch, J Harding, P Marshal, Tim Eullivan P McCarthy, Thos Conway.

REMINTIVE COMMITTEE.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

Mesars Michael: Conway, Sr., Christopher Dunne, Michael Rielly, Edward McCarthy, John Brenner, John Grow, Laurence McDonnell, Peter Quillan. Grand Marshal - Philip Kennedy.

The undersigned hereby returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in the fownship of Dunham, for their valuable assistance and evaluathy in th oes sustained by him on abcount of fire, on 14th day of December last.

WM. KERLEY. Feb. 18:1. 1870.

A short time ago Pere Gibraud, in looking ever be registers for the different parishes discovered that a woman named Philomene Derry had been twice married, and under circumstanc s which led him to suppose that all was not right. He made inquities and found that to'h her husbande were living d then reported the affair at the police on ce. A warrent was issued and Chief Const-ble B sonette cerded to arrest the prisoner in her second oushand's bouse, on St. Mary street in this city. Somtwelve years ago Philomene Deery was married at Chateau Riche, below Quebec, her untive place, to Charles Vergeau. She was at that time about 13 cr 4 years of age and did not know tibe character of the man whom she had married . Verre u soon proved to be a dissipated, good-for nothing fellow. and after a little fell to il treating his poor young wife. She bore it patiently for some time, but at last following the advice of her friends, she left her husband and went back again to live with her family. After a short residence at home she left and came up to Mostresl and went into service. During the time the was in service, some nine years, she became acquainted with a respectable young man, named Edward Labrecque, and three years ago married him without the slightest idea that she was offending in ny way against the law Since her marriage she has so gained the respect and love of her second bushand hat the poor man cannot bear the idea of parting from her. Meanwhile the first husband has been leading a life of sin and dissipation, and is even now living with a paramour. He distinctly refuses to have anything to do with his wife. The case certainly seems a hard one. The poor woman cannot afford on "The Confessional, or the Sacrament of to get a divorce from her first husband, and without that it will be criminal for her to live with another man .- Montreal Gazette.

OTTAWA, Feb 26 - The ministerial resolutions upon Sanking and Currency are kept most rigorously secret. The law clock Mr. Wickstead goes himself o the printers houses with the proofs. Nothing o'se is known than what has been always unders ond that one sett of resolution will bear upon the different denominations of silver coin apread over the four provinces and the fixing of a single atsudard. That another sett will provide for mesne of substituting government names to the banks which names will be torne by all their bills; and a third sett will provide for the general administration of banks on a system quite different to that of Mr. Rose. It is remored-I dont know on what ground that after that government will bring down other resolutions about saving banks.

LAKE ONTARIO FROZEN OVER .- Lake Ontario, strange osay, was frez :n over on last Friday night week from Canada to the American shore, and as far east and west as the eye could reach. This is the first time that this great lake has been ice bound within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and he is a pretty old chap; The thermometer stood only at zero on Friday night: but there was scarcely a breath of wind, and consequently the waters of the lake were salm and easily caught in the firm embrace of old Jack Frost

Sr. Joan, N.B., Feb. 26. - The quarrel between the Government and the Legislavive Council has not yet terminated. Public business is interrupted, and at one time a dead lock seemed imminent. It is now understood that the Government will move a resolution in the Lower House affirming the right of the Executive to appoint and dismiss all efficers; but as Mr. Botsford was appointed by the Crown, his partioular case will be reserved for the decisian of the Imperial law officers. This, it is hoped, will overcome the difficulty.

The appoundement of the intention of the Dominion Government to alter the election laws of the Maritime Provinces, in order to make them uniform with those of Ont-rio and Quebec, is producing widespread dis satisfaction. By the existing law New Brunewick has the ballot, and only one day's voting These principles were fought for many years, and as a general rule are a vast improvement on the system formerly in vogue, which it is now sought to return to. All the influences the Lower Provinces can bring to bear will be brought against the proposed alterations.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Hantingdon, J Gilmore, 51; King, J Rafferty, 2; Sorel, J Morgan, 2; London, W F Harper, 2; East-Dunham, W Kerley, 2; Boucherville, J B Delabroquerie, 2; Burlinton. Vt U S Young Men's Carbolic Association, 75c; North Gower, J O'Connor, 2; Mel bourne, J Phelan, 2 : Panmure, J Mantil. 2 ; St Marys, W Tallon, 2; L'Orignal, Mrs J Grant, 2. Par J B Looney, Dundas - Rev J O'Roilly, 2: J MoHugo, 2.

W A Chamberlin, North Plantagecet -Wm FitzGerald, 5.

J Harris, Jr Guelph - B Carroll, 2; D McGregor, 2.

Per H Meek, Berthier - Self, 2; Miss Lamie 4.

In East Niesouri, Oxford Co. Ontario, aged 78 yra Bridget Tailon, netive of the Co Meath, Ireland .-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montrea', Feb 28, 1870.

Flour-Pollards, \$2 20 to \$2 25; Middlings \$2 70 \$2 75; Fine \$3.10 to \$3 14; Super., No. 2 \$3.50 to \$3,55; Superfine \$3.95 \$4,05; Facey \$4,20 to our people pleased with his active exertions that \$4.25; Extra, \$4.35 to \$4,40; Superior Retra \$0 to they presented him with a purse, a few days ago 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2,10 to \$2.17 per 106 lbs. Catmeal per brl of 200 lbs. - \$3 75 to 3 90.

Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$0,90

Seconds, \$4,75 to \$4,80; Thirds, \$4,00 to 4,10,... First Pearls, 6,20 to 6 50. Pork per bri. of 200 ibs-Mess, 24 08 to 24 50 :--

Prime Mess \$18.50 ; Prime, \$17.90 to 17.50, BUTTE, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 17c —good per choice Western bringing 17c. to 18c.

CHEESE, per lb. - 14 to 15c.

LARD, per lb .- 14c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -- worth about \$0.40 to \$0 50.

PEASS, per 66 lbs.-\$0,70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRIDES

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THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST: PATRICK'S SOUIETY, will be beld in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Monday evening, 7th instant. Chair to be taken at E[GHT o'clock. Every member is requested to attend. By Order,

W. J WALSH,

THE OFFICE of the HOLY WERK, according to the Roma: Mesal, and Breviary in Latin and Eng-

D & J SADLIER & CO. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1860.

In the matter of Jean E. Laton d of Montreal. An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the place of business of the Insolvent, Nr. 829 Notre Dame Street, on Monday the fourteenth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forences to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an

Montreal, 21st Feb. 1873.

A. B. STRWART, Interm Assigiee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of Marchand & Belanger, Traders of

A first and final dividend sheet, on moveubles, has

oren prepared, subject to objection until the eight Montreal, 10th February 1570.

LUUIS GAUTHIER,

WANTED.

A person of stendy habits, well acquainted with business, about to travel in Europa, offers his services to any one desiring Collecting, Canvassing, Purchasing, or other business done there References furnished: Address, P. O, Box 304, Quebec,

WANTED.

A good Male Toacher, with First Class Certificate. for Shool Section No. 10, in the Township of Lancaner A Catholic preferred. Must be well recommended. Salary liberal. Apply, enclosing Testi-monials, to D. J. McLachian, or John O Kavanagh, Trustees North Lancaster, via Glennevis Post Office, Glengarry, Oat.

TEACHER WANTED.

A School Master, with an elementary diploma; to teach the English language. For further particulars

WILLIAM HART, SEC. TREAS. St. Columban. Co. Two Mountains,

Pro. of Quebec. THIS WAY TO BROADWAY.

BROADWAY TAILOR, 52 ST. JOHN STREET.

Fourth door from St. James street, on the right, where OLOTHING is scientifically cut and beatifully made. Particular attention given to REPAIR-ING Bring your OLD CLUTHING, and at BROAD-WAY it will soon appear equal to New. If required articles will be called for, and sent home free of extra charge. For Style, try BROADWAY. For E-conomy, try BROADWAY. Remember the Red Number, 52, 52 52. Gentlemen furnish your own Cloth, and give BROADWAY a trial, and you will find it is on the whole the cheapest and best place in the Dominion.

J. SHANNON.

EF BROADWAY NOTICE.

The services of a widely celebrated Cutter of extensive Europaan and American experience have been secured at Bios way, 52 St John Street Those supplying cloth may now rely on always obtaining the most elegant and best fitting Coat and Pants in the Dominion.

J. SHANNON.

FORE GN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS Feb 24-There was a stormy scene in the Corps Legislatif to-day. M. Ollivier announced that the Government, in accordance with the liberal course it had marked out, proposed to abandon wholly the system of placing In the field and supporting the official candidates for the Chamber. This met with great opposition from the deputies of the Right, who burst into loud cries of disapproval, and caused a scene of confusion which lasted many minutes .-M. Ollivier, nevertheless, persisted in "peaking. He declared that the Government would not separate itself from what had been well done during the past eighteen years, but it could not act contrary to its own antecedents. It could not present a spectacle of men arrived at power and disowning their principles and acts. M. Ollivier was continually interrupted while making this explanation, and only when he ceased speak 10g order was restored. The Right immediately moved the order of the day, upholding the system of official candidatures. A stermy discussion ensued. M. Ollivier asked that the order of the day be not made a vote of want of con fidence. The deputies of the Left declared they must support the Ministry because they were pledged to electoral freedom, but for no other reason. The question was then taken, and the order of the day, as moved by the Right, was adopted by a vote of 187 against 56. Much agitation was produced by the result, which is considered equivalent to a declaration of want of confidence in the Ministry.

F. b. 23-Don Carlos of Spain while travelling through France with an Austrian passport, under the name of Margues of Alcantara, was arrested at Lyons by the civil authorities. He was remanded. He could reside in the north of France, and if he violated that condition he must leave the country. The Prince then proceeded to Switzerland, accompanied by escort as far as the frontier. Previous to his arrest he met the Duke of Modena at Lyons, and completed all his arrangements for going to Spain and raising another insurrection.

Feb. 9 - The disturbances in Paris, which

commenced on Monday and continued last night. have not been of so serious a character as to inspire alarm, and there is no doubt that, even should they be renewed on a more violent scale, prompt repression awaits them. In fact. the Government to resort to severe measures, that tend to prolong them. Had it been true, in the terms of one of the wild reports circulated the night before last, that Flourens and 500 men were behind a barricade prepared to die, we probably should have had no fresh disturb Ances last night, for then the conflict would have become serious, and the insurgents would have received a crouching lesson. Our most fer vent prayer.' Emile Ollivier said a short time ago in the Chamber, 'is that the period of our government may be unstained by bloodshed.2-In that prayer he and his colleagues have shown they were sincere, for nothing can have been more forbearing than the conduct of the authorities during the troubles of the last two days. Blood has been shed, but in small quantities, and it is still hoped that this time of trial it is stated that, according to this morning's you may suppose.' papers, a number of persons were last night wounded, although not in most cases severely, and a few are said to have been killed.

NIGHT. - The latest and most authentic information confirms the impressions above set down, especially as regards the number of killed and wounded, which has been exaggerated by some of the papers. Killed and wounded there have been, however, and many more last night than on the previous night; and it is plain the police are disposed to deal hardly with the insurgents. The plan for to-night, in case of an expected recurrence of the disturbances, is said to be to use a large force and surround the district; this will probably give a good netful of prisoners The whole number of rioters is reported to be very few, so they can bardly extend their action much. Had they arms, the matter might become more serious, for they evi dently comprise some determined fellows, and a were put down.

At M rseiles there have been some tumultuous assemblages, but they have been dispersed with even greater ease than in Paris.

Paris, Feb. 19 — The decision of the High Court is more serious than reported. By an order of the Court, dated the 18th of Feb., 1870, Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte is to be judged first, for having committed voluntary homicide on the person of Victor Noir, and that this was preceded or followed by an attempt on the person of Ulrick Fouveille; second, for having attempted the homicide of Fouveille. The order places the Prince under article 304 of the Penal Code punishment being death. In case of extenuating circumstances the Court can lessen the sentence by two degrees.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE. - M. Della Rocca, editor of the 'Avenir de la Corse,' bas published a 'Life of Prince Pierre Bonaparie,' (1815 to 1870.) accompanied by a full and Intherto unpublished account of the events which author, who is a personal friend of the Prince, is said to have been deeply implicated in the Auteuil tragedy, and his testimony must be taken for what it is worth. He says that on ceived the following telegram: - Come imme

what had happened. 'They came to challenge Monseigneur, and insult him at his own house; they have nearly killed him,' was the reply. In the room where the Prince's arms are kept be found one of the Princess's maids. 'So I hear a misfortune has bappened, Babette?' he said .--'Yes,' she answered, 'they came to kill the Prince. One of them threatened me with his pistol as he was making his escape.' 'I then,' (the writer continues) 'entered the drawingroom. Here I found Paul de Cassagnac, Henri de la Garde, and MM. Casanova and Pulicani. The first exclaimed on seeing me, Here is a dreadful business ! Pierre Napoleon was shut up in his cabinet with the commissioner of police, who was examining him. Suddenly the two came out into the drawing-room. The Prince gave me his hand, and said, 'Thanks. What could I do? I had to defend myself; a man is not struck with impunity; and it is a wonder that I am still alive. One of my assailants did his best to kill me; his fright, his awkwardness, perhaps some defect in his weapon, alone prevented him from shooting me !' Then, after a pause, he proceeded, 'I demand to be treated like an ordinary citizen. I have written to M. Conti informing him of this great misfortune. Ah! I can well imagine the sorrow of the Em peror. I wish to be placed before a jury, for I have full confidence in such a tribunal.' He then declared bimself ready to follow the com missioner of police, fetched a for cloak from the next room, embraced his wife and three children with much emotion, and then entered the carriage which took him to the Conciergerie .-Pail Mail Gazette. M. ROCHEFORT .- The Figaro has made a

Control of the state of the season of the se

curious discovery. M. Rochefort, the Republican Socialist, the elected of Belleville, is said to he the same person as the Count Henri de Rochefort de Luczy, who in 1861 wrote to Francis II., then besieged in Gaeta, to place his sword at the service of Legitimacy .- Globe.

CURIOUS CLUB IN PARIS .- According to a Paris paper there has existed for some time in that city a club, consisting chiefly of rich mer chants, formed for the purpose of enabling its members to witness public executions. This club has made an arrangement with the proprietor of a wineshop in the Place de la Requette, whose windows are immediately opposite to the spot where the guillotine is erected. Whenever an execution is to take place, the members of the club pass the night at this wineshop over a bowl of punch, so as to be ready for a good view when the interesting moment' arrives. it is their insignificance, and the unwillingness of The following is a specimen of the circular which is sent to the members by the secretary of the club previous to an execution:- Je suis beureux d'avoir a vous annoncer que c'est de main l'execution de--. N'y manquez pas, il a peur de la mort, ce sera drole.?

There is little news from Spain. All parties appear to concur in the policy of allowing the Monarchical question to remain in abeyance.

Castalar says the Spanish ministry without a monarch seems to him very much like a deist without a God, but at all events it is something to be clear of Isabella. One correspondent, familiar it would seem with pecuniary difficulties, exclaims, as to cash-Oh! how hard doubloons are to get in Spain just now by everybody who has not got his hand in the public bag-not that it is well stocked! The unhappy state of the country has become a stock phrase of the dons. The rich hoard: the middling well-off scrape: may be got over without a sanguinary conflict. the poor starve and rob and beg People who have The 'sergens de ville,' Paris Guards, and other | country houses or suburban villas bring their goods police-soldiers are naturally getting exasperated into the cities for safety; and wayfarers have been stabled even in the neighborhood of these last for the at the severe duties imposed upon them by these sake of a few presents. Under these circumstances, senseless disturbances, and are not sorry to the employes of the present government (foreseeing a strike a blow when they get the chance. Thus | change) have been improving the shining hour, as

ITALY

Rous - Mgr Pecci, writing from Rome to a French weekly journal, says that there plots are undoubtedly hatching. If there be any to obtain the interposition of the French Government, and so to prevent the definition of Infallibility, as has been alleged, we can only say that this would be a confirmation of the opinion we have ventured to express more than once as to the tendency of the liberalistic school. It is said that there are wave of obtaining the car of the French Government for this purpose. Could there be a more monstrous tyrauny than to call in the aid of Casar to fester the free action of Pope and Courcil? With what consistency or upon what plea can men, who have the word 'liberty' continually upon their lips, deliberately attempt to crosb the spiritual liberty of the Pope and of the majority of the Council? We decline to believe that any of the Fathers can have a share in an intrigue which would be simply an infamy. - Tablet.

Roms, Feb. 5 - The 'Civilta Cattolica' publishes an article headed, ' Bad Politicians and the Council,' in which it treats of the menaces uttered by certain good deal of blood might be shed before they decrees or disciplinary regulations contrary to the spirit of modern times. It declares that these threats will he trested by the Bishops with contempt, and adds, ' If the Civil Governments make laws contrary to the decrees of the Council, those laws will he radically null and void and will in so way compel the consciences of their subjects To enforce compliance with them would be to commit a most criminal act of tyranny. If the Governments separate the Church from the State they will cause terrible revolutions, by which they themselves will be over-thrown.' In conclusion, the 'Civilta Cattolica praises Count Daru, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, for having openly declared in the Senate that the French Government respected the liberty of the Church, and it speaks in high terms of France as being almost the only country in Europe that has remained faithful to its Concordat with Rome during the last 70 years. 'France,' says the 'Civilta Cattolics, 'may rely that the Council will take this loyalty on her part into account.'

The result of the deliberate judgment of an immense majority of the Bishops in favor of definining that the Pope as Pope, cannot teach the Church heresy or error, is now said by Protestant and Catholic organs alike to be inevitable. The opportuneness is considered a settled point, for it appears preceded and followed the Auteurl affair. The to be the mind also of the Pope, though we believe he has pronounced no formal decision.

Among the ecclesiastics expelled from Rome are said to have been several Americans.

Englishwomen in Rome.— I regret to be oblized to say observes the Roman correspondent of the Free-Monday (the day of the assassination) he re- man that at the solemn functions of to-day, as indeed on almost every occasion of a public religious duately. Very serious matter.' He at once ceremony in Rome the conduct of many of our fair sumped into a cab and hastened to Auteuil. - sisters' from across the channel was such as to be ab-The house was surrounded by 'sergens de ville,' and gentlemen who attend at them for devotion's but he was admitted on giving his name. See—sake. It is hard enough to bear with this irreverent and Soffinet, the Prince's valet, he asked him demeanour—it is trying enough to kneel quietly by was terrible to behold, 'oh! I hadn't no mother! I and irritated with violent cathartics. A beating,

whilst they are cgling the ceremonies through an opera glass, and loudly talking during the most solemn portions of the great Catholic sacrifice; but always to suggest) should induce them to restrain their impetnous utterances of 'superstitious,' 'rediculous,' 'nonsensical,' and the like, till they have passed beyond the reach of those to whom they know their expressions must needs be insulting, and have got within that charmed circle of their own, in which they are sure to find a sympathising echo. Nobody asks-nobody wants their presence on such occasions-they have no earthly right to admission to the churches, and when they are courteously allowed to enter without charge, let, or hindrance, when they are permitted to remain there free from the supervision of a beadle or a policeman (who in an English church, or an English institution would be sure to expel them for irreverence or unseemty conduct), they might, if they cannot pray, at least refrain from scoffing till they have gone beyond the precincts of the temple of God. These observations have refer ence only, as I have said, to ' many' (for, furtunately, there are many to whom they could not be applied) of the Protestant lady visitors at Rome I am bound in justice to say that for the most part the outward conduct of the gentlemen is unexceptionable.

FUNERAL OF THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANT. - OD Monday evening the body of the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany was conveyed by torchlight to the Church of SS XII Apostoli. The funeral was the most magnificent which has been seen in Rome for many years, and the streets through which it passed were absolutely crowded with spectators Several of the Corps Diplomatique had attempted to raise difficulties as to the royal state of the interment, and to persuade the Pope to adopt a more private way of bonouring the deceased. They little knew Pius IX. The Grand Duke has been robbed of his dominions like ourself,' said the Pope, 'but he is a Sovereign de jure, and exiled and despoiled as he ie, he has taken sanctuary in our city, at d be shall be interred like a King.' And so it was ordered.

RUSSIA

Here people are losing their illusions; the emancipated peasantry are greedy for more is stead of being grateful for what they have got; the nobles are rained; and the attachment of both to the Throne 19 weakened. The only remedy to the growing disease of utter indifferentism which in Russia assumes the absolute form of 'nibilism' and cares for nothing and renounces everything in the heaven above and in earth beneath, is of course postive religion.

The Catholic religion is supposed to be anti-national, and every effort is made to force upon Poland the system which throughout the rest of the Empire is acknowledged to be rotten and in grievovs need of reform. The result is a state of things which for the Poles and the Catholics of Russia is simply intolerable. We need not recapitulate grievances too well known. Satject not unfrequently to Superiors who are under the consures of the Church, many of the unfortunate laity do not know whether they are in material schism or not. A releatless nationalism appears resolved to stamp out with its iron hoof a Church which it considers hostile because not Russian The only hope for the freedom of the Church lies in the governing classes at last discovering that Poland is one thing and Catholicism another. The wrongs of Poland are very great, but they are not identical with those endured by the Catholic Church in the Empire Even if the nationality of the Poles were to be unjustly blotted out, there was no reason for violating their consciences as well So it has been bowever; and the minds of many interested in the destinies of Oatholicity in Russia have been much occupied with considerations how religion can be freed from the apparent political connection which has drawn down upon it so terrible a persecution. --

OF DOTETFUL PROPRIETY. - A number of our Congressmen last week, regaled their bearers with inflammatory speeches against Great Britain, denounceirg the conduct of that Government against Ireland as outrageous and wicked That may do for 'bunkum, but while the Washington Government is torturing and oppressing the people of the South we deem it useless to talk about our neighbors. Charity always begins at home Irish oppression is bad, but that of Virginia and Georgia is worse. This is appposed to be a Republic, not a monarchy. Those living in glass houses should throw no stones .-Clearfield (Pa.) Republican.

THE HORSE TRADE. - A man never fairly graduates in rescality until he covers it all over with a cloak of piety. The world has been educated by sore experience to this knowledge.

Wasn't your master cheated in that horse trade vesterday?

No sah; guess not, sah'

'Mighty sharp chap he was trading with!' 'Yes, sab; mighty sharp; but massab saw dat he was pious, an' dat put massah on his guard. Guess he wasn't cheated, sab.'

THE LITTLE OUTCAST. - 'Magn't I stay, me'am? I'll work, cut wood, go for water, and do all your erranda

The troubled eyes of the speaker were filled with tears It was a lad that stood one cold day in winter at the cuter door of a cottage on a bleak moor in Scotland. The snow had been falling very fast, and the noor boy looked cold and hungry.
'You may come in, at any rate, till my husband

comes home. There, sit down by the fire; you look perishing with cold;' and she drew a chair up to the warmest corner; then, suspiciously glancing at the boy from the corner of her eyes, she continued setting the table for supper-

Presently came the tramp of heavy boots, and the door was swong open with a quick jerk, and the husband entered, wearied with a day's work

A look of intelligence passed between his wife and himself Re looked at the boy but did not seem well pleased; he nevertheless made him come to the table, and was glad to see how heartily he ate his supper. Day after day passed and yet the boy begged to

such a good boy and worked so willingly, they would One day, in the middle of winter, a peddler who

and often traded at the cottage, called, and, after disposing of his goods, was preparing to go, when he said to the woman: 'You have a boy out there splitting wood,' point-

ing to the yard.
Yes; do you know him?

'I have seen him'

'Where? who is he? what is he?' ' A jail-bird,' and the peddler swang his pack over

his shoulder. 'That boy, young as he looks, I saw in court myself, and heard him sentenced ten months. You'll do well to look carefully after him'

Oh! there was something so dreadful in the word jail! The poor woman trembled, as she laid away the things she had bought of the peddler, nor could she be easy until she had called the boy in and assured him that she knew the dark part of his his-

Ashamed and distressed, the boy hung down his head. His cheeks seemed bursting with the hot blood, and his lips quivered. 'Well,' he muttered, his whole frame shaking, there's no use of my trying to do better; every body

hates and despises me, nobody cares about me.' 'Tell me' said the woman, 'how came you to go,

bade't no mother ever since I was a baby! If I only | balsamic purgative like Bristol's Vegetable Sugar. had a mother. The continued while tears gushed from coated Pills, which in discharging the contents of the bowels, soothes their irritation and invites a reemn portions of the great Catholic sacrince; out kicked, and cuffed, and horsewhipped; I wouldn't newslof their natural action; is the only one needed are not knocked down, and then under any aircommunication. stole because I was bungry. Oh! If I'd only lal a

> The strength was gone from the poor boy, and be iacket.

The women was a mother; and although all her children slept under the cold sod in the churchyard, she was a mother still, She put her band kindly on the head of the boy, and told him to look up, and said from that time he should find in her a mother Yes, she even put her arms around the neck of that forsaken deserted child She ponted from her mothet's heart aweet, kind words-words of counsel and tenderness. Ub I how sweet was her sleep that night! how soft ker pillow ! she had plucked some thorns from the path of a little sinning, but striving mortal.

That poor boy is now a promising man His fosterfather is de-d; his foster-mother aged and sickly, but she kn ws no want. The 'poor outgast' is her support. Nobly does he repay the trust reposed in

When my father and mother forsake me then the Lord will take me up.'

How QUARRELS Begin .- 'I wish that pony was mine' said a little boy, who stood at a window lockdown the road 'What would you do with him?' asked his

brother. Ride him: that's what I'd do.

Ali day long?

'Yes from morning till night.' 'You'd have to let me rije sometimes,' said the cine. brother

'Why would I, you'd have no right in him if he was mine Fa her would make you let me have him part of

'No, he wouldn't!' 'My chi'dren,' said the mother, who had been istening, and now saw that they were getting angry with each other, all for nothing, thet me tell you of a quarre between two boys no bigger ner older than you are, that I read about the other day. They were going along the road, tolking together in a pleasant way, when one of them said

'I wish I had all the pasture land in the world." 'The other said, 'And I wish I had all the cattle

in the world? "What would you do then ?' asked his friend.

"Why, I would turn them into your pasture-land

"No, you wouldn't was the reply. Yes, I would?

"Bui I wou'dn't let you." ' I wouldn't ack you'

"You shouldn't do it." ' I should.'

* You shant?

"I will; and with this they seized and pounded each other like two silly, wicked boys, as they were." The children laughed; but their mother said:

'You see in what trides quarrels often begin. Were you any wiser than these boys in your half engry talk about an imaginary ponv? If I had not been here, who knows but you might have been as silly and wicked as they were.'

TER FATHER AND HIS SONS .- A father had seven sons, who often quarried with each other. Engrossed by their quarrels and contentions, they neglected their work. Nay it went so far that some evil-mu ded people thought to turn this difference to their own advanage, in order to deprive the children of their inheritance on the death of their father.

The venrable old man had all his seven sons assembled together one day, and laid before them seven sticks which were firmly bound together.

Whichever of you,' said be, can break this bundle of sticke asunder I will give bim a hundred crowns apon the spot."

One after the other, each of them strained every nerve, and each of them said, after a long and vain attempt, 'It is impossible.'

'Yet,' said the father, 'nothing is easier He loosened the bundle and broke one stick after

the other by a slight effort. 'Ab l' said his sons, 'it is easy enough to do it in

t way-say little

Yes, said the father; and as it is with these sticks, so it is with you, my sons. So long as you hold fast together, you will stand, and no man will be able to over; ower you. But if the bond of union be loosened, your fate will be that of the sticks, which lie here broken on the ground around us'

Union and mutual confidence impart Nerve to the arm and courage to the heart.

When Nick Eiddle was connected with the United States Brnk, there was an old negro named Harry, who used to be loading around the premises. One day, in a social mood, Biddle said to the darkey, Well, what is your name, my old friend?' Harry, sir; ole Harry, sir,' said the other touching his hat. *Old Herry!'esid Bildle, 'why that is the name they give to the devil, is it not?' 'Yes, sir,'s id the colored gentleman, 'sometimes ole Harry, sometimes

We should not despair of the goodness of the world f we do not happen to see it immediately around us The atmosphere is still blue, though so much of it as is enclosed in our apartment is (o'orless

ole Nick!

GLANDULAR DISEASES. - Many of the maladies generated by virus in the blood fasten upon the glands. This is especially the case with those of a scrofulous type. Whenever these important organs are aff-cied, either directly or sympathetically, the only medicine that can be relied on to eff ct a cure is Bristol's Sarsaparilla. When the great secretive gland, the liver, is chronically disordered, this balsamic prepara tion should always be resorted to. It is the only be kept 'until to-morrow;' so the good couple, after specific for olderations in that tender and susceptible due consideration, concluded that as long as he was organ, and its tonic element also exercises a wonder organ, and its tonic element also exercises a wender ful controlling influence in fever and ague, dumb ague, remittent fevers, and general debility. As an auxiliary, Belstol's Vegetable Sugar coated Pills in cases of this nature, cannot be too highly recom mended.

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

ALASEA. Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at Sitks, we had walked out a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Dr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the huts, sharties and accurate of these boreal tribes. There the familiar, homelike names of his Oberry Pectoral, Pills &c., sainte us from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows more business than its neighbors and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to ourse ves where they visit every fireside. - Correspondent Alexand. Journal.

under any circumstances. No collapse follows the operation of this genial laxative, but on the contrary, when its evacuatory work is done, functional regularity is re-established. Consequently the Pills sre The strength was gone from the post of his absolute specific for costiveness whereas all the ordinary purgatives in the end aggravate that die-

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

> A peep into the dressing-rooms of our fashionables, would disclose the fact that among all the perfumes of the day Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is most in rogue in the best society. Among the jewel-cases and other paraphernalis of the toilet of beauty, would be seen the well-known bottle with its gayly-tinted floral label, which long since took the place of the slim flacon of Rhineland. Unfortunately, the German chemists being unable to rival Murray & Lanman's celebrated article, in this ma ket, with any brand of Eau de Cologne have introduced vile counterfeits cf the Florida Water, and it is therefore requisite for purchasers to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine article.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada, For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Cam bell & Co, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picauli & Soa J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Deslors in Medi-

13 Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lauman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is 'a combination and a form indeed' for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and all ying itritation; thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the diesse behind.

WANTED.

For St Sylvester, a School Mistress with a diploma for elementary School, *, teach the English speaking portion. Apply to

M. JEAN LESSARD, Sec. Trees.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Master One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred.

Applications with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January JOHN KNOWLSON,

Secretary.

Nov. 12th, 1869.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, er of any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wickley Ireland, in 1851, and when last beard of as being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said 'ohn Graham-Doly Gr hamnow Mrs. John Fergason, Galveston, Texas, US.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School Picton, Ont. Appli-Cants to address to JOSEPH RICHMOND.

PROVINCE OF QUESEC, SUPERIOR COURT. No 591

NOTICE is hereby given that Emelie Dupuis, of the City of Montreal, wife of George Trudetle of the same place, Trader, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the first day of February next.

Montreal, 19th January. 1870. LEBLANC & CASUDY,

Pininiifi's American

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal:

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of RICHARD J DUCKETS of the Parish of St Polycarpe, thereby t, in heidually, and as Co-par ner form rly with Dane Mary C Leblane, under the n me and style of R J Dackett & Co.,

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a dis-

charge under the said Act, on Saturday the nineteenth day of February next R. J. DUCKETT.

by T. & C. C. de LORIMIER, his Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 13th Jan. 1870.

PROVINCE OF QUEEFO, SUPERIOR COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Adels aleas Adelaide Dalton, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jacob Henry Dewitt, gen teman, heretofore of the Parish of St. Jeachim de Chate-ugnsy in the District of Beaubarnois, and now of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted before this Court an action in separdtion as to property against her said husband, the said action returnable on the fifth of February next.

Montreal, 21 January, 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Dame Cecile Glackmeyer, of the City of Montreal, Trader, (marchande publique) wife duly separated as to property from her husband, Altert Girard, of the same place, Trader,

Inscivent.

the undersigned. Louis Gauthier, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at the office of Messra T & O. O de Lorimer. Advo-cates, No. 6, (Little) St J-mes Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday. the twenty-first day of February next at en o'clock in the " rencon, for the examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs generally. The Incolve is requi ad to attend.

LOUIS GAUTHIER. A ssig Dec.

Montreal, 8th January, 1870.

Two Female Rearners one mubt be capable of teaching French and English, the other English—for the six months to all who procure subscribers for THE catholic Schools in the Municipality of the Townships of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmingford.

AN EXTRAURDINARY COMMISSION allowed for six months to all who procure subscribers for THE YOUNG CRUSADER, an Illustrated Monthly for Catholic Young Focks.

Thicty-two large data.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city of the Larpose of commencing the Provision and or the purposes would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, patrons and Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann' Ko. 443 Ho. 423 Commission of the will keep on hand and for sale Market, whole he was and tor sale general stock of provisions suitable to this market, general Block of Province Contract, Consumer, Consumer, COMPLETE, CHESOS, PORE, HAMS, LARD, HEBRINGS, DRIED BUTTER, ORDER A, LURE, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

ennected that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well the above knows with the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to wat thus of the kind in public unsurpassed by any bouse of the kind in

January Tonasignments respectfully solicited. Promot returns will be made. Cash advances made equa! to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Mesere, Tiffin Brothers. D. BHANNON,

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

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

The Heirs of Isaiah Mercier will hear something to their sdvantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Linn Co. Oregon.

Mercier was formerly a citizen of Canada, at or near Montreal; was of French origin, and a Blacksmith by profession. He has a daughter who, if live smin of processors as a dangerer was, it it's ing, is some 16 or 18 years old. When less heard from this daughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachurette.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

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TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.) THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on WED- SLIPPER PATTERNS! TEA COSIES! NESDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

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This derartment is provided with all the mechanism necessary or initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches - counting and exchange office - banking department - telegraph office-fac similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions-News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furniabed at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class"

on current events, commerce, &c.

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1st. Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated;

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4th Caligraphy;

5th A Treasise on commercial law;

missions);

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1st Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi-

2nd Contemporary History;

3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

4th Natural History;

5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &.);

3th Architecture : 7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy

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lat Course of moral Philosophy;

2.d Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of

4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

5th Chemistry, 5th Practical Geometry.

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Day-Scholors..... 10 00 6.00 Bed and Bedding.... Washing and Mending of Linen. 6.00

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TO LET,

AS a Word or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure adincent to the property of the Sievers of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul

For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Baptiste Street. Montreal, June 25, 1869.

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the

Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course o Law to its teaching

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminaces with Philosophy In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.

Masic and other Fine Arts are taught only an a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover. Elementary and Preparatory Olasses for younger students.

as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges



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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTER DAME STREET, 359

> (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

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Corner of ST. MARGARET AND ST. ANTOINE STREETS, MONTREAL

N.B. - Orders respectfully solicited, and executed with promptness. Montreal, June 25, 1869.

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All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to.

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Exhale an exquisite fragrance, agreeable to the most fastidious, but in the Florida Water of Marray Most lasticious, but in these two floral beauties alone & Laumen it is not to these the have the full fragrance of a whole bouquet of blooming tropic flowers,

Exquisite in their odors, are yet poor by companison with the clouds of incense that arise from Marson with the ciouds to income the street from Mar-

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Queen of Floral Perfumes' ORANGE FLOWERS AND HONEYFUCKLE, Delightful in the pure delicacy of their sweet breath, but faint and fading when compared with the refreshing and strengthening perfume of Murray

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PRIMROSES AND HELIGTROPE Full of sweet perfume, and agreeable to many, but reall of sweet periume, and agreed to many, but void of those important bygienic properties which make Murray Lanman's Florida Water so welcome

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Nature's every day performes, exhaling floral incense familiar to us all but from which we turn eag. erly away to the more refined, delicacy of fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

LAVANDER AND MAGNOLIAS. Rich with heavy perfume, but not invigorating nor refreshing, and so sweet that the sease of smell food

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MIGNONETTE AND DAFFODILS. Of poetic celebrity, sweet and pleasant in the per-

Lanman's Florida Water.

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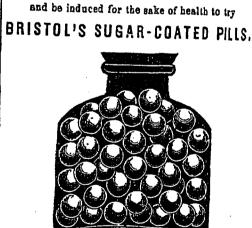
fume but still only the perfume of single flowers, In Murray & Lanman's Florida Water we have the combined fragrance of more than all these floral beauties; We have the unappreschable richness of the far off tropic flowers made permanent, and giring justly to the exquisite Toilet-Water the title of THE EVERLASTING PERFUME.

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