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No. 43.

A PRACTICAL JOKE;

THE CURATE'S VALENTINE.

(From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.)

CHAPTER I.

"A clerical prig?' said the eldest Miss Gran ly.

Something has vexed him,' said the second. · He looks worried."

'I know what,' finished the thiru; 'it would be great fun to send him one.'

The three Misses Grantly put their heads together, in order probably to converse more in private. They need not have been frightened. Everybody was tired, and would have yawned. had such a luxury been admissible in the Grantly drawing-room. Te2-parties are always slow; Grantly and the colonel, her busband, would be ready to testify, when they had smiled their good nights to the young friends who were staying in their bouse.

The wax candles were getting short, the tables had a dissipated look, with the litter of prints. and drawings, and photographs, about which so many wise things had been said in the course of the evening. The colonel slumbered gently. with one eye open, in an easy chair, and somebody was playing an uncomfortable, sleepy sort of lebewohl on the grand piano, which the do this.? Misses Grantly averred to be a piece of oldfashioned lumber.

One of Broadwood's new patent would content me,' said Miss Grantly- and they are not fun.' dear. But then papa sticks to anything old, 'I whether it's good or bad. The older a thing is, even it it's rotten, the better it is.'

Of course this was rank heresy on the young lady's part ; but then the old piano annoyed ber ; and, besides, the colonel didn't hear.

It was not the piano, however, which now occupied the attention of the Misses Grantly .-Among the few guests had been the curate of the parish, the Rev. Wilfrid Seltura, called by his intimates, Will; and he had been this even- if your heart is really and truly touched ing what the young ladies chose to designate be boasted sometimes of his own cleverness in descend upon her, but she drew back. gether a very useful creature, since he never in- mind. Good night.' terfered with more eligible individuals. But today something bad evidently gone wrong with the curate: he not only would not exert himself to be entertaining, but, when he did speak, it was to put aside, with considerable contempt, the subject on which the sisters were just then interested, namely, Valentines. He did go a little learnedly into the matter of perverted and now meaningless and foolish customs; but he had broken off in this to attend to the 'Inflammatus' of Rossini, which was being performed by one of the young friends staying with the Grantlys.

'In fact,' said the eldest sister, 'he left off to go and first with Bell Lindburst. Any one could see that.

'Are you sure it's Bell?' said another. 'I

thought it was Frances.'

'Ob, neither will do,' said the other, 'since a man with a curacy can only firt. But it's Bell he can make that enough for him. of course. Well, he has spoilt our evening completely, and we owe him something; I wish I could think of a real good trick.?

'I know of something,' said the youngest Miss Grantly, who was also the quietest, and had a minders. He was not, and never had been, an sad, plaintive way of speaking. But then he would never open a Valentine.

need not. What's your plan?

There was a good deal of whispering, a little laughing, and then a lull.

-and I've got a seal with a Cupid on it, holding | building as to what he would do with somebody a letter on his arrow; but the poor stupid man else's money if he had it; nor in making sardonic friends with him. He quarrelled with you bewill never see that, and one must have the sign compliments to the fate that had bound down a cause you wouldn't marry George. Why manual of a Valentine about it. But then he | Selturn to the suburban curacy of a provincial knows all our handwriting. I can manage a dis-guise for the letter itself, but my disguises are any man, and in time hoped to have one; but as To which the young lady vouch afed no answer. cramped. If we had only a free, bold, natural long as he had only himself to keep, he did not As to the colonel, Mr. Selturn's affairs were of address outside, he would never suspect.

tive little voice sadly, whereupon her sisters ap- and creditor account with himself, and somehow about it : while his daughters, knowing that the plauded.

'A pat on the shoulder for that,' said they .see. 7

taneously. 'Isn't it bed time ? I am sure you two poor rected in a free, large bandwriting. children are tired to death. Ob, papa, asleep.

You rude man.

into Bell Lindhurst's ear softly, 'I'll come to ensonable, and made people enjoy the fire ; and head. Isa't it bad?' your room a bit, dear. Franky is sleepy, so she | the smoke was not so very had after the first fit | can go to bed."

Probably Bell would have preferred going to bed too. The cousins—the kinship was in reality of that remote degree which is calculated broadly discovering his mistake actually blushed, although at forty-two removes, but Miss Grantly rather to one was there to see, and ejaculated, either made a point of it nevertheless—the cousins. though good friends enough, were not always quite comfortable together, and did not exactly suit each other. There was nothing for it, however, but to nod acquiescence, in silent wonder as to what offence against fashion had been

'Is my hair wrong?' said Bell, standing over the fire, and pulling it down. 'Or are pearls and velvet too old? What is it, Cis?'

'No, dear, nothing of that sort. We just want you to direct an envelope for us, that's all. this one had been very slow indeed, as Mrs. A bit of fun; in fact a Valentine, and our writing is known."

> for the pen, and waited, with one hand on the official looking envelope. 'The Rev. Wilfrid Selturn,' dictated Miss

Grantly. 'Write it large, please. Your's is such a nice bold hand, like a gentleman's.' But the pen never stirred. A slight access

of color came to Bell's cheeks and she kept them for a moment bent down over the letter. 'I think,' she said, 'that I would rather not

Bits of fun,' said Bell slowly, 'hurt sometimes, don't they ?'

'Hurt? Who ever heard of a Valentine hurting any one! You can't read it, because it's sealed, but look at the Cupid on the seal .-Hurt, indeed! But certainly,' said Miss Grantly. sneering a little, 'if you are so far gone as all that, by all means don't let us disturb his peace of mind. I wouldn't try to cut you out for the world, Bell. I knew there was a flirtation, but

Bell looked up steadily from one sister to Crawley.' In a general way he was a pet another, back again at the envelope, and wrote two and two together; or the retired baker next with them. He had nothing but his curacy, and the address. A volley of gratitude began to

making both ends meet, so that he was not a 'No,' said she, 'no kisses. I have done sisted her to do so. At any rate, mysterious dangerous man to know; and then he was of what you want because it is not the least con- bints of the matter did circulate, and even got good family, and could talk well, and was alto- sequence to me about Mr. Seltura's peace of into the Grantly dining room, where the colonel, 1 have lent my assistance to a practical joke, a Magna. There was a little regret in the vil-

CHAPTER II

The curate looked through the window of his little parlor, and turned his back upon it abruptly. Of course the fourteenth of February ought to have been all that is brightest and most full of the promise of Spring; but it wasn't, and probably he did not even know that it was the it to a stranger. Lifting her head, however, fourteenth. He turned away from the window because it was snowing, and then be turned from the fire, because it sent a great puff of smoke into his face, and nearly choked him. When this passed away, he sat down to the breakfast table, and saw that there were two letters for and, moreover, it was " To bill delivered;' which is a very shocking sentence for a young fellow who has only his stipend, and has boasted that

The curate's face grew long as he put this first missive down; and I believe he was think ing of certain wild fellows he had know at St. John's, and what they used to do with such reextravagant man; but this managing on his t would be rather fun, but occasionally circum stances seem to come lightly in the way of the

tun. Neither was he especially anxious for 'Yes, a large blue envelope-official looking wealth. He did not spend his time in castle town. He would have liked a living as well as dragoon (very), but then he's the future baronet.' 'There's Bell and Frances,' put in the plain- had grown to be teasing. He kept no debtor False reports - most likely,' and forgot all his money went, and he couldn't find out how. He | curate was to dine with them, probably anticihad to think about means to settle the little ob- | pated a little fun. 'No, he has never seen Bell's writing. Franky trusive little document in his hand, and he won't do it, she is too starched; but Bell-we'll thought about it for a long time; and when he had done thinking he sighed, and put out his had once had the hand absently to open the second letter—a let
a very bad thing.'

I hear about losing you?'

No such luck,' replied Will, shaking his impudence to write and thank me for—'

impudence to write and thank me for—' The three young ladies moved forward simul- hand absently to open the second letter-a let- a very bad thing.' ter with a big business like envelope, and di-

contents of this letter, his first impulse was to you, Bell ? Worse than usual? The colonel, of course, declared he wasn't, shake a fist of scorn at the flittle bill; his next Then Bell threw down the brush, and told all and shouldn't have thought of such a thing, and to walk up and down the room, and say to him she knew and suspected.' then instituted a very wide-awake search after self that Fortune was good to him, te hadn't de-

was over.

Then his landlady brought in his coffee, which he proceeded to pour into the sugar basin, and to the coffee pot or himself, 'Baby!' for he had looked in the glass above the mantelpiece and seen therein the future rector of Greenbam-cumous letter.

He did just wonder what sort of place it was and where, since he had never heard the name; and he wondered where Sir Harry had heard the glowing account of his, Will Selturn's, personal character, of which the baronet spoke.-But what matter? and what matter where in she could not speak of this. civilized England his tent should be pitched, if be had where withal to furnish it? Sir Harry's you don't tell me what to do. Bell Lindburst put out her hand indifferently modest depreciation of the living as only four hundred pounds per annum,' made him smile, and again shake his fist at the 'little bill.'

I have said that be was not mercenary-acd he was not; but when a man, not used to pinch- I would go, for the chance. And if any other ing, has been pinched; when he has, so to speak, visitor is there, you could still speak to him .-put on boots which he thinks will wear out his Mind, if you had had no hand in this affair, it feet in his efforts to stretch them, he cannot help being glad at the prospect of exchanging them for a good roomy pair.

'And won't I work the parish,' mused the 'Oh, Bell, why?' You'll spon our jun. has never seen your writing, or if he has, he won't know it. Where is the harm in a bit of up one's time and thoughts. A clergyman ought not to be so hampered. It's a mistake, and reverend Will, in his new energy. This bother want's improving.'

It is impossible to say how, but a little breath of rumor did get abroad in Mr. Selturn's parish to the effect that he was going to leave it, that he had been offered something better, &c.; and even the name of Sir Harry Lindburst, was mixed up with the airy rumor.

The curate perhaps had been worried by some of the 'aggrieved parishioners' into blurting out that he should not be there long to aggrieve them. Then the land-lady probably saw the letter addressed to Sir Harry Lindhurst, and put door, who was a violent theologian, and opposed to Sir Harry on political points, might have asabout Selturn-eh, B. "?"

ears in astonishment. There was no living in ! Yes, I had.' her uncle's gift vacant just now-that she was sure of; and if there had been of all unlikely things, the most unlikely was that be should give she caught a gleam of intense amusement on the thing, perhaps, for gentlemen to carry big letters faces of the three Misses Grantly, and also a in their dress coats when they go out to dinner; telegraphic signal from one to the other for out the fact was, he had the letter with him, and habit, half-kneeling, half-crouching, beside an silence and caution.

In that moment the whole thing flished upon Bell, but she never betrayed that it did. She can read it if you like; there are no secrets in well in her habit, with the color of exercise on him. The first, to tell the truth, was a bill; finished her bit of biscuit and drank her halfglass of Bucellas before she answered the ham-cum-Oakes.' colonel, who was still looking his question.

'I don't think there's anything vacant in Uncle Harry's gift,' she said, very coolly.—
' Most probably it's all a tale. We had a curate in Lindhurst who was always having livings given to him by report. He used to laugh, and say the real thing would come some time: and so it did.'

But if Mr. Selturn really had this offer,' said curacy was new work to him, and he had a good the colonel, 'he would be obliged to write to burst Parva. I directed that letter.' 'Not if he knew it,' said the eldest; 'but he many things to learn. At first he bad thought your uncle, either accepting or refusing; then you would know the truth, Bell.'

'I don't think Sir Harry a likely man to speak of his private letters to any one,' replied the seal, or you would have known that it was a

'Ab, I forgot,' said ber uncle; 'you're not wouldn't you, Bell! To be sure be's a heavy other guests were of opinion that he was grow- know very well that I should."

'Fanny,' said Bell Lindhurst, when they had gone to dress, and she sat before the glass with

Miss Lindhurst was less moved than the con-When the curate had thoroughly taken in the with her arrangements, and said calmly, ' Have

'Very bad,' was the rep'y; 'I wonder you

cross,

were not more cautious." 'I havn't your head on my shoulders. Frank.' said Bell. 'And they said things which-but never mind. Tell me what to do, but don't be

' I'm not cross, only vexed,' said Miss Lind burst. 'I don't want to say anything against the Grantlys, especially now we are in their Oakes; and his first business after breakfast house; and hesides, they are good natured to us would be to answer Sir Harry Lindhurst's gener- in toeir way. But, Bell, they are fast, forward girls, and this trick is upladylike and in bad taste; I am sorry you should be mixed up in it. Bell, however, was in her secret heart afraid

of something worse than bad taste: she was afraid of possible credulity on Mr. Selturn's part, and certain disappointment; but somehow

'So am I sorry,' she said, 'very sorry. But

Miss Lindhurst considered a little.

'Get dressed, Bell,' she then said. 'I If were you I should go down to the drawing-room.— They say Mr. Selturo is always the first arrival: would be meddling to undeceive him; as it is. I think you ought to do it, that the fun might be stopped.'

' You wouldn't-' began Bell. ' You wouldn't. I suppose-'

Do it for you?' interrupted Miss Lindburst. No, you goose. That would be telling of my sister. Come, here is your dress, make haste.

Consequently, Mr. Selturn, having been a few minutes alone in the drawing-room, was startled from a retrospective view of what he had said to Sir Harry, by the appearance of Sir Harry's niece from the conservatory door. She was dressed in a way which her cousins pronounced bad style,' but which, whenever he thought about it afterwards, appeared to the curate the height of perfection. And if she was nervous, she only showed it by a little extra pink in her cheeks, which was very becoming.

'Mr. Selturn,' said the young lady, 'I want to speak to you. I have - done a very bad hing,' she was going to say, but checked herself. the fourteenth.

"Is it too much to ask you to show it me?" said Bell. 'The envelope will do.'

request: moreover, it is not exactly a general sluggishly.

At another time Bell could not have restrained felt his mouth twitch. a smile at the smartness of her cousin's nomenclature; but now she was too vexed. She gave him back the letter without reading it; and put her hands together, looking down at the carpet. Oakes with an H before it. There is no such place that I know of, and my uncle has only two livings in his gift-Lindhurst Magna and Lind-

'You!' was all the curate could get out. 'Yes,' replied Bell; 'but indeed I knew

nothing of the contents. You never looked at -Valentine!

She was gone as tast as she had come. I don't know what were the curate's thoughts in the interval which he had yet to pass, but the come to you all the same if I had not. You mg into a moody, taciturn sort of fellow. It fell to his lot to take Bell Lindburst in to dinner, and, as she put her fingers on his arms, he con-Thank you.'

They were all he did say to her. He was very attentive to his neighbor, on the other George has got a fine wife, with an 'honorable' well-better than usual, if possible.

head. 'I shall plague you for years, I'm afraid;' fession seemed to call for: she only went on and then he added, looking across the table-Miss Grantly, if you were writing a business letter, what style of seal should you choose?

'Now, Fan, speak,' said she: 'I know ex- fallen, and afraid lest the colonel should take up -I'm very much afraid, Gipsy, that I called him

candles, during which Miss Grantly whispered served it, &c.; and, after all, the snow was actly how you are looking, so I wont turn my the subject, and investigate it; and Will did not bear malice. It was punishment enough for her that her trick had, so far as she knew, proved a failure. On the whole, the triumph was all on his side; but then, his letter to Sir Harry, and the 'little bill;' and the boots that had pinched, that he had so nearly kicked off, and must pull on again.

> There were times in the evening when he forgot to talk; a moment or two when his brows would meet, and his hands press each other hard. And Bell Lindhurst, seeing all this, was so sorry for him, that she could almost have gone, as she used to go to her father years ago, and put her soft fingers over his forehead to smoothe out the wrinkles. She knew a little about poor curates, and could understand the disappointment. It would not have mattered if the offer had never been made; but to have the thing in his grasp, as it were to have reckoned on it securely—and then to close his hand upon a myth!

> 'I hope you will forgive me,' she said, when he wished her good-night. She could not help

Will Selturn replied that he had nothing to forgive; and then, on his way to the door, he turned and looked at her -an odd look-such as be might give to a picture which he was anxious to fix in his mind, and keep there. These two had liked each other before, now they would think of each other. There had been a secret which they shared, a sort of confidence between them, and a confidence rather out of the common way. It could never come to anything, of course, since a poor curate can only flirt; but I am not sure that Will Selturn's thoughts were all given to the lost living when If the girls see you, it will only be something he got back to the little parlor, which was din-for them to be witty about. We don't mind gy, after all, and did smoke, and would harbor more 'little bills,' he feared. I think, in the midst of his troubles, from time to time, the darkness slipped away, and allowed for a moment a young girl coming towards him with clasped hands, and saying, 'Mr. Selturn, I want to speak to you.'

> At any rate, he took out the unhappy Valentine, made a face at the seal, put the letter-the cramp disguise of which he could detect well enough now-into the fire, and the envelopenever mind where.

CHAPTER III.

It was February again, and the blinds were down over the rectory windows of Lindburst seated at his pretence of luncheon, lifted his thing I detest as much as you can do. Will lage, not much. A good man gone to his rest. eyebows, and said, ' What does Sir Harry know you tell me if you had a letter from my uncle on but he had been feeble for years, and past his work, so perhaps it was as well. Doubtless Bell Lindhurst had also opened her eyes and 'The fourteenth,' said he, 'was that Tuesday? some one more vigorous would sten into his place. We don't think much of the worn-out worker when he dies; it is more natural to turn to the young blood that shall rise into the veirs The curate hesitated-it was rather a queer of his office, where his own had long flowed

Up at the Hall, in the suggest of snug morning rooms, there was a young girl in a ridingwas a little self-conscious, and asbamed. He old man, who sat in a big chair, grumbling, with produced it, however, at last, and said- You a gouty foot. And the young girl looked very it. It is simply offering me the living of Green- her cheek, and its light in her eye; and the baronet, as he looked at her, thought so, and

> 'You Gipsy!' he said; 'you think you care do anything with a childish old man.'

'No, uncle,' she said; 'and you know you are anything but childish. I have been very 'Oh, Mr. Selturn,' she said, 'you should read | unbappy because you were angry with me-1 have, indeed; but now that George is married

> 'Ugh!' (It is impossible probably to represent this sound on paper.) 'And married so well-

'Fiddlestick !' be exclaimed.

'You ought not to be angry with me any more,' she continued; 'so I come to you.'

· I see you are. Now you want something? 'Yes, I do want something,' said the young girl; 'I want it very much; but I should have

The old man looked at her a n. ment, and his

face grew soft. 'My dear,' said he, ' you will never know why fret greatly in the matter. These bills, however, very little importance to him. so he merely added, trived to touch them, and to say just two words, I made a pet of you; you simply know that I' did do so. You wouldn't be nearer to me, and marry my son; so I was sugry-naturally angryband, and he exerted himself to talk, and talk tacked to her name, so all that is settled. T don't deny that I'm glad to see your sunny face Selturn,' said the colonel once, what's this again—there. And now you want me to give Lindburt Magna to a fellow who once had the

I have explained that, uncle, she said : and

eo did he, you say.'

'Yes, he did,' replied the baronet, laughing." He did, indeed. I shall not forget the morn-He said it very quietly, but looked away ing I had the second letter. But this foot of from her directly, for he saw that she was crest- mine was troublesome just then, and I'm afraid Well, I wouldn't have believed it.

Beil Lindhurst passed this over. If she could get what she wanted, Sir Harry might say as much as be liked about her.

You know, uncle,' said she, 'it's just because I had a hand in the hoax, as you call it, that I want to atone. Think of his disappoint ment!

'Think of mine, Bell !' said her uncle. 'Who would have thought the poor old rector would drop off so suddenly? I ought to have sold the the London Standard had quoted some words of his living you know.'

But he is gone now,' said Bell, insinuatingly. And you will have to give it to some one before you can sell it.'

'Yes,' said the baronet, but it need not be to a young man.'

But, uncle, I don't think I ever asked you a favor before. I'll do anything for you. I'll wait to be George's second,' said Bell, with was pleased to represent that he (Dr. Goss) denied great gravity.

The baronet broke into a laugh, and bade her get on her horse and be cff, remember that she was to bring her mother and sister to help him to entertain George's fine new wife.

On this fourteenth of February, Mr. Selturn got no Valentines: but he had hardly sat an hour over his unwritten sermon when a cab stopped at the door, and his landlady ushered in a visitor whom the curate just knew by sightan elderly gentleman with a lame foot.

'I can't offer you Greenham-cum-Oakes,' said Sir Harry, when the preliminaries were over, 'because I don't know the place; but Lindburst Magna bas just fallen vacant, as you will have seen by the papers; that is, if you read them. I have heard a good deal about you, though I really didn't know there was such a person last year when I had the honor of receiving—hem! Yes, Lindhurst is vacant, and it isn't a bad thing. Will you have it?'

Whatever the curate said in reply, Sir Harry didn't seem to be taking much notice, for he grumbled the whole time in an undertone about his lame foot, the badoess of the railway arrangements, and keeping the miserable cabhorse in the cold.

'Very well,' he said at last. 'It's settled then. I like dispatch. Come and dine with me to day. Only a family party. My son and his wife, and my brother's widow and daughtersstaying in the house, you know; no strangers, unless I look in and see if Ned Grantly can bring his girls. Catch the two o'clock train denomination at this time, and if the English Go-Mr. Selturn; and mind, it's always before time in starting, and behind at the terminus. There's only half a mile's walk from Lindhurst station, and you'll have ample time to dress. We'll give you a bed.

I don't know what became of Mr. Selturn's sermon. Perhans he finished it before he started. At any rate he did catch the two o'clock train, and he had the honor of eating his its wants by despoiling the Church. The Catholic dinner with Mr. George Lindburst's new wife on one side and Miss Grantly on the other.

'So you are to be the new rector!' said the latter. 'Sir Harry told us about it. I congratulate you.' Then in a half-whisper, It's better than Greenham-cum-Oakes. Will you forgive me now, Mr. Seltura?

Confounded slow thing a country rectory!' said the heavy dragoon. 'Do you hunt?'

Will, not without a thumping at his ribs, due to double ditches of days gone by, answered that be did not.

'Not the thing, eh? Pity!' said the other. 'I could have offered you a fair mount.'

But Will's attention had wandered from the heavy dragoon to the opposite side of the table. It did not rest there long. He was a sharp fellow enough, except in the matter of Valentines, and he saw that his lively neighbor was watching his movement. During the whole of the evening, therefore, he only spoke once to Bell Lindhurst, and then only a brief sentence, 'I have you to thank for it.'

So that Miss Grantly, thinking it over on the way home, said, peevisily, 'I can't understand it. If there is anything between them, they make love like crowned heads.'

To which the plaintive sister added, with a little mournful malice, 'He need not only flirt now, you know. He isn't a poor curate any longer. I'm afraid you'll miss him, Cis.'

Will's chance came in the early morning, when he found Bell stepping out to the lawn, from whence the frost had all disappeared, and where the February sun was shining and the birds were singing. And he used no platitudes about weather or early rising, or anything of the sort. He made no proper morning salutation, indeed, but went straight to the point up to which his heart had been beating ever since Sir Harry stood in his little parlor grumbling, and offering him the living.

'Bell,' said the curate, standing before her, ' will you come with me to Lindburst Magna?'

I don't know what Bell Lindhurst ought to have said, nor indeed what was ber first impulse; but chancing to catch sigh! sight of his face, she perceived that he was, in spite of his abruptness, quite as much in what is called a 'state' as the most exacting young lady could desire. So she said, as steadily as she could, 'Yes, if you want ·me.'

'I do want you,' said he. 'That is just the word. I have had no suc picture of you, you know; but I have worn your face in my heart ever since you came to me that day and saved me from making a worse simpleton of myself than I was already. I knew then that I had done what poor curates should not do-I had it, and it had nothing to do with his position as a fallen in love. I do want you. Give me your hand, Bell, in token.

She put her hand within his arm and they walked on, and it does not very much matter about the rest of the conversation. But when but this he did say—that, if they did not wish to the baronet tapped at the window to announce work, they had no right to interfere with others to that he wanted his breakfast, and they went up to him, he looked at them and began to grumble a little.

Don't scold, uncle,' said Bell. 'It can't be

helped now.

Can't it?' said he. 'And so this is the way you wait to be George's second, is it? Then would be the result? It would impoverish the town be turned to the curate. I suppose I must of the wages that would have been carned, and The E

names. So you helped to hoax the curate, eh? wish you all that's proper, eh? Be good to her. All this springs from writing the address on ahoax! Valentines are not such bad things, after all, are they, Mr. Selturn?"

THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON THE IRISH

STATE CHURCH. In the course of the Bishop's address his lordship said he would take the opportunity of referring to semething now laid before the British Parliamentthe Irish Church-and he did so for the reason that which he used in a sermon he preached in the town of Liverpool, in which he had said if it pleased Parliament to discotablish and ditendow the Irish Oburch, in case any portion of that endowment was offered to the Catholic Church in Ireland, it was for the Pope and the Irish bishops to say whether or not such endowment should be received. But a newspaper writer, in order to create a feeling against what he calls ultramontanism - that was to say, 'gainst any man who was a true, dewnright carnest Catholicthe power of the legislature to deal with the revenues of the Irish Courch, and that it was for the Pope and Irish bishops to say what was to become of the revenues in case they were taken away from the present Irish Church. What he said was that in case the Irish Church was disendowed, and Parliament offered any portion of the revenues to the present Catholic Church in Ireland, it was not for him to give his opinion, but for the Pope and the bishops who were governors of the Church to decide whether such endowments should be accepted. The right of Parliament to deal with the endowments of the Irish Church had been denied, and in this country Protestants were in alarm for the safety of their present Establishment. Now the two Churches were widely different, as in England the Establishment was mainly the Church of the upper mercantile and middle classes. There were others who disputed with them, and who urged that they should have political rights and they had got them, but he believed that in England the bulk of the population belonged to the Established Church, and therefore it was in a different position to the Establishment in Ireland. There they had a Church with a clergy, but the Churches were without congregations; there were endowments for clergymen to preach, and no one for them to preach and to teach unto. Now, they must distinguish also that there were two sources of revenue for the Established Church in Ireland. At the time of the Reformation the King and Parliament of their own act transferred the endowments of the Catholic Church deprived the Ca tholics of them and gave them to the gentry. and handed over the churches to the new religion. The Church, therefore, was created and endowed entirely by the State. The Times newspaper had said that that endowment belonged to the State. No such thing. The property of the Catholic Church at the time of the Reformation was as much at that time their own property as is the property of the Wesleyan vernment attempted to interfere with the property of the Wesleyans it would be guilty of an act of spoliation of their property. There is no more reason that Wesleyans, or Nonconformists, or Roman Oatholics should be deprived of the gifts of individuals, and the State had no more right over those gifts, and it would be as unjust to take possession of them as to despoil the lawyers or doctors. The fact was that the Oburch was weak, and when the State was in want it found it a very easy thing to supply Church derived its revenue in the same way as the Wesleyan Methodists did at the present day. They were the gifts of individuals given to them as a body. This money they preserved, they established trusts, and handed it down to those who succeeded them. and they had as much right to the money as any gentle man had to his estate, or a mercantile man to his possessions. It was, then, an act of n justice, of downright robbery, to take these revenues away from the Oatholic Church, but having taken them away, they became the State's own property; and, therefore, when the Church in Ireland was endowed it was endowed by the State, and what the State gave the State could take away, observing certain rights which those who were the present incumbents might have in these possessions. It was therefore competent for the British Parliament to disendow the Irish make what use it liked of the revenues It could not be the Church of the people for the people would not have it. It had failed to fu'fil the original intentions of the Church when it was first created, and, therefore, the sooner it was swept away the better. Let them bear in mind, however, that there was a large revenue which the Church in Ireland had acquired since the Reformation. Those were the gifts of individuals - particular persons, who from motives of piety had built churches and endowed them. The State now had no right to interfere with such endowments, for the Church had as much right to that as the Catholics had to what they held, or the Wesleyan Methodis's had to their property. If there was a disendowment, the State had no right to that property which had arisen from the gif's of individuals-it was the Oburch's own property, and it would be an act of spoliation to take it away. He thought he had justified himself with regard to what he had said in another place, and that he had shown that the Protestant Church in Ireland might be justly disendowed so far as regard. ed those revenues which they received from the State. But, at the same time, his mind was unchanged that the first spoliation was an act of injustice to the Catholic Church. The property was never the pro-perty of the nation. It was given by individuals for one purpose, and as long as this purpose was fulfilled the State had no more right to take it away than it would have to take away the endowments of the Wigan Grammar School, or the benefactions to the parish church, and transfer them to Westminster or London. Let every man have his own : what he had honestly come by let him possess. It was the duty of the law to preserve him in that right. He bardly dare address them on a subject which was creating much disturbance in that neighbourhood. It was not for him to give an epinion upon that difficulty, which separated those employed colliers and the colliers themselves. He could give them no opinion upon the justice of the claums, but upon one thing he held that was it his duty to speak. And he spoke, not from any principles of the Catholic Church, but upon what all of them, and those who differed from them in religious opinion would at all events recognize as the principle of the sublime gospel of God, there was one maxim which God had taught them -they must do unto others as the wished to be done by. The rule given to them was that, with what measure they measured unto others it should be measured unto them again. It might be that those who had lowered their wages had done it suddenly, without giving them notice, but he would not enter into the justice of the case because he did not understand bishop of the Catholic Church. But as he was slow to allow anyone to interfere with the government of

affairs in the Catholic Church, so he did not at any

time want to interfere with the government of others

As he knew nothing of the merits of the question

prevent them from working. That was not measur-

ing out to others as they wished to have measured to

them, or doing to others as they wished to be done

by. Would it not be much better for them to go to work, and to send a deputation to argue the matter Would it not be much better for them to go to

time every shopkeeper, every dealer in food and clothbe better for them to go to work, and meanwhile negotiate with their employers; but whilst things were in an unsettled state at least to give their wives and children bread. Listen to their cry; let them not starve. They were strong and able men. capa ble of earning all that was necessary for subsistence and jet were parading the streets idle on account of some question that remained to be settled between them and their employers. Let it be settled. Let umpires be appointed; but meanwhile let them not bring starvation upon themselves and injury upon the town They would think it hard if those who employed. them compelled them to work against their will .-They would say, 'No, I am a free-born Englishman: and can do ss I like. If I choose to work, I can work; if I choose to starve, I can starve' But if their employers were to say they should go to work, and were by violence to compel them to do so, they would say it was intolerable interference, to which no Englishman had a right to be made subject .-These who did not wish to work ought not to be compelled by violence; but, at the same time, they had no right to use violence in preventing those who wished to work from doing so. Every man ad perfect freedom, and he ought to have it. In speak ing as he was, he was passing no opinion on the question dividing them from their employers, but was speaking from the principles of the Gospel which required them to do onto others as they would be done by. If they would not like compulsion, in the same manner they should not exercise compulsion over those who were willing to work. It was an open question, and they had no more right to prevent others working than a man dealing in certain articles would have a right to stop the opening of a similar establishment next door. The world was free to them all, and every man was free to make his bread as he chose. He was a working man himself, earning his bread by his labor, in the discharge of bis duty. He was not set aside to lead an indolent life, and was raised from the working people.-Therefore he considered he had a right to speak, and because it was by his cwn labor he earned his dealy bread, he trasted working men would receive his advice, which he gave to them in good part. It was honestly meant, and he was speaking to honest men, sterling men, Englishmen, who prized their liberty beyond all other considerations. He would advise them to go to their homes, to listen not to the impassioned spirits who would try to sow dissension among them, but to take the gospel of Christ, to learn to do unto others as they would wish others to do unto them remembering that as they measured to others so God Almighty would measure unto them. If they judged their actions by the everlasting Gospel of God he was satisfied in their cooler moments what their verdict would be

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

REPLY OF THE POPE TO THE ROSCOMMON ADDRESS -The most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphia, has received from the Holy Father the following letter in reply to the address to his Holiness adopted at thetpublic meeting in Roscommon:

Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction .- We have received with much pleasure your most welcome letter and address, in which are made known to us the sentiments expressed by the faithful children of your diocese at the public meeting which they lately held We could not, venerable brother, but be deeply moved, indeed, at the filial piety love, and respect towards us and this See of Peter, the mother and mistress of all churches, therein expressed, and at the horror and indignation with which these, our devoted children, have openly and publicly denounced the war now everywhere raged, but especially in unhappy Italy, by the enemies of God and man, against our boly religion. ourselves, and the Apostles See; and at the manner in which they deplore, condemn, and reprobate so many unspeakable crimes and sacrileges committed by wicked men, enemies of truth and justice, who, walking in ungodliness, hesitate not to trample under foot every right, human and divine, and who strive to utterly destroy, if that were possible, the Catholic Church and civil society. We have also been gratified to find with what joy the faithful of your diocese were filled on account of the victory of last year, vouchsafed by the Lord of Hosts to our most faithful and brave soldiers, over the hordes of abandoned men, who with insane and reckless impiety, desired to assail and destroy even this our

beloved city, 'To us, plunged in daily sorrow, such noble sentiments coming from our faithful flock-sentiments worthy of the children of the Catholic Church -

have indeed afforded the greatest consolation. Wherefore venerable brother, we desire you to ntimate and testify in our name to the fuithful children of your diocese how pleasing to us has been the public expression of their sentiments, and to assure them of our singular love towards them Yourself we exhort to have courage, to rely on the Divine assistance and to continue with ever increasing vigilance to fulfil your ministry in those times so full of in quity, fearlessly, holding the cause of God and his Church, and zealously watching over the salvation of your flock. Finally, be assured of our singular good will in your regard; and as a pledge thereof receive the Apostolic Bene diction, which with all the affection of our heart we lovingly impart to yourself, venerable brother, and to all the faithful, clergy and laity, committed to

your charge. Given at Rome, at Sr. Peter's, the 21ad day of March, in the year of our Lord 1868, and of our Pontificate the 22nd.

mons.'

THE CARDINAL AT THE CASTLE. - M . Dillon, private secre ary to the Lord Lieutenant, writes to the Pall Mall Gazette to say that 'bis Eminence' went as Roman Catholic Archbishop only, and received precedence accordingly as the position of Roman Catholic Archbishops was determined when her Majesty held Court in Dublin in 1849. That assuran emny do for the English public, and have tended to quiet remark; but we all know here that Dr. Collen went in full crimson below as Cardinal, and was placed next to Royalty, and most assiduously courted -in obedience (the Record says) to express instructions from Mr. Disraeli. The Uardinal's journals inter-presed the recognition as given to the Cardinal, and have hardly closed boasting of it ever since. Whatever juggle took place in the form of the invitation, and however anyone may have lent himself to it, the idea intended to be produced by the Ultramontanes in Ireland, and successfully treated, was that the Roman Cardinal had been solicited to grace the visit of the Prince, and condescended to do so. A part of the same policy was the visit to the 'Catholic University and all the parade there. How much did Mr. Disraeli gain by it? Not a single Roman Catholic vote on Thursday night, when his Ministry was endangered .-- Dublin Warder, May 2.

DUBLIN, May 5 .- The personal encounter between the great chiefs of the opposing parties in Parliament is watched with keen interest on this side of the Irish Chanrel. The Ministerial statement has called forth inurnals the expression of approval is mingled with dissatisfaction at the absence of any positive declararation as to the intentions of the Government respecting the Church. It is regarded as a struggle for place between two able champions who are more with those that employed them, and not to keep their | solicitons about gratifying their legitimate ambition

The Evening Post is indignant at the thought of debted to Mr. Laing and others for much that was have felt.

the House of Commons being intimidated by the ultimately valuable in the redistribution of English which would never be made; and not only themselves and their wives and children, but at the same threat of immediate dissolution, and cannot understand why it should submit to such a threat 'with ing, and the inh. bleants of the town generally, would full power in its hands to terminate, by a vote of feel for years the effects of the strike. Would it nor, vernment. The Post thinks that it would be wiser as well as more dignified for the House of Commons to bring the matter to the earliest issue The Cork Recorder, usually moderate in its tone, has lost patience, and says that' Mr. Disraeli, in his readiness to accept every humi lation, is showing bimself to be a kind of political Uriah Heap.' The Northern Whig observes that : -

'Mr. Disraeli still adopts the tope of a master. He must, however, consent to be the servant, and the obedient servant, of those whom he is still inclined to defy. With such a politician as Mr. Disraeli at the head of the Government, and adopting the style he does under circumstances so momentous, a very serious duty may devolve on Mr. Gladstone and the majority of the House of Commons. We have no doubt, however, that every step the leader of the Opposition may take will be deliberately calculated, and be such as to follow up the recent victories, and assert triumphantly the constitutional authority of the House of Commons. Unless the Prime Minister be induced by Thursday to meet his opponents in a conciliatory and statesmenlike spirit, there will be a dead look between the Government and the majority of the House of Commons.'

The piscontent which is f lt in the Conservative camp at the absence of a distinct assurance from the Prime Minister of the course which he means to follow is expressed in more than one journal. There is a strong repugnance on the part of Irish Protestants to the policy of 'levelling up.' The Daily Fx press makes the following observations ; -

' A contest between such masters of oratory as the

Premier and his rival can never be without interest, especially when the object of their ambition is the highest that a British statesman places before himself-to serve his country in office. Irishmen, above all other subjects of the Crown, dearly love to see a quarrel settled by a fair fight, and have transferred to the feats of intellectual gladiators the admiration which in former times was bestowed on the accomplished duellist. But there is some danger that Parliament and the nation may forget that there are greater questions to be decided than who will be Premier. . . The great practical questions are — What will be put before the constituencies at the next election, and on what schemes, in reference to ecclesiastical endowments, will the new Parliament be asked to pronounce? Compared with these the matters debated so vigorously in the House of Commons during the present week are of little conse quence. . . A dissolution at the present mo ment would be useless. Whatever enthusiasm the defence of the Church might inspire would be suppressed by the doubts-it may be that they are groundless -as to what the Government mean to do. Enough has been said in Parliament to show that they are not without some policy beyond that of redistributing the revenues of the Church within its bounds, and if that policy be such as the Protestant electors cught to support, it cannot be made known a moment too soon. We trust that the Government are not likely to misinterpret public opinion on this question so lamentably as they did on that of educaion. Protestants of all denominations, with a few insignificant exceptions, are united in defence of the Church. They believe that they ought to be successful, but they would prefer that the Church should lose the last farthing of her property rather than retain it at a sacrifice of principle. The bare suggestion of an endowment for the Carbolic Church would raise such a storm of opposition as has not been seen in these Islands since the Reformation .-Irish Churchmen believe that their Church is entitled to retain her status and principle on every principle of justice, and that Mr. Gladstone's resolutions would violate the most solemn compacts, and be as injurious as foreign conquest. But if the alternative be that the is to be despoiled of only balf her revenues, and that under the name of 'aurolus,' the spoil is to be given to Cardinal Cullen. they would

unanimously accept Mr. Gladstone's scheme with all its uncertainty and injustice.' The Mail notices the proceedings of the two leaders in the following terms: -

'The two gentlemen played a game of brag in which the holder of the cards won the trick by boldness; he bragged a dissolution; and his adversary did not venture to 'see him,' or to overloag a vote of want of confidence. So last night Mr. Disraeli pocketed the pool. On Thursday it would appear the debate on the Irish Church is to be resumed and it may be that it will be a very sho t one. Mr. Disraeli threw out a hint that he may fo low the examof Donna Intz, when that high toned lady, ' protes ting she would ne'er corsent consented. He said last night ' he did not accept the two latter Resolutions of the right honourable getleman any more than the first but he did not desire to waste time in ille discussi na and divisions ' It seems now very possible as, indeed, we thought likely from the first. that this flank movement of Mr. Gladstone may end ic his own discomfiture. Neither he nor Mr. Bright had any artillery more efficient than vituperation and fustian of the old Irish pattern. Men striving at their utmost, by all arts, to force themselves into office, abuse others for having 'no principle except that of sicking to office.' It is the pot and the kettle over again and so it seems in the eyes of the country and even of independent men in the House of Com

The bomely illustration expresses an opinion which is gaining strength among Conservatives who entertain misgivings as to the character of the programme which the Government have in their own view, but have not yet displayed .- Times.

So much has happened of infinitely greater im. portance since the Irish Reform Bill was first introduced that the world may well have forgotten most of its provisions. The Government proposes that the prezent qualification for the County Franchise, a 121. rating value, shall be maintained uniltered. It is the limit adopted for the County Franchise in the English Act of last year, and in recommending that it be preserved ir tact the Government follows tha proposal of the Russell Administration in 1866 Mr. Chichester Fortescue, however, on Thursday said it would be impossible to maintain the Irish County Franchise at so high a standard, and justified a de claration at variance with his own proposal as Chief Secretary two years since on the ground that the reduc ion in the English qualifications last year made some reduction in Ireland inevitable. We do not think this plea when examined, is af any great validity. In 1866 Mr. Gladstone proposed a 141. rental qualification in English counties, and Mr. Fortescue recommended the retention of the 121. rating qualification in Ireland. In 1867 Parl'ament carried a 121. rating qualification in English counties, which is admitted to be not lower than a 14% rental; and the maintenance of the Irish qualification would be in perfect consistency with the act of last year and the recommendations of the Government of which Mr Fortescue was spokesman. The B rough Franchise proposed by the Government, 41. rating, appears to meet with universal assent, and its only value as a subject for debate is the opportunity it affords for reminding the Government of their departure from the fixed principle of no ' hard and fast' line, which was declared so sacred last year. The franch se clauses of the Irish Bill will thus give little trouble to Parvarious comments in the Press. In the Conservative | liament. It may be otherwise with the redistribution scheme. Mr Disraeli is not successful in redistribution. Nothing could be more feeble than his first sketch for the redistribution part of the English Reform Bill twelve months since, except his still earlier sketch in 1858. It is not wholly Mr. Disrae i's fault. A Minister must be strong in Parliamentary support wives and families out of bread? They might than pursuing any definite policy. The Opposition before he can venture to deal boldly with a branch carry on the strike for weeks or months and what papers are equally dissatisfied, but upon other of legislation so deeply affecting the susceptibilities

seats; and Lord Nass will probably not be ungrateful for a little assistance in amending the Bill he has introduced. Mr Pim has put on the Notices an alternative scheme of redistribution, and if we were bound to choose between Mr Pim's and the plan of the Gov. erument, we should greatly prefer the former. There is no reason, however, why the Irish Reform Act should not combine the best of both schemes. The Government proposes to extinguish altogether Bandon, Cashel, Downpatrick, Dungannon, Kinsale and Portarlington as places returning a member to Parliament, thus gaining six seats to redistribute. Mr. Pim would get six seats also, one from Galway and five others not by extinguishing five boroughs, but by tacking them on to as many other boroughs, almost equally small and in the same neighbourhood. He would also in each case add on other contiguous towns Thus he would make one b rough of Athl ne and Portarlington, annexing to it Mullingar, Tulla. more, and Ballinasloe. He would couple Bandon with Kinsale, Dungarvan with Ma'low Enniskillen with Dungannon, and would join New Ross to Wexford, these grouped boroughs being supplemented in every in tance by other towns. The trinciple of grouping excited much projudice in 1866, but its abstract merit is unquestionable and if adopted as Mr. Pim proposes, Mr. Disraeli would be able 12 preserve his principle of last year, that no centre of representation should be extinguished. The great argument however, in favour of Mr. Pim's plan is this: There are shout a dezen or more small boroughs in Ireland, and if you truch one you ought to touch all, but to extinguish the whole would greatly diminish the variety of Irish representation. The Government accordingly proposes to take half of them almost at bazard extinguish them, and leave the rest untouched. Mt. Pim would deal with all-abstract from them, by grouping, five or s'x members; and strengthen the grouped boroughs so as to make them respectable centres of representation. The superior merit of his plan cannot be gainsaid, and we hore it will be in a great measure adopted. Mr. Pim submits also to the House an independent mode of allotting the vacant seats. The Government proposes to give two additional members to Cork county, which is to be divided, to cut off from Down, Tippersry, and Tyrone sections, each of which shall receive one member, and to give the sixth seat to Dubiin, which is to have three members elected on the plan of Lord Cairns's Amendment. Mr. Pim's plan so far coincides with this that he would give two members to the county of Cork and the third member to Dublic ; but, instead of giving the three members to new sections of counties, he would give Belfast a third member, elected on the minority principle and would create two new groups of boroughs, the Kingstown group and the Castlebar and Tuam group, each returning a mamber. The claims of Belfas: to a third mamber especially as it is understood that it must be largely increased by an extension of its boundaries, can scarcely be disputed; and it may be better to create new groups than to cut off portions, of existing counties; but it is pretty certain that, to give three members to each of the counties in question would secure a much better representation than either alternative .- Times

We certainly did not expect to the year 1868 to find the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London agreeing with the Bishop of Oxford in the proposition that a State is bound to propagate that which it recognizes as religious truth out of public funds, even in a part of the Empire where the vest majority of the people are of a different creet. Yet no proposition narrower then this is broad enough to support the reasoning of these prelates Of all the arguments employed to defend the Irish Church the allegation that it is a Missionary Church is surely the most suicidal, for so long as a Church is a Missionary Church it cannot be the Church of the nation. But, although he seems to adopt this unsound view, the Bishop of London is evidently not prepared to draw the same practical inferences from it as his two hierbren. The present revenues of the Irish Church are by no means too large for the conversion of Ireland, and if this be their legitimate appropriation, there can be no excuse for reducing them at all. - Times

HOPES AND CALCULATIONS OF THE ORANGEMEN - WO

felt certain that the result would be as we see it when we found Mr. Disraeli adopting the ruinous defence for the Irish Church of a project to establish and endow the R man Church in Ireland. That policy failed to ensure the Ultramontanes, who did not believe in his nower to accomplish such a change - much as they desire it; and the same side with Mr. Gladstone and the Voluntaries all those Dissenters, in England and Ireland, who know what Popery is, and dread its domination over society. It is not the fact that the Protestants of Ireland have, during the past month, preclaimed a fear quite as much of Mr. Disraeli as Mr. Gladstore. The phrase 'levelling up.' which means really the giving of ecclesiastical supremacy to Ireland to Romanism, is used to indicate that which every u. holder of the principles of the Reformation must reprobate and oppose; and Mr. Gladstone, in his final speech on Friday morning was able to excuse his own adoption of the 'religious equality' of Diserdowment by imputing to the Government the responsibility of originating the question of ecclesiastical endowments by offering endowment and recogpition to Rome. 'He would show that the present time was the most opportune for raising this Church question, for the bend of the Government told them that it was their duty to create and not destroy, and the noble Eurl the Irish Secretary, had said the Government had no objection to establish religious equality, not by taking away from those who had, but by giving from the resources and funds of the State to those who had not. The Gov-roment itself, therefore, was the first to raise this question and to raise a distinct policy, shout which, however, it was clear the Cabinat itself did not agree, and which a great many of their followers would repudiate.' Mr. Disraeli offered to divide the Irish Church reverues with the Roman Catholics-Mr Gladetone proposes rather to a weep all away. This is the relative position of the party leaders. and between them the Irish Church comes to grief. We have abundant evidence that no class or denomination of Protestants will sanction the Disraelite scheme of a Roman State Church. The suggestion of it has awakened the country from one end to the other, and efforts have been expended in protests egainst it which, had its author taken a Constitutional course, would have assisted him to defend the Church and retained for his Government and party at least a great moral position. Let us take one resolution of the Synod of Dublia, passed this week as an index to the opinion of the Presbyterian community upon the subject. In the present momentous crisis (they say), when some of our most emment statesmen have publicly expressed themselves in favour of a scheme for securing religious equality by the general endowment of religious denominations in Ireland, it became this Synod to take the earliest opportunity of declaring its conviction that such a course is wrong in principle, and that it must prove pernicious in its results .-In dozens of Protestant meetings the same words' almost have been employed to express the aversion of Constitutionalists to such a policy. It is Mr. Disraeli's adoption of it, first indicated by Lord Mayo's Charter and endowment for the 'Catholic University,' that has deprived the Protestants of the nation of that interest in the fate of his Government which otherwise they would have felt. - Dublin

The Dublin Orange Warder now tells Mr. Disraeli that his ruinous policy to defend the Irish Church by establishing and endowing the Roman Church in Ireland, has failed to ensuare the Ultramontanes, and has deprived Irish Protestants of that interest in the of the House of Commens. Mr. Disraeli was in - fate of his Government which otherwise they would

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Princess of Wales liked Ireland so well as to desire to reside there occasionally the public has no means of judging; but the Irish people have been encouraged by their visit to hope that the Queen will allow a Royal palace to be built in some part of their beautiful country. Seven years ago Archbi shop Whately wrote, 'A residence of the Sovereign for two or three months annually would do more to make Ireland peaceable and loyal than all the bullying and all the coaxing that have been alternately tried.' Irishmen who best know their own countrymen still hold that opinion, and there's this to be said for the experiment which they recommend-that no one could object to it as being either 'subversive' or extravigant. It would be the easiest and cheapest method of pacifying a people ever adopted, and the Empress of Austria seems to have tried it with some success in Hungary. That the House of Commons would cheerfully cooperate with Her Majesty in the desire to establish a Royal residence in Ireland can scarcely be doubted. On Friday night Sir Colman O'Loghlen will bring forward a motion in the House designed to express this proposition on the part of members of all shades of opinion. To associate the name of the Queen with such a purpose is to bring the influence of Her Majesty to bear upon the present crisis in a manner which does no dishonor to her exelted position or to her past life, and therefore is well worthy the attentive a maideration of the Prime Minister - Full Mall Gazelle.

THE GOVERNMENT AND Mr. O SULLIVAN OF KILMAL-LOCK -A letter has been received in town to day which states that through the kindly intervention of the Mayor of Limerick the restriction placed by the government on Mr O'Sullivan which prevented him from returning to his family home and which rendered him a 'prisoner at large' in this city has been withdrawn. The same letter also states that a young man of the name of Haves, who has been in custody for some time as a Fenian suspect, has been liberated on his future good behaviour. This intelligence will be received with much pleasure by the public. - Cork Herald.

ANOTHER SUSPICIOUS CRAFT, - One of those vessels which have recently given our naval ships considerable trouble along our coasts is reported to have been seen hovering about somewhe e in the vicinity of this harbour Tee Helican despatch steamer, which arrived here on Sanday under special orders for Plymouth was again despatched on Monday in search of the suspicious craft. Up to the present nothing has been definitely ascertained of her movements, but it seems likely that the hostile stranger will turn out to be another ' will o' the wisp.'- Cork Herald.

DISCHARGE OF A FENIAN PRISONER. - CASTLEBAR, May 9. - Mr. Patrick Moran, boot and shoemaker Newportpratt, who was arrested about three months ago under the Lord Lieutenani's warrant, who was transferred from here to Mountjoy Prison about three weeks ago, returned this morning per morning train. On Saturday last A. R. Scritch, E. q., R.M., accepted bail for him of two sureties in £20 each.

RELEASE OF ALLEGED FERIARS -It is stated that the young men who were arrested in Killarney on last Christmas Eve under the Habens Corpus Act have been discharged from prison. - Cork Herald.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROTESTANT RIOTS AT ASSTON. - We yesterday

gave a brief account of riots which had occurred during Sunday at Ashron, under Lyne. The Manchester Examiner and Times of yesterday says :- On Sunday Ashton-under-Lyne was the scene of an alarming riot, which was renewed yesterday morning, and had been productive of the most serious consequences, the lives of at least two men being endangered. For some time past there has existed in Ashton and its neighborhood a religious animosity hatween the English and the Irish, or rather the 'Murphyites' and the Roman Carbolics. This un fortunate state of affairs has been m fall brought about since the visit of the anti-Popery lecturer, Mr. Murphy. Ocarge lodges have sprung up in all directions, and there has been a considerable accession of members, who have recently been making rather ostentations displays of their strength. It is to one of these Orange demonstrations that the disturbance of Sunday is attributable. On Saturday even ing aso called Protestant meeting in defence of the Irish Church Betablisaman, was held in the Town there being about 1 000 persons present, most of whom were decked with the Orsuge colors. The proceedings terminated between 10 and 11 o'clock, and when the 'Murphyites' left the ball a disturbance seemed imminent, but, with the exciption of one or two hand-to-hand encounters, nothing serious occurred. On Sunday morning, however there were unmistakable sign of approaching mischief. Groups of people, displaying the Otange colors, were observed to be congregating at various parts of the town, and the Irish soon commenced turning out from their quarters. The Murphyites went on to the Moss, where they had an encounter with about 100 Irish lads, which resulted in nothing beyond a few bruises and broken heads. As the day advanced however, matters began to assume a more alarming aspect. The streets were thronged with men, women, and children, the majority of whom wore either orange or green rosetics or streamers. The excitement became intense, and at about haifpast 4 a party of Irishmen numbering between 60 and 70, headed by a man named Flynn (who was subsequently apprehended), proceeded to the Moss, where they had another sharp encounter with the Murphylies. At halt-past 5 o'clock a mob of Irish. men assembled in Heary square and went up Bentinck street, where they were joined by another body of their countrymen armed with weapons of all descriptions-revolvers, pistols, hatchets, hammers, staves, picks, spades, sickles, scythe shafts, pokers, and every conceivable instrument. They were rest in Bentick street by the Murphyites, who were armed with stricks and stones, and a desperate fight ensued, resulting in the Irieb being compelled to best a retreat into Little Ireland. The Marphyltes refused to leave Henry square, and the inspector went to the Town Hall and returned with additional resistance; but the force at his disposal was quite anequal to the occasion, and the square was left in undisputed possession of the mob. About half-past 6 c'clock another fight took place in the vicinity of the Town Hall, but Inspector Bamford and his assistants sucwere persuaded again to return to Little Ireland .-At this stage, Mr. Hugh Mason, the Mayor's deputy and chairman of the Watch Committee, who was attending service at Albion Chapel, was communicated with, and be at once proceeded to Hill street, where he addressed a few words of advice to the Irish He next v sited Hen, y square, where he addressed the crowd from the fountain, and advised them to return to their homes in a peaceable manner. The remarks of Mr. Mason, however, had not the desired effect, for within half an hour the anticipared mischief commenced. At the conclusion of the speech a body of the rioters departed from Henry equare and, passing be' the Friendship Inn, went up Book Portland street, destroying the windows of every house in the low. Mr. Hugh Mason then returned to the Town Hall, where a meeting of the invgistrates was held, and it was resolved to swear in special constables, of whom there were about 200 in attendance. As the evening advanced the state of affairs did not improve, and between 8 and 9 o'clock information was received that the Murphyltes Were making an organized attack on the houses in Firg-alley, which are chiefly inhabited by the Irish. The police were marched to the scene of action, but in consequence of their deficiency in numbers they were unable to effect any good, and were obliged to retice, leaving the mob to continue their work of following .- The Reformers having accepted the desirned in Acts of the most wanton cruelty and challenge of the Tory Government, this meeting liked it. But when Mr. Gladstone avowed his spon- land favored England with 3 600,440.

AN IRIJE PALACE. - Whether the Prince and violence were perpetrated, and within a compara pledges itself to assist them in their noble effort to taneous concurrence and alliance with that party tively short period upwards of 20 houses were entirely stripped of their contents, which were subsequently destroyed by fire. The alley presents a most pitiable appearance, and when we visited it on other weapons that scarce a vestige of them remained. The effect of this wanton destruction has been to render about 100 persons houseless and food less but that their wants had been temporarily met through the charity of their neighbors. The next object of attack was St. Ann's Catholic Chanel, by Mr. Gladstone. whither a large section of the mob proceeded. The windows were soon demolished, and the rinters succifix and the figures of the Virgin Mary were broken, the carpeting was torn up, and the whole was convered to a vacant place of ground close by, where they formed the material for a buge bonfi e While the chapel was being thus despoiled of its contents. the Irish who were stationed in the Bartfield Schrolroom repeatedly fixed revolver about, but none of them took effect. The house of the Rr W. J Crombleholme, the Roman Catholic priest also suf fered considerable damage, the whole of the windows and dones being smashed in. A strong force of policemen and special constables ultimately arrived and the crowd dispersed, only to reastemble in front of St. Mary's Catholic Chapel which was attacked for about 10 minutes The building was defended by a number of Irishmen armed with revolvers, and a great number of shots were fired, some of them take ing eff ct Mr. Mason, accompanied by a large body of specials, arrived on the spot shortly before 10 o'clock, and the Riot Act was rend af er which the mob gradually dispersed. On Monday morning arother attack was made on St. Mary's and finished the work which had been left undone on Sanday,-A number of arrests were mede, and the off-riders were brought before the magistrates in the course of the morning, and remanded until Wednesday.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The riot has continued to night, and the civil authorities have found it necessary to seek the aid of military force. The soldiers have been called out. They are here in readiness for any service, but have not yet done anything. The man Ibbotson is found to be dangerously wounded, and seven or eight other persons are found to be suffering from ganshot wounds. In those parts of the town in which the riotous spirit has been manifested most, many houses bave been completely wrecked. The furniture is destroyed and the houses are not at present babinable at all.

A WOMAN TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

The Manchester Examiner, in an evening edition, says: During the riot at Ashton last night Mrs. Bradbury, aged 67, of Park street, was trampled to death. All the houses in Reyner Row were sacked by the rioters, the faraiture and bedding being burned in beaps in the streets, and doors and windows smashed to atoms. Military and special constables charged and dispersed the rioters. A meeting of magistrates was held during the riot, and a committee appointed to provide for the homeless suf- be disregarded. - Times. ferers. The authorities feared the struggle was but This morning, however, the town commencing. was comparatively quiet.

The riots at Ashton were not renewed list night. A procession leaving Ashton for Staleybridge was stopped by the constabulary and dispersed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Even from the account above given, which is evi dently written with an unimus agains' the Irich, some idea may be formed of the bratal ferocity of the English Orange mob. The account given in the Ashton under Lyne News, places the conduct of these ruffians in a far stronger light, and shows that but for the courage displayed by the Irish in defend. ing their lives and those of their wives and children, the English multitude would have committed a massucre to which that of Cawapore would seem mere child's play. We regret we can afford space for only a few extrac's, and these not the strongest :-

AN IRISEMAN DRUTALLY MURDERED.

About nine o'clock whilst the flame of the bonfire was still sending forth its bad news of the de-forting as an English elergyman ordained by our struction of property in High street, an Irishman was own Bishops. Nay, our Bishops, as is well known attacked and kicked in the forehead. He was after- do all they can to give substance and significance to wards struck on the face with a bludgeon, and soon ofter picked up quite dead and cold.

APPEAL TO THE PROTESTANT CLERGY,

The following placard was posted on the walls vesterday, and attracted considerable notice : To the Protestant Pu'pit .- Reverend Sirs-How long sha'l these scandalous outrages continue, and you remain in sluggish inactivity! They are done in the name of Protestantism, and, unless you approve, why do you not disavow all sympathy and deny all connection with such wanton wickedness? How long shall poor people be expected to have their churches desecrated and their homes destroyed. As you value your reputation as men, as you would up. hold your influence as ministers, speak out in one erying sins. The intelligent laity are not uninterested observers of what is passing, and will know how to value your ministry by your cenduct.

'A CHRISTIAN.'

THE IRISH CHURCH -On Monday evening an outdoor demonstration has held on Clerkenwell green, under the auspices of the Finsbury branch of the Reform League, for the purpose of affording members opinions on the subject of the proposed abolition of the Irish Church. Whether it was that or that the members of the League are reserving their strength for the more pretentious demonstrations which are to be held during the week, the gathering on the Green last evening was inconsiderable, and at no time was anything like enthusiasm evinced in the proceedings. The speakers addressed their audience from a waggon which had been drawn up in close proximity to the Sessions-house, and which was decorated by the banner which so often floated over the heads of the Reformers in the battles ceeded in dividing the combatants, and the Irish of Hyde Park. On its panels were some conspicuone though scarcely artistic representations of Mr. Disraeli and his Cabinet attired in the garb and provided with the instruments of the conventional Ethiopian serenaders. At 8 o'clock Colonel Dickson took the chair. In opening the proceedings the gallant Colonel made a very brief address, and was endowment of the Papacy, or the overthrow of the followed by Mr. Whitford, who moved the following Pope's Temporal Power, or the secularisation of the resolution :- That we the Radical Reformers of Church property in Italy, or the violation of the Finsbury, denouncing the existence of the Irish State Church, pledge ourselves to support Mr Glad- the union between Church and State in all Catholic stone in carrying his resolutions for its dis establish- countries. In accepting Mr. Gladstone's leadership, ment and every other measure calculated to do jus- and in trying to bring him into power, these Cathotice to Ire and ' The resolution was seconded by lies are acting most consistently. But this avowal Mr. Wade and supported by the now notorious Mr. of his principles is no foundation for a claim to the Finlen-the same who made himself so unenviably support of those Catholics who like ourselves, ac conspicuous last year in the unseemly demonstration cept the teachings of Pope Gregory XVI. and Pope at the Home Office when he headed a deputation to Pius IX. Let it be noticed how far this avowal demand from the Home Secretary the reprieve of carries Mr. Gladstone beyond the special case of what are known as the Manchester Fenians. Lest the Irish Church Establisament. There are those evening Mr. Finlen seemed to adopt his own pecu-llar course, irrespective of the immediate ob-liar course, irrespective of the immediate objects of the meeting, for he inveighed strongly against Mr. Gladstone and the Press, and in speak- cause it is the Church of a small minority of the ing of the clergy employed the most disgraceful and scurrilous epithets, while the tone of the other speakers was exceedingly temperate. The resolution was, however, unanimously carried, as was also the

obtain justice for Ireland, and in order to test the opinions of the people of the district, agree to meet sake of social justice, to break down the system of reto morrow evening and march in procession to the great Reform League meeting in St James's hall, Ireland. Catholic ascendancy in Austria is the Monday there was not a single pane of glass to be The proceedings, which terminated shortly after 10 seen, the fremework of the windows had been en- o'clock, were characterized throughout by uniform o'clock, were characterized throughout by uniform tirely demolished, doors were unhinged and in some good order. Last evening a large and enthusiastic by force or oreign conquest, and yet Mr. Gladstone instances they had been so backed with axes and meeting was held in Blackbarn in favour of disease. blishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. with the party which is trying to break down the Mr. J G Potter presided. Mr. Mason Jones having delivered a long address, several rounds of cheers were given for Mr. Gladstone, and at the close resolution were passed in favour of the course adopted

Nothing but a Protestant hatred of Ultramontane doctrines and practices has reconciled the English ceeded in gaining admission to the building by nation to such a palpable injustice as the maicte-forcing the doors. The seats were torn up, the cru-nance of the Irish Church. It is this spirit alone which can be invoked by the Government with the least chance of success, but, unless we grievously mistake the right of our times, the invocation will no longer be effectual. It will not be forgotten that it comes from a Ministry which offered to Ireland the bribe of a privileged Catholic Toiversity, and felt no scruple in 'levelling no' by State endowment of the Oatho'ie hierarchy. - Times.

It can only be a matter for the most conjectural

calculation what is likely to be the bias of the new Parliament in the matter of endowments If we are to believe half the fears and forebodings of the heretofore obstructive class of statesmen, the addition to the constituencies will be largely derived from the classes averse from religious establishments, and resting much on the right of private judgment. -Should that prove to be the case, and should these classes succeed in turning the scale at many elections, the representatives may be safely trusted to feel no undue sympathy with the Church of Rome. They may still, however, he open to political consideratiors, and there will be politicians ready to tell them that prejudices, even strong convictions, must not alwars be indulged. They may even appreciate the position of having something to dispose of; and though there will be very little to bestow, they may atill choose to at down and divide what there is between the various claimants. The endowments of the Irish Church will come, like treasure trove, into the hands of our new Lord of the Manor, and he may like to show his judgment and good sense in their distribution. A compromise may suggest itself once more, for the thousandth time, as the han piest solution of an acknowledged difficulty. Of course, a downright and utter disendowment, levelling all down to a purely voluntary system, would be the easiest and quickest way. But it is not the pleasuntest, either in the doing, or in the suffering. or in the retrospect. Compromise is a spirit that returns and returns again. It was the earliest dream of our Liberal statesmen, and, as they say of first loves, it will come back again. Mr. Gladstone betrays, and even avows, that he would be quie satisfied if his Repolutions ended in nothing hetter or worse. If the spirit of compromise should be in the ascendant this time next year, why should Parliament now attempt to throw an obstacle in the way Of course, Ministers and majorities will then do what they please, whatever the parting injunction of their predecessors; but it is better not to offer advice that will not be taken, or to lay down a law that will

The London Times thus dissipates the objection that the State which supports one Courch establishment in England, cannot endow another, and different establishment in Ireland: --

Even a century ago two distinct ne'iginus Estatelishments were maintained in this one realm by one Legislature. Nor is it to the purpose, or at all true, to allege that the two British Establishments then co-existing had no great differences, and were very good sisters. Certainly the prelates who spoke at St James's-hall would be the last to say this The truth is that, for all ecclesisatical purposes, there is a much wider and deeper gulf between the two British Churches than between the Church of England and that of Rome. At the present day a Scotch Presbyterian minister, however learned, able, and pious, would be obliged to submit to reordingtion before admission to an English henefice or pulpit. On the contrary, any Roman Cathalic priest, if he can but get respectable friends to vouch for him, has only to make a public recuntation of certain errors and he immediately stands on the same Bishons, as is well known. this bar between the English and Scotch E3tablishments. Year by year they have been strengthening and legalizing the relation between English and Scotch Episcopacy to the disparagement and damage of the Presbyterian Estabtisbment. How is it possible, then, for them to maintain with even plausibility that as much as a century ago this kingdom had only one religion, that our Sovereign was its head, and that there followed a moral necessity to establish that one religion, and none other.

The Church of England has not much liberty of action nor variety of resources. She is necessarily a creature of habit and custom, and can only do as she has been wont to do, with just an accommods. united, vigorous, unmistakeable protest against such tion to circumstances, and now and then a slight exaggeration of manner. She has enjoyed for two centuries a legal and undisputed accendancy. which has superseded the need of active and original measures, and, indeed, she has not been abla to adopt her policy, or vary her routine, had she desired it ever so much, or had there been the organ. intion which could express the wish, or even form it. All she c n do is, at the same time, all she has resources of the people. The country ought to be done for generations past. She, or her friends, can proud of an expedition which has been brought to of that body an opportunity of expressing their bold meetings under various circumstances, altering euch a rapid termination with complete success. We the place, and running changes on the personages. The least attempt to stretch the tether has ended in sufficient notice had not been given of the movement embarrasement, if not discredit. The Pan Anglican Syned had only one object, and in that it failed .-We beg its pardon, perhaps it had two objects, and achieved the dignity of two failures. The scheme for a more distinct affiliation and government of the Oolonial Churches has resulted in the establishment of one which is decidedly schismatical, and in five Colonial Sees vacant at this day. If it was also intended to strengthen the union between the English and Irish Churches, that has resulted in a second failuro. - Times.

We fully recognise that this open and outspoken profession gives Mr. Gladstone, as a candidate for the chief direction of the policy of this country, a strong claim to the adhesion and support of those Catholics who desire the disestablishment and die-Austrian Concordat, or generally the dissolution of sist on disestablishing the Protestant Church bepopulation, because it has not fulfilled the end for which churches are established and endowed, because it was imposed upon Ireland by force and

all over the world which is endeavouring, for the ligious ascendancy, he goes far beyond the case of ascendancy of the church of the immense majority of the population, it is an escendancy not imposed bossis of his spontaneous concurrence and alliance system of religious ascendancy in Austria. Guribaldi and Mazzini are endeavouring, in the name of social justice, to break down the system of religious ascendancy in Italy, and we all know the invaluable assistance and countenance which they have received from Mr. Gladstone. His avowal does not surprise or startle us. It is in perfect accord with our interpretation of his words and ac's of late years, but during those years we have not been among his adherents and supporters We judge no man we condemn no man for adhering to and supporting Mr. Gladstone, but we think it only fair that those Catholics who are solicited and pressed to become adherents and supporters of Mr Girdstone should be made aware that by his own boast and avowal he is in spontaneous concurrence and alliance with that party all over the world, which in any country is endeavouring, for the sake of social justice, to break down the system of religious ascendancy .-Tablet.

Mr. Fiwcett, the member for Brighton has given notice that, on the 29th inst, he will move that, in the opinion of this House, Catholics, Presbyterians and other inhabitants of Ireland, will not be placed in a position of equality, in reference to university e tucation with members of the Established Church, until all religious disabilities are removed from the fellowships, scholarships, and other honours and emoluments of Trinity College Dublic. That this House, in order to give more complete effect to the forgoing resolution, is of opinion that an executive co mission should be appointed, whose duty it should he so to re- rrange the existing revenue of Trinity College, Dublin, that it may be enabled satisfac'orily to fulfil the functions of a national institution.

THE BURNING OF MAGDALA -The last act of the

British General in the heart of Abyssinia will scarce.

ly be censured by competent critics. In burning

Magdala so that nothing but blackened rock remains, Sir R. Napier was a counted by politic motives, and was in no way influenced by any desire for vengeance on a harmless population. Magdala was not a city. There were no houses of a permanent charac'er, no trades, no industry, no markets to suffer from configration. It was a mere fortress, a stronghold where a savage chief concentrated his forces, displayed his power, and exercised his capricious cruelties. It was the impreguable position of the King who, however barbarous, had sway over the vast territories which reach from the sea to the anciert Moutains of the Moon. That it was formidable in its natural difficulties of access we are well assured by many concurrent testimonies, and it will be most interesting and instructive to learn how they were overcome, and in the face of the artifical additions which Theodore had made to their strength. To have accumulated mortars - some of the great calibre of 20 inches - and to have put 50 pounder guns in such a situation proves that this savage King had great designs and vast energy. We read in Sir R Napicr's telegram that upwards of thirty guns and mortars were destroyed in Magdala, and only ten of these could have been insignificant, innumuch as fifteen of the goos were various siz's, from 6counder to 50 pounders, and five of the mortars were from 6 inches to 20 inches in calibre. The mortars we had in the Crimea were 13 inch. Most of our gans were under 50 pourders. What use did Theodore make of these guns? It would seem as if he had not proper artillerymen or projectiles, for one 20-inch shell falling near a column would scarcely full to inflict greater damage than has been sustaine ! by all the expedition. It may be that the fire of our artillery and rockets quite astonished the natives and drave them from their pieces; but whatever the cause, it would seem that big guns are not the sure defence of nations, and that something else is required besides 'les gros calibres' even in cannon. To destroy Magdala utterly was a politic stroke and and all the more to be applauled is it because there were no associations connected with the set and place such as these which made the epoliation and ruiu of the Chinese Emperor's Palace open to animadversions and regre's. The blackened rocks will be a warning to all surrounding chiefs for many a year to come, and may care England many a million yet. The future of Abyssinia we can not regulate; and the admirable judgment displayed by Sir R. Napier in all his past proceedings authorises a full confidence in the propriety of his conducting the widow and son of the overthrowe King to the realm to Tigre. We may be sure our word, if needed, will now be heard in Tigre and Shoa, and among the Gillas as it never was before, and that all over Arahis and among the bordes of Central Asis the fame of this great anabasis will ring for years. Theodore, defeated and fugitive might have lied like truth when we retreated, and have deceived his neighbours. Dead men tell no tales? The eight of his widow and beir under escort in our camp is proof positive of our success greater than the liberation of the captives. On 17th April, Magdala was consumed by firenext day the British force set out on its march to the ses, and on the 21st the head quarters had reached Talanta. Sir R. Napier 'expects to reach Zoulla between the 25th and 30th May, and by the middle of June no trace of our presence will be left in Abyasinia except the works, which will benefit the country for years to come, and the more lasting tokens of our presence in the development of the energies and can only hope similar good fortune and good guidance will direct its operations to the end, and that the army and its chief may be spared to receive adequate marks of the national gratitude, unvexed by the rains, s'orms, fevers and malignant agencies, which have hitherto been so mercifully inactive. Pay as we may, the credit is far greater than the cost, and our most persistent detractors will admit the merits of the indian Engineer General and his Indian and British officers and men. - Army and Navy

NATURALIZATION AND EXPATRIATION .- LONDON, May 26 -The Commission appointed by the resolution of Parliament to investigate and report on the condition of the laws of England, bearing on the subjects of naturalization and the rights of expatriated subjects, has been formed, and is composed of the following members: - Lord Clarendon, President; Charles Abbotts, Secretary, and Mesers. Karslake Phillimore, Forster, and Hartcourt.

Gazette.

London, May 26. - Michael Barret, alias Jackson, who was convicted of causing the Clerkenwell explosion, was excuted this morning.

THE CASE OF DENIS DOWLING MULCARY. - The Lord Chancellor has intimated his intention to ask the Common Law Judges to be present in the honse of Lords to bear the arguments in the case of Mulcany v. the Queen, which is to be argued at the bar of the House on an early day after Trinity Term. The appellant is a Fenian prisoner now in the convist establishment at Woking, who has appealed against his conviction for treason-felony on the ground that one of the jurymen who tried him was upwards of sixty years of age. The point to be raised is entirely novel - Owl

SP:RIT MOVEMENTS. - In the year 1867 34,661 gallons of proof home made spirits were removed from Eog and to Ireland; and 1,115,766 gallons were re-

UNITED STATES.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES .-We clip the annexed picture of P come ant morality from the 'selected matter' of the Montreal Witness. It is highly suggestive :-

From every section of the country reports are daily reaching us of suicides which, in their numher and horrible datails, for exceed anything in the national experience. Hitherto we have been, substantially speaking, a happy, even-minded people, of whom a very large proportion have been firm believers in the doctrines of Christianity, with simple pleasures, addicted to domestic life, and having little taste for violent 'Sensations' of any kind. The changes that have come over us are great and signifirant. The bitter sorrows and anxieties of a long civil war, followed, in the North at least, by an enoch of violent speculative excitement, attended by extravagance of living and a widely spread passion for second pleasures have made our country anything but the country of ten years ago. Life now, to be tolerable, must be spiced with condiments of the keenest and most ti'illating sort. Each fresh gratification quickly palls, and new devices must constantly be brought forward to stimulate the jaded sense. The theatre is radiant with voluptuous images, and thousands swarm nightly to glost on the fem-le charms their clouds of ganza ser-cely affect to conceal. Gross pictures are hawked about the streets, and obscene books are offered to boys and greybeards alike in exchange and market places. The newspepers strain every nerve to outstrip each other in the astonishing, the preposterous, and the extravagent; and those from whose occasional exhibitions of care, thought and scholarship we had learned to hope better things, seem of late to have abandoned themselves to the worst spirit of the hour and to have plunged boldly into the course vortex of sensation. Even the pulpit yields to the vulgar tendencies that may rearly all less sacred things, and the most influential and successful preachers are men who in a purer and more cultivated age would be simply laughed down as greedy and sensual charlatans. The artificial and highly colored, in contradistinction to the true and the natural are producing in every direction their legitimate effect. We see on every hand false views of life usually ending in bitter disappointment, minds and bodies prematurely ly broken and withered, a horrible lust of money as the sole genuine good of life a prevalent infidelity -spreading everywhere in sympathy with parallel conditions to those of France at the time of ter revolution-and, in a word every promise of social decay and ruin unless the baleful progress of things is arrested by powerful reformatory agencies, signs of which are unbahpily not yet apparent. Suicides are few in the ratio of the number of sound minds in healthy bodies We cannot wonder that, with a social preparation so mournfully ample as ours has been to encourage them, they should increase apace, or that they should appal us even less by their frequency than by the terrible character of the details that often of late attend them.

THE DRAD BROKE BRIGADE -The first thing that a stranger or serves on arriving in Washington is not the White House or the Treasury Building, but the fact that nearly everybody whom he meets is 'dead broke.' They aint to blame for it, many of them. They came here long ago to get some claim through the War Department; or, lured by the ready promise of the 'member for our district,' made before election, to receive an expected appointment; or to look after the interests of some far away mining company; or to recure a deputyship under a friend, who is also waiting to be 'confirmed' by the Senate. The wheels of business at the capital roll slow enough at best, but now the impenchment question has whelly clogged them. No 'claims' can be gotten through, and no appointments made or confirmed. There the poor fellows are waiting and getting 'broker and broker' every day. There is a small army of them. They sleep in cheap lodg ings, eat where it is convenient, and drink every time they are asked They eit around at Willard's, or at the Metropolitan, or promenade along the avenue, which they rarely leave. Occasionally one of them forloraly strolls down to the Trersury Building to see about 'that claim,' or to the Post Office, in the desperate hope that some one has sent a draft; but they drift book as hope'ess as they went. They are good fellows for the most part, respectable citizens at home, but they are stuck fast in Washington, and cannot get away. They manage in some way to wear clean shirts and keep their boots polished, and it is a greet mystery to me how they do it! They bear a worn and anxious cast of face, and only smile, as I said before when invited. They watch for a new-comer - who is supposed to be flash,' of course - and he is besieged for small loans until be is either broke himself or learns the ways of Washington. A man will sit down and tak to you for an bour about millious of mining interests in Lake Superior that he has there to attend to, and then ask you for a loan of half a dollar, declaring (and truthfully, too, no doubt,) that he is 'deadbroke.' Housed a man six cents one rainy day to pay for car fare, who was collector of an extensive western port under two administrations. He is waiting to see a friend confirmed for an office of prominence, under which he expects an appointment. Three months of hungry - not to easy thirsty-waiting and nothing yet .- Cincinnati Times.

NEW YORK has 222 churches and 119 missions of Evangelical character, 34 Catholic Churches, 6 Jewish Synagogues, 7 Spiritualistic. &c., and 9 of other denominations making a total of 419 churches of all kinds, with accommodations for 290,000 persons. The resident population is about 800,000 of whom not over one-half would be able to attend church at one time, so that a deficiency of 120,000 xists in church accommodations. In the wealthy districts the majority of people are church-goers, and in other neighborhoods one-sixth of one-twelfth attend. The average attendance, however, does not exceed 150,000, and the total of regular and occasional church-goers is about 200,000.

The Catholic Church in the United States has shown remarkable progress. It is not jet eighty years since the first Catholic Bishop came to this country, and sixty years ago the entire Union formed by one diocese. To day there are 50 bishops and vicers apostolic and about 3 200 priests. It is estimated that the Catholic population now numbers from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 in this country. Since 1850, the number of churches has nearly tripled, and within the last seven years the clergy and laity have increased fifty per cent.

A COMPARISON.-The New York Nation makes the following doleful confession: 'There could bardly be a more painful illustration of the disorder into which Italian finances have fallen than the fact that the Pope's paper money now brings a premium on the King's paper money. This is a good practical illustration of the sup-riorability, culightenment and civilization of the usurping government over priestly

A favourite way of disposing of children from one to four years old now a days, is to place a tub of water, so they ca have convenient access thereto. Then step out for five minutes, and the work will, be completed on return. From the record of our exchanges we estimate that about 10 a week are "thus" cut off.

WASHINGTON, May 26 .- Mr. Williams moved that the Secrete proceed to vote on the second article of impeachment. Vote for guilty 35: not guilty 318 Senators Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, against the will of the population, and because the mov d from Iroland to England; 11,060 gallons Ross, Turnbull and Van Winkle voted for not guilty great mejority of Irishmen have never accepted or were removed from England to Scotland, and Scot- Rest same as before. Vote on the third stilled for the contract of the guilty, 35; for not guilty, 19.

The True Mitness.

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all subscribers whose papers are delivers by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and f not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dellacs.

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We beg to remind our Correspondent that no effers wil be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JUNE, 1868.

Friday, 5-Ember Day. Of the Octave. Saturday, 6-Ember Day. Of the Octave. Sunday, 7-First after Pentecost. Mouday, 8 -St Angela Merici, V. Tuesday, 9-St Francis Carraciolo, C Wednesday, 10-St Margaret, V. Thursday, 11-Compus Chaisri, Ob!.

We are requested to say that the Bizaar of the Jesuit Fathers will open on the 15th of June, under the Church of the Gesu. Donations of objects will be gratefully received.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Protestant riots at Ashton, of which an account will be find in another place, though on a smaller scale than, are a perfect copy of, those great Protestant riots which under the auspices ot Lord George Gordon, disgraced London in the latter part of the eightsenth century. The devilish spirit that provoked the latter is evidently at work, active as ever in the Protestant outbreak of to-day. All the old symptoms are present. We have the same acts of brutality, of savage cruelty, unbridled lust, and fiendish malignity. The property and the persons of Catholics, of their clergy and places of worship, are attacked with the same fury in the one case, as in the other; and again in presence of the cioters, the arm of the law seems paralyzed .-The immediate instigator of the late riots seems to have been an obscene fellow of the name of Murphy: but whilst denouncing the outrages, and their abettors, it is but just to add, that they have provoked the strong censures of numbers of Protestants, who feel themselves degraded, and toully misrepresented before the world, by the wicked deeds of their co-religionists.

o must remember that the so called Reformation in Europe was inaugurated, and was brought to a successful issue in every country in which it triumphed, by just such men as the Ashton rioters, by just such deeds of vio dence, and bellish cruelty, as those which have Vately occurred in England: and that if the measures which Catholic Governments, in the XVI. century, took for the repression of those outrages, and for the punishment of the Reformers, seem to us harsh, and cruelly severe, those measures of severity were provoked by the aggressions of the Reformers-who aimed not so much at religious freedom for themselves, as at the suppression of religious freedom for Catholics. The Reformers were the aggressors .-Every insult, every indignity that they could devise was by them put upon Catholics, who even when met together quietly in their own places of worship to adore God after the manmer of their fathers, were pursued by their oppoments, and outraged in all their most sacred feelings. A common amusement of the Reformers was to poke themselves into Catholic Churches during the celebration of Mass, and to interrupt the solemn rites by turning them into ridicule with their obscene ribaldry. At the elevation for instance, it was the custom of the Reformers to hold up or elevate a dog, by way of showing their scorn and abhorrence for the Adorable Sacrament of the Altar, and the pledge of a Saviour's love. It was these constant outrages and aggressions upon their people, that the Cathole governments of the day, attempted to suparress, with a stern hand it is true, and which provoked the extreme measures of self-defence to which subsequent ages have given the name of persecution. Yet should it be remembered that then, as to-day, Catholics were standing on the defensive, and that the Reformers were the aggressors: and that to punish the Protestant wioters at Ashton for their attacks upon the Cathelic chapels of that place, is to condemn the Beformers who in England and Scotland in the XVI. century, and under the leadership of rui-Eans such as Cromwell, Knox, and others of a smular stamp, perpetrated precisely similar outcages upon a large scale, against all the Catholic

merit applause as martyrs, we see not how ruffians who have been arrested for precisely similar acts at Ashton, can be held worthy of punishment: or how any punishment that the law may infact upon them can escape the name of persecution. It it was right to wreck Catholic churches and chapels in the sixteenth century, it cannot be wrong to do the same thing in the

等等。但是这些特别的自然可能是有的特殊。

Mr. Spurgeon the notorious dissenting preacher has written a letter to Mr. Bright the Liberal leader, on the subject of the disendowment of the Protestant State Church of Ireland. This letter is an admirable commentary upon the Catholic Liberal alliance of which some men dream: and should of itself suffice to convince the most obtuse intellect, that such an alliance cannot be contracted without loss of bonor to Catholics, and certain injury to their test inter-

Not from any abstract love of justice or fair play do English Dissenters and Liberals support the policy of Mr. Gladstone, but simply out of bate to the Anglican Establishment: yet even that passion of bate is not so strong as is their batred of Popery and of Papists; and if they deemed that the disendowment of the Trish Protestant Church in Ireland would be of any benefit to the Catholic Church, they would rather maintain the institution which they hate, and denounce as an injustice to themselves. Thus Mr. Spurgeon writes to Mr. Bright in the following strain :-

"The one point about which the Dissenters of England bave any fear is one which I trust you will mention to night. We fear lest any share of the Church property should be given to Papists. To a man we should deprecate this, Bad as the present evil is, we would sooner see it let alone than see Popery endowed with the national property."

Mr. Spurgeon lets the secret out; and if after this any Catholic can still dream of an alliance with English Liberals and Dissenters, he must have a strong stemach indeed, and a great capacity for eating dirt.

The Continental news is of little interest .-The French Emperor has made a speech at Orleans, said to be of a pacific tendercy—which it may be indeed, but which is certainly uniatelligible to ordinary mortals. The best proof of pacific intentions, the only one the world will accept will be the reduction of the present military establishments.

From all parts of the American Continent the most cheering reports of the coming crops contique to reach us.

Another attempt on the part of the extreme Radicals to obtain a verdict against the President, in the Senate of the United States, bas been defeated by a vote of 35 to 19. This we suppose finally disposes of impeachment. Mr. Stanton has resigned his situation as secretary

DECREASE OF CATHOLICITY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—On this subject, a correspondent sends us the following communication:-

 A Protestant friend of mine, a physician, and therefore a man of education, but still very ignorant on all matters pertaining to the Outbolic Church -one of those Protestants in fact who cling to the old womanish belief that the Priest cares not for saving souls unless he be paid for it; and that the layman who proposes to commit sin has only to go to his confessor, and buy with hard cash an indulgence to do so-asserts that the Catholic Church in point of numbers and influence is rapidly on the decline all over the world, and most notaby so in E ig-

"Not having statistics at hand to disprove this bold assertion, I appeal to you to decide betwirt us.' I remain, Sir, yours truly,

Unfortunately there are no reliable statistics to show the actual numbers of Catholics in England and Scotland: and as it is therefore an easy matter to make statistics, it is easy for Protestants to prove whatever they like, as may be seen by an article on this subject that appeared a short time ago in the Montreal Witness.

There is this of truth in the statement with regard to the decrease of Catholicity in the United Kingdom, that the great decrease since 1841 in the Catholic population of Ireland, by emigration and starvation-a decrease which of course has occurred chiefly amongst the poorer and therefore the Catholic section of that population—has been attended with a great numeri cal loss to Catholicity. In England and Scotland, on the contrary, there has been during the same period a great increase in the numbers of Catholics, by births, and by conversions.

One proof that cannot be got over, is the wonderful increase in the numbers of Bishops, priests, churches, convents, and Catholic institutions generally in England and Scotland-all supported by the voluntary contributions of the Catholic laity of England and Scotland. It the latter had not increased in numbers, in wealth, and therefore in influence-this increase in the numbers of their Bishops, of their Clergy and Religious could not have taken place. This the writer in the article in the Witness feels, and he tries to evade its force in the following silly paragraph:-

"The great increase of Roman Catholic places of worship, nuoneries, priests, &c., and the immense efforts put forth by the Church of Rome, only prove the infatuated zeal of a people seeking the conversion of England. • • They simply prove that England is regarded as a mission field (bence the determined adherence to territorial titles though in

as proof of England becoming Roman Catholic, than it would be if a missionary were to tell us of the number of missionaries, mission churches, schools and so forth in India, as incontestable evidence that that vast Continent was becoming Christian."

But if all the missionaries' in India, were supported by the voluntary contributions of native Indian Christians, and not out of tunds subscribed for by Missionary Societies in England: if all the Christian churches in India were built, paid for, and supported in like manner, by the native Christians, unaided by contributions from the Missionary Societies in England: and if under these circumstances the numbers of these missionaries, and of these churches were rapidly and steadily incressing in India, we should then have an infallable proof before our eyes of the rapid increase in numbers and in influence of native Christians in India. Thus is it in England and Scotland. All that is done in these countries, is done by Scotch and English Catholies themselves, unaided by funds from abroad: whilst on the contrary, the missions in India, derive the greater part of their resources from the contributions, not of native converts, but of English subscribers to the lunds of foreign missions. It is this essential difference, which the writer of the article by us quoted above overlooks, which gives to the wonderful and constant increase in the numbers of Catholic Bishops, Priests, churches and convents in England and Scotland its peculiar significance. Whether this im mense and rapid increase of Catholicity in Great Britain, which is so plainly attested by the outward and visible signs of increase in all Catholic institutions, has already counterbalanced the numerical losses which Catholicity has sustained in Ireland by the exodus of so many millions of the Irish Catholic population, is a point on which from want of well attested statistics, we will not at present offer an opinion.

We maintain however that of all Christian denominations in the world-the Catholic Church is the only one whose numbers are anywhere increasing: and that in the British Empire, as in the United States, Christianity itself is fast dying cut from amongst the Protestant, or non-Catholic section of the population. At the pre sent rate of progress, within a few years, all that will remain positively Christian in England and Scotland, will be distinctively Catholic; and all that is non-Catholic will be simply non-Christian. This seems a bold assertion, yet we will support it by Protestant testimony.

Not only has Christianity lost its hold or influence over the lowest strata of society in England, over that section from whence are recruited the criminal or "dangerous classes" as they are called-the "roughs," and Arabs of modern civilisation; but the great mass of the middle classes, of the artisans and working men, of that class on whom by the new tranchise political omni potence has been conferred, and to whom the destinies of the Empire have been entrusted, have thoroughly broken with Christianity, and accept it no longer as a rule of faith or morals. This is our thesis: here are some of our proofs,

In the last number of the Westminster Review, the leading Protestant periodical of the British Empire, the subject of the growing contempt and aversion amongst the mass of the people, for the restraints imposed by the old Christian superstition on the intercourse of the sexes, is treated of in an article headed " Spiritual Wives." In this article, the writer alludes incidentally to the decay of Christianity amongst the working classes of England, as a fact so well known that no one can presume to call it in question. Thus he says:-

" If once the mass of our artisans, who have already broken with Christia sity, break with the principle of legal marriage, State and Church will labor in vain to recover them."

Our next witness is a Protestant minister of the Anglican sect, Archdeacon Sinclair, whose visitation Address to the clergy of his own sect, on "The Religion of the Working Classes" of England, forms the subject of an editorial article in a late number of the London Times, from which we copy :-

" Of the relations between the working classes and the Church, Archdeacon Sinclair does not give a very satisfactory account. 'A great majority of them, he confesses, indiwithstanding the recent multiplication of churches, and Church scrools throughout the land rarely join in Obristian worship, and still more tarely partake of the Holy Communion. In truth the 'undeniable fact' for which he endeavors to account appears to be the 'irreligion of the working classes."- Times.

From these quotations it is clear that, except in so far as it is distinctively Romish, Christianty is fast dying out, nay is nearly extinct, in the British Empire. Indeed the Protestant Bishops themselves admit that, if left to itself, to struggle without belp from the State, against Popery, Protestantism as a religious system is doomed in Ireland. Thus in their address to the Queen against the disestablishment of the Irish State Church, these gentlemen admit that, in case Protestantism and Catholicity be placed on terms of perfect legal equality in Ireland, many of their people " would almost mevitably be ab-

Lastly we call into Court another Protestant minister, the Reverend Mr. Brigham, a Unitarian, to prove that not only in the supernatural order, but in the natural order as well, Chris tianity is virtually dead amongst Protestants. He says:

" All kinds of crime-murder, forgeries, frauds in high places and low, crimes of children, and women, and men, mean crimes and violent-have increased in a fearful ratio, have become so common that the public mind is not even shocked by them. The most disgusting crimes are not the least common."-See Montreal Witness, 27th ult.

In this sense, but in no other is Protestantism or non-Catholicity on the increase. The numbers of infidels, of those who reject all revelation, who spure the restraints of the old Christian morality, are fast increasing every where in England and in France: in Italy with its new Reformation, and in the United States. All that is positively Christian in fact, is fast tending towards Romanism; all that is decidedly Pro testant, towards u.fidelity and anti nomianism: that is to say the rejection of all moral law .-For in the words of the Westminster Reviews " in a country where no church is recognised as infallible, no code of morality can claim to be of divine authority" p. 219.

Thus then from these facts furnished to us by Protestant writers of all sects and shades of opinion, we may infallably conclude to this: -

That, whatever may be the actual status o Catholicity, immorality is on the increase in the British Islands: that infidelity is on the increase; that Christianity is on the decrease; and that morally and religiously the great mass of the non-Catholic people of England and Scotland are fast relapsing into the condition of their pagan ancestors, ere Rome first sent missionaries to convert them.

Do as I Say, Nor as I Do. - The tragedy of Julius Cæsar, by Voltaire, is to be performed this evening, at the theatre (politely called Academic Hall, under the Jesuit's Church. This seems very characteristic of the tactics of the order : - To preach against theatrical exhibitions, and generally against all public gatherings, and yet attract the population in crowds by pandering to these condemned tastes.
To devote to eternal fire a poet and philosopher whose work they produce in one of its most tempting forms, the better to draw to their establishment the elite of society, and of youth of both sexes! - Witness, 28th ult.

Even though infallible on all questions of faith and morals, the Witness is liable to error on questions of literature. Even our worthy brother nods sometimes, and shows himself to be, after all, but mortal.

He will, therefore, we trust, take it in good part if we venture to set him right when he does err. The tragedy of Julius Cæsar, performed at the Academic Hall of the Gesu, by the students of the St. Mary's College, is not from the pen of Voltaire, but from that of an English poet of some note, but of whom the Witness seems never to have heard, who lived, not in the siccle of Louis XV, but of Elizabeth, and whose name was Shakespeare. In like manner we will improve the occasion by assuring our contemporary that Jean Jacques Rousseau was not the author of the Waverly Novels; and that it is inaccurate to attribute the ballad of Chevy Chase to Beranger. We mention these little things lest our respected contemporary should again expose himself to the sneers and laughter of an irreverent generation who respect nothing - no first even the ostentations piety of an evangelical editor of the only religious daily in the world.

In a subsequent issue our contemporaty, whose acquaintance with French interature is, if not extensive, at all events peculiar, attempts to ex plain away bis ludicrous error, and his evange lical comments. He had seen announced the " approaching performance of La Grande Tragedie Romaine de Jules Cesar," and, he

"We of course concluded that it referred to the French tragedy of that name the author of which, as is well known, is Voltaire '- Witness, 1st inst.

This is the first time that we ever heard of a tragedy known by the name of "Jules Cesar," from the pen of Voltaire. A tragedy entitled " Mort de Cesar" was indeed composed by the celebrated French poet, but this is not known on the stage, or in literature, by the name affixed to the work of the English poet. Our poor friend the Witness does but flounder from one ludicrous blunder into another; and he would do well to confess the fact at once, that he is as ignorant of French literature, as he is free from the slightest taint of Christian charity, and of gentlemanly feeling, when treating of the Jesuits and the Catholic religion.

At the trial of the convict Ruel for poisoning, the defence examined some two or three of the rural clergy who had known the accused per aonally, as to his general character. The witnesses gave the prisoner a good character; that is to say, they testified that, in so far as they bad had opportunities of judging him, and as far as their personal experience went, he was a well behaved man, and a good member of society.-Criminals of the deepest dye do often for a time. sorbed in the masses of the followers of Rome by succeed in keeping their neighbors in ignorance whom they are surrounded." This does not of their real dispositions, and in getting a good look as if the Protestant Bishops of Ireland be | character upon false pretences. This occurs churches in the two Kingdoms. If the latter open defiance of law) and can normore be regarded lieved that Popery in the British islands were smonget Protestants as well as amongst Catho- tally, and so effectively.

dying out, or decaying in numbers and influence. lics; in the case of many saintly swindlers now at penal labor, but who were once the boast of the conventicle-as well as in the case of the hardened criminal and accomplished bypocrite Ruel. But with his usual good taste and regard for truth, the editor of the Witness insinuates that, because two or three priests were deceived as to the character of Ruel, and had been taken in by his sanctimonious pretensions to piety, therefore, the Church of Rome continues to encourage poisoners. We give the paragraph to show the animus by which this champion of the holy Protestant faith is actnated:-

Polsoness .- We thought the Church of Rome had given up protecting poisoners, the Provencher case having been conducted with a strict regard to justice. We were therefore surprised to see two or three riests coming forward at the trial of Ruel, just closed, and testifying that he was a religious man and a good Christian. If so in their eyes, we think they must have queer notions respecting Christianity.

A short time ago a Protestant minister was tried for the crime of having murdered, or procured others to murder, his belpless sister .-Though acquitted legally, there was no shadow of doubt as to the fellow's guilt on the minds of any unprejudiced person; nevertheless, Protestants and Protestant ministers were called up for the defence to testify as to the general good character of the accused; and this they did without provoking any insinuations from the Catholic press that the Protestant Church still continued to protect fratricides and sister mur-

Our readers may have seen a notice, from time to time, of the terrible sufferings of the Arabs in the French Colony of Aigeria. Two years of drouth, and an invasion of locusts, have destroyed every green thing in the land; and although from their greater prudence, and their wealth, the Christians of the colony have suffered but slightly, on the improvident Arabs, who, by their religion, are fatalists, the scourge of famine and pestilence has descended with a severity unexampled in modern times. Within six months upwards of 100,000 have literally died of hunger. The condition of the survivors is perhaps more horrible. They wander about the highways, picking up the filth and excrementatious matter there to be found, hoping fondly thence to extract some faint nourishment: they dispute with the dogs and jackals, the carrion on which these unclean animals feed: they dig up and eat the flesh of animals that have died of disease: and most borrible of all, mothers have killed and greedily devoured their own children, the fruit of their wombs. Never, since the siege of Jerusalem, have so many horrors been concentrated within so limited a space, and within so short a period of time.

Appalled by the calamity, and his resources exhausted, the Archbishop of Algiers appeals to the charity of the entire world, in behalf of these poor Arabs who are dear to him as his own children, though alas! they know not Christ .-He has commissioned his clergy to visit the different countries where our holy religion obtains to take up alms for the relief of the starving multitude: and in consequence, two priests, the Reverend MM. Lemauff and Rion, have arrived in Canada on this mission of mercy, which is commended to the favorable notice of the charitable by Monseigneur de Montreal.

The great mortality amongst the Arabs of Algeria has left many thousands of orphasis, who are thus thrown on the care of the Sisters of Charity, whose hearts are brave and willing indeed, but whose pecuniary means are not adequate to the emergency. In order that they may be enabled to receive, feed and shelter these outcasts, and bring them, it is to be hoped, within the fold of the One Shepherd, they appeal to the compassionate, to the charitable of all denominations, to all who call themselves Christians, and who believe that God has made of one flesh all. His creatures. In the name of suffering humanity they appeal to men to aid them in this season of terrible calamity.

The Quebec Mercury of the 27th ult., has an interesting account of the consecration of the new chapel of the asylum of the Good Shepherd. The asylum was commenced in 1850 by a few ladies, whose exertions ably seconded by the Grand Vicar of the Diocess, have borne fruit in a noble and spacious building which contains 86 penitents, and to which is attached a free school with a daily attendance of 450 poor children .--The institution is supported by the voluntary contributions of the people, aided by a small grant from government. The consecration took place on Thursday the 28th ult., in the presence of Monseigneur the Archbishop of the Docess. High Mass was celegrated by the Very Reverend M. Cazeau, V.G., and Chaplain of the Irstitution; and Lady Belleau, wife of His Excellency the L'eutenant Governor, by her presence at the ceremony showed the interest which she' takes in the good work. We are sure that the large and generous heart of the Rev. M. Cazeau must beat with joy as it contemplates this happy result of so many years' patient labor for the cause of Christ and morality.

The Rev. Mr. M'Cullagh is on a visit to the scenes of his former pastoral labors, and to renew his acquaintance with those amongst whom, and for whom, he long worked so laith-

A correspondent of the Montreal Herald, a victim apparently to the once popular delusion that there is, or should be a close and immediate connection betwixt the price of bread and the price of flour, complains that the recent great fall in the cost of the latter, amounting to about 124 per cent since the beginning of the month, has as yet in no wise tended to bring down the price of the loaf. The Herald pretends to account for this by the fact that " bakers keep at chased at the old high rates, "which would of course present them from immediately reducing the price of bread." But this explanation does not cover all the facts of the case, since we notice that the most trifling increase, or prospect even of an increase, in the price of flour, causes an immediate large increase in the price of bread -though the bakers have then, as now, on hand a large stock of flour bought at the previous low rates. We do not deny, as many do, that there is a connection between the cost of bread and the cost of flour; but that connection is so very rewonder at the mability of the Montreal Herald's correspondent to account for the phenomenon of a great fall in the price of the latter, unattended by any diminution in the price of the baker's easy to trace it,

To Speciator. - Our correspondent is respectfully informed that, if he can make good his allegations respecting the keeper of a tavern in his neighborhood, he should at once lay the case before the magistrates who have the right and the power to abate the nuisance complained of. If on the contrary, he cannot substantiate his charges-he cannot expect that we should publish them. "Address yourself to the Macistrates" is our advice to Spectator.

The subjoined was received too late for our last week's issue :-

Rome, 18th April, 1868.

To Mr. Olivier Berthelot, President of the Committee of Canadian Pontifical Zouaves in Montreal.

My dear Sir,-I think I should let your committee know of a demonstration that the Canadian Zouaves gave, on the occasion of Mr Murray's promotion to the rank of officer. Our young Zouaves thought that the first sword borne by a Canadian in the Pontifical Army should be a" Canadian Sword." On the 17th of April, our young conscripts, assembled, in as large a number as the military duties would allow, in St. Bildget's House, where Mr. Guilmet, priest of Three Rivers, and Mr. Lussier, were awaiting them. We regretted the absence of Messrs. Desilets and Prendergast, who were on duty on the Pontifical Frontier. On one side of the sword, presented to Mr. Murray, were engraved these words: "To the first Canadian Officer of the Pontifical Zouaves, by his countrymen, P. Z.;" and on the other side the device " Love God and go thy way." Corporal Taillefer read of all the Canadian Zouaves :-

Pius IX.

Sir, - The news of your promotion to the rank of officer in the Pontifical Army has been bailed here by all your countrymen, Pontifical Zouaves, with joy and pride; it will be received them serve as simple soldiers in the ranks of this army of Christian heroes: it seemed to our Catholic country and to us, that it was already a great deal. But since our august Pontiff, whose piety equals his greatness, after baving decorated dians who have shed their blood in his cause, has our most sincere and most cordial congratulation. Moreover please to accept this sword offered to This maxim has been the summary of your mili-Pius IX. May we all, in following your footsteps, be ever faithful to this maxim which we have brought from our country.

of esteem, and made the following reply, replete with sentiments of honor which have always distinguished him:-

My countrymen,-I thank all my countrymen. those who are on the borders of the St. Lawthe banks of the Tiber, for the honor which they I already owe so much. How sweet the remembrance of this far-off land, and bow its name enchants us. Oh! although already separated from it since many years, its recollection is always vivid in my soul. Child of the Church and Daughter of France, she has reared us too well and loved us too tenderly, that we should ever cease to cherish her. Here we show her our love and fulfil her desires in defending the Church which has made Canada what it is. I am happy to receive from the wands of my countrymen the sword which Our Holy Father has confided to me. This the state of popular education, and expressed a here as fast as possible. I do not know what the members of popular education, and expressed a here as fast as possible. I do not know what the members of 200 lbs - Mess, \$22,75 to \$22 to \$20 to \$400 to \$4

powerful inducement that will unceasingly urge pressed Ireland in this respect would be speedily reme on to follow the noble device that you have brought from Canada, " Love God and go thy way." May this path be against the enemies of the Church; may this sword soon hail the Pontifical Banner raised once more at Bologna, at Loretto, and at Ferrara; with the protection of Our Lady may it usefully serve our beloved Sovereign and August Pontiff Pius IX!

The expression of these sentiments of chivalry was loudly applauded by our young Zouaves, who seemed to enjoy the fate of their older brother least a week's supply of flour on hand," pur. and to be thoroughly determined to make their way against the enemies of the Church; in fact one of the desires that our brave conscripts have frequently expressed is to have an engagement in which they might gain a badge of honor or a medal. The greater part of the Zouaves are on the point of leaving Rome for Monte Rotondo, and contented that the natives of Erin were alone, and a place ever glorious and celebrated in the annals of the struggles of Holy Church; most probably they will leave on Mondey next. It is not likely that they will be much longer together, for it is expected that after some days of garrison at Monte Rotundo, they will be divided into different companies. I am officially informed that the officers are just now thinking of this. Much gratitude is due to the mote, and so very myterious that we do not Directors, who are kind enough to send our young Canadians to the country, away from the heat; it is certain that they will be far better there, as far as their bealth is concerned. We shall still retain our ward where all the trunks are kept, and which will be the rendezvous for all loaf. When flour rises in price, the connection the Canadians who come to Rome. The jouris at once apparent; but when it falls it is not so nals of the country which are kindly sent to us will be kept there also. As Monte Rotundo is not more than 20 miles from Bome, I can easily go there every week. For, besides the duties of my ministry, being the banker I must frequent-

ly bring the pecuniary consolations. Please to asssure all the members of your committee of the sentiments of esteem and respect

of your humble servant, EDM. MOREAU, Priest.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-June, 1868. D. & J. Sadlier. Montreal. Terms of subscription \$4 per annum; single copies 38 cents. The contents of the current number are as usual interesting. We give a list:—

1. Edmund Campion. 2. The Catholic Sun-

day School Union. 3. Sonnet. 4. Nellie Humboldt. 6. One Fold. 7. Science and Quietist Poetry. 9 The Early Irish Church. Day. 12. The Episcopalian Confessional. 13. Sketches drawn from the Life of St. Paula. 14. Bound with Paul. 15. The Childrens' Graves in the Catacombs. 16. Harem Life in Egypt and Constantinople. 11. The Flight of Spiders. 18. John Tauler. 19. New Publications.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW-April, 1868. -Messrs. Dawson Bros., Great St. James St., Montreal. We have articles on the following subjects:-

1. The Positive Philosophy of M. Auguste Comte. 2. Western China. 3. The Monks of the West. 4. Technical and Scientific Education. 5. Bunsen's Memoirs. 6. The Irish Abroad. 7. Malleson's French in India. 8. The D'Israel Ministry.

establish a concern that has long been necessary midst; and who doubtless by their Christian exer-Mr. H. G. Murray, Sub Lieutenant of the Pontifical Zouaves, Knight of the Order of trade, at the same time importing direct. We feel assured our friends will soon realize the adrantages of buying direct from them. Their Teas are giving the greatest satisfaction both in Montreal, and in the country, and the very satisfactory testimonials accompanying their adverwith joy and happiness in our country, for the tisement is a sufficient proof of their Teas being honor that you receive to-day reflects upon our genuine. Their profits are small, but the large selves and our country. In sending her children quantity they are sending out, we presume will to defend the sacred cause of the Church, Can-make up the deficiency. We would advise our ada aspired to no other ambition than to see readers to give them a trial. E See their advertisement in another column.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

The first angual Concert of the Catholic Young Men's Society was held on Wednesday the 27th ult., with the Cross of his Order the two first Cana- in the Mechanics' Hall. We most heartily congratulate the Committee of management on the complete wished to recompense your ment, in elevating success which crowned their efforts last night. The you to the rank of an officer in his army, allow hall was filled to the close with an audience, whose us to share your joy by expressing to you, Sir, former could decire former could desire

The President, Mr. McLanghlin, opened the proceedings by making a few appropriate remarks, you from your countrymen, as a feeble bomage which gave the desired tone to what followed. L'Orchestre des Commis, under the able leadership to your merit, and as a proof of their sympathy; of Mr Jules Hone, followed with 'L'Orpheus,' which it bears the device "Love God and go thy way." was exceedingly well received, as were there two was exceedingly well received, as were there two subsequent performences 'The Cuckon,' and 'The tary career under the Banner of the immortal Railroad, the latter of which was one of the most curious musical effects the wit of man ever devised. Miss O'R'elly's two songs 'Kathleen Mayourneen,' and ' The Stranger' richly deserved the cordial reception accorded to them, and her rendering of the Mr. Murray received with emotion this mark ever popular 'Kate Kearner' in response to an encore was equally coid. Mr Hamall gave ' Nora of Cabirciveen' and 'Limerick it is beautiful,' it is sufficient to eay, in his usual effective style, and Mr Hurst found full scope for its marvellous comic talent in the two nopular songs 'Hanpy so a King,' and he 'Ugl' Donkey Cart' It is to be regretted that Medame rence, as well as those who are here with me on Boucher is not better known to the general public. for her rendering of 'The Haunted Spring' and Though the last glimpse of Erin, gave indications have conferred upon me. This is a new debt of of rare vocal talent and thorrust culture. Between the gratitude I contract towards my country to which two parts of the entertainment the Pev. M O'Farrell delivered an address which was evidently in thorough harmony with the views and feelings of the vast audience. He commenced by remarking on the utility of institutions such as that under whose au spices the Concert was given. They were needed to connteract the numerous temptations to vicious causes which beset the path of young men, and to destroy the evil influence of immoral and frivolous literatura. He next adverted to the agitation at present raging in the mother country for the speedy redress of the wrongs of Ireland. He trusted that the steps now being taken with respect to the Irish Church would lead to the harmonizing of interests

moved. Irishmen in Canada, he said, were contented and loyal because of the social equality and freedom they enjoyed, and the same contentment and loyalty would bless their native land if the same fair treatment was accorded them. Two centuries since Sir John Davis, whose feelings towards Ireland were most malignant, declared that never did be meet with a people more fond of justice than the Irish, even though the course of justice went against them. We are discontented he continued, on Ireland's account, and so we shall continue to be until the accumulated grievances of ages are redressed. But despite those wrongs our hearts beat with strong affection towards the old country. He then spoke of the honourable positions which Irishmen had attained in literature, arts and commercial pursuite, and the zeal with which they had taken up arms in England's defence. Was it not to be regretted, then that while they had as much in common with English. men they should still be separated by so wide a gap? He then made some remarks on the land question. in the widest sense entitled to the proprietorship of the soil. He concluded his eloquent address amidst loud and long continued applause.

Mr. A. J. Boucher presided at the piano during the whole of the evening, and the committee are greatly indebted to him for the large share he contributed to the success of the entertainment.

FOUN. LING HOSPITAL OR THE SCEJES GRISES. - (To the Editor of the Daily Wilness.) -Sir, - At the request of the Sanitary Association, the ladies of the Hospital General have kindly fornished as with the following statistics for the past year 1867:- The total number of children received was 652, against 624 in 1866, and 729 in 1865. Of these, 239 were born in other places; 42 coming from the neighborhood, 98 from Quebec, 20 from Ottawa, 21 from St. Hyac nthe, 15 from Upper Canada, and 29 from the United States. This number is against 176 in 1866, and 286 in 1865 The number received from the city is lamentably uniform, indicating not occasional but systematic licentiousness. It amounts to 413 last year, against 448 in 1°66, and 443 in 1865.

The proportion of deaths is, as usual, frightfully great. They amount to 619; of whom 36 were under a week; 368 under a month, being much more than half the total of all ages; 583 under one year; 617 (only 34 additional for four years of life) under five years: leaving only two death; among all the foundlings in the establishment between the ages of 5 and 12. The balance of life resulting from the labors of the good sisters amounts to only 33 infants on the years' operations, or nineteen infants dead to one The destruction of life caused by war is therefore nothing compared with what is constantly going on amongst us; proving most literally that

the wages of sin is death? As we stated last year, we have abundant reason to believe that the staters do their very beat to preserve the lives of these unfortunate beings, who have struggled into the world against the will of their unnatural Netterville, continued. 5. Mexico, by Baron Pirents. It would appear that the mothers, although nominally showing their willingness that their offspring should live by sending them to the care of the Faith. S. Cowper, Keble, Wordswordth, or kind ladies, are practically taking the course which must lead to their early death. For we find no fewer 10. My Algel. 11. An Italian Girl of our than 424 infants were received last year only halfclothed; 8 were absolutely maked; 18 had not even been washed, and 13 were bleeding for want of the necessary attentions at birth; 46 were tainted with the special disease of infamy; 8 had been wounded by instruments; 7 were more or less frozen, and a large number covered with vermin. One was sent from the United States in a carpet bag; another at the bottom of a backet, another of a water-bucket; two came squeszed and bruised; another strongly nailed up in a box; another with a pinatuck through the flesh. The sufferiogs of 8 infants, as well as their chance of life, had been lessened by doses of opium. It is no wonder therefore that 3 were dead when received, 23 dying, and 157 in actual disease. Most of the remainder perished (with the country nurses be it remembered, not in the city) through

Whether more or less than the 33 lives out of 652 would have been saved without the existence of the hospital, we cannot say; but we must express our high sense of the Obristian charity of the ladies, who forsake the comforts of refined society to perform almost the most loathsome of womanly work, and to THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. - It is bear the burden of the frightful corruption which is the following address, which bore the signature pretty clear that this Company is determined to thus shown to be working its bitter feults in our very for the benefit of the public generally, and from tions, greatly lessen that fearful scourge of infanticide, which has to be so much deplored in other cities. Youie, &c.,

parents.

A. B. LAROCQUE, M.D. PHILIP P. CARPENTER, Ph. D. Hon. Sec's Sanitary Association.

THEATRICALS AT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY. - A VETY arge audience assembled last evening 28th ult, in the Theatre of St. Mary's English Academy, Bleury street, to witness Shakespeare's tragedy of 'Julius Cresar. The piece war put on the stage in a highly creditable manner, some of the characters in particular being carried out with remarkable ability. Casar, Mark Anthony, and Brutun of course occupied a leading position in the representation, and acquitted them selves with much success, - the assassination scene and Autony's oration elicitic gloud applause. The very fine orobastra gave some excellent music during the evening. We append the Dramatis Persona :-Julius Cæsar, John Henchev; Octavius Cæsar, Joseph Grondin: Mark Antony William McK-y; Popilius. Gustave Onimet : Marcus Brutus, Charles Bradley Cassius Bernard Magnire: Casca, John McDonald Trebanius Edward Descan: Decius Beutus Leopold Galarnean: Matellus, Fred L Rigers; Cinna, Michael John Furlang; Pindarus, Charles Barroughs; Servius, William Flinn; Senators, Attendants, Guards, &c.

EDMOND T. FRERY. - This gentlema-, long a resi dent of Brockville and for some years Daputy Post Master, and who has been employed in the Fishery business on Lake Superior for the past three years, died at Fort William on the 20th of December last. it appears that Mr Perry had been for some time on the island of St Iznace, and that he r mained there till near the time of his death. He kept a diary of each day's proceedings and reflections. When winter had set in, and all around was covered with snow, he was attacked with diarcton, which compelled him to seek some other locality in order to procure medical aid and other comforts necessary. It ap pears from the last notes inserted in his diary, that his first intention was to go to Fond du Lac. but he must have altered his mind, as he went to Fort William, and died there very, soon after landing. T ere are many rumours affoat as to Mr. Perry's position in the island of St. Ignace, but the shove information we received from his brother, Mr. Wm Perry of Ottawa. His remains arrived at Brockville by the mail steamer on Sunday morning last, and were then conveyed to the Maitland cometery, where they were interred Mr. Perry has left a wife and several children to mourn his loss, their grief being all the more keen, from the fact that the husband and father died so far from home and from the fostering care of wife and family.

THE OIL TAX. - A correspondent of the London Prototype, writing from Oil Springs, says of the duty on refined oil: - The new duty on oil is going to destroy this place entirely. One refinery, and the largest, had distilled forty barrels when the custom house officer came from Sarnia; this cost \$30, and at present in conflict, and to the effectual binding together of all classes and creeds. He spoke next of mence. The result is that oil men are moving from

tex to put down a business that at present proves so unremunerative. Why not tax Nova Scotia coal?" We hear similar statements from other quarters. There is every reason to fear that this excise tax upon petroleum will almost destroy the business of oil re-fining in this Province. As the writer in the Prototupe intimates, petroleum is no more legitimately Barley, do., a subject of excise tax than the coal produced in Nova | Peas, Scotia. Mr. Rose will find himself a good deal astray as to the amount of revenue to be derived from the oil tax. He will do a great deal of mischief, and receive very little revenue. The excise department would be much better employed in entorcing the excise duties already existing, and which have been evaded for years, than in driving the oil refiners to close their establishment.

CHILDREN. - A melancholy accident occurred on Monday, by which a little girl nine years of age, daughter of Mr. Innis, of the Crown Lands Department, was killed by a bullet from a toy caunon. Three boys, Murray, Willoughby and Dixee, had been firing off a small toy cannon, and about 6 o'clock it was again loaded, the boys intending to fire at a door, but the muzzle was unfortunately turned upon the street and when the match was applied it went off, the missile, a piece of iron nearly in the shape of a bullet, and weighing twenty-four grains, striking the deceased in the spinal column of the neck, and causing instant paralysis of the extremities. The girl fell instantly and fainted. Dixon, who owned the cannon, but did not fire it, ran into Mr. Innis' house and informed Mrs. Innis that her daughter had fainted on the sidewalk. When she was struck she was about seventy feet away from the boys that fired the cannon. She was immediately carried in, laid on the ficor and rubbed with camphor. After a short time she revived sufficiently to be able to speak, and to tell her mother that she was frightened at the report of the little cannon, and had fainted. Subsequently when told of what had happened to her, she said the boys would not shoot her, as she love! them, and they loved her, and she was therefore certain they would not hurt her. Dr. Howson was sent for and he discovered the nature of the accident. and did everything he could to relieve her, but as she complained very much when moved he deferred a minute examination till she became more composed. She presently fell asleep, however, and became rapidly delirious, from which the doctor infered that she was sinking fast, and she finally expired. The Jury acquit the parties charged with anything of a criminal nature.

Tozonto, May 26 .- One of the suspected Fenians imprisoned here, named Cosgrove, was released yesterday, to some extent on the recommendation of the Hon. John H. Cameron, who considers him a loyal man. The books, papers and documents of the His percian Society, containing important evidence as to the character of the society, are reported to have been burned by the Secretary's (Nolan's) wie or mother since his arrest. Files of the Irish Canadian and other important evidence are said to have been secured by Mr. O'Reilly, who left for Ottawa to-

OTTAWA, 26th .- On parade in a civil service regiment yesterday, Graham, the Messenger, who gave evidence against Buckley, received a threatening letter with a drawing of a coffin and pistol, and remarks to the effect that he was not forgotten, and that they never did things by halves.

Last night, at a dinner in a hotel in Centre Town, Turner, who gave evidence against Whalen, was present, when a party asked him to come outside. Turner hesitated, when the person said he wished to warn him against certain persons in the room Turner then went out, and when the door was shut the man said: 'You are the d-d witness who informed against Whalen,' and aimed a blow at Turper, which he parried and was about to draw a pocket pistol, when two confederates rushed from behind, securing Turners's arm, throwing him on the ground commenced kicking him about the head and face. Parties came out and rescued Turner. Patrick Looney and Robert Hilliard were arrested as two of the wratched constitution inflicted on them by their the parties. They were brought before the police magistrate this morning and remanded. They gave

> THE OROPS.-From all parts of the country in this and adjoining townships we hear but one expression of opinion with respect to the growing and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested crops. The fall wheat looks extremely healthy, under cath, with the vouchers in support of such and promises a bountiful yield while the bay crop, com present appearances, will far surpass ard quality the growth of any previous year for some time past. The prospects, as far as we can learn, are, that more than an average crop of everything may be looked for, un'ess something extraordidary intervenes to blast present bright hopes .-Ingerso'l News.

PERTE, May 28 - The crops in this section of the country are in a very flourishing state; and looking remarkably well. The seed is all, or nearly all, in the ground, and the farmers are sanguine of an abundant return. I heard on old farmer say that there had not been such a prospect in central Oscada for the last six years. The weather is warm and genial,all that could be desired for farming.

We hear on every band the most cheering accounts of the state of the crops in this section of country. Farmers are delighted with the prospect before them, and it is universally conceded that everything is more promising than at the same time last year .- Dumfries Reformer.

Letters from the West report that the grain crop is looking finely, and that the weather is all that the farmers could ask. Fully one-third more wheat has been sown this year than last, and the prospect for good crops was never better.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I -There is at last a prospect of the winter coming to an end. The weather since Monday last been genial, and we have had but little frosts at night. There is, however, lttt'e vegetation, and cattle are suffering from hunger in many parts of the Island. Food for Man and Bast is at famous prices - and the future is very gloomy to many of our people. A return of the cattle which have peri-hed, and of those which will vet die from want offord, would disclose a sad account; in many its ances the stock has been lost after they have eaten most of the potatoes and seed grain of

Birth.

In this city, on the 29th ult, the wife of Frederick E. Bertram, of a daughter.

Died.

Suddenly, in this city, on the 1st inst. Bridget Dogberty, of the County of Longford, Ireland, wife of John Cutler, aged 38 years. New York papers please copy.

MONTREAL WHOLKSALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 1, 1868 Flour-Pollards, \$5, to \$5.50; Middlings, \$5.25 \$5,50; Fine, \$5 50 to \$5,75 Super., No. 2 \$6 30 to \$6,40; Superfine nominal \$0,00; Fancy \$6,90 to 7.00; Extra, \$7,00 to \$7,50; Superior Extra \$0 to

\$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,25 to \$0.00 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal ver brl. cf 200 lbs. - \$6,20 to \$6.25.
Wheat yer bush. of 60 lb. - U. C. Spring, \$1.50

o \$0.00. Peas per 60 lbs - 90c. to 91c.

Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. -No sales on the spot or for delivery - Dull at 450 to 48c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal .- worth about

\$1 10 to \$1.20. Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5 45 to \$5 55 Seconds, \$4,80 to \$4,90; Thirds, \$4,60 to 0,90,-First Pearls, \$0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs—Mess, \$22,75 to \$23,00;—

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. June 1, 1863. s. đ. Flour, country, per quintal, 0 to 19 19 16 0 to 17 0 10 0 to 10 6 to 5 5 0 to 5 Oats, 3 3 to Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 0 to 1 3 Do, salt 0 10 to 1 Beans, small white, per min 0 to Potatoes per bag 0 to Onions, per minot, Lard, per ib 7 to 0 Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 Pork, do 6 to 0 FATAL ACCIDENT AT TORONTO .- A WARNING TO Mutton do 5 to 0 Lamb, per quarter 0 to 5 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 0 to 0 8 Hav, per 100 bundles. \$8.00 to \$10 Straw \$5,00 to \$7,00

> PROVINCE OF QUEEKO, } SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No 795. In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN; of the City Montreal, Merchant.

Insolvent

JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee.

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

ISIDORE PAQUIN. By his Attorney ad litem

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 19th February 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, ?
District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

IMSOLVENT ACT OF 1864-5.

In the matter of ANTOINE DEGUIRE, of the Parish of St. Clet, District of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent

THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors and on TUESDAY THE TWENTY SIXTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, he will apply to said Court for a conformation thereof.

By his Attorneys ad litem,
T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER.
2m-33

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

In the matter of HUGH McGILL, of the City and District of Montreal, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Hugh McGill, by the undersigned his Attornies, will apply on the nineteenth day of the month of June next, at halfpast ten of the clock, in the forenoon, to the Superior Court, for Lower Canada, sitting in the said District, for his discharge in bankruptcy. LEBLANC & CASSIDY.

Attornies for said Hugh McGill. Montreal, 31st March, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. in the matter of JOSEPH HILAIRE ROY, Fils. of the Parish of L'Acadie, the district of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec.

Insolvent. The Creditors of the above named insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me at the effice of Mesars. T. & C. C. DeLorimier, Advocates, No. 6 Little St. James St., within two menths from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it: under cath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

LOUIS GAUTHIER.

Assignee, Montreal, 9 h May, 1868.

PROVINGE OF QUEEZC, SINSOLVENT ACT OF Dist. of Montreal. 1864 and 1865. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of PIERRE GAGNON, of the city o Montreal Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the Seventeeth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to this Court, for

By his Attorneys ad litem,
T. & C. C. DE LORIMER.
Montreal May 12, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEDEO SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 & '65. No. 1067.

in the matter of WILLIAM BENNET, of the City of Montreal, Trader, individually, and as co-Partner heretofore with GEORGE PIOKUP, under the name of William Bennet & CO:

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of May next

By his Attorneys ad litem,
T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER.
2m-33

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ? SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 1145. NOTICE is hereby given that Marceline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of Montreal, burcher and trader, duly authorized, has the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en seperation de biens against her said busband.

J. C. LACOSTE. Atterney for Plaintiff. Montreal, March 20, 1868.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ELLEN McGill, a native of the county Amtrim. Ireland, who emigrated to Usnada forty years ago. married a man by the name of Jeffers, and when last heard from, many years since, was residing with her husband in the city of Montreal. If she or her children communicate with her brother at Orangeville, Out., she or they will hear of something to her advantage. Any information respecting her thankfully areceived.

NEIL MoGILL. Orangeville Ont., May, 1868.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

KINGSTON C. W.,

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

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon bas been to Orleans, and made a speech in that city characterised by all the pomposity and vagueness of Napoleonic manifestations. He was received in the first instance by the Mayor, who presented bim with the keys of the place as an assurance of the confidence of the mbabitants in the discretion and good intentions of their sovereign. The Mayor put rather an economical complexion on his ' sentiments.' He said, Our walls, which were in the middle ages the palladium of the kingdom of France, have since disappeared, and their remains have served for the construction of our vicinal roads, for which you have, Sire, so happy and fruitful a predilection. Orleans, formerly a place of war, but now an industrial and commercial city, loves peace and appreciates its benefits.' Having delivered this, the Minyor assured the Emperor that Orleans would be always at the side of the empire in the event of a struggle with any foreign foe. The people of Orleans, he declared, would show themselves worthy of their past history; 'for our ancestors, in leaving to us the inheritance of their glory, bare also transmitted to us their love of independence and of their country's grandeur.' In reply to this address his Majesty made a remarkably short speech, the pith of which was that he had come to Orleans to see what strides the inhabitants had made in commercial progress. According to his idea commercial progress ought to keep pace with the general tranquility of Europe .-The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the Emperor's words were received with the most enthusiastic acclamations.' The Emperor next passed to the Cathedral, where he was received by the Bishop. His lordship, surrounded by his clergy, made a most touching and eloquent address. Turning to the Empress, be said, ' May you see the young Prince, your love and hope, grow up in that strong piety which is, as Bossnet said to the son of Louis XIV. 'le tout de l'homme et du Prince!' May his first communion remain the deep and indelible recollection of his life! This was asked for him of God by the venerated Head of the Church, when from the Apostolic throne, still so valiantly supported by our arms, Pius IX. gave to him Emperor Nicholas to the throne appeared to awake his benediction at the moment in which he the tradition of Peter the Great and Carberine, and received for the first time the visit of God!' The reply of the Emperor was excessively complimentary to Ocleans. His allusion to Joan d'arc was in his happiest style. 'In this city (he said) occurred one of the most inheritor of Napoleon the First which became the marvellous feats of history, and the river which flows beneath your walls was formerly one of the ramparts of our independence, as it protected in ramparts of our independence, as it protected in sally to act personally, which the Emperor Napomore recent times the heroic remnants of leon III. has not beginned to do, so desirons was the Grand Army.' - Tablet.

The Emperor's two short replies at Orleans are remarked on by several of the Paris journals, and are on the whole regarded as indica- Empire have never been wars of conquest, but tive of peace. Some of the Opposition organs simply wars of repression and equilibrium, in which consider the language employed as devoid of any particular meaning, and merely as appropriate answers to addresses called forth by the special occasion. Such however, is not the onuion of and that France is entirely responsible for the present the public generally, among whom His Majesty's phrase declaring himself persuaded that in the midst of the general tranquility of Europe the works of labor and industry may be developed with confidence is looked on as altogether pacific. - Times Cor.

The Monteur du Soir says :-

The words uttered by the Emperor at O:leans have produced a most favorable impression. The Emperor wished to give a new pledge of his policy of conciliation, which is also that of France.

MISGIVINGS IN FRANCE. - Some of the truest friends of the Empire (the Paris correspondent of the Times remarks) look on the presext state of affairs, internal and external, with feelings of great anxiety and misgivings as to the future. It is to be hoped their apprehensions are exaggerated, but it is underiable ba they exist, and that there is some foundation for them. At home they tell you that there is nothing but confusion; that the advisers of the Crown are at open or secret war with each other; that the Minister of Figure, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Marine, and the Minister of War are banded together against the ever-increasing preponderance of the Minister of State; and that the Minister of State, relying on the Minister of Commerce and of Justice, and upheld by the Empress is doing his utmost to bring back M. de Lavalette to the Cabinet. Having failed in his repeated attempts to put him at the head of Foreign Affairs in place of de Moustier, their action is now directed against M. Pinard of the Interior, with a view to the general elections, which contrary to the wishes of the Emperor, M. Rouher wants to hold in October next, and to conduct in a reactionary sense; aware that, if he succeeds, he will be absolute master of the situation. He will indeed send out pompous declarations of li beral principles, but at the same time will give the prefects confidential instructions oppose vi gorously all those deputies who, in the Legislative Body, have been guilty of manifesting h beral ideas or of showing independence. To make more sure of the triumph of this reaction, Mr. Rouber has lest in the Home Department Mr. de St. Paul, by whom M. Pinard is completely effected; M. Pinard being, in point of fact, less influential as Minister than he was when a simple Councillor of State. The favour with which M. Emile Ollivier was some time ago regarded at the Tuileries, where he used to have access, and where his views of reform were found acceptable, is now transferred to M. Granier de Cassagnac and those who think with him. Meanwhile the Emperor, in whose eyes, no less than in those of M. Rouber, the tiers parts are an object of aversion since it were ow ing to the concessions of the letter of the 19th of January last, sanctions the articles in the Epoque, written for the purpose of deceiving the nation as to the real tendencies of the Govern-

the Patric and the Pays, openly repudiate any sort of compromise, even in appearance, with the party known as the dynastic Liberals, and do not hesitate to attack the journal they know to be inspired he the Imperial Cabinet. You have abdicated in fair or of M. Rouher, and those high personages who support him, and who form, in fact a sort of regency. This is the common topic of conversation in political society, and it is be ginning to produce irritation. This irritation is increased by the stagnation of trade, of which the ever locreasing reserve in the bank cellars is the best proof, and by the general uneasiness as to the future. Abroad the policy of the Imperial Governmant is pronunced as unak lful as at home.

Any one who reads the Monteur de l'Armee can see that France was never better prepare ! for a great war, and any one who has studied the Semsine Financiere knows how dangerously great the expenditure to that end has been. We doubt whether France will get out of it, whether war occurs or no, without and addition of £4,000,000 a year to her permament burden. At the same time the Emperor, who knows Germany and has studied the history of the Imperial Wars as few men have, would svoid war if possible, casts about to see if he canno: insure his enormous risks. He must fight Prussis, or rather Germany, if he fights at all; but it might be possible, by alliances to diminish the force Prusais can bring into the field; secondly, to make war so universal as to distract his enemies; or thirdly, to bring to his side what is called the opicion of Kurope, the belief of civil zed men that on the whole his success would be good for the world. Moreover: bis cousin whose protection may be almost indispensable to the dynasty, has a fixed opinion that war with Rus sia rather than war with Germany is the policy of France. Anybow, Russia is the power it is necessary to paralyze, and we shall not, be greatly mistaken if we say that the wonderfully able programme of Polish action laid down by Prince Czartoryski, before the English Branch of the Polish Historical Society, is acceptable to the mind which can set the French legions in motion.

It is a politician's programme, and not an agitator's. The idea is to change the base of Polish agitation from Warsaw to Cracow, from 'Poland,' which is a Russian dependency, to Galicia, which

very important article; I (Paris correspondent of

is an Austrian province. Respecting the disarmament the France has a the Standard) translate it in full :-'There has always been a suspected Power in Europe, whom all the other Powers have mistaken -in a word a suspect. From 1780 to 1815 it was France; peoples and kings coalesced against her-After 1815, when our country was obliged to resign itself to the conditions imposed by triumphant Europe it was towards Russia that the uneasiness of the other nations was directed. The advect of the to be a double menace to the East and West. From that moment Russia became the suspect. However, the same coalition which she had formerly been the centre was reformed against herse'f; she was conguered in her turn. In 1852 it was the Empire, the auspect. It is useless to dwell on the circumstances which attended or rather caused the general distrust. In order to dispel that distrust, it was not only nece he to prove the loyality of his acts and intentions; but it was, moreover, a sine qua non that I e should give proofs of his disinteres'edness and abnegation. It is necessary to repeat that the wars of the Second Buropean order was more directly the gainer than the private interests of France? And yet the Times has published an article, to the effect that the question of peace or war depends solely on France unessiness of public opinion. We think that the article of the English paper is a letter which has been wrongly directed; instead of being posted for Paris it should evidently have been directed to Berlin. not been listened to. The proposition of a congress was almost laughed at : the proposition of a disarmament has not even been broached. On the contrary, Europe, seized with a boilicose fit is bristling with Why? To guarantee itself against bayore:s France? No But to gatisfy violent ambitions, which are only waiting for the opportunity to break out Was it our fault that Prussia and Austria pounced on Denmirk? Was it our fault that the two victors quarrelled over their plunder, and ultimately had to fight it out? Is it our fault that Prussia, exalted by

her successes, has become a menace for all the European states? Is it our fault that a kingdom which has proclaimed that might is before right has immeasurably increased at our very doors with an army of 1.400.000 men? Is it our fault that we are obliged to transform our military system? Finally, is it our fault that, not content with the enormons increase of terri ory and power conquered in the field of Sadows, Prussia still dreams of the absorption of Southern Garmany, and is forming at this moment, under the etiquetical title of a Oustoms Parliament, the veritable Parliament of the Gamanic Empire? We beg the Times to look with a little less partiality on the side of Berlin. No, peace or war does not depend on France. There is no war party among us; there is only one great national party, which, while it threatens neededy, will not allow itself to be threattened and will never consent to let the France of the Revolution and of the Empire be humiliated or weakened. What may compromise that loyal'y pacific policy is the excitement and imprudent defiance which reign on the other side of the Rhine. Lat the Times preach words of moderation, and we shall applaud its wise connect, for there exist in France only good wishes for the prosperity of Germany; but no one can expect us to support either threatening or tackless manautes with indifference.

'The Paris police' says the Journal du Havre 'have just seized on some important papers emanating from Mazzini and his party, and relating to the plans of a vast conspiracy through Italy. Information was immediately given at Florence by the French Govern

PARIS, May 13 - In to-day's sitting of the Legislalive Body, M. Thiers made a long speech against the

system of Free Trade. THE USE OF ABSINTEE IN PARIS -- Paris setually has its oluba and absinthe drinkers, the members of which are p'edged to intexicate themselves with no other stimulate and even to drink no other fluidthe only pledges, it is believed, which they do not viointe. They assemble daily at some appointed splace of rendezvous at a certain hour, and proceed to d'esinate their energies and their sentiments in droughts of that fatal poison which fills the public and private medionses of Paris These absinthe drinking clubs are certainly not numerous, but liquor shous abound in all quarters of the city where absinthe may be said to be the staple drink, and lately several have sprung up which, to attract the youth of Paris to them, dispense the insidous beverage at the hands of pretty women. In the French army drinking of absinthe of the cheapest quality, and as a matter of course the most deleterious of all, used to prevail to such an extent that both military and medical commissions were appointed to report upon the practice and the effects resulting from it The facts that came to light were so alarming that the Government not only formally interdicted its consumption, but

of the soldiers. In Paris and other garrison towns these efforts were not particularly successful; but it fared hard with any camp followers of expeditionary corps in Algeria, or at Chalons, or other parts of France where temporary camps were formed, who obsuced to be detected in supplying absinthe hear it said too often that the Emperor seems to to the troops. In the French navy its consumption is rigidly probibited, not merely to the common seamen, but to the officers as well -Pall Mall Gazette.

Owing to the stupid destruction of small birds that several years past, locusts, cockchafers, and every species of roo, and budeating vermin have increased to a degree which threatens to reduce la belle France to a desert. So imminent is the danger to crops of of all descriptions, both here and in Algeria, that the authorities are compelled to take active measures for ensuring the destruction of these pests In Algeria. the army is being employed in killing the locuststwo and a half france being paid for every hundred destroyed; in France, the communes-most widely invaded by cockchafers - are organizing squads of men and boys working under regular leaders, to de stroy the cockchafer, whose larva under the name of the' white worm,' is the most ruinous of all the insect enemics of regetation. The cockchafers are paid for at the rate of ten sous per bushel, and are employed as manure, being superior, it is said for that purpose, even to guano. The sististics of the war against snails are sufficiently carious. In the famous Burgundian vineyards of the Cles Vougeot, and other equally tenomod wine-producing enclosurses, where the annual clearing of these grape loving creatures h s just been effected, the quantities removed are reported as follows .- Clos Vougeot, over 240 galious; Romanee Conti, and Chambertine, each over 26 gallons : Perriere and Plant Chande, each over 13 gal-It is calculated that these vermin would have eaten buds that would produce from 15 to 20 hags heads of wine, to say nothing of the injury they would have done to next year's growth. The cost of clearing them off the five vineyards in question amounted to something under £5; a mere nothing as compared with the ego-mous prices fetched by the wines of these favourite vineyards. Moreover, ensils being esteemed a great dainty in this country, they have been sold for several thousands of france to the caterers of Dijon, Lyons and Paris.

SPAIN.

EXTRAORDINARY VISTAKS. - The Spanish journals report the following remarkable account of an adventure in a town of La Mamcha: -A criminal was being taken to the place of execution when he escaped and took refuge in an hospital. As admission could only be enforced in presence of the civil authorities, the building was surrounded until the major could arrive. When that functionary came an entrance was obtained, and an individual wearing a dressing gown and a nightcap was seen walking in the yar ; an officer thought he recognized him as the fugitive and at once errested bim The man on being ques tioned, did not reply, but gesticulated with great a nimation; he was nevertheless hurried away and the sentence of death carried out without his having uttered a word. It turned out afterwards that he was a deaf and dumb inmate of the hospital, and the brother of the real culprit.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- The Roman correspondent of the Univers contrasts the honours and compliments laviehed by the Italians upon the Prince Royal of Prussia with the almost offensive coldness and distance observed towards Prince Napoleon. The latter preserves the sympathies of the King, but Victor Emmanuel, we are once more told, is thinking of resigning in favour of Prince Humbert, and the latter is supposed to be bentupon holding aloof from the and wrote to their friends demanding a ransom. After French alliance, and on drawing closer to Prussia and Austria.

Rous - The Unita Cattolica sage that while all over Europe men are working with insane enthusiasm for the overthrow of religion, morality, and society, at Rome the preparatory studies for the General Conncil are being steadily and silentily prosecuted Lamartine said that the Congress of Paris was the baginning of the European chaos, the General Council will be the beginning of a new order of things, and of the Catholic Restoration. Nothing transpires at Rame concerning these studies. Those who are cal-If there be gill a suspect in Europe, we must not seek | led to take part in them are sworn to secrecy. It him in France but in Prassia; his name is not the is known, however, that the Holy Father is more than Emperor. Napoleon but King William. For the ever resolved on publishing the Bull of Convocation last five years we have done nothing but appeal to the at the earliest suitable occasion, and there are some who maintain that that occasion will be the Fees of Peter next ensuing. That there are difficulties in abundance in the way of his great design is certain; the holiest enterprises are never accomplished without overcoming many difficulties. But the intrepid Pontiff will conquer all difficulties, because the glory of God, the honour of the Church, and the salvation of the world, are involved in the issue.

The Times correspondent writes from Rome reenecting the late royal nuptials: - It is, we desire to believe. a symptom of approaching reconciliation that the Pope has sent his present, and his permitted the Roman ladies to offer theirs. His Holiness has already forwarded to the Princess by a Cabinet messenger a magnificent album, the first page of which is written by his own hand, and what he has written no one has been permitted to see. Together with be album the Pope sent also a very beautiful bracelet. The noble ladies of Rome, represented by nine of their number, have presented to the future Oneen of Italy a diadem of brilliants of the value of 27 000f., while the ladies af the bourgeoisis class have sent their offering in the form of a pair of earringe, the value of which is 15 000f. The deputation of noble ladies consists of the Princess Ruspoli, the Duchess of Rquano, the Duchess of Fiano, the Princess Pallavicini the Duchess Caetani, the Marchesa Savaggi, the Duchess Lante, the Baroness Gavotti, and the Countess Farfarselli. They are of the first families of Rome, and the graceful present they have made, and have been permitted to make, is an indication, let us hope of the hirth of more kindly feelings.

MAZ 6. - Yesterday the Pope blessed and presented to the troops two rich standars - one from the United States, and the other from Barcelona. His Holiness delivered a speech on the occasion, in which he very, warmly maintained the justice of the defence of his rights to the integrity of his temporal dominion.

The correspondent of the Univers mention a report, which be hopes is unfounded, that some of them went so far as to present themselves at the rails and to receive Holy Communion from the parish priest, to whom their religion was unknown. An Anglican Bishop celebrated for his oratorical nowers is also at Rome, and as his tendencies towards Catholicism a e known, his countrymen 'declined to allow him the use of their chapel outside the gates. The Bishop, bowever, h'red a room in the 'Three Kings.' facing the charel, and was expected to preach in it on the 26th ultime, before a numerous audience. He has abandoned the usual costume of the Auglican Prelacy. and wears the dress of the Roman clergy all but the Mentiou is also made of an Erglishman of cooeiderable rank and fortune who had attended tha sermons of Father Hyacinth, and was so moved by them, that he abjured his errors, and was received on April 22, in the Redemptorist Fathers' Chuech by his own brother, a convert of old standing, a priest

A correspondent of the Evenement Illustre, who was admitted some days back to an audience of the Pope, gives in a letter from Rome to that journal some interesting details about the Holy Father. He

and a Dominican .- Cor of Tablet.

'The Pope is retty tall and stout, with ut being otese. The furniture of his private room is a square table, with two chairs, and an armchair for himself The room is small with a low celling, no curtins, and the walls covered with paper of the cherpast sort. Those of the grand official saloons are covered ment. And the accredited organs of M. Rouher, made every endeavour to keep it beyond the reach with silk. His bedroom has yellow curtains, no ca-

pet, and a brick floor, with a little bedstead of iron without curtains. He is very neat in his person; his hands, which are half covered with white mittens, are particularly attended to. He rises at six o'clock. shaves himself, and says his mass in a little private chapel; and then hears another. At 8 o'clock takes a small cup of chocolate, and at half-past 8 receives his Ministers. Cardinal Antonelli comes every day to the Vatican, and when prevented from doing so the Under-Secretary of State, Mousignor Marini, has been carried on so generally all over France for takes his place. The other days of the week the several years past, locusts, cockchafers, and every functionaries in their turn transact business with him At half past 10 the Ministers withdraw. The audiexces then begin and are not over till 1. At 2 o'clock the Pope dines in his private apartment. His repast is of the most modest kind, and it always ends with a sweetment of which all Italians are fond. From half-nast 2 to 3 he takes his seista, at 3 he reads his Breviary, and at half past 5 goes out for a drive in a carriage with four borses accompanied only by two young priests. If the weather permits be alights and walks in the most retired parts of the city; nevertheless, he is followed by upwards of two thousand persons who walk after him in silence. When it rains His Holiness proceeds to the galleries of the Vatican when the visitors have retired. He is a gerat lover of antiques, as proved by the researches and restorations he is continually making. On his return home at 6 o'clock, the audiences recommence and last till 10 at night, when he retires to sup. He gies to bid at 11, and the next dry goes through the same routine. Though advanced in years, be sings very Well, and what is quite en known even to many Romans, plays well on the viologcello. When I was received with my coupanion the chamberlain plucked me by the sleeve to make me kneel. The Pope, perceiving the movement, epered us the genuflexion, and made us approach the table at which he was sitting. 'So, then' His Holiness said 'you are two journalists, friends going together to Naples? He spoke about Naples; and asked us how we liked Rome, adding that people found themselves very free during their slay. He took two photographic likeness of himself. one for each of us, and with a ely smile said, 'I am going to write something for the journalists,' and, in a firm hand traced these words .-

'Diligite veritatem, filiam Dei ;'

after which he held out his hand to us. His affability is extreme. He speaks French with as much accent as Rossini and the impression he produced on me was that of a pleasant and tranquil old man who appears to be but little occupied with external matters.'

KINGOCM OF NAPLES. - NAPLES, May 4. - Here, BE

elsewhere in Italy, the marriage fet s are the subject of universal thought and conversation. On Saunday last a trial was commenced before the Ordinary Court of Assize which will have some interest for your readers in England. The brigand chief Manzi, who captured our countryman, Mr. Moens, and a Swiss gent'eman, Mr. Wenner, extoling from the two 330,000f, was placed at the bar on Saturday last together with 19 accomplices, all of whom are to be tried on 18 counts. For the defence some of the best advocates in Naples have been secured, and the victims of their outrages have the mortification of knowing that they themselves have supplied these fellows with the means of defence. Our journe's continue to be filled with the history of brigandage, with its coormities in some directions, and its surpression, temporary only in the present state of the country, in others. The band of G-rofalo has for some time kept an entire district on this side of the f ontier in a continual state of disquietude, taking refuge in the Pontifical States when pursued by the I'alian troops. Lately Garofalo carried off three men some days one of the captives, named Marrico. formed a resolution to kill the chief. He affected, therefore, to be asleep, and as soon as the brigands were enoring he rose gently, seized a musket which was near him, and fired, wounding Garofalo only in he hand. At the sound of the shot all were on their legs in a moment. Marrico was seized, and after having teen subjected to the most brutal tertures. was literally backed to pieces. His two companions were afterwards liberated on the payment of their full ransom. One of the band has lately given bimself up in Itri. As far as the troops can effect it much has been done during the last month by General Pattevicini to restore seaurity to Terra di Luvoro. - Times Cor.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesers. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city. for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHERSE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

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

June 14th, 1867.

An Invisible Advertisement .- More than words can say for it, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER says for itself the moment a bottle is ppened. It breathes its own recommendation, and circulates it through the room. You sprinkle it upon your handkerchief and carry with you an inexhaustible bouquet. If your ekin is tender, what so soothing after shaving as this delicious toilet-water, diluted? Used in this way, it removes tan, frecklos, and all sucerficial roughness, and in nervous headache and bysterics, its soothing odor acts like a

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

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

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

Prepared sonly by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTEMA,

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.'

· I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the post Winter, and found no relief until I found your Bronchial Troches.

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Principal of Zulger's Female Institute, New York. Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthme.

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'It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing .--They have suited my case exactly, relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing

T. DUCHARME,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. When somewhat hourse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief,'

HENRY WILKES, D D Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box Jane, 1868.

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As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and as a re. sult of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as purse and physician, she h a compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic-giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do BISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winelow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe tho: sinds of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millioes yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her guffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Wirelow's Soothing Sv. rip. Try it mothers-TRY IT Now .- Ladics' Visitor, New York City.

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

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EVIDENCE FROM TORONTO SKIN DISEASE CURED!

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Gentlemen,-I deem it necessary to acquaint you with the benefit I have derived from using BRIS. TOU'S SARSAPARILLA, which I purchased from van. I was ifflicted for some months with an affection of the skin, which caused me preat pain; my face also was covered with a dreadful cruption .-After using a number of hottles of other medicines, without any visibe effect, I was persuaded to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle, the good effects of the Sarsaparilla was apperent I persevered, and after taking five bottles was perfectly cured. You have my full permission to acquaint the proprietors of this valuable medicine, with the great benefits I have derived from it.

JAMES TREGEAR. No. 22 Masonic Arms Hotel, West Market Equare.

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IT IS TRUE!

A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomsch. For each and all of them. common sense suggests that the medicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy. If common sense demands what that remedy is, experience answers, BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. CRthartics are plenty, but nine-tenths of them give only temporary relief, and many are dangerous. It is better to let dyspepsia have its way, than to attempt its cure with mercury The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect indigestion, they impart to it the required tone and vigor. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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A recent writer has said that no nation bestows less attention on the buman bair, than the Americans.-If this be said in regard to the oils and greases that are used, then never was greater mistake made. We are pleased to know a Remedial Medicinal preparetion is now offered in the market. It is not one of those clear colored liquids, whose only merit consists in their beauty, but of intrinsic worth, which cures all discusses of the ecalp, restores the bair to its original color, when gray and causes rew bair to grow where it has fallen out; this is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. We speak of its virtues from actual use .- Northern Guzette

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on man kind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economics which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficent influence. He freely confosses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises that the practical spplication of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.-[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.

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COLE & BROTHER,

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COME AND SEE THEM. Wares, Bird Cages, Wooden Wares, Brooms, &c. OHILDRENS' CARRIAGES very cheap. Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, and cheapest in the city.

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Montreal, September 6, 1867.

Nov. 8, 1866.



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STORE KEEPERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS should buy their Teas for cash from the importers

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused by dricking mpure Tes. The Wontreal Tes Company, in directing the attention of Farmers, Hotel-keepers, Country Stores, and the numerous consumers of their Teas, have pleasures in informing them that they have recently imported a large quantity of fine, fresh and fragrant new season Teas, which have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in dribking them, and which will be sold at the smallest possible profits, saving to the consumers 15c to 20c per lb. We can highly recommend our 60c, 65c, and 75c English Brenkfas: 60c and 65c Uncolored Japan, and best at 75c; and Young Hyson at 70c, 75c, 85c, and best \$1,00, as being very superior Tess, and are very strong and rich in flavour. These Teas are put up in 12, 15, 21, and 25 lb. boxes and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb. box. sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money. or the money can be collected on delivery by expressman, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10, to save expenses, it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb. box would be too much, two or three, clubbing together, could divide. We warrant all the Teas we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are no satisfactory, they can be returned at our expense. A saving can be effected by purchasing the Tea in half-chests, weighing about 40 or 50 lbs, as on an average there is one or two lbs. over weight. Post ffice orders and drafts made payable to the Montreal Ica Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal. We We deliver Tea free of charge, but in addition to this expense the Express Company charge for collection This item would be saved to us if purchasers would enclose the cash with order, but this is opitional.

BLACK TEA - English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c.; Fine Fl voured New Senson do., 55c, 60c, and 65c; Very Best Full Flavoured do. 75c; Sound Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavoured do., 60c; Very Fine do. do., 75c; Japan. good, 50c, 55c; Fine, GDc: Very Fine, 650; Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA .- Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Very Fine, 85c; Superflue and very Choice, \$1 00; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do., \$1 00.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

LFAu excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c

and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

We have sent over one hundred thousand pounds of Tea to different parts of the Dominion, and receive assurances every day of its having given entire satisfaction. Our Teas are not coloured with mineral dye to make them lock well. Trey should, therefore only be judged by tasting We have plea sure in subjoining a few of the numerous testimonials already received :-

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

G. CHENEY. Matager Canadien Express Company. RUSSELL HOTEL, Quebec, January 7, 1868. - Montreal Tea Company : - Geutlemen .- The six ches:s of Tea forwarded some time since arrived in good order. The quality is pure and excellent, and prices cheap. As I am particular in buying the best quality of Tea to be had for our guests, I am pleased to acquaint you that it gives general satisfaction .- Your obedient EOrVant.

WILLIS RUSSELL

CHAS. HUDSON.

WIDDER, 1st April, 1868 .- To the Montreal Tea Company: - Gentlemen, - The three boxes of young Hyson Tea at 60c per lb., that I and my friends purchased from you, is very good indeed. We could not get it here for less than 80c per lb ; and also the Ten that you sent the Rev. Peter Goodfellow is splendid. I shall soon send you some more orders. - Yours very respectfully,

ALEX. ENGLISH. HANCOCK, March 16, 1868 .- To the Montreal Tea Company :- The Teas filling my last order have reached me safely, and prove satisfactory; and I would confidently recommend all consumers was of 15 to 20 per cent., to buy their Tess from the Montreal Tea Company .- I am, gentlemen, yours,

MR. A. KEEGAN'S

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL

DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL. 54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Streets ELEGAN' PERFUME OF THE DAY. House, Montreal.

PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no op portunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupile. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 1 till 4 pm. Private lessons at half-past four each evening.

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

maica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.
To Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

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

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taipt. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious blobits nucleanliness and the deursessing vices gen.

tary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not portified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

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

In St. Anthony's Fire, Rase or Erystpelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum. Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other cruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensible. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphilis or Venoreal and Mercarial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for sublating these obstinate maladies by any medicine. Leucorrhwa or Whites, Uterine Uterations, and Fanade Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism and Gout, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., cansed by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the Sarsaparilla.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and filled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for General Debility, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge th

Ayer's Ague Cure,

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

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

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

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

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

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The Machines I Manufacture make the Lock Stitch alike on both sides which will not Rip nor Ravel

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The undersigned is desirous of securing the services of active persons in all parts of the Dominion, to act as Local or Travelling Agents for the sale of his celebrated SEWING MACHINES. A very liberal salary and expenses will be paid, or commission allowed. Country Merchants, Postmesters, Clergy men, Farmers, and the business tublic generally. are particularly invited to give this matter their attention, as I can offer unparalleled indecements, and at the same time the cheapest as well as the best SEWING MACHINES now before the public.

I desire to place my Sowing Machinea not only in the mansions of the wealthy, but in the 'humble cottages of the poorer classes (who most need Machines,) and the prices are such as will come within the reach of all. Consequently I court the assistance of all parties who would lessen the labor of women, or increase their own happiness, by in toducing a really merito ious "labor-sarer." If cossly Mechices are wanted, I furnish them. A glance at the styles and prices cannot fail in sair the most fistidions. But good faith and the advancement of my patrons! interests require me to say, that so far se respects the practical uses of a Sewing Machine, it is only necessary that purch mers an ould exercise their preis ence as to the style they want or bare the means to, archase.

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Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros. & Crathern Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton.
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November 5, 1867.

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select, and the charges extremely moderate.

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The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York,

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Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double-width Cloths at \$9, \$12, and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.
Full Suits of Broad Black Oloth, well trimmed

Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;—Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4.

CHOLERA.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

MANHATTAN, KEESS, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen- . I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveiled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also

A. HUNTING, M.D.

· · I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a tearful extent. For ast three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fata cases each day have been reported. I should add tha the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease.

Sholapore, India.

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

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly ob-

At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stumach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

relieved in the course of a few hours N.B. - Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the pa-

The Pair Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Store Keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle.

Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON,

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY-MANE YOUR OWN SOLP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Scap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town

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CAUTION. - Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words " Glasgow Drug Hall stan ped on the lid

of each tin. All others are counterleits.
WIN PER FLUID. - For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it sayritlis & unrivalled. Hundreds who have street will find the best thing they ever used. Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin cafter shaving. Price 25c fer bottle.

ROMCOPATHY. - The Subscriber has always on

hand a 'ull assortment' of Homos pathic medicines of from Ragland and the States also, Humphrey's Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully attend to.

J. A. HASTE, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drug Hall 36 : Notre Dames 1 | kontreal Feb. 4th, 1868.

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April 24th, 1868. lam.

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At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street,

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The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters are constantly engaged and the best rim; ming and workmanship warranted. Customers' Suits will be made to order at the

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Ready-made Department,

for \$16, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and

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DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

12m.

used it here for cholera in 1955, with the same good Yours truly,

REV. CHARLES HARDING. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vege table Psin Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infactum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c , and wc. ld cheerfully re-

commend it as a valuable family medicine

effectual remedy.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER. serve the following directions: -

Should the diarrhoes and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge m y be checked, and the patient

tient take two (or more) tenspoonfuls, instead of

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WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

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zistence. H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. 12m.

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THE BEST PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD

Are you afflicted with Boils? Purify the Bleod. Have you Ringworm or Tetter? Purify the Blood. Have you an Abscess or Ulcer? Purify the Blood. Have you an Old Sore or Tumor? Purify the Blood. Have you Scrofuls or King's Evil? Purify the Blood. Are you a martyr to Salt Rheum? Purify the Blood. Are you annoyed with Foul Eruptions? Purify the Blood.

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Purify the Blood.

Are you troubled with White Swellings?
Purify the Blood. Are you the victim of the excessive use of Calomel?

Parify the Blood. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY SURE AND SAFE PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

IT NEVER FAILS! CONTAINS NO MINERAL, And is safe for Infants and Delicate Persons. Full directions how to take this most valuable

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May, 1888;

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OTTAWA. A Large Supply of Ladies' Gent's, Boy's, Children's

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PROSPECTUS.

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, p fter adding a course of Law to its teaching department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms

the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates 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 Commercial pursuits. 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 Sciencee. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory

Classes for younger students. TERMS.
For Day Scholars.....\$3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders 700 For Boarders,..........15 00 Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding

as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges HEARSES! COFFINS!

NOTICE.-M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which be offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. He begs also to inform the public that he has at his Establishment COFFINS,

at all prices, Gloves Orapes, &c. REARSES for Hire or Sale. M. Cusson flatters himself that he will receive in the future even more encou

ragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves will have henceforward pothing to do with Hearses, having sold them all. M. Ousson will do his best to give satisfaction to

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XAVIER CUSTON, 115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

April 4, 1867.



Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has stood the test of seven years before the public; and no prepara-tion for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results. It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the VEGETABLE KINDDOM. It restores CRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR. It makes the scalp white and iclean; cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair; and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutri-tive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a HAIR DRESSING. It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the pub-lic, as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three

bottles of any other preparation.
It is recommended and used by
the First Medical Authority.
The wonderful results produced by our Steillan Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the Hair, under various names; and, in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehood, by claiming they were former partners, or had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours. Do not be deceived by them. Purchase the original: it has never yet been equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail. by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have with certificates, sent free by mail. See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

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