

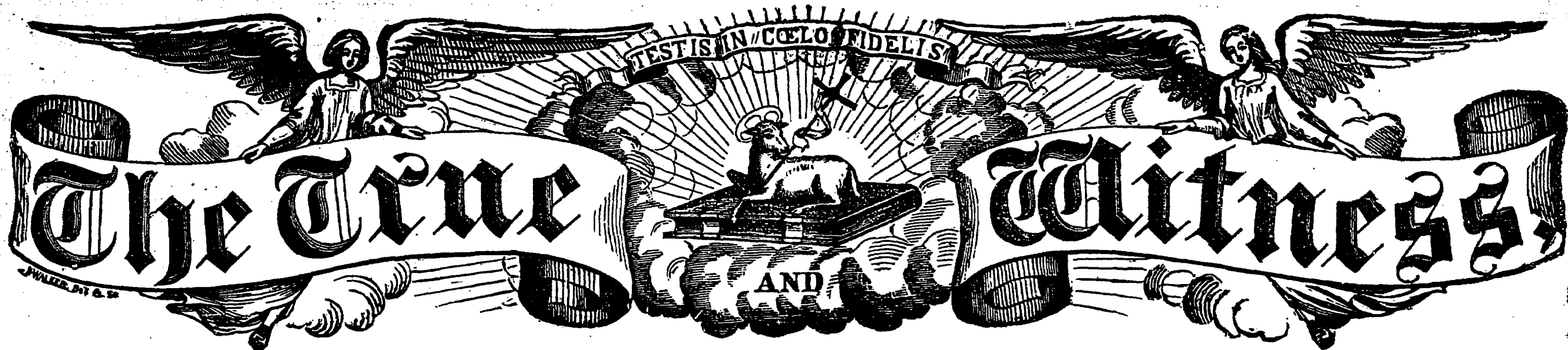
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1868.

No. 13.

THE BANKS OF THE BORO.

By Patrick Kennedy.

BOOK I—THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE.

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

'After a lapse of what seemed two hours, but which, I suppose, did not exceed twenty minutes, I was blessed by the sight of my darling hastening to me. How lovely seemed her flushed face, how graceful her figure, and how dear was the grasp of that hand, not pressed for four long weeks. Our conversation for the ten or fifteen minutes that her mistress and the fates allowed, consisted of broken sentences, but how much did it exceed the most eloquent language that ever fell from the lips of orator. One thing, however, was resolved on; to live much longer apart was simply intolerable. So when the next two months came to an end, Eliza would proceed to the old town of G'augue to visit a young girl who was now living in the same house with her, but was about leaving, with whom she had formed a tender friendship.

'It was settled that on a certain day we should meet at 'The Iron Forge,' and proceed together till I should see her safe with her friend, with or near whom she was to live openly as a Catholic for a twelvemonth; and then we could be married without perilling the safety of the officiating clergyman. So the awful engagement was made. We could see nothing in the future but enduring love and fidelity; and objections of parents, fear of poverty, disagreement, all vanished from the enchanted circle in which we existed for the time. In speaking this way of mutual feeling, I can, of course, only be certain of my own, but still I am thoroughly confident that my love is truly shared and returned. As she could not well prolong her stay without risk of discovery and blame, we strove to give each other that courage which neither of us felt, and at last parted with very heavy hearts.

'Ah! how dreary seemed the homeward road after the pleasurable excitement of the first half-hour!—that road now rendered more dreary by the drizzling rain that fell on me unrelentingly for fifteen miles. I was soon soaked to the shirt, and my feet were in an uncomfortable state from wet and mire. How I pity a pin maker or a handicraftsman who has but a mere mechanical process to occupy his hands, while his mind is insensible to any healthy action of any kind.—While performing that weary and monotonous journey, I felt some, but only some of that mental dreaminess, for my mind rested with pleasure at intervals on the late interview, and anticipated the happiness of the coming fine long day, when we could enjoy each other's society without fear or doubt.

'Still the rain beat on my face, and my powers were diminishing, and every mile seemed increasing in length. I left behind me in succession, Enniscorthy, which I passed through after nightfall, the Daphney, Scobie, the steep hill of Moneyhore, the furzy valley and mill of Dranagh, the village of Courtnacuddy, with the sparkles flashing from the door of Jem Behan's forge, through the soft, heavy rain. Nothing was now left to overcome but the level strip of road to Rathphelim, and the remaining short trip; and welcome was the light shining through our kitchen window, when I was near home. I fear I made a very indifferent return to the warm reception given me by my mother and Theresa.—I strove to say a motley of my accustomed prayers, and got into bed at once, leaving my wet clothes to the care of the women. A deep sleep fell on me the moment I was at rest, but I was roused very unwillingly from it in about a half an hour to take a slight supper. I got through the operation half asleep, and was again wrapped in forgetfulness, which endured for nine hours. On awaking I experienced the feeling of one who finds himself aroused after a sleep of three weeks, and feels that a wide chasm has separated him in the interim from human interest. I was conscious of having passed through a state of mental anxiety and bodily fatigue, but all distinct memory of the incidents of the past day was for a moment beyond my grasp. By degrees consciousness returned, and with it a deep feeling of depression.'

CHAPTER V.—A SOCIAL EVENING MEAL.

We were now upon Castleboro bridge, looking down upon the troubled and rocky course of the river, the fir-covered hill, down which we had come, being on our right, and on the other side of the stream the mill and comfortable dwelling house of Mr. Grabam, steward of the estate. One road here went westwards, parallel to the Boro (a young wood lying on the slope between road and river) till it joined the Bunclody and Ross high road. On the other side of the bridge the way stretched eastwards through Courtnacuddy to Enniscorthy. A landscape painter had the materials of a good picture here if he took

his stand a field or so up from the bridge, with his foreground of *inch* and stream and browsing cattle, light warm mass of stone and earthy bank in and about the bridge, and the lawney scarp cutting, where the grove towers above the road, relieved by the dark green and brown of the firs, and these again so well contrasted with the sotted looking foliage of the ash-trees on the mill-side of the river.

Here I would have parted from my friends, but Bryan insisted on Edward and myself spending the evening at his father's; and Charles Redmond, just then passing homewards to Courtnacuddy, was obliged to be my companion, a young boy who accompanied him undertaking to satisfy our parents as to our whereabouts.

We accordingly proceeded to Bryan's, the conversation becoming general. And now the considerate reader is called on to excuse any further map-making on this occasion for something like the reason given in a song composed by one of the Cloughbawn students. Alluding to the abode of the heroine, he thus concluded his lay:—

'It is not my intention her honored name to mention,

For fear many suitors might come  
To supplicate her favor, and view her habitation,  
Like Penelope, both morning and noon.  
From the top of Mount Leinster her mansion you might see,

Between the river Boro and the lofty bill of Brie;  
Were I to gain her favor, from all trouble I'd be free,  
And expire in yon valley so green.'

My old schoolfellow has nearly strained his poetic license in this instance to the very point of tearing. From the relative positions of the mountain and plain, I would defy even a poet, unless aided by a special good telescope, to discover the lady's abode. There would be some shadow of probability if he had substituted Brie itself, or Eabeenahoun, or Vinegar-hill, or Cooliah, or even Blackstairs, but then the poetry would suffer. So let my friend obtain indulgence; he did not intend to instruct little boys and girls in geography.

I will only add that the farm steading was of the usual country fashion. Built on a slope, a browsing stream ran below, and a bushy hill rose on the opposite side. A snug little orchard and cabbage garden and haggard lay at the rear of the dwelling, the barn, the cow house, and stable, which inclosed three sides of the spacious lawn—the fourth being bounded by a low wall, with a gate in the centre.

In the circle of my country acquaintance, Mr Roche, senior, was the gentlest, the most equable, and the most really pious character I had ever the good fortune to know. He bore but a very moderate share in the evening conversation round his hearth, being often absorbed in mental prayer. His face was the index of the calm and peaceable soul within. I have never been able to imagine how he and his robust, sturdy, well-looking wife, came to put their necks under the same yoke. It may, however, be supposed that youth, and the natural wish to please, and the inevitable ignorance of wives and ways of the other sex, from which young courtiers suffer, had some influence in the matter.—We knew them not till several years after marriage, when character and manner had assumed a confirmed form and direction.

The house was furnished with what would be called in town—the first floor, or attic, there being but one such flat over the good level clay floor; but in our little world it was 'the loft.' It was approached by a flight of stairs in the corner of the kitchen, and the recess under the same stairs was found very convenient for the stowing of pots, keelers, and other utensils.

We were ushered into the parlor on our arrival, and welcomed by the hearty and hospitable mistress, and found assembled Mr. Roche senior, the juniors of the two families, and Mrs. O'Brien and Theresa, to whom our stout-built school fellow was so tenderly attached. Edward, and Charley, and myself were hopeful of his affection being returned; but the lady was of reserved habits, and though we were certain of her firmness and constancy to any resolution once made, we were also aware of her caution in forming such resolution.

I would be glad to give my readers a lively picture of her as she then appeared to me, with the serious character of her sweet features enlivened by the sight of her true-hearted lover; but it is now many years since I saw her, and the tints and outlines of her countenance have become dim on the tablet of my memory. I can only present her as having her abundant dark brown hair tied at the back of her graceful head in the mode of antique Greek statues and Irish country girls; her forehead smooth and round; her eyebrows and eyelashes dark and finely formed; her eyes large, and with a serious and tender expression; her cheeks with oval contour and slight tinge of color; nose straight; mouth and chin such as you, my young friend

would wish to see gracing your betrothed, voice low, demeanor gentle and reserved, and dress, that of the farmers' daughters of our province.

I have been looking out for some time for a face among my Dublin acquaintance that might enable me to put some living touches to this picture, but have not succeeded. I have also examined some portraits, and lost my labor.—Coming lately through Westmoreland street, I stooped to look at the 'Nymph of the Ocean Wave,' 'The Wild Wood-rose,' 'The Hourie of the Harvest Home,' and other delicately featured beauties gracing the fronts of music pieces; but felt assured that these well colored sketches bore no resemblance to any individual beauty that ever breathed. So I console myself with this reflection, that were I to paint Theresa's countenance in words, with the most patient exactness, neither Smith, Hayes, Lover, Rothwell, nor Burton would depict her likeness on canvas, ivory, or paper from my labored and futile efforts. Some years since, indeed, I saw in the Hibernian Academy a nameless portrait by Catterton Smith; I wish I was the owner of it. I would get it engraved for a frontispiece to this book, and omit my washy verbal likeness. There was the same combination of sweet features, and the mild and almost melancholy expression of the whole countenance; but Theresa's face was not always sedate, and was seldom melancholy. On occasions when some well meant effort of Bryan to give her pleasure, produced only a ridiculous result or when some piece of waggery was executed by Redmond, how silvery was the laugh, or how sweet the smile dimpling over the lovely features, just like the ripple on clear waters.—My own private opinion, which I will not enforce on my gentle readers, in this matter is, that when voice and countenance correspond, the laugh of a beautiful woman is the sweetest music in the world.

I felt certain of my friend's good fortune if (as I hoped) her heart was interested in his favor. I was aware of her good qualities as daughter and sister, of her unassuming manners, true piety, and goodness of heart; and was ready to guess at her constancy and depth of affection where it would be bestowed, and her power of enduring the ordinary trials of life with patience and submission. The greeting between my big school mate and Mrs. O'Brien was very cordial; but he approached Theresa with diffidence, and the ordinary salutation and shaking of hands was accomplished with some awkwardness on both sides, in the proportion of four parts to the gentleman's account, and one to the lady's.

Though it was harvest time, there was a fire in the grate, as the season was partially wet, and as the room was not in daily use, and the floor was clay. A heavy, round oak table occupied the middle of the parlor, and it was soon charged with plates heaped with fresh, hot wheat cakes split in the middle, and the insides well provisioned with butter. There was no opportunity for that dreadful state of weariness in which, as I have read in novels, great people are enveloped during the short period that precedes dinner, for Mrs. Roche and her maid were occupied in fitting out the tea table; Mrs. O'Brien was lending a helping hand; Theresa was requested to preside over the tea pot, and Bryan and Edward were quite ready for the office of handing round the plates and tea-cups. Ah, what a shock some grand ladies would receive could they but 'let into their delicate imaginations' the quantity of cream and sugar that was consumed.

Now, as all of our company were better used to good strabot, and potatoes and milk, for their ordinary daily fare, they enjoyed the present festival as much as a Dublin citizen does his occasional roast wild-fowl, real turtle soup, and champagne; or as fine ladies and gentlemen do a breakfast at an open-air party, with their admirers by their sides. If any subject of discourse was started, or story begun to be told, there was no end to the interruptions, arising from cordial pressing on the one side, and modest excuses on the other, or exhortations to the young men to be more alive to their duties—exhortations very needless, indeed, as far as Bryan was concerned.

Mr. Roche, senior, having known H. W.'s relatives of Coolcut, with whom he abode while he and his two comrades were practising 'book-keeping' and 'prison bars' in Shanowel, was enquiring about themselves and their affairs, and information was given about them in a very fragmentary style, somewhat in this fashion.

CHAPTER V.—A UNITED FAMILY.

H. W.—So the two brothers Murphy were married to my father's first cousins, Peggy and Polly K., and all lived together in the old manor house at Coolcut, as you go from Taghmon to Goff's Bridge. In process of time—

Mrs. Roche—I think it is time for the tea to be drawn. Bryan, will you lay the tea-pot before Theresa, and fill it, and don't spill any of the boiling water on her gown or your own shoes if you can help it.

Bryan runs in a fluster to execute the wel-

come order, and, by good fortune, does not scald any one.

H. W.—An increase coming in the two families, and the laborers and servants being many, they built up a partition, and pretended to live apart. Ah, what a loving pair of families they were. Things were not at the worst till the marriages of the grown up children, for then they had to remove, one to the south fence of the orchard, the other to the west end of the great barn. Now, one of the brides being from the barony of Forth, and a thrifty dame by right of Barony she was, and the very reverse of her new connections in disposition. She did not at all understand how her husband could coolly walk into the 'big house' after his day's work and dawdle there for an hour, while herself and her two little children seemed clean and clear forgotten. Often and often had she to send across the orchard for Denis when her patience was too far tried.

Mrs. R.—How often have I to ask you, Edward, to make yourself at home, and take your tea and cake as if you were welcome?

Edward (in a reverie).—'Deed, ma'am, I was just then thinking of Scollagh Gap—(recollecting himself)—I mean I was thinking of an old hospitable Duffrey woman. When the potatoes were putting down to boil, she would always cry out, 'put more in the pot; maybe some one is coming down Scollagh this minute as hungry as a hunter.' This was pretence; the reader will know to due course the train of ideas that had conveyed him to that locality.

H. W.—Often would Peggy say, 'Oh dear, was there ever such a man! Instead of being glad to get home to his wife and children after his day's ploughing, off he makes to his mother, and brothers, and cousins, that he ought to be tired of long since, I'm sure.' All was useless; the evening gatherings went on as usual, till after several threatenings, she really left the house at last, and went home to her mother's, where she would never return, unless Denis reformed his sauntering habits, and gave his own family more of his company. What was her vexation next evening, when driven back by the strong feelings of wife and mother, to find Denis pleasantly rocking one child that had been lately weaned, and singing 'Tie Colleen Bawn' to the other, who was sitting on his knee, and nestling in his bosom; especially as he exhibited neither pleasure nor displeasure at the return of his life's partner. 'Ah, you unfeeling man!' said she, with tears coming down fast, 'you hadn't even the good-nature to your children to follow me and bring me back to them.' 'By the life, Peggy,' said he, 'I was getting quite comfortably into the knack of house keeping. I think if you had staid for a day or two more you might have kept away altogether. She had thought that she was badly off before, but this completed the measure of her wroongs. She had a terrible struggle with her resentful feelings, but love for husband and children prevailed; and she afterwards quietly submitted to her fate. Well, it was not a lot to be despised after all. Denis never said a cross word, nor did an actual unkindness to her; he was inattentive on occasions, that's all, but he always valued her good-nature and thrifty qualities. If she had entered more into the circle of family affections, and endeavored to take an interest in their traditions, he would have valued her much more.

Mrs. Roche.—What a poor creature your Mrs. Peggy was! if I had been in her place for one week without teaching Mr. Denis his duty to his wedded wife, I'd never ask to show my face at fair or market while I lived!

Some of the company here took a passing glance at the lady's helpmate, but the unruflled face showed that his feelings had received no shock. Indeed, while he left his mistress full rule over her own department, and a little beyond it, there were points on which his word was law; and if a case of morality or religion was in question he was firm as a tower.

Theresa—Bryan, will you please to hand over your father's tea cup?

Mr. Roche.—First tell me how many I have taken; I forgot to count them. 'Two small ones only.' Oh, in that case you may give me another. While Harry was telling us of my old friends the Murphys, I was reflecting how we ought, in our transactions, to take our neighbor's feelings and interest into account as well as our own.

Margaret Roche (a child of ten)—Oh! I wish the wheat would be matty every year; how sweet it makes the bread taste.

Edward—I can sympathize with you, Peggy. I remember when Bryan and myself were looking out for your grandfather's death, to have the glory, pleasure, and excitement of a wake.

Mrs. O'Brien—That reminds me of poor Shan Eagrreen, that is 'taken very bad,' and lying at Pether Mor's; he can't hold out long. I'll engage there are some notes and guineas quilted in his old clothes, whoever has the courage to handle them after his death!

Redmond—Shan was eating his breakfast in Father Roger's kitchen in Tomaneary one morning, while the Priest was reading his office by the aid of his spectacles at a little table. 'Ah, then, Sir, honey,' said Shan, 'what is the use of them glasses?' 'Don't you know well enough, Shan, that they make the letters look big?'—'Musba, then, maybe you'd lend them to a body if your Reverence please.' 'And what could you do with them, Shan, if I did?' 'Ah, then, sir, wouldn't I make these pyaties look as big as I could, for they're mortal small as it is.' So the poor priest was defeated, and something more acceptable to Shan than the small potatoes, was ordered for his repast.

Mr. Roche—Poor Shan! he has suffered as much from cold, and hunger, and trouble to put by this board, as saints and martyrs to secure their salvation; and now, unless for God's mercy, his dying thoughts will be occupied with this useless dirt, and none can be spared for the safety of his poor soul. May he avail himself of God's goodness, which never deserts us to the latest moment of our lives; and may we all learn to value worldly things at their proper worth.

The attention of the simple, devout man now seemed for about half a minute as abstracted from the company and the conversation, as if he was completely alone; for owing to the constant exercise of mental prayer, it was a matter of the most ordinary occurrence with him to have some passage in the life of our Saviour, or a vision of heaven, or death, our judgment, so present to his imagination, as to render him insensible to the presence of the surrounding persons or objects.

CHAPTER VI.—MASTERS AND WORKMEN.

Redmond—I suppose that if a part of school business lay in the education of our consciences, there would be fewer injuries done, and more indulgence shown to other people's feelings.—Mrs. O'Brien, if I only knew where Sleevreen, your cottier man, and his friends, Murtheen Coal and Shemus Fadh, went to school in their youth, I'd take care not to send my own children (when I happen to have any) to their schoolmaster's son. Ah, if you had been in the big kitchen at the castle, one cold day last winter, when the three were called in to clear out the ash pit! They were so delighted with the ease of the task and the agreeable warmth of the place, and the opportunity of talking to the servants as they passed to and fro, that I am sure the owner of the castle was not half so happy for the time. When a shovelful of the dry ashes was to be raised, they first took a lazy hold of the shovel, and then sloped in after a due pause to a proper angle with the floor, and rested it on the edge of the pit. A vigorous push next sunk the blade half way in the dry heap, and the operator took a glance round the many-sided room, and indulged in some sly jest, or paid a compliment to pretty Biddy Foran.

'Recalled to the business on hands, the shovel at the next stage was driven home, and after some ingenious manoeuvres, was at last transferred full of ashes to the basket. Ah, the thieves! I'll never forget the office they forced on me last winter, and the way I got, or properly speaking, was pulled out of it. Mr. Larkin gave me in charge to settle the boundary walk in the old castle lawn, the work being near the Col-laght road, and in full view of the castle, looking across the lake. The three heroes I was speaking of were placed under my command, after they had stuffed themselves with the finest black potatoes, roasted at the big fire in the old garden, and the best of new milk which they had cajoled out of the dairy girls. Well, the gravel was there in heaps, and the implements ready, and I requested the three old boys to commence like Trojans. 'Talk is cheap, my fine fellow,' says Sleevreen. 'How could any one preserve his health if he went to work so soon after his meals? If them thoughtless girls had even put out some water into that fat milk they gave us, we'd be the lighter for business, but it can't be helped now; and if we were to go labor hard we'd maybe get a fit of sickness, and not be able to do our duty to 'the master' for many a long day! long life to him! You need not look so contankerous, you little jackanapes. If you know when you are well get up in that tree, where you'll have a full view of the castle.—You'll see when the old gentleman gets on the pony to go his morning rounds, and then you may waken us up. Be the laws, if you don't make more haste we'll give you a cobbing, and I think you know how pleasant that is.'

Mrs. Roche—Pray, Charley, how do they cob an offender?

Charley—They draw the trousers very tight round the thick part of the thigh, and then slap the swelled muscles with all their force. Mrs. Roche, your arms are none of the puniest. [The lady appealed to exhibited part of a well rounded white arm, which fully bore out Charley's encomium.] If Bryan ever takes it into his head to despise any neighbour's child that you know to be good enough for him, and offer to go a court-

ing into Carlow, either by the 'Rainsack,' or through 'Mam a Chulie,' perform this operation on him. I'll bear a hand if I can be got within a call, and if we don't bring him to a pitch of modesty, there is not a cottager in Carlow.

Bryan gave a hearty laugh at the idea of the very unlikely delinquency, and Theresa's eyes rested on him for a moment with so sweet and confident an expression that a flying glimpse which he caught set his cup of happiness overflowing. However, he became for the moment the butt of sundry pleasantries, such as these: 'Ah, then, Bryan, sure the new bride won't go to Cloughbawn on a Sunday with nothing but a cap on her head?' 'Well, well, don't be too hard on the young man; where there's muck there's luck; better he vulgar and have a well filled stocking than be poor and proud like the Moneytimmer people.' 'Well, for my part, I am of the opinion of 'Lord Thomas' in the old ballad:

'Her oxen may die in the house, Billy,  
Her kine within the byre;  
And I shall have nothing to myself  
But a fat fadge by the fire.'

The shadow of the sweet smile which Bryan had secured enabled him to endure this pitiless shower till Charles thought fit to resume his story.

Charley—Though I was unwilling to neglect my duty, I am sorry to confess that the dread of the cobbing drove me up into the tree, and down lay my three lazy vagabonds in the sunny morning on the shelter sod, and before you could say 'Jackstones' they were as fast as a church. Well, I began to think how pleasant it would be to be obliged to tell this breach of duty at my next confession, and to have neither profit nor pleasure by it. However, keeping my eyes steadily fixed on the pony where he was standing outside the area of the castle, with the bridle thrown over the post, I began to fancy myself following the hounds, with Tom Quigly sounding his bugle, the spotted beagles sweeping up the hill towards Coolage, and the gentlemen in the red jackets leisurely leaping the fences through Thomasmullogue, and the people on foot scouring across the fields, or standing on the brow of the hill to get a good view. I shut my eyes the better to enjoy the sport, and thought how pleasant it would be to be mounted on a black hunter, and tearing across the fields down from Coolage to the wood of Achealagh. Getting up over the hill at the upper end of the wood, I had just under me in the hollow the comfortable farm houses and orchards of Moneytucker, the church and church yard, with the old walls overrun with ivy standing among the tombs; the minister's glebe house, with its grove and lawn, looking so snug; and below that again, the mill and the ford, with the great big trees around them. Nothing could stop my horse. I felt as if I was on the point of tumbling every moment as he dashed down the hill, and through the copse near the bridge, and past the mill, and on through the rushy fields to Davidstown Chapel. Here the hounds were all left behind, and the fox was getting through a swamp to a tuft of shrubs on a little island, and nothing less would please my hunter than to plunge after reyard through the slime and sedges floating on the pool. Oh, by the pipe! down he began to sink, and the fox, coming to the edge of the island, with Sleeveen's caubeen stuck on his head, and his toes out through the upper leathers of his brogues, and a well seasoned dudden in his mouth, began to grin at me. Down I was sinking, and my legs feeling like icicles, when I opened my eyes with a shiver of fright, and before me was the side of the castle so white in the sun, the belt of firs, the green lawn in front, and all so calm, and as if they were looking at their own images down in the depths of the clear lake. My first glance after the frightful feel of a moment was at the pony's station, but neither pony nor rider could I see.

Now I was in a pretty dilemma. The 'master' might have proceeded to the stables in the direction of the old castle, and then extended his ride without delay; and in that case he might be on us in a few minutes, and my proper course would be to waken up my rascals at once. On the other hand, he might make a considerable halt at the garden or stables; perhaps he was only entering them that moment; but I could make no guess as to the length of my slumber, and if I roused my charge too soon I would be rewarded by a cobbing of the milder kind.

This view of the case kept me undecided, and my mind was painfully employed, and began to get confused, balancing the pros and cons, and striving to inspect the subject from every convenient point, when what should I see but the pony and his rider coming steadily from the Colaght side along the walk, and seeming to enlarge in size as they approached. I strove to shout to the sleepers, but though my tongue and lips moved, I could not produce a sound. My terror was redoubled as the horseman now assumed the foxy visage of Sleeveen, with red bristles sticking out from his sharp muzzle, the *stigeens* altered into gigantic turkey cock's claws, and the pony changed into something between a crocodile and an elephant.

I gave myself up when I found the open jaws of the enormous fox just over my head, and slowly closing the spiked teeth to make mince meat of me. It seemed as if the grove, the bridge, the castle, the old trees, and the lake were all possessed of life, and waiting in awful silence for some dreadful explosion. My heart ceased to beat, and my blood to flow, and it became impossible for body and soul to keep together a moment longer. All at once relief came; my blood began to flow again, and my opened eyes rested on the upturned calm face of the master, who was inspecting my unsafe position from the back of the wise looking pony right under my perch. I was preparing in a great hurry to descend, but he motioned me to remain as I was, and after enjoying my fright and confusion for a few seconds, he proposed this question to me as coolly as if I was a pupil undergoing an examination at a table covered with a green cloth. 'My lad,' said he, 'do you know the badness of a sentinel found sleeping on his post?' 'No, sir,' said I, trembling all over. 'Then, I

suppose, I must tell you:—a volley of musketry at twelve paces, you dog. Is this your plan for obtaining a character for trustworthiness and sincerity—leading yourself to the designs of these lazy rogues?' 'Sir,' said I blubbering, 'I did not give way to them till they threatened me with a cobbing.' He made me explain what a cobbing was, and though he tried hard to look severe, I saw by the struggle going on at the corners of his mouth and eyes, that he had some trouble to keep down a laugh. 'Well, well,' said he, 'as I see you were in some degree forced to this, I'll say no more on the present occasion; but now lay this simple principle to your conscience; that idling or allowing others under your charge to idle when you are expected to be on duty, is as much a wrong as if you stole the value of your time from your employer's pocket. Be assured that whatever you may fear from such worthies as these, is little in comparison to the loss of your employer's confidence, and the upbraidings of your own conscience.—Now I will ride off without disturbing the repose of your tyrants, and when I am out of sight, wake them up without making mention of what has happened. This is the only plan that will save your limbs from the dreaded cobbing; but remember that for the future I expect very different conduct from you.' I obeyed his directions, and the next time that Sleeveen and Co. laid siege to me, I told them in plain terms, that I would neither neglect my duty, nor allow those under my charge to do so; and that if they attempted to cob me, I would first give one of them a black eye or a bloody nose, so that they should not have all the sport to themselves; and then that I'd lodge a complaint of their conduct,—if they called me an informer twenty times for it. So I got myself out of their clutches by showing a little firmness; and I hope that with God's help, the little adventure will be of service to me during life.

Mr. Roche—Ah, what a riddle human nature, at least Irish human nature is! I'll be bound that with all this deficiency in doing their duty, any of these men would go through fire and water, and risk their lives either to save any of the Castle family from harm, or give them any direct pleasure.

(To be continued.)

LETTERS APOSTOLIC OF OUR HOLY FATHER POPE PIUS IX. TO ALL PROTESTANTS AND OTHER NON-CATHOLICS.

You all know already that having been raised, although undeserving, to this Chair of Peter, and, consequently, charged with the supreme government of the Universal Church, and with the trust divinely committed to us by Christ our Lord Himself, we have deemed fit to call around us our Venerable Brethren, the bishops of the whole world, and to assemble them for the Ecumenical Council which is to be celebrated next year, in order that in concert with our Venerable Brethren, who all called to a part of our solicitude, we may adopt all such measures as are opportune and necessary, both to dispel the darkness of the many pestiferous errors which are daily gaining strength and spreading everywhere to the great loss of souls, and also to build up and magnify among the Christian nations entrusted to our watchfulness the reign of true faith, of justice and of the true peace of God. We rely fully on the close and loving bond of union, which wondrously links our Venerable Brethren to us and to the Apostolic See; for at every period of our supreme Pontificate they have invariably given the most conspicuous proofs of their fidelity, love, and reverence towards ourselves, and toward that See, and therefore we confidently trust that as in past ages other General Councils have done so, in the present age, the Ecumenical Council we have convened will, by the inspiration of Divine grace, produce abundant and joyful results for the greater glory of God and the everlasting salvation of men.

Therefore, sustained by this hope excited and urged on by the charity of Our Lord Jesus Christ, who gave up His life for the salvation of the whole human race, we cannot refrain on this occasion of the future Council from addressing our Apostolic and paternal words to all those who, though they recognise the same Jesus Christ as their Redeemer and boast the name of Christians, still do not profess the true faith of Christ, and do not share the communion of the Catholic Church. And this we do in order that, with all zeal and affection, we may admonish, exhort, and entreat them seriously to consider and examine whether they are treading the path traced by Christ Our Lord, which leads to eternal salvation. No one can deny or doubt that Jesus Christ himself, in order to apply the fruits of his redemption to all generations of mankind, built on Peter his one only Church on earth, that is to say His One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, and gave it all power necessary in order that the deposit of the Faith should be preserved inviolate and in its integrity, in order that the same Faith should be taught to all peoples, to all races, and to all nations, in order that all men might become by baptism members of his mystical body, and that the new life of grace, without which no one can ever deserve and obtain eternal life, might always be preserved and perfected in them: in order that the Church, which is His mystical body, might of its own nature always remain stable and unmoved until the consummation of the world, and might supply all its children with all the means of salvation. Now, whoever will carefully consider and reflect on the condition of the various and conflicting religious societies separated from the Catholic Church, which from Our Lord Christ and His Apostles has unceasingly exercised through its lawful pastors, and still exercises the Divine power given to it by Our Lord, will be obliged to admit that none of these societies, nor all of them together, can of themselves constitute and be that one Catholic Church which Christ Our Lord built founded, and called in *being*; nor can ever be, called a member, or a part of that Church, since they are visibly separated from Catholic Unity. For, as these societies want that living authority instituted by God, which teaches men above all the things of Faith and moral discipline and directs and rules them in all those things which pertain to eternal salvation, they have continuously changed in their doctrines, and thus mutability and instability in these societies know no cessation. Everyone perfectly understands, everyone sees clearly, and manifestly that this is utterly opposed to the Church established by Christ our Lord, in which truth must always continue stable, and subject to no change, as a deposit given to that Church to be preserved in its integrity, and for the custody of which the presence and help of the Holy Ghost have been promised to the Church in perpetuity. Everybody knows that from these conflicts of doctrines and opinions social schisms arise from which innumerable communions and sects take their birth, and spread more widely, day by day, to the great injury both of Church and State.

In truth, whoever recognises religion as the foundation of human society, must perceive and confess with what force this division and discrepancy of conflicting principles and religious societies acts upon civil society, and with what violence this negation of the authority established by God to govern the opinions of the human mind and to direct the actions of men, both in private and in social life, has excited, promoted, and maintained those deplorable commo-

tions and revolutions by which almost all nations are grievously agitated and afflicted.

Therefore, let all those who do not possess the unity and truth of the Catholic Church (St. Augustin, ep. lxxi. al. cxxxli.) embrace the opportunity of this Council, in which the Catholic Church, to which their forefathers belonged, gives a new proof of its radical unity and its invincible vitality. Let them satisfy the wants of their own hearts, and strive to extricate themselves from a condition in which they cannot be secure concerning their own salvation. And let them not cease to offer prayers to the Lord of Mercy, that he may throw down the wall of separation, dispel the mists of error, and guide them back to the bosom of Holy Mother Church, in which their fathers found the salutary pastures of life, and in which alone the teachings of Jesus Christ are preserved and handed down in their integrity, and the mysteries of heavenly grace are dispensed.

For ourselves as Christ our Lord has confided to us the charge of His supreme Apostolic Ministry, and as we are therefore bound to fulfil most zealously all the duties of a good Shepherd and to include all mankind in our fatherly affection, we address these letters to all Christians separated from us, entreating and exhorting them again and again to hasten their return to the one fold of Christ. For we desire for our soul their salvation in Jesus Christ, and we dread having one day to render an account to Him, our Judge, if, as much as in us lies, we do not show forth and afford to them the way to obtain eternal salvation. In all our prayers, supplicating and giving thanks, we cease not, day or night, humbly and strenuously to implore the eternal Shepherd of souls to give them abundance of heavenly lights and graces. And since, although unworthy, we are His Vicar upon earth, we long most ardently with our stretched arms for the return to the Catholic Church of our erring children that we may lovingly welcome them to the home of their Heavenly Father, and enrich them with his inexhaustible treasures. For, from their desired return to truth and communion with the Catholic Church, mainly depends not only the salvation of the individuals, but of all Christian society, and the whole world will not enjoy true peace until there be one fold and one shepherd.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's, on the 13th day of September, 1868. In the twenty-third year of our Pontificate.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A DISTINGUISHED CONVERT.—We are happy to be able to announce that Dr. Gregg, the Bishop of Cork Cloyne, and Ross, has become a convert on the question of disendowment. In a lecture delivered to the young men of the Church Association his lordship alluding to the movement in behalf of religious equality, boldly exclaimed:—'Our Church is being attacked by the foe, who seeks to take away our income. Let them take it. It is trash.'—[Freeman.]

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—Mr G F Train has published an address to the American people bidding the Irishmen to vote for General Grant for President, and adducing proofs to show that the Democratic party is friendly to England. He denounces Tammany Hall, and declares that the voters of the Fifth Congressional District of New York must take him as an independent candidate or not at all. In conclusion, he states that though the amount of their claims has been proffered to his creditors they will not release him unless he is elected to Congress; and even in that event it is possible they may still continue to hold him in jail.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—The house of a Mr. Wigmors, near Cork, was entered last night by a body of men and a quantity of arms and ammunition carried away. The culprits are supposed to be Fenians.

Eight shocks of an earthquake were felt in various places of Cork County, Ireland, yesterday.

The child of a rag-collector, named McDonnell, had her face eaten by a pig, recently, at Cordigliu, in consequence of which she died.

The Dundalk Democrat remarks:—'During the present week all has been quiet in Dundalk, and it is likely that matters will remain so for some time. The prevalent opinion among those competent to judge is, that if the three candidates go to the poll, Sir George Bowyer will be elected.'

The state of the society in Skibbereen must be very alarming. The local magistrates seem to consider extraordinary precautions necessary to prevent insurrectionary outbreaks. An application being lately made to them by an amateur dramatic corps for permission to use two swords and two guns in a performance to be given in the town, they declined to entrust so formidable an armament to the hands of the people, without previous consultation with the stipendiary magistrate.

DUBLIN, Oct. 19.—The Marquis of Abercorn, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has refused to receive a Limerick civil deputation in favor of the Fenian prisoners at present confined in the different convict prisons under rules of sentence for felonies and treasons committed during the recent rebellious risings. The Corporation of Limerick ask the pardon of the men by royal warrant from the Queen. The Limerick corporations are almost exclusively Gladstone electionmen, the Lord-Lieutenant being a High Church Tory.

A New English candidate, Mr. Munster, has addressed the electors of Oasheh. He reads his address in a most characteristic manner which offers the true index to his object. An Irishman would have spoken of some political subject of interest to the electors, but Mr. Munster—the Englishman—more Irish than the Irish themselves, ends by declaring that he will devote his best attention to his 'dear Ireland.' The following passage is more like the conclusion of a Valentine than that of an election address: 'I can assure you that one thing about me is Irish and I trust to be enabled shortly to let you find it out for yourselves, and that is my heart, every pulse of which beats true to the best interests of dear Ireland.'

LEGAL CHANGES.—Rumours of the following legal changes are current in Dublin, and are very generally believed. Judge Keating is about to resign the Court of Probate, where he will be succeeded by Attorney-General Warren. Dr. Bill will obtain the Attorney-Generalship. The vacancy in the Bankruptcy Court will be filled by the Solicitor-General (Mr. Harrison), who will be succeeded by Mr. Purcell, Q.C. Mr. Frederick Shaw will resign the Recorder-ship of Dublin, which he has held for nearly forty years, and his place will be supplied by his brother, Mr. Charles Shaw, the present Castle Adviser, who will be succeeded by Mr. Exham, Q.C. These changes involve the acquisition of permanent emoluments, amounting to nine thousand a year.

The Dublin Nation of Oct. 10 says:—Mr. Keenelm Digby is now the accepted candidate of the popular party in the Queen's County; and we rejoice to say his return may be looked upon as certain. This young gentleman enters early on public life; he brings to it rich gifts and advantages of intellect and fortune. We may, without egotism, indulge to day in some satisfaction at the rescue of Queen's County from Ascendancy Toryism on the one hand, and from anti-Catholic Garibaldianism on the other. If we had studied our own leisure we would not have concerned ourselves any more than did our Liberal contemporaries with the precious choice of the Club—the vulgar itinerant reviler of the Catholic religion, Mason Jones.

Denis McGrath has been arrested on the suspicion of being the second individual who committed the highway robbery near Doon, late on the night of the 24th of the last month, on an old farmer named John Ryan, who was on the occasion accompanied by his son Michael. It will be remembered that the younger Ryan succeeded in capturing one of the robbers, and that he and his father had recourse to

summary but savage vengeance on the culprit, whom they tied to their cart's tail with a rope and dragged him for a very considerable distance along a rugged mountain road. Old Ryan's life being considered in imminent danger from the severe injuries he received at the hands of the robbers, who not only took his money but beat him in a most brutal manner. He was unable to attend at Tipperary for the purpose of identifying McGrath, who has been consequently remanded to the County Jail. Brian, too, who received condign punishment at the hands of the Ryans, is in a very dangerous condition, and has not been able to leave his bed in the County Jail since his arrest.

We are informed, upon authority on which we think reliance can be placed, that the Government have decided upon dealing with the Irish railways in a thorough and comprehensive manner. The various reports of the commissioners show the absolute necessity of some action being taken on the subject and the great benefit which would result to the country from the adoption of some well considered plan of administration.—Railway News.

The Freeman's Journal tells a serious story about the Irish Chief Secretaryship, to the effect that the post went begging for a time owing to the reluctance on the part of some to whom it was offered, to 'take a new responsibility that is likely to attach to it during the ensuing session—namely, that of defending the Government against a charge of opening letters, which is to be brought against them by an Irish M.P. The Freeman says that the Irish Government made the late Freeman troubles the pretext for doing this so frequently that they are likely to get into great trouble.

A correspondent of the Belfast Observer says, in reference to the late Orange riots in Golland:—Judge Keogh's instructions to the Catholics to keep at home when insulted, or attempted to be assaulted, have now been proved to be worth just—a whistle. You may guess whether or not I am right in this statement, when I tell you that the constabulary have received instructions from the Castle authorities not to prosecute the Orange rioters for unlawful assembly and breach of the Party Processions Act at Golland on the 12th of August. Let Judge Keogh look to it.

Dr. Thomas Drew, of Sandy Row, writes another letter to Mr. Johnston, of Ballykibber, which ends with the following paragraph:—'I am supposed to have exhausted my subject when I plead for 600,000 tenants in Ireland, to whom 8,000 proprietors refuse to grant leases, and when I protest against any ungrounded claim upon the votes of the tenantry. I have not at all exhausted my subject. Had I not felt unkindly toward many of the class of land agents as being courteous, genial and humane (as far as they dare), I would have found it my duty to open up their anomalous state. They must not be angry with me if I now venture to protest against the uniting of land agency with the magistracy as one of the social curses of Ireland!'

GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI.—The political lives of Gladstone and Disraeli, up to this, prepare us for anything from them in the way of change—and, now that the highest office in the empire is the prize for both, the temptation to change will, of course, be far stronger than ever before. And this will be the way to test the sincerity of their changes. If either makes a change for the better while in office, the thing will look well—but if he proposes in opposition what he did not in office, there will be fair room for suspicion. Conversations attended with much material benefit to the convert are generally looked on with doubt. But all this is no affair of ours. On the very want of party principle, to which we have referred, the hopes of Ireland can be most securely founded. The proverb tells us what befalls honest men when rogues fall out. Let us apply it in our case. May the shadows and quarrels of Disraeli and Gladstone never be less till honest Ireland has come by her own!—[Wexford People.]

JAMES STEPHENS.—I notice a paragraph at the close of the report of Mr. Train's letter last week, in reference to Mr. James Stephens, which is erroneous in some particulars. Dr. D (whom I have not the honor to know) states that he had received a letter from Paris announcing that James Stephens had gone to Spain to assist with his counsel the Republican leaders. The letter simply deceived the doctor.—James Stephens has not left Paris. Dr. D further states that 'Prim and Stephens are intimate friends.' That will be news I fancy, to Mr. Stephens, and as surely to Juan Prim. One interview hardly constitutes an intimate friendship. Personally, I may add, that the present movement in Spain is not Republican, nor its leaders Republican. Of the Junta of twelve elected into Provisional Government at Madrid, only two are Republican. There is not in Europe to-day a country more attached to monarchial traditions than Spain. This may be news to Mr. Train; but nevertheless, it is the fact, as he will be forced to admit when he reads the vote that will be given by the Cortes in course of election.—[Par's Correspondent of the Irishman.]

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Prime Minister, etc., has hoisted the banner of 'no surrender,' with great flourish and 'proud defiance.' In his address to his constituents he declares in the plainest language that his party will oppose the Disestablishment of the Church unflinchingly, and in order to give the declaration a sufficient no-Popery flavor, he adds an insulting insinuation as to a certain foreign religious agency party which, under guise of hostility to Protestant supremacy in Ireland, really seeks to rule for itself. The address on the whole seems framed with the deliberate intention of arousing Orange favor, particularly in Ireland, so that we may expect a turbulent electoral campaign. What confirms us in this view, is the fact that Disraeli has just appointed an Irishman to an English bishopric. One Dr. Magee has been appointed Bishop of Peterborough. Englishmen as bishops in Ireland are plenty enough, but an Irishman as bishop in England is really a startling novelty. For the last century, at least, no such an appointment has been made; but now the wily 'Ben' sees his chances of office grow so shaky that desperate means must be resorted to, and hence this little sop to the O'ange lambs of Sandy Row and elsewhere. Who wouldn't shout for the man who opens up the fat livings in England to our countrymen? Who, indeed!

THE IRISH FISHERIES.—The fisheries along our coast are far from being productive. The Fishery Commissioners appear to have been an industrious class of officials for the last quarter of a century, by their investigations and their marvelously compiled reports; but, somehow, the fish are not to be had, or, if they be, nobody thinks it remunerative employment to go catching or selling them. The oyster and salmon fisheries are marked by the large falling off in the takes this year and last. It seems strange that, with all the modern theories adopted by the Commissioners about oyster and salmon cultivation, and with the novel constructions and new laws and rules, that the fish have not been taken. We don't pretend to be well versed in matters piscatorial, but in visiting the ports of this country a person cannot fail to observe the sparse supply offered for sale. It appears to our humble judgment that the best way to test the productiveness, especially of the deep sea fishery, would be by the employment of suitable vessels—capacious and sea worthy, and well found in gear and hands. These vessels could be supplied by Government. The deep sea fishery along this coast justified the pre-eminence which it at one time received, and so large was the number of persons engaged in fishing, and so impressed were tourists by this fact, that some thirty years ago it was invariably afforded a prominent place in their writings on the varied features of the West coast. Notwithstanding their commendation and the supervision of the Fishery Commissioners, the ground has been abandoned. A few years have only elapsed since we heard it stated by an experienced seaman—a

Government pilot, familiar with our West coast—before the Royal Commissioners, that fish were to be had in abundance as of yore, but that the people were not living in the coast, or in the islands, in such numbers as formerly, and those remaining had not the boats or the gear suited to the requirements of the deep-sea fishery. We believe that if our suggestions were put into practice the statement of this experienced man would be borne out and confirmed, and that it would be found 'there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught,' and as 'much of them.' We would prefer seeing three fishing boats of the required tonnage and sea worthiness actually fishing, to reading the most voluminous reports of the most elaborate theory that is in the power of a fishery commission to make.—[Mayo Examiner.]

The Liberal programme for Ireland has long been before the world, and Mr. Gladstone has nothing to add to it, unless it be a most emphatic protest against paying to one set of religionists the money taken from another. It will belong to future parliaments to decide what shall be done with the funds to accrue from the gradual extinction of the Irish Establishment. No doubt they will find enough to do with it, and will at least have many applications.—The great object now is to remove the grievance which embitters and perpetuates all the differences in the social and political life of Ireland. Universal endowment is out of the question, so universal disendowment is the only thing possible. The claim of the Protestant Church on the ground that its wealth and respectability made up for its numerical inferiority Mr. Gladstone disposes of with the remark that if a minority is ever to be endowed it should be the poor minority, not the rich; and all the customary arguments in favor of Establishments can only read as a satire upon what we find in Ireland. It is absolutely impossible but that such a Church should always simply stand for the conquerors in forcible possession of the national Church property. In the eyes of the very poor peasantry of this Isle it is wrested from them, and equated among their heretical masters. Hence polemics everywhere in Ireland, from the bowl to the castle, mixed up with every question, and adding violence to every sore. The result of leaving half a million zealous, wealthy and enlightened Protestants to look after their own religion at their own cost Mr. Gladstone forbears to speculate upon, and may be safely left to the future. Mr. Gladstone observes that the half-way legislation of temporary bills and expedients which the present Government lately entered upon compelled, and indeed precipitated, his motion of disendowment; every day, indeed, was adding to the promises and pledges which it would soon be necessary to sweep away. This would have to be done at last, and the sooner the better, before more harm is done, before more Universities are promised more grants lavished, and more redistributions attempted in the Establishment itself. Mr. Gladstone had to be quick, and the result is that the Parliament about to expire has put on solemn record by a very decided majority, that, seeing it is impossible to endow all three Churches in Ireland, it has been necessary to disendow the Church of the small and wealthy minority.—[Times.]

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—A RETROSPECT.—INTERESTING STATISTICS.—If we really wish to form opinions of any substance or value on that painfully important subject, the condition and prospects of the Irish population, it is well worth our while to turn our attention for a moment from the barren volumes of political speculation to which we are treated, to those statistical returns out of which—if we use them rightly—all that is really trustworthy on the subject must be collected. Especially valuable are the emigration returns, for in these more, perhaps, than any other chapter of political arithmetic, lies the key to the past, present and future of Ireland only, but of the great countries beyond the Atlantic also. These documents cannot lie. They may deceive us, if we misunderstand them, and do not apply the necessary correctives in considering them; rightly used as has been said, they are infallible. Emigration from the United Kingdom reached its highest amount in the year 1852—namely, 869,000 persons—of whom a quarter of a million went directly to the United States without counting those who made their way thither from Canada. In 1855 it fell suddenly to 176,000. By that time the first great exodus consequent on the Irish famine had worked itself off. The population of Ireland had considerably diminished, and the source of emigration was beginning to run comparatively low. Since then the amount of emigration has fluctuated considerably; during the first years of the American war it never diminished, then recovered itself, but has never much exceeded 200,000 persons. The number of Irish emigrants amounted in 1865 to 100,674; in 1866 to 98,890; in 1867 to 88,642. It would be hazardous to lay too much stress on so small a diminution as this. But there are signs which seem to show that it is regular and progressive, not accidental. In the first place, the actual number whence the supply is drawn diminishes also. Not only does the actual population of Ireland continue to fall off, but the annual drain carrying off the young and leaving, comparatively, the old and the children, lessens the reproductive power. The proportion of persons between the ages of twenty and thirty-five in the population of the United Kingdom, say the Commissioners of Land and Emigration, in their report of 1867, is about one in four, or twenty-five per cent., while their proportion in the emigration even of the present day, is more than one in two, or fifty per cent. We give the result in round numbers, and not as they do, precisely. 'We find,' they continue, 'that between 1851 and 1861, when there was nothing to produce an injurious effect on the general health of the people, the natural increase of the population was far below what it had been between 1831 and 1841. Between 1851 and 1861 there was a decrease of the population of Ireland from 6,115,794 to 5,764,343, or 751,251. But during that period there was an emigration exceeding 1,210,000 souls; there must, therefore, have been a natural increase of nearly 460,000 equal during the ten years to about twenty per cent. per annum. In the six years since 1861 there has been an emigration of 617,387. Assuming the natural increase of the population at the same rate as in the previous decade, and the emigration at the same rate during the last six years, the population at the coming census of 1871 can scarcely exceed 5,300,000 souls. But for the reason we have stated above, the rate of natural increase will probably be less than during the ten years preceding 1861.' If we add to our estimates of the drain that which results from emigration from Ireland into England and Scotland, which the commissioners, we know not why, do not seem to take into account—the diminution would apparently be still greater and the consequent retardation of emigration greater also. One item, not quite so inconsiderable as might have been conjectured, must also be set off against these emigration returns, that of re-emigration from North America back to the United Kingdom; chiefly, we believe, Ireland. This amounted in 1865 to 33,743, in 1866 to 32,236. 'In recent years the average number has not much exceeded 20,000. To these tokens of decline in the national exodus, another, though somewhat indistinct, must be added. 'The amount of money remitted by settlers in North America to their friends in the United Kingdom' had grown until it reached in 1854 the enormous sum of £1,730,000. Then it fell off rapidly, and has never recovered itself; to anything like that amount although the last three years show something of an increase. The figure for 1867 is £543,029. The Commissioners, however, do not place much confidence in the accuracy of their returns. Another very remarkable fact as bearing on the condition of the bulk of emigrants in general, including the Irish as the most important element, is noticed in the report of 1867. 'In the last few years the employment of steam vessels in North American emigration has greatly increased. In the year 1863 the proportion

of those who emigrated in steam vessels was 48.81 per cent. In 1864 it increased to 53.55 per cent. In 1865 it was 73.50 per cent, and in 1866, 81.16 per cent. The advantage to the emigrants, both by the shortening of the passage and the better accommodation of these vessels, can scarcely be exaggerated; but as the passage is about one-third dearer than in sailing vessels, the number who prefer the better and dearer passage shows that there is no general destitution among them. It shows we venture to say, a good deal more. Of course it is true economy in the emigration to pay higher for a mode of transit which takes him more speedily to the place where his labor is to become profitable to him. But how does he find the means to discharge the increased tax at the outlet? Obviously, because he is better off than he formerly was, and can scrape together more money to start with, for the supply from his friends over the water has as we have seen rather fallen off than increased. And thus the very luxury, so to speak, in which the Irish emigrant indulges, proves that his circumstances are better than formerly, though not so far better as to keep him at home. Increase the improvement only a little, and it will become worth his while to remain. This is the direction toward which, we may pretty safely conjecture, things are tending. Barring political, or other catastrophes it will be arrived at sooner or later. There will be a comparative approximation of wages on the two sides of the Atlantic, and a comparative cessation of the drain of people from the one to the other. What would be the result to society? To Ireland, so far as can be supposed, nothing but good; for this would be the natural stanching of the long continued drain of her most active and industrious blood to America, doubtful. She would gain, no doubt, by the cessation of the too rapid introduction of a turbulent and half-civilized element, which has sorely disturbed her political and social condition since 1844. Step by step her Irish supply would at once diminish (or rather be diminished) in number, and improve in quality. But, on the other hand, she would lose equally—more than can easily be foreseen or corrected—by any remission of the supply of that muscle and sinew which in truth makes her what she is; which does the rough work for her, makes her roads and railways and canals, builds her cities and towns, and by this very operation disengages her more skilled and enterprising laborers, and leaves them free to work in higher departments, where their labor can be more productive. Unless other parts of Europe—Germany in particular—can be relied on to make good the deficiency of Irish immigrants, a delay, such as never yet occurred in the annals of the great Republic, will take place in her march toward the industrial subjugation of her Continent.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NUMEROUS CONVERSIONS.—A London correspondent evidently a churchman, writes thus:—There are more conversions to Rome. Two curates of St. Mary's Church, Brown street, Soho, Messrs F. R. and Mapleson, succeeded very lately, and to-day it is also announced that the Rev. Pourries Floyer, a Staffordshire clergyman, has also gone over. The *adventum*, Mr. Floyer held no preference, is very significant. A living, though it be only £200 a year, is a wonderful bait. In these days it is no longer archdeacon and leaders of church parties who forsake their communion; but young inexperienced curates, or uneducated clergy. The above-mentioned Rev. Mr. Floyer is a clergyman of the Church of England, and a magistrate for the county in which he resides. In the Soho case one of the seceders had only just been ordained priest; the other had not received a university education. At Bath, I am told, the headquarters of the Simeonite party in the Church, the Catholic clergy are making such numerous conversions especially among the upper classes, as to astonish themselves.

The Westminster *Gazette* makes the following remarks upon the conversion of the Marquis of Bute:—This statement will be no news to many of our Catholic readers who have long been aware of the Marquis of Bute's intention of publicly announcing, on his coming of age, his conversion to the Catholic Church. It is not our custom to parade the conversions which are taking place to a larger extent than is generally known in the Marquis of Bute society, but as the conversion of the Marquis of Bute may attract public notice, it is as well perhaps that it should be also known that this conversion is by no means an isolated or exceptional instance, but indicates rather a wide-spread and increasing movement toward the Catholic Church. Anglicanism, with its inconsistencies and contradictions, even in its most Catholic development, is unable to satisfy the yearnings of earnest minds after truth: in vain Dr Pusey strives by a singular stretch of personal authority, to stem the tide. His "Miranicon," which was written with this intent, has been a signal failure. Ritualism with its high aspirations and ardent but delusive hopes for corporate reunion with Rome, is only educating men for the Catholic Church. The Church is patient; she waits, and watches, and prays, and her reward is to see almost day by day stray sheep, known or unknown return from strange pastures to the one fold of the One Shepherd.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Right Rev. Obas Longley, D.D. the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, died to-day, aged 74.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland is dead.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The leaders of the Liberal party have after a careful survey of the field become convinced that they are sure of the choice in the coming elections of a large majority of Liberal members to the new House of Commons. The following has been quietly named in Liberal circles as the probable cast of the new ministry: Premier, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Foreign Secretary, Earl Russell; Home Secretary John Bright; Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gulling Bardsley; Lord Chancellor, Sir Roundell Palmer; Secretary of War, Marquis of Hartington.

In a letter purloining case before the Inverary Circuit Court, the other day, the extraordinary admission was made by the person who managed the post office in the village of Kilmacdonnell that she could not read. The natural result was that she could not tell whether people got their own letters or not.

PROTESTANT MURPHY AND HIS CANDIDATURE.—Murphy is at Blackburn. In the course of an address on Monday he asked his hearers to raise funds for his candidature for Manchester. It would be said, cost £3,000, and he expected to get £1,000 from Blackburn. He was determined to go to the poll; he was not the man to flinch; and if he once got into Parliament he would say such things as had never been heard there before he would make Mr. Gladstone and John Bright tremble and shake in their shoes.

The London *Daily News* says that the Rev. Burnes Floyer, a clergyman of the Church of England, and a magistrate for the County of Stafford, has just been received into the Church of Rome. Mr. Floyer held no preference. This makes the third Anglican clergyman received into the Catholic Church within the last fortnight.

The ultra-Ritualistic proceedings of the Rev. J. P. Pugh, at St. James's Chapel, Brighton, have been temporarily interrupted by an inhibition issued by the Bishop of Chichester, upon a representation from a large body of inhabitants of the town. Mr. Pugh has so far respected the inhibition as to abstain from preaching, but disputes the authority of his Diocesan to interfere.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.—The Dublin *Quarterly Review*, among the ablest publications in Great Britain, thus hopefully speaks of the present and future of the religious movement in England:—

"We are persuaded that, were prejudices and misrepresentations removed, the English people would return in joy and gladness to the old religion, which gave them civilization, and made them a nation. Already, the doctrines of Seven Sacraments, of a Perpetual Sacrifice, of the Real Presence, of the Power of the Keys, the Honor of Mary, the Invocation of Saints, Prayers for the Dead, and a supremacy at least, of honor in the Holy See, are spreading all over England. Legislation and contempt, and rampant bigotry can not arrest their acceptance by the people. These have been poured out, and they have served to spread the knowledge of doctrine. Moreover, Catholic ceremonial and Catholic ritual have been accepted, not as vain and empty forms, but as the appropriate clothing of their doctrines. Wherever a Catholicizing clergyman settles, the children fall under his influence; a congregation is formed, and quickly becomes the most devout and best attended in the neighborhood. The people learn, with some mistakes, nearly the whole circle of Catholic doctrine, the keystone of the arch is left out—the supremacy of Peter the centre and bond of unity. They accept faith in every sacerdotal power, though, unlike the Greek, the Anglican orders are invalid; and even were they valid, as the Greek are, yet they lack jurisdiction, as the Greek also do. Facts, then, seem to justify the belief that prejudice once removed, the English would return to the faith at last as the prodigal son returned home after his long absence.

MEETING OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.—The half-yearly conference of the London districts of the Mormons was held on Sunday at the Store Street Hall, Bedford Square. The proceedings consisted of a series of meetings throughout the day, when some twenty elders related the progress of their labors in their several spheres. Mr. Carrington, president of the British Mission, presided. Mr. Lymer, president of the London Conference, put the usual votes to the meeting, asking the members to concur in sustaining Brigham Young as seer and prophet with his council and twelve apostles. It was stated the district comprised nine branches, with 1,013 members, inclusive of priests and deacons; there being 91 elders, 45 priests, and 28 deacons. Of the members, 10 had been excommunicated, two died, 188 emigrated, and 78 baptized. The financial statement showed the total receipts were £279, which had been chiefly devoted for emigration and £32 to support the elders.

THE RITUALISTIC MOVEMENT.—On Sunday one of the harvest festivals which have recently been made the occasions of indicating the specific character of Ritualistic worship was celebrated at All Saints Church, Lambeth, of which the Rev. George F. Lee, D. C. L., is the vicar. Before the high altar a screen had been erected, on which flowers intermixed with little wheat sheaves were tastefully arranged. The decorations specially designed for the festival were gracefully complemented by the bright colours with which the columns and roof of the church are ornamented. The morning service having been intoned, a procession was formed, and, headed by a crucifix, marched through the aisles, the hymn of thanksgiving being chanted as it advanced. The Rev. M. Husband, of Atherstone, preached the sermon at the morning service, taking at his text the words, "Ye are God's husbandry." Having commenced his address in a manner similar to that adopted by the Roman Catholic clergy, the Rev. gentleman said that the revived branch of the Church might be compared to the tree, which, supposed to be withered, had borne fruit afresh. Those who asserted that the Ritualistic movement was a child of yesterday, which must perish to-morrow, knew nothing of the strides which the Catholic Church had made during the past quarter of a century. Many of those present would remember the time when such worship as they were offering would be considered preposterous and absurd but now they had met to return thanks to God for his temporal as well as for his spiritual gifts. It could not be seen how God had been pleased to invigorate that branch of his Church to which they belonged. The Almighty Father had sent all these good things at a time when their sins demanded punishment. He had given the Church the clergy ordained by the laying on of hands in an unbroken line from the Apostles of Christ. By their hands were administered the bread of life and the cup of salvation, for they were the agents of God's work. During the Communion Service, which was conducted with great solemnity, the organ played, the choir sang, and the incense was burnt. At the evening service the sermon was preached by the Rev. M. Cleaver, of St. Mary's Moorgate-street, who took for his text, "The eyes of all wait upon Thee, O Lord, and Thou givest them their meat in due season." At the present time, he said, we constantly hear of Reform in Parliament, reform of the army and navy, and reform of schools, but there was one thing which more than all others seemed to demand reform in the eyes of all good Christians, and that was religion. Religion should be no longer divorced from the national life, but must penetrate through all classes of the people. He wished to see the time when God's blessing would be invoked on new undertakings, such as new public works, instead of being confined to the consecration of new religious institutions. Living as they were in a great city, those he was addressing might be inclined to undervalue the benefits of a plentiful harvest, but he would remind them that they were dependent on God's daily providence, and although they did not now, as was the custom of old, set apart every tenth sheaf for the Church, it was no less their duty to render a return to God for the benefit which He had conferred. The temper and tone in which they did God's work were all important. God had designed the vestments which His priest should wear in the sanctuary—those things which many thought so puerile and vain. He exhorted them to make rules for their daily lives, and to resort frequently to confession and communion.

NOVEL PROTESTANT SERVICES.—On Sunday Mr. James Dupe, assisted by a host of Christian followers, held three extraordinary religious services in the market place, Nottingham. The brethren took up a position on Messrs Patch and Bonnett's theatrical exhibition, and as if to identify themselves with the theatrical profession, one of the speakers (J. Birch) was brought forward to play a banjo. Large bills had been placarded announcing the services, and just for curiosity to our readers who may not have seen the contents we will reprint a copy:—"Goose Fair Sunday. The ransomed of the Lord will hold a large meeting in the great Market Place, to be conducted by a converted thief, sweep, doctor, and miller. J. Birch, D.D., a converted nigger, will play his banjo; and as host of Heaven's royal family Morning service 10.30, afternoon 2, evening 6. If the weather be unfavorable the services will be held at the tabernacle Durban Ox Inn, and the Mission Hall." The weather fortunately was favorable, so that the "tabernacles" were not required. Each service was attended by hundreds of persons of all classes, and the singing of Birch, who accompanied the hymns on his banjo, created the greatest enthusiasm. We know that on two occasions he was encased. In the evening, one of two lamps used for lighting up the services would not burn well, and Mr. Dupe had once or twice during prayer to rise from his knees to attend to it. The circumstance of course, evoked considerable merriment. Just before Mr. Birch came forward to play and sing a number of boys who had assembled immediately in front of the stage, began to create a disturbance, upon which Mr. Dupe, in a stentorian voice, ordered some men who stood behind to "shut 'em out." Order having been restored, Mr. Birch, who was as much unlike a nigger as a table is a chair, duly appeared, and accompanied himself on his instrument to a hymn, which took such an effect upon the assembly that many of them could not resist joining in the chorus. At the conclusion Mr. Birch was heartily applauded—in fact, he was encored, when he sang a hymn after the tune of "Ladies won't you marry," commencing "Adam was the first man." His

second performance was attended with great enthusiasm, and as if with one eye to monetary matters (for books were being sold by one of the "disciples" below), he vociferated "Chorus," and this was repeated several times at the end of nearly every verse. Mr. Dupe explained that the initials D.D. fixed to Mr. Birch's name, meant "Devil Driver."—[Nottingham Express.

ROAST DONKEY.—Every one who has eaten roast donkey has pronounced it excellent. In flavor it is said to resemble turkey, though the colour is considerably darker. The accomplished gourmet is aware what animal it is that contributes most largely to the composition of the best sausages in the world the Lyons sausages. The animal in question is a very clean feeder, cheap barding, and subsists easily at little cost, and it seems within possibility that donkeys may be reared on the poorest commons, not only as beasts of burden for the use of the poor, but as a luxurious addition to the banquets of the rich; and since France, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Denmark, and other countries, have taken to hippophagy, the donkey may be expected at an early period to make a successful invasion of the United Kingdom in a new character.—"Harry Chester" in *Mucmillan's Magazine* for October.

AT FORRES, in Scotland, the ordnance survey officers have discovered an extraordinary reflection, of the plumb line. There are no mountains near to cause this, and it is believed that there is a mass of unusually solid matter beneath the surface at Forres, or else a large cavity in the sea, which is not far distant. To ascertain this, two clocks are about to be placed east and west, one at Forres, forty miles distant; by the side of each clock there will be a magnet, connected with the opposite clock by an electric wire. The magnet will be made to click so as to mark the vibrations of the pendulum of the distant clock, and the difference in the vibrations of the pendulums will reveal the force and direction of the deflection of the plumb line and thus the cause of the curious phenomenon at Forres will be ascertained.

Mr. James Caird has published an estimate of the harvest of 1868, according to which the yield of wheat has been nearly equal to that of 1864, but is not so good a quality as the crop of 1865. The yield has been at the rate of 32 bushels an acre, or five above the yearly average. Mr. Caird anticipates that we shall pay £15,000,000 less for wheat than we did last year, but there is a deficiency of £10,000,000 in barley and oats, while the hay and green crops were nearly annihilated by the protracted drought. In the growth of potatoes there is an increase of 80,000,000, and the crop will be of an average character.

Great Britain raises 120,000,000 bushels of wheat this year—48,000,000 more than last year. Thirty-two bushels to the acre is the average.

COMMISSION ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—London, Oct. 25.—There is good reason to believe that the following is the substance of the protocol which has been agreed to by Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley for the settlement of the Alabama claims. A mixed commission consisting of eight persons appointed by Great Britain, and eight appointed by the United States, is to sit in London to examine every claim presented, whether English or American. Each case is to be argued by the claimant either in person or by counsel, and the commission will make the final award. The question of international law is to be referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia, the protocol now awaits the approval of Secretary Seward.

The *Nonconformist* makes the following analysis of the present condition of the boroughs of England and Wales in prospect of a general election omitting the "unicorns" constituencies:—Uncontested seats (Liberals, 62; Conservatives, 17), 79; contested by Liberals only 21; contested by Conservatives only, none; boroughs with two Conservative members contested by Liberals, 8; boroughs in which single Conservative seats are contested by Liberals, 49; Liberal seats for London contested by Conservatives, 3; seats for boroughs returning two Liberals, contested by Conservatives, 14; single Liberal seats contested by Conservatives, 34; boroughs returning of each party, where there are two candidates on each side, 24; boroughs deprived of one member for which Liberals and Conservatives are contending, 10.

AN ELECTION DISTURBANCE.—One of the most disgraceful scenes at election meetings—and we have had a great number of them reported recently—took place (says the *Globe*) last week, when Mr. Harvey Lewis addressed the electors of Marylebone, in the St. Pancras Vestry Hall. Mr. Lewis is a gentleman who, though belonging to the Liberal party, has shown considerable independence by his votes in Parliament, and has in consequence been persecuted by a stratum of the great Liberal party. In the middle of the hon. member's speech a scene occurred which at one time threatened personal disfigurement to a considerable number of the auditors. It had its rise in the difference of two gentlemen of opposite opinions who brandished sticks at each other, showing that they thought a deal derogatory to each other's character if they were restrained from coming to positive action. Partisans joined in the disturbance and loud curses rose on the air. Disorder triumphed for a long time, and it was only assuaged by the voluntary withdrawal of the combatants. In the midst of the uproar the chairman called out: "Do you want the member to break a blood vessel?" The rioters evinced by their conduct that there would be no objection to this. Has it never struck those disturbers of the peace of public meetings that their conduct does not injure those towards whom they show such unwarrantable antipathy, but in reality damages their own cause? While on this subject, we may mention that the Liberals pursued the same disgraceful tactics at Bromley on Monday, when Messrs Mills and Talbot, the Conservative candidates for West Kent, addressed the electors. Two hundred roughs were imported by rail and bus from Greenwich and Deptford and from this "Liberal" supply of rough characters the inhabitants in the neighborhood imagined there must have been a prize fight.

The *Northern Daily Express* relates an instance of what it terms the unseemly and very unsatisfactory working of the present jury system as regards inquests. It is informed that on Monday evening the coroner was obliged to adjourn an inquest—convened to inquire into the cause which resulted in the death of a boy—simply because the members of the jury were so drunk that they were totally incompetent to bring in a verdict. The jurymen summoned were "an average lot." The inquiry was held of course, in a public house, and in this particular case, the landlord of the hotel was installed in the honourable position of foreman of the jury. An adjournment to procure further evidence took place, when the foreman proposed "refreshments." The proposition was unanimously approved of and carried out. A further adjournment till the jury became sober was then a matter of necessity.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A singular decision as to the rights of women is communicated to a contemporary by a correspondent at Maidstone. It has some bearing upon the present dispute as to the claim of women to the electoral franchise, and for this reason we refer to it. It appears that many years ago there was a disputed election to the humble office of sexton at Maidstone, there being two candidates, John Olive and Sarah Ely. Counting male and female votes together the female was elected to the office. The case was afterwards argued in the King's Bench. Lord Chief Justice Lee said he was clearly of opinion, that a woman might be sexton of a parish, and added:—"Women have had much higher offices, as queen, marshal, great chamberlain, constable, champion of England, and returning officers for members of Parliament. As to the second point, it would be strange if a woman may herself fill the office, and yet

be disqualified to vote for it. The election of members of Parliament and of coroners stands on special grounds. No woman has ever yet sat in Parliament or voted for members of Parliament, and we must presume that when the franchise was first created it was confined to the male sex." This presumptive evidence is, in fact, irrefragable. The opinion that the right to vote does not exist unless there be also the right to fill the office for which the vote is given, seems to have been concurred in by Lord Coke, who decided that women could not vote for members of Parliament or coroners "although they have freeholds, and contribute to all public charges." It is clear that women who desire the franchise must first prove that they possess the right to become members of Parliament—a right which they will find impossible to substantiate.—[Globe.

THE ROMANCE OF THE PERRAGE.—A lady who claims to be a countess in her own right, taking up her residence in a ruined castle, hanging the portraits of her ancestors on roofless walls, protecting herself from the weather by tarpaulin, being afterwards forcibly ejected, and sitting for some days by the roadside, with no better shelter than could be improvised by the kindness of onlookers, are facts which one could hardly suppose possible in a civilized age and country, least of any in our own. Yet all these things have been happening in Cumberland, and the local papers are enabled to publish some very exciting matter for the entertainment of their readers. Several years ago some claimants of the Leigh estates in Warwickshire made a night attack on Stoneleigh Abbey, and forced their way in, as a rough and ready means of taking possession; but this was in the regular line of violence and lawlessness. There is something helplessly pathetic, and yet in some respects ludicrous, in the proceedings of the lady claiming herself the Countess of Derwentwater, which peculiarly affects the imagination. Of the rights of the case we say nothing; but the circumstances that have recently taken place are sufficiently singular to merit a passing notice. The estate of the Derwentwater family have long been confiscated, in consequence of the last Earl of Derwentwater having been concerned in the rebellion of the first Pretender, now belong to the Lords of the Admiralty, by whom they are administered as part of the Greenwich Hospital estates. The countess, as she designates herself, nevertheless asserts her right to the old castle and domain in Tyndale, and a few days ago she took possession, in a style suggestive of the wilder incidents in Sir Walter Scott's romances. She suddenly appeared in the neighbourhood of Dilston, dressed in an Austrian military uniform, with a sword by her side and accompanied by several retainers, who drove a waggon up to the deserted and decaying castle, and commenced unloading furniture. Tarpaulin was stretched across the roofless rooms; the broken windows were made as sound and weather-proof as paper would effect; and in a little while the old family pictures were restored to their original places. The castle is situated on an eminence in the midst of beautiful scenery, through which the Tyne pursues its course and were it only in repair, the residence would doubtless be one of the pleasantest in England; but in our cold wet climate, and at this season of the year, a roof is certainly a very desirable adjunct to any house, and one which even the most hardy are not inclined to dispense with. Her Ladyship, however, braved all the fury of a northern autumn, and encamped amidst the weedy and owl-haunted ruins of the ancient mansion. The entry was effected in the grey light of dawn; a bar of wood was placed across the doorway as a protection more nominal than real; and the Countess and her followers awaited the issue. It was not long before the adventurous lady was visited by Mr. Grey, the receiver to the Greenwich Hospital estates, who informed her that she was looked upon as a trespasser, and that the Lords of the Admiralty would be apprised of her visit. In the meanwhile he padlocked and chained every entrance to the estate, so that the Countess was a prisoner and what was still more awkward, a prisoner without food! A piercing wind and pouring rain added to the miseries of the situation; yet the lady, though no longer young, bravely maintained her ground. Ultimately an order arrived from the Admiralty to remove the intruders by force; and this was done, though the Countess refused to leave her chair, with all the dignity of Speaker Lenthall when resisting the mandate of Cromwell, and furnished her sword in the faces of Mr. Grey's assistants. Since then her Ladyship has passed both day and night by the side of the turnpike road, imperfectly protected from the weather by pieces of tarpaulin, an umbrella, and an Austrian military cloak. The account published in the local papers reveals a strange state of things. The Countess has become one of the sights of the neighbourhood. Crowds of high and low come every day from the surrounding parts to see the strange semi-military lady who defies the inclemency of the season for the sake of securing a supposed advantage over a legal adversary. Food and wine have been furnished by the charitable to the Countess and her followers, and a lady residing not far off has sent a fire-rack to the camp, which is kept well supplied with fuel. The weather, however, has been cold and stormy, and the wretched "retainers" whose duty it is to watch the castle, cower drenched and shivering beneath the hedges. What it is hoped to effect by thus encamping in the open air it would be hard to say; but the ladies' reasons and motives are sometimes rather mysterious. A great deal of interest was excited many years ago by an old woman a native of Germany, who constructed for herself a primitive sort of boat out of an old cart in Delamere Forest; and the so-called Countess of Derwentwater seems desirous of achieving a similar reputation. But the adventure may be carried too far, and may become a scandal and a nuisance. If the lady has any case she can surely prove it in law. Sitting by the roadside may be romantic, but it is neither comfortable nor legal, and it is certainly quite powerless to prove a claim.—*London Daily News*.

UNITED STATES.

Twenty-five years ago the first Catholic Bishop in Wisconsin was consecrated. He had four priests under him. Now there are four bishops in the same territory, and each of them has many churches and many priests to look after.

The wife of a New York banker and the daughter of a Baltimore manufacturer, have been notified by the master of ceremonies of the Empress Eugenie, that the permission formerly granted them to appear at the Monday evening receptions of the Empress has been withdrawn. Cause—Unbecoming dresses and unbecoming conduct at the last soiree in the Tuilleries.

DIVORCE.—The Episcopal Church of New York State has rendered its testimony against the present laws of divorce in that country, by carrying a resolution prohibiting any minister to celebrate marriage when one of the parties has a divorced wife or husband still living, except in the case where the divorced applicant for marriage shall have been the innocent party to a decree for divorce by reason of adultery.—*Montreal Herald*.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phoenix* advertises as follows: "Wanted at this office an able bodied, hard-fetured but tempered not to be put off and not to be backed down, freckled faced young man to collect for this paper; must furnish his own horse, saddle, bags, pistols, whiskey bowie knife and cow hide. We will furnish the accounts. To such we promise constant and laborious employment.

Deleware has 'gone' Democratic.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says: "There is now going on in the South a carnival of murder and outrage." So much for three years of Radical rule.

WASHINGTON.—Considerable uneasiness is expressed at army headquarters at the condition of affairs in

New Orleans. No despatches have been received from Gen. Rousseau in relation to the disturbances which occurred yesterday. In the absence of such information, the military authorities must act upon the statements telegraphed to the Northern press by a rebel agent of the Associated Press. It is believed here that affairs are in a more deplorable condition than these despatches represent. A story has come to light in regard to the First U.S. Infantry, stationed there to protect the peace. The men composing the regiment were nearly all recruited in New Orleans, and a letter from a prominent officer there on General Grant's staff, says that three-fourths of the enlisted men have served in the Confederate army and that unless other troops are at once sent to their relief, no protection will be afforded to loyal men in case a riot should occur. These troops, the letter says, will take advantage of the uniform they wear, and shoot down loyal, peaceable negroes, under the pretence that the latter are inciting to riot, while every protection will be shown the rebel element, who are the real aggressors. In view of this alarming condition of affairs there is good authority for saying that this regiment will at once be ordered to the frontier and another one not recruited at the South sent to take its place. Secretary Schofield had this matter under consideration to-day and there is reason to believe that he laid it before the Cabinet at the meeting this P.M. Additional troops have been ordered in readiness to go to New Orleans, if further troubles occur.

The difficulty which existed between the Catholic Bishop of Chicago and his clergy, is now at an end. The final decision has been given against the clergy, and in favour of the Bishop. Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, received orders from Rome to inquire into the whole matter, and report to the Prefect of the Sacred College the result of his investigation. This he did, and sent on his report, which has been examined, and the eleven charges preferred against the Bishop are pronounced to be frivolous or false; so that the journey of the Rev. Mr. McMullin to Rome will be in vain, as he must bow to the decision which is already promulgated.

NOT INIMICAL TO WHISKY-SHILLERS.—Judge P. was holding a term of the district court in the village of Corvallis, in the then territory of Oregon. His court was held in a common log house with a large open fireplace, and a few rough heavy benches that had never known plane. An indictment was found against one Charley Sandborn for selling whiskey at retail, although he had no licence. He stood at one side of the fireplace with his hands deep in his pockets; the judge sat upon the end of a school bench on the other side of the fire. When required to plead guilty or not guilty, Charley threw himself on the mercy of the court. The judge then sentenced him to pay the lowest fine and costs. At the close of the sentence by way of personal palliation, his lordship remarked, "that while it was the duty of the court to enforce the law as it found them on the statute book the person of the court was not inimical to men who sold whiskey."

MURDERERS.—The judges who condemned Mrs. Surratt to death. Revelations have lately been made and just published in the *New York World* which must convince every impartial mind that Mrs. Surratt was not only not aware of the plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln, but even of the plot to abduct him. Such infamy as attaches to the judges and prosecutors of Mrs. Surratt and John Surratt is not found in the history of the most infamous state prosecutions in the most turbulent European eras. Witnesses were not only bribed to give such evidence as would insure Mrs. and John Surratt's condemnation, but were threatened by the judges with imprisonment and death if they refused. We will next week publish the more important portions of the revelations we refer to *Catholic Telegraph*.

CONTEMPERABLE.—Was ever such unseemly and indecent haste to do a mean thing shown by any government as that lately manifested by ours in its recognition of the revolutionary government in Spain? Wm. H. Seward thought he was doing an admirable thing, history will write it as one of the meanest and little things ever he ever did. His conduct in this is not the act of a statesman nor yet of an honest or honorable man. Statesmanship would have required him to be slow and very cautious in recognizing and endorsing a revolutionary government; yet Seward did not wait for the facts in the case, but acted upon the always uncertain and generally false cable reports. The commonest prudence and decency required that months, instead of days, should have elapsed. After the Southern Confederacy had been established and fully sustained, for months, (by the treachery of trusted Federal officers, as it Spain now by the treachery of Spanish officers), the very American journals that now laud Seward's action in this matter than whined and howled because the British Government was about to recognize the Confederacy. On the 27th of September the United States Government, in the person of its representative, was the honored guest and trusted friend of the Queen and Government of Spain on the 5th of October, within less than a week the United States Government reciprocated by assisting in the perpetration of the greatest possible injury to the Queen and Government of Spain. Honesty and Honor forbids this; and all respectable nations will view our action with scorn. Retribution may follow sooner than is anticipated.—*Catholic Telegraph*.

AN AMERICAN OPINION ON THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—It is only a question of time. For they must come to us, as surely as the ripe apple must fall. When they do seek to enter the Union of their own accord, it will be to our advantage as well as to theirs, that we should give them a hearty welcome. But until then, it is not statesmanship to attempt to hasten the Union. We should only add another distracting element to our politics, and only strengthen the reactionary party by such success. It is evidently the design of some men to use every occasion that offers to meddle in their neighbor's affairs from motives of personal ambition. Instead of discussing the question of reciprocity, for example, on its own merits, they argue whether it will strengthen on the hands of the Confederationists or the party in opposition. We have nothing to do with such considerations. The only legitimate subject for inquiry is, will reciprocity on the whole, benefit or injure us? There is a good deal to be said on both sides, but we protest against any admixture of Dominion politics in the discussion. When the British Provinces are American States, no Provincial and no American leader will deserve any special credit for the union. In the nature of things, it is inevitable. Lord Ashburton by the grant of land to Maine, which now divides New Brunswick from the Canadas, General Grant by his defeat of General Lee and his preservation of our stupendous power unbroken, decided that it is utterly impossible to create an independent nation to the north of us, excepting by our permission. Let it grow ever so strong, and a single month's campaign, in winter, would break it into fragments. Again, there is no community of interest between the Canadas and the Maritime Provinces, and there is no good will existing between the Protestants of Ontario and the Catholics of Quebec. The Dominion is a string of beads, not a bundle of rods.—[Boston Advertiser.

The death rate of San Francisco has been growing rapidly of late, but last week it reached the highest figure that has been recorded here, amounting to no less than ninety-three deaths. This is at least double the average number, and it is plain that the health of the city is in a very unsatisfactory state.—*Monitor*.

A crusty old bachelor, not liking the way his landlady's daughter had of appropriating his hair oil, filled the bottle with liquid glue the day before, and to which the girl was invited. She stayed at b in consequence.

The True Witness.

AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
At No. 696 Craig Street, by  
J. GILLIES.  
G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER—1868.  
Friday 6—Of the Octave.  
Saturday 7—Of the Octave.  
Sunday 8—Twenty-third after Pentecost. Oct. of All Saints.  
Monday 9—Dedication of the Basilica.  
Tuesday 10—St. Andrew Avellino O.  
Wednesday 11—St. Martin B. O.  
Thursday 12—St. Martin P. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Imperial Parliament was to be dissolved early in November, and writs for a new election would be issued immediately. In Spain a constitutional monarchy is spoken of, and Ferdinand is the person on whose head the crown is to be placed. In the meantime signs are not wanting, that a social, rather than a mere political or dynastic revolution is contemplated by the people. Bread riots, reminding us of the days when a Parisian mob was wont to storm the Halls of the Legislature with the cries of "Bread and the Constitution of '93"—are reported as already having occurred. "What is the good," argue the people, "of a revolution, if it does not lower the price of bread?"

Pressure is being put on the Sultan by the United States to compel him, in violation of treaties and European international law, to open the Dardanelles to the armed ships of all nations. This demand will, we suppose, be strenuously resisted by all the Western Powers of Europe.

The Presidential contest in the United States has terminated in the election of General Grant.

On our second page will be found a document of highest importance to Protestants, or baptized non-Catholics, being a Letter addressed to them by Christ's Vicar on earth, reminding them of their duty of absolute, unqualified submission if they would deliver their souls from hell: and exhorting them by the fatherly love he bears them, and by regard for their eternal interests, seriously to consider, and to examine themselves carefully, whether they be in the road which leads to life everlasting, or in that whose end is death.

This document must we should think, suffice to dispel the illusion, if such illusion still exist, that anything like a corporate union with the Catholic Church, of all or any of the many Protestant sects, is possible, or contemplated at Rome. The idea of such a union, whether with Anglicans, or Methodists, whether with Mormons, Quakers, or any other Protestant sect, is simply preposterous, the product of a disordered mind. Christian Unity, the union of all Christendom in one faith, one doctrine, and in one hope, the gathering together of all who have been baptized in one fold, is indeed a thing to be desired, to be sought after, to be earnestly and incessantly prayed for: but a corporate union with the Catholic Church, of sects such as the Anglican or Presbyterian, or indeed of any other Protestant sect, destitute as they all are, of Orders, or real ecclesiastical organization of any kind, being simply aggregations of individuals, whose ministers are but laymen, without authority to preach, without power to administer the sacraments, and destitute of any semblance even of a divine mission, is what no Catholic desires, seeks after, or prays for. This is not the union that the Holy Father yearns for, and exhorts his rebellious children to consent to.

With the Eastern schismatic bodies such as the Greek Church, which have valid Orders and valid Sacraments, whose priests are real priests, and whose bishops are *bona fide* not sham bishops, a corporate union is possible, provided only that in their corporate capacity, these bodies severally submit themselves unreservedly to the See of Peter, and its teachings. But with Protestants the case is quite different. These, if they really seek after Union, can attain it only through the process of individual submission; each one for himself, and for his soul's salvation must seek reconciliation with his spiritual mother, against whom he has rebelled. Other terms of Union, the Catholic Church will never so much as entertain.

As the Montreal Gazette, and very actively, "there is to be any union betwixt the

Papal See and the Protestants, some of the present dogmas of the Roman Church will have to be modified, if not abolished. It must be remembered, in this connection, that if the Pope has the power to 'make' he also claims the power to 'unmake.' The Gazette will pardon us, we hope, for trying to set him right.—The Pope can no more "make" or "unmake" a dogma than can the editor of the Gazette, and he claims no such power. All he can do is to decide what in the religious order is true, what is false, and to define what God Himself has revealed in the matter in question. The Pope can neither add to, nor take away one iota from, the depositum of faith, of which he is the duly constituted guardian. But to modify or abolish a dogma would be a recognition of error, an admission of fallibility, and therefore an implicit renunciation of every claim which the Catholic Church has upon the allegiance of Catholics; for it is only because they believe her to be supernaturally guarded against error, that they believe one word of what she believes and teaches. Therefore the very process of modifying or abolishing a single dogma hitherto taught by the Roman Church, would at once deprive her of all her present adherents, who submit to her because, and only because, they believe that the Church in matters of dogma cannot err, can neither deceive nor be deceived. The idea of the Gazette is this then, and the idea is so far true. That it is impossible that there can be any union betwixt the Papal See and Protestants, unless the former become Protestant, *i. e.*, assert formally her fallibility, and thus herself protest against her claims to be the one divinely appointed, and therefore infallible medium, for preserving pure, and transmitting in their integrity, all the truths revealed to man, by God, through Jesus Christ. On the one hand the Pope tells that there can be no union unless Protestants become Catholics; on the other, the Gazette assures us that union is impossible unless the Roman Catholic Church become Protestant. In this instance both propositions are strictly true.

So also is the admission by the Gazette that the religious question of the day "is not now between superstition, and protests against it by another class of believers. But between all faith and simple rationalism." This is the plain truth which Catholics have long ago asserted—and the truth of which the experience of every day confirms. There is not, there can not in the nature of things, be any middle ground logically tenable betwixt extreme Popery, with all its superstitions, if you will so style its teachings, and simple rationalism, that is to say, the rejection of all revealed religion, of everything above the natural order.

The *Minerva* of the 29th ult. gives us some interesting and valuable details respecting the origin of certain disputes that have lately occurred betwixt the Seminarians of St. Sulpice, and the Indians whom they originally settled, and whom they still support, and cherish on their property known as the Seignory of the Lake of Two Mountains.

This property was acquired early in the eighteenth century by the Sulpicians, who paid for it a very high price, induced to do so by motives creditable to their patriotism, their charity towards the Indians, and to their zeal for religion. Indeed so enormous was the price that the French government felt itself bound subsequently to grant an indemnity to the Sulpicians for the large sums by them expended in settling the district, and on public buildings, such as churches, and a fortress for the defence of the Colony. The rights and titles thus acquired were recognised by the British Government at the cession to it by France, of Canada, since the first named expressly recognised the right of the Sulpicians, if they pleased to do so, to sell their property in Canada, as the absolute owners thereof, and to transfer the proceeds to France or elsewhere. Again in 1840, the rights and titles of the Sulpicians of Montreal were, after long and careful scrutiny, formally recognised and guaranteed, (not granted, or created), but recognised as already existing—in a document commonly spoken of as the 'Ordinance of 1840: and we may safely say, that no individual in the British Empire holds his property by titles better or more sacred than those which the Seminary of Montreal can produce for the property by them claimed in Canada.

Well too would it be for society if all proprietors made the same generous use of their proprietary rights as do the Sulpicians. Recognising and acting upon the principle that, if property has rights, it has also duties, they devote the proceeds of their Seignory of the Lake of Two Mountains to purposes charitable, and of public utility. At their own cost they construct roads, and support schools. To the Indians they give lands, and encourage them to cultivate them, and to develop all the resources of the soil. When, as too often, through bad seasons, or their inherent improvidence, the Indians seem likely to suffer from want, the Seminary rushes to their relief, furnishing them with employment, and in cases of need, with gifts of all kinds. The sums thus annually expended exceed \$12,000. Only

one restriction or qualification is imposed by these generous benefactors of a race which, but for the parental care of the Catholic Church, would long ago have disappeared from the face of Canada, as it has disappeared from the Protestant settlements to the south of us, to wit, Massachusetts, and the New England States—That restriction is this: That the wages paid, be in kind, that is to say in food and clothing, since experience shows that, when paid in money, the usual practice of the recipient is to expend the money in intoxicating liquors. It would exhaust our space were we to attempt even an enumeration of the benefits which the Sulpicians daily confer upon the Indians, whom in their charity they have taken under their charge: to whom they furnish gratuitously instruction, religious and secular, lands to cultivate, and in hard seasons, food to eat, and clothes to wear.

But Indian nature is, like European nature, often too ready to forget benefits received, and to listen to the counsels of designing knaves.—Gentry of this stamp have, it appears, been at work amongst the Indians settled on the property of the Sulpicians at the Lake of Two Mountains, and have by lying speeches succeeded in spreading the notion that they—the Indians, and not the the Sulpicians—are the owners of the property: that the Sulpicians have stolen and destroyed the title deeds conveying these lands in perpetuity to the Indians: and that to the latter a great wrong is done by the Sulpicians, when food and clothes are given to them in lieu of money. Hence the disturbances which have lately taken place.

It will be seen then, that the whole question resolves itself into this: To whom does the property known as the Seignory of the Lake of the Two Mountains belong? The Sulpicians have, and can produce, the clearest of titles. The official Acts of the French Government under whose regime the property was by them originally acquired at a great price: the recognition of the validity of their claims to the absolute ownership of the property in question by the British Government at the time of the cession of Canada—since that government admitted the right of the Sulpicians to sell the property, and to do what they pleased with the proceeds of the sale: and again they can produce the later formal recognition and ratification of their pre-existing proprietary rights, by the British Government of 1840, in the Ordinance above alluded to: for it must always be borne in mind that that document nowhere pretends to grant, or create a title to the property in question: but throughout purports to be a recognition to the validity of the Sulpicians' claims, which had been called in question. It is simply a judicial act, pronouncing final judgment upon a disputed point; not a grant or title in itself, but simply a judicial recognition of the validity of former grants, and of the claims put forward by the Sulpicians.

• We cite the text of the Ordinance:—  
'Whereas the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice established at Montreal in this Province have since the Capitulation . . . held, possessed, and enjoyed, and do still hold, and enjoy, certain Seignories.  
'And whereas doubts and controversies have arisen touching the right and title of the said Ecclesiastics;  
—it is by the document in question ordained, and enacted:—  
'That the right and title of the said Ecclesiastics, to the property in dispute.  
'Shall be, and are hereby confirmed, and Declared GOOD, VALID, AND EFFECTUAL IN THE LAW.'

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SPAIN.—As we anticipated from the outbreak of the revolution, religious liberty of the true Protestant type has been established in Spain. The Jesuits have been expelled, the Religious Orders abolished, and their property stolen by the revolutionary scum whom the political storm has brought to the surface. This is of course matter of joy to Liberals everywhere. "We were very much surprised," says the *Witness*, "when we saw Spain itself applying its very first days of liberty to the abolition of religious Orders, to the expulsion of the Jesuits, to securing freedom of worship. . . . Had Spaniards been as ignorant as supposed, they would certainly not have shown such good sense."—*Mont. Witness*, 28th ult.

In the same way the Junta issues a statement "upholding individual liberty,"—these are the very words of the document as given in the *Times*, "and the inviolability of domicile." The first of these—"individual liberty"—it vindicates by condemning as criminals, and without even the form of a trial, a body of citizens against whom nothing but their religious opinions can be urged; the second, "inviolability of domicile" it inaugurates by the invasion of the domiciles of the religious Orders, the expulsion of the inmates, and the sequestration of their property. There is nothing, in short, so curious, so bizarre, the French would say, as Liberal nomenclature, and the vocabulary of the Protestant world.

And what renders it more curious in the eyes of Catholics is, that in their own case Liberals and Protestants employ words in such a very different sense. They would hardly, for instance, qualify the acts of a Catholic Government which, having amongst its native born citizens a number of Protestants, should, without specific charges brought against them and without form of trial,

expel all Calvinists, and should confiscate the property of all Methodists—as acts tending to establish religious liberty: and if what Spain be doing can properly be designated as the setting up of "freedom of worship," then undoubtedly Louis XIV., by his revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and his expulsion of the Huguenots, approved himself a champion of civil and religious liberty. And as, when the Sovereign Pontiff does not give unlimited licence to Protestant foreigners to set up their particular conventicles within the walls of Rome, and in the very shade of the Vatican, there is no end of abuse lavished upon him by the Liberal and Protestant press, Catholics are at a loss to conceive how the banishment of native Spanish citizens, and the spoliation of others by a Spanish Government, can elicit its warmest approbation. Such inconsistency we could indeed understand in, and look for from, hypocrites, who, with lying lips utter sentiments, beautiful sentiments, like Joseph Surface, which their hearts disavow: but in intelligent Liberals, full of brotherly love, and in Protestants who have found the truth "as it is in Jesus," the thing is inexplicable.

We remember however that it was in the name of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," that the clergy of France in the last decade of the eighteenth century, were hunted down, massacred, transported "vertically," as that great Liberal and worthy champion of perfect religious freedom Carrier termed it, and otherwise made, like the Christians of the days of Nero, a spectacle to men and angels: that it was in vindication of liberty and the rights of conscience that the French revolutionists celebrated their so called "Republican Marriages" by tying together priests and nuns, and throwing them into the Loire, whose stream ran putrid with these acceptable offerings on the altar of the insatiable Goddess of Liberty: and so when we find that, in the same sacred name, perfectly analogous acts are to-day perpetrated in Spain, and are enthusiastically applauded by the evangelical Protestant press, we conclude that, as Protestantism and Liberalism indulge in a nomenclature peculiar to themselves, so also they have their peculiar code of morality; and that, like a very distinguished personage with whom they are supposed to stand in close relationship, they have exclaimed "Evil be thou our Good."

Recent movements of the troops hitherto stationed in these Colonies, have by many been accepted as a practical commentary on the London *Times* of the 1st ult. That journal gave it as a well authenticated report, that the British Government was about to withdraw its troops from North America: and to throw the cost of the naval and military defences of the newly erected Dominion upon its people. Recent events would seem to indicate that such are the intentions of the British authorities: and that they will be gradually carried into execution.

This is what the people of England have been led to expect would be the result of Confederation. They were told that that measure would in some mysterious, or at all events unexplained, manner, increase, and develop the military resources, and means of defence of the Confederated Provinces, and thus relieve Great Britain from a great expence. From this side of the Atlantic arose the shout that a *New Nationality* had sprung into being in North America: and in England they logically concluded that every body, or collection of men claiming to be a "nationality;" should be competent to defend itself, or at all events, in time of peace, should be able to dispense with the assistance of troops of another nation. The heavily burthened English tax payer does not, cannot understand why he should be obliged to maintain troops for another "nationality," he cannot be made to see what need there can be for British troops in the Dominion, if Confederation be indeed what its advocates professed it would be—a source of military strength, and a security against the territorial greed of its Southern neighbors. It was because the people of England were taught to believe that Confederation would so greatly augment the military power of the Confederated Provinces, that that measure was so favorably accepted in England: and now, naturally enough, they expect that they should no longer be burthened with the charge of troops for the defence of Canada. Whilst it was a Province, a Colony, it was but right and proper that it should be defended by the naval and military forces of the Mother Country: now that it has set up business on its own account, that it repudiates the low estate of a Colony, and aspires to be a nationality, a nation—it is equally right and proper that it should support its own army and navy, in time of peace. All that it can expect from Great Britain is, that in time of war, the latter country should come to its assistance as an ally. If we accept the honor of a new and distinctive nationality, we must, we say, accept also the risks, duties, and burthens inseparable from such an honor: and it would ill become us to insist that another nationality should undertake those risks, duties, and burthens in our place. "What is the good of Confederation to us?" the people of England naturally ask—"if we are to find ships,

and soldiers, even in time of peace, for the service of the Dominion?"

Great Britain has a navy: Great Britain has splendid soldiers, and magnificent regiments; she has troops, but properly speaking, Great Britain, except in India, has no army; because her soldiers, her regiments, her troops, are frittered away, a thousand here, and a thousand there, over the whole face of the earth. Now by the language of our publicists, and of our own press, the people of England have been taught to expect that Confederation would so increase our military means of defence as to enable them to recall that portion of their scattered and dispersed troops which had hitherto been employed in doing garrison duty in British North America: and the recall, sooner or later, of all British troops serving in the Dominion must therefore be accepted as the logical consequence of Confederation; as the necessary result of that measure, which every Canadian statesman endowed with ordinary foresight must have anticipated: which the heavily burthened English tax payer, at all events, clearly foresaw, and which alone caused the measure of Confederation to find favor in his eyes. And though perhaps he could not very clearly explain how a political measure, which would not add a man to our population, could increase our strength in a military point of view, John Bull would be grievously disappointed should he find by experience that the burthen and cost of defending the "Dominion" will still be thrown on his shoulders, and will be just as heavy and as great as was the burthen and cost of defending the several Provinces of which the Dominion is composed.

\* Numbers too are always crossing and re-crossing the ocean in transport ships.

Monseigneur the Bishop of Montreal has returned from his long and fatiguing tour of Pastoral visitation. His Lordship's health is good.

We are requested to state that the lecture by the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, before the Catholic Young Men's Society, on the 3th inst., is unavoidably postponed till Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. We hope to see the St. Patrick's Hall well filled on that occasion.

The second session of the Ontario Legislature was opened on Tuesday last by his honor the Lieut. Governor.

We learn from the Toronto *Freeman* that on Friday the 23rd ult. His Lordship the Bishop of Sandwich returned to his diocese after an absence of three months in Europe. An address expressing the pleasure of his flock was presented to the Bishop on the occasion. From the same journal we learn that the newly erected Catholic Church at Stratford will be opened on Sunday next the 8th inst. The Bishops of Hamilton, Toronto, and Sandwich are expected to be present, and the sermon will be delivered by the eloquent priest, the Rev. Father O'Farrell.

A Vermont paper has a paragraph illustrative of the moral beauty of a divorce law. A man and his wife, together with their hired servant, rode over one fine morning to St. Johnsbury, Vt., and whilst the husband was settling with a lawyer the costs of a divorce betwixt himself and his wife, the latter and the hired man were married. The woman had eight children by her first husband, the youngest of whom was only three weeks old.

CONFIRMATION.—On Wednesday, the 28th ult., His Lordship Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to upwards of seventy children, at St. Columbkil's Church, in the Mission of Mara, North Ontario. Some of the children made their first communion on the same occasion; quite a number of the parishioners, likewise, took advantage of the presence of several of the clergy to approach the Sacraments.

On the conclusion of the ceremonies, His Lordship addressed the people in his usual impressive and earnest manner: he alluded, in terms of praise and felicitation, to the great social and moral improvement, which he had remarked in them, a progress, signalled by the amelioration of their farms and homes, by their growing influence in civil affairs, by the decrease of vice, by the erection of elegant and commodious churches, and above all, by the frequentation of the Sacraments. After some encouraging exhortations, His Lordship concluded by blessing the congregation and the mission. The credit of this edifying spectacle is due, under God, to the zeal and energy of the esteemed pastor of the Mission, the Rev. K. A. Campbell. He has encountered many difficulties in the exercise of his ministry here during the last three years, but the present flourishing state of affairs in the Mission exhibits most clearly the success of his labors. The Rev. Gentleman is at present engaged in building in the village of Brechin, a handsome brick church, calculated to seat about six hundred persons: on its completion, he intends to commence a still larger structure, in the village of Orillia, to meet the growing wants of the Catholics of that neighborhood.

Messrs. Connolly & Kelly, Brokers and Stationers, 36 George Street, Halifax, have kindly consented to act as our agents for Halifax and vicinity, subscribers in arrears are requested to call on them as soon as possible.

Subscribers in P. E. Island who are in arrears are requested to call on Mr. J. C. McDonald, at Hon. D. Brennan's, Charlottetown, and settle their accounts.

Our Subscribers in Antigonish and neighborhood are requested to pay the Rev. R. McDonald, Pictou, their arrears to this office.

Our Subscribers in St. John, N.B., and vicinity, are requested to pay Mr. J. J. Lawlor, our agent in St. John, their arrears to this office.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC, FOR 1869.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.—A very handsome publication, with elegant, and appropriate illustrations.

FORTUNES OF NIGEL.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.—This is another volume of the new popular series of the Waverley novels. The type is small, but the work is well brought out, and places within the reach of every one the works of the great Scotch novelist.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 21st ult., George McDonald, at the home of his parents, Morrisburgh, Ont., aged 16 years.

His death has been received amongst us with sincere pain: casting a sorrowful appearance over the countenances of every one of his companions, especially his kind and loving professors, who seem to feel a deep and lasting regret for the death of him to whom they were so fondly attached. His kind disposition was such as to secure him the respect, love, veneration and friendship of each and every one of his fellow-students. During our recreations he joined in the different amusements and never was known to give the slightest offence to anyone of his playmates. Having led such a life of innocence and goodness he feared not the moment, when the soul is about to wing its flight from its earthly tenement, to enjoy the glories prepared for it. The sweet words quivered on his parched lips, which were taught to him during his infancy, and which he never ceased to utter—namely, 'Jesus, Mary, and Joseph receive my soul.' Having spoken these words, raising up his hands and eyes towards heaven, he sees his Creator and blessed Mother prepared to receive his soul and at that moment rendered it bidding farewell to the nearest and dearest in this world.

Begone, O sinful world, I'll never serve thee more. He cries—'I'll bear the cross, Which Jesus for me bore. Requiescat in pace.

P. M.

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—A Quebec paper says that Lord Monck has received a letter from Sir John Young, asking him to postpone his departure until he arrives in this country, the object being an interview and confidential chat on men and things in the Dominion. Lord Monck is reported to have replied that he could not delay his departure, but would be happy to see his successor in London.

A LEGISLATIVE UNION FOR THE DOMINION.—The London Free Press asserts that there is a scheme on foot to change the Federal form of the Canadian Union for a Legislative Union, which it is supposed says the Press, will conciliate the Maritime Provinces. When that is done Quebec is to be the capital of the whole country.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.—La Minerve announces that the Local Legislature will meet on the 8th or 10th of January, and that it will be able to transact its business in thirty days or so.

The Legislature of Quebec is further prorogued to the 11th December.

WATER SUPPLY.—The Superintendent of the Water Works gives notice that in consequence of the new works going on at the Wheel House the water will be drawn off the Aqueduct on Monday next for a few days. During that time the supply of water to the city will be partially cut off from seven o'clock in the evening till six in the morning, and during the day the pressure will be slightly diminished. The greatest economy in drawing the water while the supply is on is requested. An abundant supply will be kept on hand to be let on at the shortest notice in case of fire.

We have always been led to believe—and, till lately, we believed on good grounds—that the English farm labourer, though working hard and living poorly, yet had his bread and bacon, with other comforts, to sustain him in good working condition. Now, we are told that his bread is coarse and poor; that he eats cheese which costs three pence a pound, to help it down—and this is all his dinner. Bread soaked in hot water, with sometimes a little milk, constitutes his breakfast. And he sups on potatoes and cabbages, with occasionally a small slice of bacon. This miserable fare he shares with his wife and children in a wretched cottage of one room—then, wearied and half-fed, he, with his family of all ages and both sexes, seeks in sleep forgetfulness of his hard toil and hopeless state. For hopeless his condition is. No exertion can mend his lot. (The above is from the Montreal Gazette.)

OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—Not long since, two Brothers named Lemay were arrested at Somerset, P. Q., and lodged in jail at Arthabaskaville, for having placed obstructions, with a felonious intent, upon the Grand Trunk Railway, near Somerset. They were committed for trial for felony and the Grand Jury of the District of Arthabaska,—where the Court of Queen's Bench (Crown side) is now sitting,—have returned a 'true bill' against them upon two indictments. We trust that this will serve as a warning to others. There have been very many instances of obstructions being put upon the railway, lately, and an example of a severe kind is necessary to put an end to such diabolical practices.—Montreal Daily News.

KAMOURASKA.—The Rouges and Bleus are preparing for a renewal of the struggle in this

rather distracted, divided and disfranchised county. At latest dates there was no diminution of the old animosity, and indeed it will be fortunate if the double election next winter passes off quietly. Among the rumours about it is said that Senator Letellier de St. Just will be a candidate for the Local House Assembly, so as to assume the leadership of the Opposition, and that if Senator de St. Just enters the field, Senator Chapais will tender his resignation as M. P. for Champlain, and oppose him. The Bleu candidate for the Federal House will be Mr. A. B. Routhier. He will be opposed by Mr. C. A. P. Pelletier, the Rouge candidate, who opposed the Hon. Mr. Chapais at the last memorable election.

The Gazette de St. Hyacinthe says on the withdrawal of the troops, that it looks upon the question from a point of view which may be considered a little advanced; but it holds to its conclusions as just and inevitable. It is far from agreeing with those who believe in the eternal continuance of colonial connection between Canada and England, and it says openly that the time has come to prepare public opinion for the consequences of the rupture. It does not wish to make of it a matter of revolt nor of opposition; but the expediency or inexpediency of the movement should be openly discussed. It is only by bringing the subject before the electors that it will be possible to ascertain what are the true interests of the country in this regard, and these should be learned at once.

COOL ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—On Saturday night about seven o'clock, as the wife of one of the men in the employ of Evans & Mercer, Druggist, was waiting in the back yard, off Little St. James street for her husband to go to market, she observed a respectably dressed man enter the yard, set fire to a crate of straw with a fuse and then shove the whole box in among the straw. She thought it was some person on the premises who wanted to burn rubbish but a young man who was looking out of the back window, immediately rushed out and extinguished the flames. The man was afterwards seen by the woman to pass the yard door and look in to see how the flames were getting on but she only mentioned the fact after the occurrence.

The News understands that Alderman McCready retires from the Council, and rumour says it is contemplated to bring forward Mr. William O'Brien or Mr. Edward Murphy to supply the vacancy in St. Antoine Ward thus created. We have not heard that either of the gentlemen have as yet been solicited to stand.

STEAM ENGINES.—Owing to the lowness of the river, the Laehine canal cannot be adequately supplied with water, greatly to the detriment of the mills and factories erected on its banks. In some of these establishments steam-engines are in consequence being put up. The proprietors of the Victoria Rolling Mills, which have been stopped for want of water, are placing a large engine in their works, and the Messrs. Tate are also going to erect an engine in their mill.

SERIOUSLY BEHINDHAND.—We have been informed that it will take nearly two months yet to have the roof placed on the engine house at the Water works as the walls are not much above the foundation. The city, in the matter of the winter water supply, seems to bid fair to be left pretty much to the mercy of the season.

HAY.—The price of hay, we learn, has fallen about \$2.00 per ton, owing to several causes—such as the excellent condition and yield of pasture lands, the sale of stock for exportation, &c. &c.

QUEBEC, Oct. 31.—A telegram from Ottawa to-day states, that the Immigration Conference in session there has adopted a plan for concerted action between the Federal and Local Governments which will only be made public when ratified by the several governments.

QUEBEC, Oct. 27.—The Viscountess Monck and Her. Miss Monck visited the Ursuline Convent for the purpose of saying farewell to the religious ladies and the pupils of the Convent. The scholars were all drawn up to receive her Ladyship, and on entering the room the pianofortes, harps, and guitars struck up a beautiful piece of music, at the conclusion of which an address to Lady Monck was delivered by Miss Bosse, daughter of Judge Bosse.

Quertin and Patenaude, the young men who were arrested on suspicion of having murdered another young man named Brunelle while out hunting in the woods near La Presentation, near St. Hyacinthe, have been committed for trial at the Court of Queen's Bench in December. No distinct traces of Brunelle have yet been discovered, only a piece of shirt stained with blood.

The young man Lamb, who was stabbed by his father Charles Lamb, at Sheffield, in the township of Beverly, a few days since, while the latter was maddened with drink, had died from the effects of his wounds. A verdict of manslaughter has been brought against the father who is in Hamilton jail waiting trial at the present assizes.

On Friday morning the steamer 'Grecian' struck in ascending the Gallop Rapids, the water being very low. Capt. Kelly ran her into the bay, and grounded her. She had knocked holes through the freight and fire batons and the water being about 14 feet deep at the stern, she settled down to the promenade deck. The passengers were forwarded by train. The greater part of her cargo was saved by the Prescott ferry boat.

RITUALISM.—The Episcopal Church of All Saints at Kingston was decorated on Thanksgiving Day, after the style of the Haydock mummery, the pig's cheek being only wanting to complete the absurdity. Crosses, screens, fantastic clothing, processions &c. were all brought into play to the disgust of all.

An Irish Gentleman who for some years since was intimate with our new Governor General, writes a letter to the Osham Planet from which we make the following extract: 'Sir John Young possesses all the qualities of a good Governor, a kind heart, is one of the best of landlords, the friend of every good, industrious man. I think Canada will be well satisfied with his liberal and progressive administration. I had the pleasure of voting for Sir John in dear old Canada, and I know he was bound to no party. We returned him because we knew him to be an honourable man, and he never deceived us. Mr. Young's ability was soon discovered in Parliament. As an able financier, he is second to none. Every Administration will know the ability of Sir John.'

The Globe says:—Orders were yesterday received here, to send the Heron to Halifax, and it is expected that the other imperial gun boats will be sent thither to join the Admiral, before being sent to other ports. The men from on board the Constance, the Dominion gun boat, are we believe to be withdrawn on Monday next, and sent down to their ship at Quebec, which takes the 100th regiment to Halifax next week. The Provincial gun boats will then be placed in Mr. G. H. Wyatt's charge to be dismantled. One is to be laid up at Goderich, it is stated, and another at Kingston. The Heron is coming up to Toronto for steers which were left behind, and will leave this port for Halifax on Monday evening, being the first of the boats ordered off the lakes. The Heron, Britomart and Cherub, it will be remembered have been here since August, 1866—having been sent out from England immediately after the Fenian raid in June, and during the period of their stay, the several crews have been earned golden opinions in the ports where they have stationed. By the action of the Admiral in

taking off the gun boats, has been viewed as savouring of two much haste. Eight gun boats have been kept on the lakes for the last two years, and now there is not one there.

The mysterious disappearance last Saturday night of Mr. Camp the corporation clerk of St. Catharines is exciting fears that either temporary insanity or foul play has occurred. Mr. Camp had been about thirteen years in his position, and was noted for his punctual and methodical habits. As yet there is nothing to show that he was a defaulter in his office as town treasurer, or agent of the Canada Life Assurance Company. It is said that under the influence of stimulants, he took the train to Suspension Bridge by mistake on Saturday night, instead of the train west. His wife had gone west that morning and he was to have joined her at Hamilton. He had a thousand dollars on his person when he left, and it is feared that owing to his unfortunate condition at the time, he was robbed and probably worse treated. The Journal says an additional fact, which goes to show that Mr. Camp was quite himself, is that on Friday he executed a deed of his house and lot on Welland Avenue to Mr. Dute for \$4,000—one-fourth of which was paid on Saturday. The mortgage for the balance was to have been executed on Saturday evening but Mr. Camp failed to appear at the proper place to do so. Certainly, if he had been in a proper frame of mind he would not have neglected to secure the \$3,000 still due to him.

Under the head of 'Rumors from Ottawa and Elsewhere,' the London Free Press, the reputed organ of the Premier of Ontario, says:—In certain somewhat extensive circles in Quebec and Montreal, it is confidently predicted that the seat of government will not remain forever in Ottawa. The oracles even aver that a comprehensive plan for changing the whole status has been all decided upon, and will only be deferred until all correlative matters shall have matured, and the transition become easy and without the violation of sectional predilections. Two, if not three, birds are to be killed with one stone, and the sky is to be made after the following fashion:—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as Prince Edward are to be gratified by the attainment of their heart's desire—a legislative union. This, it is urged, will bring both these recalcitrant Provinces into the Dominion, happy and contented members. But Lower Canada being dissentient, the legislative union is to be made acceptable to her by the removal of the Capital of the Dominion to Quebec, and the erection of new buildings in the ancient city. Ontario, it is presumed, would look on the removal with indifference if not with satisfaction; while the change from federal to legislative union would be universally popular. Montreal is merely content to continue outside the political ring and to do the commercial emporium of the country. So go the whispers.

A Woodstock paper—the Carleton Sentinel—gives some account of the experience of a young New Brunswicker, who went to seek his fortune in the West—one of the young men whose loss to his native Province the anti union papers have been mourning. The Sentinel says:—A young man who emigrated from New Brunswick to the Western States for the purpose of cultivating a farm in the Dominion of Uncle Sam, after having travelled through Wisconsin and Illinois, and having sought in vain a favourable location, has returned to his home a wiser and more contented man. He reports that he would not accept the best prairie farm in either of those States as a gift, and be obliged to settle down upon it; that the cost of fencing and building is heavier than the price of the land; that the inhabitants, many of them are clothed in rags, since sheep raising is an impossibility, the wolves having a peculiar fancy for the 'muttons.' He says there is many a man living there as farmer's drudge who had seen better days nearer the rising sun, and who would gladly return could he obtain the means of so doing. The Sentinel comments in this strain:—The word of this young man is thoroughly reliable, and it would be well our young men should make a note of it. Depend upon it, there are worse places than New Brunswick, for although we have to contend with winters tedious and severe, experience, which is the best reasoner, teaches us that to every industrious settler in New Brunswick there is a respectable livelihood and not infrequently a competency; and if there be poverty in the wildernesses of New Brunswick as there is in every country, it is generally directly or indirectly, the result of intemperance or laziness, the canker worms of all industry. But let sobriety steady the brain and hand, and honesty impel the heart, then depend upon it our farmers even in the remotest settlements, are prosperous and well to do.' The experience of this New Brunswicker is the experience of many throughout the Dominion. There are thousands of persons in Ontario alone who have tried their fortunes in the Western States and have returned to their own country, satisfied that to steady, industrious men it affords as fair opportunities as do the most favoured sections of the neighbouring country.—Globe.

In Toronto, lately no less than thirty-three registered letters have been stolen from the mail bags. The value of the letters stolen is not yet known, but must be considerable. The Post Office authorities are making an effort to clear up the matter, and discover the guilty person or persons.

ST. JOHN'S N. B.—Much sensation is caused by the forcible abduction, by the United States officials, of a man named Mills. The man had been indicted for some offence and set at liberty on bail, and not appearing when wanted, Detectives were set to work who traced him to St. John. The Chief of Police was applied to, and said he could not lawfully interfere. Money was then freely used, and the help of one of the City Marshals obtained, when Mills was hand-cuffed and taken on board an American steamer or just about to start. It is stated the man was frightfully ill used by the officers.

A New Brunswick contemporary says:—William Ellis, Esq., of St. Stephen, has been the recipient of a sort of infernal machine, being a letter containing a quantity of gun-powder, a piece of sand paper, and some matches, arranged so as to explode on being opened. The Post Office authorities have resolved to investigate the villainous design.

A touching instance of childish devotion is told in a New Brunswick paper. Three children there got astray. One was about six years of age the others four and three. It was a wild region, and in wild weather, at the edge of night. From signs, it seems that the six-year old child soon felt sure there was no hope of their being found or finding themselves that night, and so it took measures at once for the safe keeping of its little ones. Putting them in the most sheltered nook it could find, it then stripped away the most of its own garments to put on them, and set out to gather dry seaweed and brush to cover them up and defend them. Quite a quantity of this had been gathered and piled about the babes in a sort of nest, and there they lay when the people found them, still alive; but the six-year-old mother and martyr lay out on the shore dead of the cold—lay beside the last pile of brush it had been able to gather but was not able to bring in.

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD?

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

Married.

In this city, on the 29th October, in St. James Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. Sentenne, Mr. Michael Moran, to Jane Anne Walsh, niece of Patrick Walsh, Esq., Adjutant General's Department, Montreal.

Died.

At St. Sophie, County of Terrebonne, on the 24th ult., Bridget Hyde, wife of Mr F Delaney, aged 40 years.—R. I. P.

At St. Columban, on the 30th Oct., Thomas Breen, aged 78 years, native of the Co. Wexford, Ireland. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 4, 1868. Flour—Pollards, \$3 00 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3 90 \$4 00; Fine, \$4 25 to \$4 45; Super., No. 2 \$4 75 to \$4 80; Superfine \$5 30 \$5 45; Fancy \$5 70 to \$5 80; Extra, \$6 40 to \$6 70; Superior \$5 10 to \$5 00; Bag Flour, \$2 50 to \$2 65 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6 30 to \$6 50. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 65 to \$5 75 Seconds, \$5 50 to \$5 10; Thirds, \$4 50 to 55.—First Pearls, 5 55. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Meas, 24,25 to 24,50;—Prime Mess \$30 00; Prime, \$17 00 to 17,50.



LECTURE

BY HIS LORDSHIP

THE RIGHT REVEREND DR. LYNCH, BISHOP OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

BEFORE THE

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY,

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

OR

TUESDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, Next.

SUBJECT:

'The Centenary Celebration of St. Peter in Rome.

Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at eight.

Tickets to be had at Prince's, Riddell's and Sadlier's Bookstores, from the members of the Committee and at the door on the night of the Lecture.

THOMAS FOX, Sec.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend holding a Bazaar of useful and fancy articles, on MONDAY, 4th January, 1869, and the four following days of the week; the proceeds to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest:—Mrs John McGillis, Williamstown; Mrs Gadbois, do; Mrs A. Fraser, Fraserfield; Mrs D. McDonald, Martintown; Mrs James McPherson, Lancaster; Mrs A. Leclair, do; Mrs Wm McPherson, do; Mrs Dubeau McDonald, Williamstown. Williamstown, Oct. 26, 1868. 3. 12.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all Stockholders in the St. Patrick's Hall Association of Montreal who have not paid the full amount due on their Shares therein, that if such amounts are not paid within Fifteen Days of the first publication of this notice, their Shares in the Stock of the said Association, and all instalments paid thereon will be forfeited as provided by Act of Incorporation. (By order) D. KENNEDY, Secy.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Meeting for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held in one of the rooms of the building fronting Craig Street, on Tuesday, 3rd November, at 3 P. M. Stockholders in arrears are disqualified from taking part in the proceedings. J. D. KENNEDY, Secy.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of David O'Shoughnessy, of the city of Limerick, Ireland; when last heard of he was in a place called Marsh Market, Baltimore. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his niece, Mrs Julia Kelly, daughter of the late Patrick O'Shoughnessy, No. 158 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. Montreal, Oct 30, 1868.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of Michael Kavanagh, son of Thomas and Margaret Kavanagh, of the Parish of Ruitstrum, County Wicklow, Ireland, by his brother John Kavanagh, Fredericton, N. B. 5. 12 American papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ALICE McMAHON, from the Parish of Killintrea in Ireland, now residing at Hanwell, Middlesex, London, desires to hear from her relatives in Canada. Her brother, Owen McMahon, and her sister Mary resided with Mrs. Ellen Hart, in Quebec. Her brother Patrick was at Kingston. Her father, John McMahon, may be dead. Her brother Francis, and her sisters Catherine, Bridget, and Anne, are scattered. The intelligence should be sent to the Rev. John Curtis, S. J., Upper Gardiner Street, Dublin, Ireland or to Ursuline Convent, Quebec.

WANTED.

A SCHOOLMASTER to teach in the English language, with an Elementary Diploma. Salary from thirty to thirty-five pounds per annum. School year ten months. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM HART, Sec.-Treas., St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P. Q. October 2, 1868. 1m—8

TEACHERS WANTED.

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

SITUATION WANTED.

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

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the R. O. S Separate School of the Town of Pictou, Ont., a Male Teacher holding a first-class certificate (well recommended), engagement to commence on the 15th October next. The applicant to state salary, and apply to the REV. M. LALOR, by letter, pre paid. Pictou, 9th October, 1868.

LOWER CANADA, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Know all men that DAMELEOCADIE BOUCHER, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, widow of the late PATRIOT LACOMBE, in his lifetime, Esquire, Notary, of the same place and now wife separated as to property of ALFRED LAROCQUE, Esquire, of the said City of Montreal, and the said ALFRED LAROCQUE, for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, aux fins des presentes by her petition filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court under No 829 prays for the sale of an immovable situated in the said District, to wit: 'A lot of land situated in the said City, forming part of a lot of land designated by the letter C, on the plan of the St. Gabriel Farm (Ferme St. Gabriel) deposited in the office of the Secretary of St. Salpeux of Montreal and marked under the No 14 of a special plan, of the Vendor, bounded in front by Centre Street; on one side by BENJAMIN GOUGEON; on the other side by MICHEL HEMOND; and in rear by No 12 of the said Vendors plan, containing forty three feet in front by eighty feet in depth, the whole more or less; which land is now occupied by one MARGARET BRENNAN.

And the said Dame Leocadie Boucher, alleging that by Deed of sale consented by the said late Patriote Lacombe to one Timothy Brennan, laborer of Montreal aforesaid, before Maître Lafleur, and his Colleague, notaries, on the 9th of November, 1859, a hypothec was constituted upon the said immovable hereinabove described, for the sum of fifty-eight pounds currency, claims from the present proprietor of the said immovable the said principal sum of fifty-eight pounds due to her in virtue of the said Deed and further the sum of seven pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence, said currency, balance of three years of interest upon the said capital sum to the ninth of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven with interest upon the said sum of fifty-eight pounds from the ninth November last and costs of the said petition.

The said Dame Leocadie Boucher further alleges that the present proprietor of the said immovable is uncertain and that the known proprietor since the date of the said Deed of sale has been the said Timothy Brennan, now deceased, and that since his death, the said immovable has been occupied by the aforesaid Margaret Brennan.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the immovable to appear before the said Court, at Montreal, within two months, to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the demand of the said Dame Leocadie Boucher, failing which, the Court will order that the said immovable be sold by Sheriff's sale.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P. S. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, filis, of L'Acadie, in the District of Iberville, Trader, Insolvent.

THE undersigned has deposited in my office a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, in number according to law, and that unless opposition be filed to the said deed, within six judicial days after the last insertion of this notice, I will act upon the said deed according to law. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. Montreal, 18th September, 1868. 2m-7

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH LAGARDE, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the 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, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee, No. 19, St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, 26th October, 1868. 2m12

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S.,

OFFICE—29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL:

October, 1868. 12m10

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the thirty-first day of August, instant, at nine o'clock a.m.

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

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

ROBERT B. MAY,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS, &c., &c.,

EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE, NO. 21 BONAVENTURE STREET,

Nearly opposite Albert Buildings, MONTREAL.

COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO. Post-Office Address—Box 5084.

JOHN ROONEY,

IMPORTER OF PIANOS

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

PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, ONT.

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

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The report that the crown of anti-Spanish Spain would perhaps be offered to Prince Alfred of England has caused some of the Paris papers to prick up their ears. In their secret souls they are probably quite convinced that such an offer, if made, would be at once declined, very courteously and gratefully, but also very decidedly. But the opportunity is a good one for anti-English journals, of which a few still exist in France, notwithstanding the real entente cordiale prevailing, not only between the Governments, but between the nations. Uprooted by better acquaintance, friendly intercourse, and joint interests, old hatred and rivalries have disappeared, but for certain journals there will always be a *pefide Albion*. Amongst these we may reckon that hybrid paper the *Presse*, which has the following paragraph:—

'The satisfaction of the Berlin Cabinet (at the Spanish Revolution) is shared by the English Government, which pretends to the direction of the movement. Don Salustiano de Olozaga is often visited by the agents of the English Embassy at Paris, and by Lord Lyons himself. M. Olozaga seems to be agreed with Prim to promote Iberian unity, supported by England, who would be enchanted to make the whole peninsula into one Portugal.'

The Paris journal, *La France*, of the 11th, in an article headed 'An Engagement Unfulfilled,' says:

France hopes that negotiations between Prussia and Denmark should end in a satisfactory result. The continuation of the *Status quo* in Schleswig is the germ for an uneasy feeling which it is important to remove. Prussia is strong enough now to show that she shows respect for the rights of others.

The conviction that war with France is inevitable is stated to prevail in Berlin, and Prussia is on the look-out for allies. According to the *Correspondence*, Count Bismarck, with this object, has been entrusted with the entire management of the affairs of State, and has made overtures to Russia, which the latter has fought shy of accepting, though professing sentiments of the friendliest character. It has also been stated that Bismarck, in his eagerness to secure an ally, has in reality, been the prime mover in the Spanish Revolution—that it was he who supplied the funds to sustain it, and, in return, he counts upon the assistance of Spain against France.

The *Patrie* confirms the statements respecting intended reductions in the army, and says that there are now but 354,000 men under arms. The *Patrie* concludes that the course taken by the Ministry of War is in perfect harmony with the policy of the Government of the Emperor.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Constitutional says:—The re-organization of the National Guard is rapidly progressing in the Department. The measure is received with great favour by the people.

The feeling of irritation and discontent in the French provinces is growing into ominous proportions. This is the more significant because the stronghold of the Emperor's popularity used to be there. The case of Bordeaux is exhibited as a fair example of other places, and there it is said that every opportunity is eagerly seized upon by the people to manifest their displeasure with the present state of political matters. The recent decisions of the courts restricting the freedom of the press, and the right of public meeting, have especially occasioned general and deep disgust.

There have been very frequent complaints of late concerning the practice of allowing the French soldier to wear his sidearms. The gallant *trouper* when elevated by the fumes of the national grape, or by too frequent repetition of *petits verres*, is apt to use his lethal weapons offensively to the peaceable *pekin*. The papers have often remonstrated and obviously the proper thing to do would be to order the soldiers to leave their sabres and bayonets in barracks; they have no need of them for self defence, and they are too apt to draw them with good reason and not to sheathe them till they have done mischief. If, however, the requirements of French military etiquette forbid the soldier's being ever seen unarmed out of his own quarters, it might be expected that he would be visited with sharp punishment when he forgot himself so far as to wound an unoffending civilian. This is by no means invariably the case. He is tried by a court-martial, and usually gets off very easily, if not scot-free. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* has lately contained more than one example of this kind of thing. Two cases are cited by the *Liberte*.—

On the night of the 16th of August (the Emperor's fate) Cannes, a grenadier, was drinking with a workman. Suddenly seized with fury, he struck his companion with his sabre, exclaiming, 'To arms! The people revolt! I have just killed one!' He was arrested, tried, and acquitted on the score of drunkenness which it appears that a French court-martial holds to be an extenuation instead of an aggravation of a crime. The other case was that of the volunteer Franco, who had gone to Versailles on the same happy anniversary, and, like the grenadier, had got drunk. On his way to the station at night he passed two persons, tradesmen, with their wives, one of whom said to the other, 'Make haste, or we shall be too late for the train.' Then said Franco to his comrades, 'Here are two fine fellows who want to give us orders; I will give them a taste of my *Charlemagne*.' His *Charlemagne*, or his 'cabbage-cutter,' as the French soldiers often call it, meant his sabre.—He drew it, and forthwith cut the mason over the head and stabbed him in the back. On the 8th inst. the military tribunal, the *Conseil de Guerre de Paris*, presided over by a colonel, sentenced him to six days' imprisonment.—Times Cor.

BELGIUM.

The constitutional referring to some assertions of the *Gazette de Liege* gives a fresh denial to the reports of a treaty having been signed by France, Belgium, and Holland, or of negotiations proceeding between those countries.

THE DEFENCE OF THE SHELDB.—Some officers of engineers have just been making experiments at Antwerp as to a means of defending the passes of the Scheldt by a system of torpedoes placed in three lines, the explosion of which is regulated by the use of a camera obscura. The instrument is fixed at a certain point and whenever a ship passes over it its image is reflected on the mirror at the camera. When the image arrives at a certain determined point the electric current is applied and the explosion takes place immediately. The mines are numbered, and each has a corresponding mark in the chamber. The method of observation is simple and sure, and was adopted for the defence of Venice in the late Italian war. The trials succeeded perfectly, and are soon to be repeated on a larger scale.—*Post*.

SPAIN.

In consequence of a popular manifestation, in which the mob burnt the Concordat in front of the Palace of the Papal Nuncio, the French Ambassador waited upon Marshal Serrano to know if the representatives of foreign powers could reckon upon their personal safety being respected by the people. Marshal Serrano replied in the affirmative, and offered to place a guard of soldiers before the houses of the foreign representatives, assuring the French Ambassador at the same time that the manifestation was solely made in favor of religious liberty.

The story of Queen Isabella having run away with the crown diamonds is contradicted. She neither carried off the jewels nor the money. The facts are detailed thus in a letter from Viscount de la Barre de Nautuil: When Ferdinand VII. re-entered his capital in 1823 it was proved that the regalia had disappeared. During the rest of his reign the king bought, out of his own resources, jewels to adorn the crown. At his death Christina inherited these from her late husband, and added several purchased by herself. On Isabella attaining her majority, Queen Christina divided these jewels between her daughters. It is her own portion which Queen Isabella has now with her at Pau, except some that were left at the Escorial.

The chief news of importance, which reaches us from Spain is the manifestation of the people in favour of liberty of worship, one of the grand points on which the Queen refused to yield when urged to do so at San Sebastian, saying that she preferred losing her crown, which alternative she has been given the opportunity of adopting. 'Down with the tyrants of Rome! Long live Rome free!' are the cries recorded by the correspondent of the *Siecle*. Jesuits are flying across the frontier. The Junta of Seville has decreed the suppression of twenty three churches and thirteen chapels.—(London Star.)

MADRID, Oct. 30.—It is estimated that the deficit in the revenue this year will reach fifty million pounds sterling. The Spanish Government seeks to raise a loan of two hundred millions crowns at an interest of six per cent.

The *Economist* says:—We confess we are not sanguine as to the revolution turning out a happy one—at any rate immediately. A nation which, being constitutional sees its liberties quickly encroached on by royal prerogative and submits rather meekly till the Sovereign's tyranny becomes odious cannot be ripe for self government. What is chiefly lacking is a sufficiently large number of prominent and disinterested citizens. The leaders of almost all parties, can hardly escape the charge of being mainly 'for themselves,' as is said to be the case with Marshal Omeña who has so readily consented to the pronouncement in the capital. The want indicates a corresponding lack of political temper in the whole community which breeds such a race of politicians and has no others, or too few others, to substitute in a period of emergency. The extreme subdivisions of parties also argue political incapacity. It is reckoned a great thing that men of every shade of party have combined in the present movement, but the bond of union still looks feeble.

In the event of war Queen Isabella by garrisoning Rome, was to have kept Italy in order. She is a fugitive now, and Italy, were hostilities to break out, would be, comparatively speaking, at liberty to 'gang her ain gang.' Besides this, there is the danger to the Emperor Napoleon of somebody's ascending the vacated throne more or less connected with other dynasties, and, besides, establishing a genuine Constitutional Government on the confines of his military despotism. It is only natural that so considerable a change in his position should have induced him to defer, if not entirely abandon, bellicose designs—a resolve for which, in addition to his undoubted evidence, we have the word of the *Cracow Czars*, the leading organ of the Czarist faction, who wish to play such a prominent part in the matter. Yesterday's issue of that paper contains other interesting admissions on this head:—

'At the first news of the Spanish Revolution we pointed to the influence it was likely to have on the political situation of all Europe and more particularly on France's relations to other Powers. We now perceive that, in consequence of the events which have occurred, peace so long menaced becomes more probable. Neither the articles in the French and Prussian semi-official papers nor the speech of King William would have caused public confidence to revive, had it not been for the intelligence coming from the southern coast of Spain. People generally understand that this movement paralyzes France, and from its very nature will be detrimental to her interests. Preventing war as it does, the Spanish rebellion cannot but be applauded by England and Prussia a circumstance which has led to the belief that they were instrumental in promoting it. They may or they may not have done so. There was certainly not enough to kindle of itself a revolutionary flame in the peninsula, the more so as the present rebellion is only the continuation of a previous one, which ended in smoke. The pacific influence of this revolution proves that the continuation of peace was menaced by France, not by Prussia. Were it otherwise, war would be more likely than ever now that France paralyzes, and Prussia relieved from a weight on her shoulders.—Times Cor.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Italian papers announce the departure for Berlin of Count Uexkuld, the North-German Minister in Florence, who has gone on leave for a few weeks. A letter from Florence in the *Paris Presse* says that Cialdini is going on an important mission to Madrid—nothing less than to work for the union of Spain and Portugal under the sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel's son-in-law—not Prince Napoleon, but the King of Portugal. If he finds it impossible to accomplish this, he is to shift his batteries.

The accounts from Italy, as given in the weekly summary of the *Moniteur du Soir*, are decidedly more favourable. That paper, remarking on the completion of the Italian Cabinet, says:—

'As now constituted, the Ministry may consider itself to have happily escaped from the crisis that menaced it, and on which the Opposition seemed already to base hopes. At Florence, as in the provinces, the public shows itself favourable to vigorous measures for the maintenance of order.'

It adds that there are hopes of a reconciliation between the Conservative majority and the Piedmontese group, and that in the South of Italy brigandage, without being radically destroyed, is being daily compressed into a narrow zone. M. Ernan, who notwithstanding that Florence is out of town and politics out of season, and likely to remain so till the approach of winter, contrives to supply the *Temps* with long and amusing letters has also lately confirmed the alleged diminution of brigandage, in consequence of the efforts of the police and military and the death or capture of several noted leaders. He mentions the death of Gaggino, in the neighbourhood of Forlì surprised in a cottage by 15 gendarmes, he defended himself desperately, and killed two gendarmes before he himself fell. General Kocoffin is said to be displaying activity and other good qualities. At Bologna the trial of the band of Pesaro is going on. It appears that a few Republicans or Mazzinians in easy circumstances, inhabitants of Pesaro, formed an association with 25 or 30 men of inferior class—workmen, day labourers, &c.—which had for its object to terrify the Moderate party and to assassinate certain persons, especially the delegate Alessandro Ferro, who was stabbed to death on the 1st of August 1865. They were at times turbulent and obtrusive, and seem rather to have paraded than concealed their association. They were in the habit of uttering oracles of 'Viva Mazzini!' 'Viva Garibaldi!' 'Viva the Roman Triumvirate!' 'Down with Gnaff!' 'Who is Gnaff?' the President of the tribunal inquired of a witness who had thus deposed. 'Signor Presidente,' replied the witness, 'Gnaff is King Victor.' 'How so?' inquired the President. 'You see the King has his nose turned up like this,' said the irreverent

deponent, turning up his own nose with his middle finger, and 'Gnaff' means a man with a snub nose. It is the custom of our young men of the party of the action to designate the King, thus, and when they cry out 'Down with Gnaff!' everybody knows what it means. The whole band, with one exception, was arrested in September, 1865, so that the authorities have been three years in bringing them to trial—a fact disgraceful to Italy and its Government. They are 30 in number, and when brought into court for trial they are shut up in a great iron cage, in which they walk about, form groups, and converse, just as if they were in a prison yard. The witnesses are afraid to depose against them. M. Ernan says,—

'They almost all praise the accused, and say they were *buonissimi*—jolly good fellows. Monti and Paterni particularly, officers of the National Guard, but ferocious Mazzinians and chiefs of the band are spoken of in the highest terms as *galantissimi*—the most honest of all honest men. To give you an idea of the moral atmosphere, the sons of a man whom they had attempted to assassinate dared not recognize the assassins. It was evident that they did recognize them; but no, they were not quite certain; the height was different, the coat not the same. Thereupon the President burst out indignantly. It was horrible to witness!'

To night's *Presse* says:—

'King Victor Emmanuel has just officially recognized the Mexican Republic and Juarez. It is a testimony of gratitude to the Emperor of the French. The King is in Piedmont, and likely to remain there until the chambers open. The trip to Naples seems postponed. The Parliamentary session will open according to a letter from Florence, in the *Debits*, in the month of November. The writer says—

Since the events in Spain things look better here. The price of gold, which had risen, has gone down again to less than 8 per cent premium. The Spanish revolution is here looked upon as favorable both to the Italian cause and to that of European peace.'

The communication of the Sicilian priest, Ripaldi Cirio, has been followed by a circular from the Piedmontese Government, ordering the prefects of the island to prevent its having any effect. As the penalties are exclusively spiritual ones, it is very difficult to see how an order from the civil power can assert them, but it shows the effect of a nominal sentence of excommunication even upon free-thinkers and scoffers at the censures of the Church.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Warsaw of the 29th ult., and the 1st inst., state that during the presence of the Czar in the city, windows were kept closed and the houses repeatedly searched for concealed weapons. The most absolute silence reigned throughout the city when the tyrant made his entry. Every one took of his hat because if he failed to do so, arrest and imprisonment were sure to follow.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. 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 FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, 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 Canada.

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, Moffat & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

IT IS ASTONISHING!

Still another grateful letter sent to Messrs. Devins & B. Iton, Druggists, next the Court-house, Montreal:

Dear sirs,—For years I have suffered severely from Liver Complaint, constant pain in the side, no appetite, intense drowsiness, and a sense of suffocation compelling me at times to remain in bed for three or four days. For two years I was constantly taking medicine, under the advice of two of our best city physicians, without getting any relief. By their orders I spent the whole of last Summer in the country, but without benefit. Last March I was advised by a friend who knew my virtues, to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla, but I had lost confidence in everything and was fearful of getting worse. At last I did try it. Its effect was most beneficial. My appetite returned; the heavy drowsiness left me; and my digestion became vigorous and healthy. I used in all twelve bottles, and am now as strong and well as any man could desire.

You are at liberty to make my case known to the public.

Yours very truly,

J. H. KENNEDY,

Grocer and Dealer in Wines and Spirits, No. 160 St. Mary Street, Mor. real. No. 478 Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicines.

SUFFERERS WITH DYSPEPSIA.

Whose stomachs digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen cannot describe, whose whole system do penance under the inflictions of the rebellious member try merely try Bristol's SUGAR COATED PILLS. As surely as you do, your living martyrdom will be speedily exchanged for a *re*. You will forget that you have a stomach, save when the appetite, created by this genial stomachic cathartic, reminds you that the reinvigorated organ requires a supply of sustenance. There will be no more oppression after eating pain in the right side, nightmare, or constipation. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood or humor, BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS should be used in connection with the Pills.

40-

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

A meritorious article is Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; it is rapidly becoming known and widely and deservedly popular. It is apparently nothing in itself but an agreeable perfume and pleasant hair dressing, but it contains the most wonderful curative properties for hair, and after using it a short time, gray hair is restored to its natural color. If any of our readers doubt it, let them try a single bottle of the 'Renewer,' and they will add their testimonial to the truth of what we say.—*Sentinel, Burlington.*

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchitis and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or 'common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the Lungs. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine at 25 cents a box. October, 1868. 2m

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.' Having the fac-simile of 'QUARTS & PINKIE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. October, 1868. 2m

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—All the finest perfumes are obtained from tropical flowers and these essences of the Aromatic Flora of the Tropics, this is one of the most permanent, pure and delicious, it imparts to the breath a pleasant fragrance, when used to rinse the mouth at the morning toilet, and neutralizes the taint of the cigar. Gentlemen who in spite of the present passion for beards, have still a prejudice in favor of the razor, will find that this delightful toilet water exempts them from the usual penalty of shaving, smarting and tenderness of the abraded chin. 184.

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

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864  
Dist. of Montreal, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.  
In the matter of FRANCOIS REMI TRANCHE-MONTAGNE, of the Town of Berthier, Merchant, Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and on the thirteenth day of January next (1869) he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof. FRANCOIS REMI TRANCHEMONTAGNE. By his Attorneys *ad litem*, BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal, 23rd October, 1868. 2m—11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864  
Dist. of Montreal, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.  
In the matter of LOUIS GAUTHIER and HENRI GAUTHIER of the City of Montreal, Merchants, as well personally and individually, as heretofore copartners with the late Jean Bie. Brousseau, under the name and firm of GAUTHIER BROTHERS & Co., Insolvents.

ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. LOUIS GAUTHIER & HENRI GAUTHIER. By their Attorneys *ad litem*, BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal 23rd October 1868. 2m—11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864  
Dist. of Montreal, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.  
In the matter of JOSEPH POITRAS and HENRI GAUTHIER heretofore copartners with the late Jean Bie. Brousseau as lime makers, at Montreal under the name and firm of Brousseau Poitras and Gauthier, and the said Joseph Poitras as well as copartner aforesaid as personally and individually, Insolvents.

ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. JOSEPH POITRAS & HENRI GAUTHIER. By their Attorneys *ad litem*, BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal 23rd October, 1868. 2m—11

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, }  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT  
Dist. of Montreal, }  
In the matter of LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

AND ANDREW B STEWART, Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that said Insolvent by the undersigned, his Attorneys *ad litem* will, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of the Month of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, at half-past Ten of the Clock in the forenoon, make application to the said Court, sitting at Montreal in the said District, for the confirmation of the deed of composition and discharge to him granted by his creditors, and now filed at the office of the said Court. LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR. By his Attorneys, LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Advocates. Montreal 19th October, 1868. 2m—11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.  
Dist. of Montreal, } No. 2379.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Delima Pelouquin, wife of Edouard Dupuis, Merchant, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day, instituted against the said Edouard Dupuis, an action for separation as to property, returnable before the said Court, on the thirty-first of October next. RIVARD & TAILLON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 15th October, 1868. 1m-10

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.  
Dist. of Montreal, }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 577.

In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, fils, Trader of L'Acadie, District of Iberville, Insolvent.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors according to law, and that on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of said deed.

JOSEPH H. ROY, fils. By his Attorneys *ad litem*, T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th September, 1868. 2m-7

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, }  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT  
Dist. of Montreal, }

In the matter of WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, Traders, and Copartners, and of the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually, Insolvents.

And ANDREW B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvents, by the undersigned, their Attorneys *ad litem*, will on the twenty-sixth day of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the said District, for their discharge, respectively, under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, as co-partners, and the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually, by the undersigned, their Attorneys, LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Advocates. Montreal 19th October 1868. 2m—11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.  
Dist. of Montreal, } FOR LOWER CANADA.

No. 1926  
The Second Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

DAME ELMIRE GAILLOUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Brunson Houle, heretofore of Montreal, Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, and duly authorized in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff.

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

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

(By order), HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P.S.C. Sept. 10. 2m 5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.  
Dist. of Montreal, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 '65.

No. 343.  
In the matter of GEORGE E. MAYRAND, formerly Merchant of River du Loup (en haut), and now of St. Remi, District of Iberville, Insolvent.

THE undersigned will apply to this Court, for a discharge under this Act, on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., sitting the said Court. GEORGE E. MAYRAND. By his Attorneys *ad litem*, T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th Sept., 1868. 2m-7

QUEBEC, }  
District of Three Rivers, }

Three Rivers, the Sixteenth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

KNOW all men that EZEKIEL M. HART, of the City of Three Rivers, in the District of Three Rivers, Esquire, Broker, by his Petition filed in the office of the Superior Court, under No. 15, prays for the sale of an immovable, situated in the said District, to wit: 'A lot of land or building lot (emplacement) forming the Corner of Ste. Genevieve and Deschamps Streets, of ninety feet in front by one hundred and twenty-nine feet in depth; bounded towards the North West to the representatives of the late Thomas Burn, towards the South West to Michel Decoteau, with an old barn thereon, the said lot of land being the number three of the Schedule of that part of the Fief Riverville, heretofore possessed by Dame Genevieve Berthelot, widow Joseph Badaux, Esquire, which lot of land being lastly occupied by Etienne LeBlanc, heretofore of the said City, Merchant, and since his death, by his heirs, which heirs are unknown, and the said Ezekiel M. Hart alleging that by the Schedule of that part aforesaid of the Fief Riverville herein before mentioned belonging to the heirs Badaux, a hypothec was constituted upon the said immovable herein above described for the sum of Two Dollars, current money, for a rent heretofore Seigneurial rent and now Constituted, payable annually on the eleventh of November each year, claims from the present proprietor of the said immovable the sum of twenty-six dollars said currency, with interest from this day, due to him for arrears of the said Constituted rent by and in virtue of a deed of transfer made and consented by George Stanislaus Badaux and others and in favor of the said Petitioner and passed and executed before Mre. Pierre Laurent Craig, Notary Public, on the third of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight. The said Ezekiel M. Hart further alleges that present proprietor of the said immovable is unknown, and that the known proprietor since the date of the said deed of transfer herein above mentioned, have been the heirs of the said Etienne LeBlanc, who are unknown.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the said immovable to appear before the said Court, at Three Rivers, within two months to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the demand of the said Ezekiel M. Hart, failing which the Court will order the said immovable to be sold by Sheriff's sale.

N. A. DUBERGER, Deputy P.S.C., District of Three Rivers. Fourth insertion, 30rd October, 1868. 4w-9

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station), SHERBROOKE O. E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &c., No. 50 Little St. James Street, Montreal, September 6, 1867.

J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. ST. JOHN, N.B. Nov. 8, 1866.

RICHELIEU COMPANY, DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, AND REGULAR LINE Between Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption, and Yamaska and other Way Ports.

ON and after MONDAY, the 19th Oct, the Steamers of this Company will leave their respective wharves as follows:— The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt J. B. Labelle, for Quebec, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SIX o'clock P.M.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY, ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUFORT, NOIS, CORNWALL, PRESOTT, BROOKVILLE, GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, COBURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT. This magnificent line, composed of the following First class Iron Steamers, leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal, every morning (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lachine on the arrival of the Train, leaving By-Adventure Station at Noon for the above Ports, as under, viz:—

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin), hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR, to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned and exchanged.

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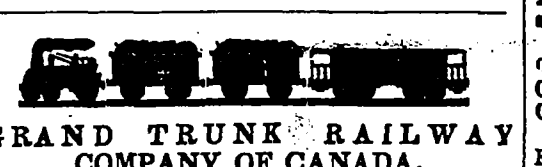
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 Local Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at ..... 4.20 A.M.  
 Trains for Lachine at 7.00 A.M., 9.00 A.M., 12.00 Noon, 3.00 P.M., and 5.00 P.M.  
**GOING SOUTH AND EAST.**  
 Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, ..... 7.00 A.M.  
 Express for New York and Boston, at... 3.40 A.M.  
 Express for Boston and New York, at... 3.30 P.M.  
 Express for Portland, (stopping over night at Island Pond), at ..... .00 P.M.  
 Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville, and Coaticook only, at..... 10.10 P.M.  
 Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.  
**O. J. BRYDGES**  
 Managing Director

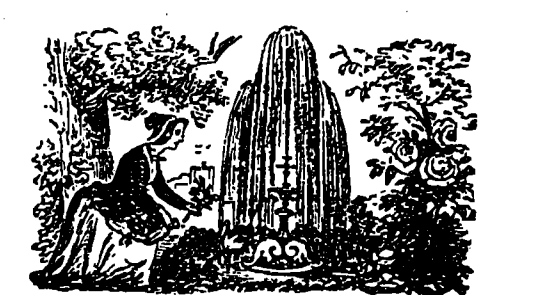
**BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.**  
 Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.  
 Trains will leave Brockville at 7 15 A.M., and 3.15 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and 9.00 P.M.  
 Trains leave Sand Point at 5 15 A.M., and 1.30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M., and 7.45 P.M.  
 All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth.  
 The 7.15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.'s Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., and the 1.15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and West.  
**H. ABBOTT,**  
 Manager for Trustees.

**PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.**  
 Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10 10 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Frasersville and Peterboro.  
 Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. for Frasersville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

**PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.**  
 Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bathany, Omamee and Lindsay.  
 Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a.m. and 12.35 p.m. for Omamee, Bathany, Millbrook and Port Hope.  
**A. T. WILLIAMS,**  
 Superintendent.

**MR. A. KEEGAN'S**  
**ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,**  
 54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal.  
 PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 1 till 4 p.m. Private lessons at half past four each evening.  
**TERMS MODERATE.**

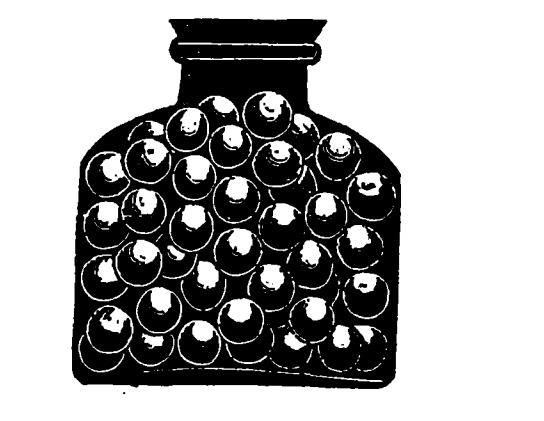
**THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!**  
**MURRAY & LANMAN'S**  
**FLORIDA WATER.**



FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.  
 This most agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from  
 Debility, Headache, Nervousness, Fainting Turns, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria, it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice imparting to the teeth that clear pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath it is when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and gums and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin  
 ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES AND PIMPLES.  
 It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of MURRAY & LANMAN.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS**  
 Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by the proprietors, LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, New York.  
 Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.  
 For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulet, R. S. Latham.  
 Also by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods Dealers.  
 May, 1868.

**BRISTOL'S**  
**SUGAR-COATED PILLS**



**Purely Vegetable.**  
 The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic. They are prepared from the very finest quality of medicinal roots, herbs, and plants, the active principles or parts that contain the medicinal value being chemically separated from the inert and useless fibrous portions that contain no virtue whatever. Among those medicinal agents we may name PODOPHYLLIN, which has proved to possess a most wonderful power over the Liver, and all the bilious secretions. This, in combination with LEPTANDRIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and Drugs, constitutes a purgative Pill that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind heretofore offered to the public. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS will be found a safe and speedy remedy in all such cases as  
 Piles, Headache, Jaundice, Bad Breath, Foul Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Habitual Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Heartburn and Flatulency, Dropsy of Limbs or Body, Female Irregularities, And all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.  
 In diseases which have their origin in the blood BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help.  
 For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each pill.  
 For Sale in the Establishments of Devins & Bolton, Lyman, Clare & Co., Evans, Mercer & Co., Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, John Gardner, Druggists. Also by all respectable Druggists.