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No. 6

FATHER CLEVELAND;

THE JESUIT.

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

From the Boston Pilat.

" Maids, matron", nav, the secrets of the grave This viperous slander enters." - Cymbeline.

CHAPTER XI .- (Cantinued.)

She had sat for a long time gazing vacantly out upon the glowing landscape, bright with the beams of a gorgeous sunset; everything around and the deep-drawn sighs which ever and anon burst from her lips. She was changed, sadly changed for the worse by the anxiety and sus-Aileen's fate would be were her suffering prolonged.

Suddenly she heard the sound of wheels and bending forward saw a phaeton drive up to the house, and the next moment heard the voice of Berthathe young lady who had ventured to raise her voice in her defeace on the night of the sonee musicale.

With trembling limbs Aileen rose to meet her, exclaiming,

I thought you had deserted me, Bertha, like all my other summer friends.'

Miss Lascelles, you look so pale and ill, so unlike yourself? What has changed you so sadly warm hearted person; and having heard of Aileen's illoess, and also that meddling persons degree of mischief, had bastened to visit her in the spirit of real friendship. Bertha was, however, exceedingly indiscreet, and this same indis scrapes, added to which she would sometimes do harm when she only meant to do good.

This was the case in the present instance. Aileen was impulsive, frank as the day: she Of one think rest assured, my dearest paof her warm, but imprudent friend.

O, that I knew, that I did but know, she said, to what cause I am to attribute all my misfortunes. I might perhaps find a remedy, or at least not endure these tortures of suspense; but drive me mad."

And would you really like to know why you have become so unfortunate, dear Aileen ?' said the imprudent Bertha; 'if you did know, love, it would not alter the case.'

'You are aware of that which is to me a bideous mystery, Bertha Ainslie-if you have any pity for me, I conjure you tell me,' exclaimed hunted bare, had been done to the death by the Aileen, her large blue eyes gleaming with a pre- malignant hints and instinuations of the infamous ternatural light.

excitement of Aileen, and passing her arm win a maintenance by her talents, because her around her waist and affectionately kissing her, father, once rich, was so no longer-who, to she said:

Listen, my dearest Miss Lascelles, and I will tell you all I know. They say that you are passing under an assumed name, because-because-you-

Because what, quick, speak, or I shall die, said Aileen, ber tall, slender form bent eagerly forward her white hands clasped together, her lips parted, ber face colorless, as if aware that Bertha's lips were about to pronounce the sentence of death in her regard.

Helen, dearest, they say that you have lost that good character which should be dearer far to woman than her life; that this was why you felt, and speaking of herself in terms of bitter left your country under another name than your reproach for having rereated the slander. ows.

Aileen answered not, but a quick sharp cry she sank senseless into the arms of her rash, im- in the event of her death.

Bitterly did Bertha blame herself for the in. sequences of her sin and folly-for sin it was. Toronto. though not deliberate, rather proceeding from the weakness of the head, than from poor Berand in the depth of her sorrow she vowed not to - 101 U - 12 - 12 1 (2.4 - 1 posed duty.

etter of fond entreaty from him to whom her still a soft place in her heart. virgin troth was so soon to have been given, all failed to wean her from her purpose; to the latter, after explaining the sad circumstances connected with Aileen, she added :

It is quite right that I should suffer the consequences of my own guilt and folly, and the lesson I have now to learn will, perhaps, enable me to fulfill more worthly the Juties which will devolve upon me later; at any rate, I shall surely at least discover the worth of discretion, and endeavor to reduce it to practice.'

For several days Aileen hovered between life and death, her immediate danger considered so imminent that Bertha scrupled not to examine the contents of her writing-desk, in order to aswas still, save the plaintive note of the snow bird, certain who it would be necessary to address in the event of her death.

How smitten with sorrow did she feel as she perused the rough draft of a letter Aileen had pense of the past few werks, and the feverish evidently penned to her parents, enclosing them spot on the pale delicate check told clearly what a large remittance of money, and speaking in terms of innocent rapture of the happy days they should spend together, when at the expiration of another quarter, she should be able to send for those she so dearly loved.

> But what were her feelings when she took up letter evidently written in a moment of intense grief, and endorsed, "To be sent to my father. Mr. Gerald Desmond, in the event of my

death.' 'A heavy misfortune has befallen me,' hegan this letter, 'and I forsee that it will entirely preclude the sweet hope I have so long entertained of you, my dear parents, joining me at Toronto. Why, what on earth is the matter with you In one short week I appear to have lost the support and countenance of my best friends and patrons; yet how, or why, I in vain ask myself. during this short three weeks, said Bertha, em- As far as I am concerned, I have been as assidubracing her with real affection, for she was a ous to please as ever, and as careful in my instructions. So much for human applause for the friendship of man. It has taught me a bitter were talking about her, and doing her no small lesson on the instability of human friendship. Should I not regain the good opinion of those summer friends, further trial or struggle would be useless. I might, indeed, return to Quebec. creetion led her not unfrequently into awkward but the report of the ill repute into which I have fallen would, undoubtedly follow me thither, so that I have nothing left but to trust to the mercy of God, and resign myself to His adorable will.

conceal, poured out all her sorrows in the bosom | your Aileen has done nothing to bring discredit, either on the honored name of Desmond, or on that which she assumed, when, young and friendless, she left the land of her nativity to seek a home amidst strangers.

'A spell seems breathed out upon me which I to live on in such ignorance as this will surely have not the power to repel, and I write to you whilst my feeble hand yet retains strength to guide the pen.

'Your devoted and affectionate AILEEN DESMOND'

The paper fell from Bertha's hands, literally blotted with her tears. This, then, was the pure and high-souled being who, like some calumniator. Augusta Selon - this the virtuous The silly Bertha was half-frightened by the daughter, the refined lady, who must stoop to save the credit of her name, would bear another when she rose humbly before the stranger public

> which had entranced the learts of many. "The is the creature whom I have slain by repeating in her ears that vile calumny, said Bertha, as in the depth of her remoree she buried her face in her hands and went hitterly.

to warble forth, in her sweet way, those strains

More than an hour passed away and Bertha emained still absorbed in her vain regrets, then, struck by a sudden resolve, she drew her desk before her, and wrote a loug letter to the parents of Aileen, giving full vent to the remorse she

Then she placed her letter in that written by Aileen, and enclosing both in a large envelope, burst from those livid lips, a thin stream of blood laid them carefully aside, in order that they oozed forth, dying the white robe she wore, and might be forwarded to the parents of the latter

Then again taking up her pen, her cheek be came flushed, with an indignant glow as she discretion of which she had been guilty, for hours rapidly traced a few imes to the authoress of all passed away and still she lay in that death-like Aileen's misfortunes, apprising her of her danswoon, whilst Bertha watched beside her couch. gerous state-accusing her as the cause of her Bitterly, too, had she to pay herself for the con- misery, and begging her to repair at once to

She then became more composed, and bath ing her fevered temples she sat down to await tha's beart; but, alas for her, two days later the arrival of the doctor, anxiously watching the was the day appointed for that of her wedding, pale face of the poor invalid. Often during and, therefore, the day after to-morrow this aw. three long anxious days did the name of Seton leave the side of the unhappy girl whose ap- tremble on the lips of Bertha Amslie-she longproaching death seemed indirectly to lie at her ed to tell the name of the primary mover of so own door, till some person, not engaged as a much mischief, but restrained herself, borrowing mere hireling, should relieve her of her self-im- a lesson of discretion from the past, and resolved

CHAPTER XII .- HARD TIMES.

Och, and I'm afther thinking it's a black day the likes o'yez that should be going to a pawnoffice at all at all.

Thus spoke our old friend Pat Magrath, now sick and ill, for in weal and woe he had still clung to the fortunes of the Desmonds.

So, too, thought poor Mrs. Desmand, as, with a heavy heart and tears welling into her aching eyes, she walked up the Camden Broadway, intending to leave some way behind her that network of streets, in one of which she lived, lest her landlade or any of her neighbors should see ber leave or enter the shop.

Trade seems stagnant on such days as these; even the shops most frequented by the working classes had but few customers; and the barrows on the road-side, containing their scanty supplies paid. of vegetables, freshened up by the drizzling rain, still remaining on the hands of the various costerevents for that morning.

Her dress bespattered with mud, and wet with the shower that now began to fall more heavily which she had bent her steps, and looking warily around to see if she was observed, she went in. shop, under the idea that if she were seen it would not attract so much attention, as persons might think she was about to become a purchaser.

She had to wait a long while, and kept her veil closely drawn over her face, to conceal it, if possible, from the somewhat rude stare of a having met you before." tall, showily dressed person, who was pledging a small Geneva watch and a silk dress.

Poor Mrs. Desmond's simple articles just fetched the half of what she had expected to reand while her duplicate was being prepared, she was listening attentively to the conversation, and see if you do not remember me.' carried on in a sotto voce tone of voice, between the pawnbroker's man and the person who stood

' Now, it really is too bad, Mrs. Wills,' said day I clapped eyes on it.'

' Don't talk nonsense, John,' said the stranger. with the greatest familiarity possible; 'the dress is scarce any the worse for wear; I've very often had it from you, and never put it on my back. You must lend me the pound as usual.

' Well, there is only one thing to be said,' replied the man, 'and that is, that you are a preclous good customer; for we have more interest from such as you, than from all the world be-

' Aye,' answered Mrs. Wills. ' I should think so too; for I declare my things are much oftener in your ware rooms than in my drawers. more's the pity: but now, look at my watch, I want to have £4 upon it, not a farthing less.'

'Four pounds,' replied the man, 'that is more than you ought to have, for it is only a small Geneva watch.'

Dear me, what a tiresome man you are,' was the reply. 'Put my chain along with the watch, I have anything to make money of.' then,' she continued, taking the article in question from her neck, 'and let me have seven nounds

Poor Mrs. Desmond looked on in undisguised astonishment at the nonchalance with which the two articles were parted with. Her own distresses had compelled her frequently to send Pat on such errands, but never until matters were at the lowest possible ebb: and she now learned, was of a regular 'habitue' of a pawnbroker's

Poor soul, she cast a sorrowful glance at the duplicate as the man pushed it towards her neighbor, and the next moment counted out from a bandfut of sovereigns, eight pounds for the latter, | my watch and dress.' and a ten shilling piece for herself.

With a weary sigh she left the shop, and, forgretful that she was followed by the person whose familiar conversation with the pawnbroker had so astonished her, she walked at a rapid pace, making a mental calculation as to how far the small sum she had in her purse would carry them on.

'There must be two bottles of medicine for poor Pat, at the very least,' she said to herself: ful expedient must be resorted to again. This silence on the part of Aileen now becomes really terrible. Heaven help us! I suppose some of these days we shall hear of her death.'

quick pace, was at that moment driven by. Indeed, so rapt was she in abstraction that she ob served nothing till she became aware of her peril into which they had fallen, destitution itself by being hurled to the ground; but, fortunately, that sees the mistress doing Pat's work; it's not the driver reined in his horse in time to prevent her from being crushed to death, and a friendly band, stretched promptly forth, extricated her from her perilous position, amidst a round of angry epithets from the owner of the cab, and of a multitude of sins. bore her, with the assistance of a passer-by, into one of the adjoining houses.

> Here she remained for a time unconscious, but her kind friends soon had the satisfaction of witnessing her recovery under the use of the various stimulants they had employed.

' Are you hurt?' was the enquiry.

'I am badly bruned, and have sprained my foot. I fear I cannot walk, replied poor Mrs. back in her chair, her face pallid from excessive

the reply, and the eyes of the kind speaker were mongers, without a hope of selling them at all fixed with an earnest gaze on Mrs. Desmond's

The latter immediately recognized the person whom she had met in the pawnbroker's shop, and Mrs. Desmond at length reached the shop to remembered well the scrutinizing gaze with which she had then regarded her; the next moment, however, revealed the cause, for the stranger not by the side entrance, but boldly into the open berself pushed aside the veil which still screened the old lady's face and exclaimed-

'I was right, I felt certain I was right-my dear Mrs. Desmond, how glad I am we have met once again.'

'I think I have not the pleasure of knowing you,' replied the latter; 'I do not remember

Probably not. Maud Vivian is not quite like the Maud Cleveland you knew ten years since, in her old home at Alverly; nevertheless, ceive, namely, the large sum of ten shillings; pawnbroker's shop, and both of us bent on the the requisites for a good meal, which she presame glorious errand; look at me earnestly now,

Mrs. Desmond looked inquiringly at Maud, as though she would question almost the truth of what she said; the Maud whom she remembered beautiful and bright, in her brief span of twentythe man; 'I think you have brought me this three years, being so unlike the somewhat coarse, dress every week or fortnight for six months though still fine featured woman of thirty five; Affect was importantly, and, having nothing to rents, and that is, that whatever you may hear, past, and you expect as much now as the first the once slender form had lost its grace, and You see, this poor Maud had many good points become quite embonpoint, the descate color of about her. Still I question whether she would the formerly fashionable lady had vanished, and not yet be a hundred degrees short of the mark and there marked by a silvery thread.

'Is it possible I behold you once more, my dearest Maud?' said the old lady. 'I recognize you now, and felt quite offended when we were in that odious pawn shop, because I noticed that you were looking so earnestly at me; but I wish we had met under happier auspices, Maud dear; I am sorry our friendship should have recommenced in such a place as that.'

Ab, well, of course, it would be as well, or better, not to have to go,' said Maud; 'but it cannot be avoided you know; I tell Vivian that it would be a great deal worse not to have any thing to put in durance vile, when he chooses to say that I don't mind sending the things out of the house. No, I don't mind the poverty while

'But, my dear Maud,' said Mrs. Desmond. who far from recognizing the truth of Maud's on them ; you will not have them long, I assure | theory, had, nevertheless, listened to it in undiszuised astonishment; 'but my dear, you have a tolerably good house here, neatly furnished, too. and are able to keep a pervant; what on earth can take you to those horrible places?'

Maud laughed heartily at her friend's surprise, and then said, ' Why, positively, the very fact of our keeping a servant not unfrequently takes me for the first time in her life what the conduct to the pawnbroker's: for instance, I have to pay her wages to-day, to do which I have parted with a silk dress, and my watch and chain have vanished to enable us to enjoy a month at Margate; then, when we return, Vivian will go to his employment again, and I shall be able to get back or take her from this world. You distress me,

'A strange way of taking pleasure,' said Mrs. Desmond; 'but do you never think of the exorbitant rate of interest you have to pay? wby, you must be very much the loser at the end of the year by conducting things in this way.' 'Ob, that can': be helped; it is one of the

evils attendant upon having an insufficient income, I suppose,' said Maud; 'but I much fear, from the borror you express about this way of raising a little money, when one is brought to a low ebb. and then, we may have no coals. I cannot that you are in some great distress, dear Mrs. look to more than six shillings for house-keeping; Desmond, or you would never enter such a place. Decidedly, Maud, you are quite correct,

things are indeed at a low ebb; I never go there but for bread,' said Mrs. Desmond, sighing deeply; then, giving way to the full excess These melancholy thoughts still pressing on of her grief, she gave Maud an account of the so. to leave all to time and the effect her own letter' her mind, she crossed the Broadway and was circumstances attendant on the loss of her hus-

Expostulation was worse than useless, even a might have upon Miss Seton, should there be perfectly unconscious that a cab, driven at a band's property, the departure of Aileen, her subsequent silence, the suspension of the custo. mary remittances and the consequent distress staring them in the face.

> and surely the warmth and tenderness of Maud's heart, and her charity to all who were in greater need than herself must have won her the pardon

Sympathy is very sweet to the trouble-minded,

Patiently she listened to all her troubles, and then determined to accompany the old lady home in order to see if she could reader any assistance.

'Susan,' she said, addressing the servant, 'go and fetch me my bonnet and shawl, and then run for a cab; and as the servant left the room, she said to herself, ' rather tiresome being without my watch, too, no knowing how time goes; however, what can't be cured must Desmond, endeavoring to rise; and then, sinking be endured; let me see, I must write a note to Vivian; and as the servant re-entered the room, she said aloud, ' take care of the chil-My servant shall fetch a cab for you,' was dren when they return from school, and be sure and tell your master that he'll find a note on the mantel shelf.'

> Ten minutes later she stood within a small house in a street running off the Kentish Town Road, in which the Desmonds had a couple of

> Maud was much shocked at the appearance of the noverty which reigned around; the poor sick servant, whom Mcs. Desmond at present would not hear of sending to an hospital; the lack of ordicary comforts in the room, for one by one they had all disappeared, and the attenuated countenance of poor Mr. Desmond told a tale of great distress.

Maud Vivian was one of those active women who cannot be still long together, especially if their sympathies are enlisted; and having insisted on the Desmonds' acceptance of ten shil. lings out of her own little store, she hastened to I am glad we have met again, though it was in a some of the shops in the neighborhood, procured pared with her own hands, and then enjoyed a heartfelt pleasure by seeing them partake of it. Mindful, however, of her husband and children, she did not remain long with the Desmonds, but promised to send her servant early in the morning, and she went on her way a truly happy woman; for she had enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of doing good.

left her somewhat coupe rosse and the rich, Father Cleveland desires. But Rome was not glossy raven hair, still abundant as ever, was here built in a day: by and by, maybe, she will drop the absurd, and thriftless, and reckless theory which so astonished Mrs. Desmond; and if her brother, of whom she stands in no small awe, ever again visits Europe, he may find his sister Maud a model wife and mother.

CHAPTER XIII .- THE DEFERRED WEDDING-DAY.

It was a very hot day in the scorching summer peculiar to Canada, and the plashing waters of a fountain fell, sparkling in the fervid rays of the sun, into the marble basin beneath. Beside the fountain stood Bertha Ainshe, looking pale and absent, as occasionally she laved her hands in the crystal waters, and carried them to her burning forebead.

The garden in which she stood belonged to her father's residence, and was laid out with remarkable care, whilst beyond, serving as a screen for the house, shading it from the heat of the sun, rose a mass of forest trees, amongst which were the wild cheery-tree, sugar maple, hemlock, and white pine.

At leagth Bertha was roused from her reverse by the sound of a step, and the next moment Guy Vernon, to whom she was about to engage berself in marriage, stood before her.

Why do you come here, Guy?' she exclaimed. 'Have I not told you that I will set you free if your patience be exhausted? I dare not break my vow-that vow that 1 would not engage myself in marriage until time should restore her whom I have deeply wronged to health. Guy, by seeking me here, and

'This is more than madness, Berthe,' he added. Were you Augusta Seton, the woman whose false tongue has done this mischief, you could not put upon yourself a more novel and severe penance. Our marriage day protracted month after month, forsooth; pardon me Bertha, but the idea is one that is perfectly insane. I am at a loss to see in what your sin consisted which you are atoning for so rigidly. You do not rob Miss Lascelles of her character?'

'This is nothing but miserable sophistry,' Guy. Was it not my tongue which inflicted the wound which laid her prostrate on the bed of sickness? Was it not I who repeated the hideous calumny! But be not impatient; for ere the coming winter shall have passed away Aileen will be no more. Again I repeat, I set you free, if you will have it

tor. For the present farewell, Vernon; think scart, prepares to brave the inclemency of the kindly of me as of one trying, in some small de- weather. His pleasant vision of a comfortable gree to make atonement for the committal of a night's rest was rudely dispelled, but he was told very great fault.

on the part of Vernon. Nothing could turn Bertha from her purpose and he at length turns away from the humble, silent Presbytery, yielded an unwilling consent that the day of their nuptials should be postponed until the lapse of the next few months should determine whether the unfortunate Aileen should recover or not.

CHAPTER XIV. - THE SICK CALL.

. The winter has set in, a sharp, severe Canadian winter; the cold was intense, a hard biting frost, accompanied by a keen easterly wind, which cut the face of the unfortunate wayfarer, whose avocations obliged him to brave the inclemency of the season; it was cold enough within doors, and unless compelled to do so.

It was a season of severe sickness too, for, in spite of the intense cold, Asiatic cholera was raging in its most virulent form, and young and old, rich and poor equally fell victims to the ravages of that most fearful epidemic.

The clock of a small Catholic church, in the obscure village of Fernside, had just struck ten, as, shivering with cold, a priest, but just nominated to a poor and struggling mission, arrived at home wearied and exhausted from the number of visits he had that day paid to the sick and dying The occasion naturally suggests a passing reflection this mind depressed and saddened by the scenes on one of the most important, if not of the most -his mind depressed and saddened by the scenes of misery he had encountered, and the suffering he had witnessed, which he had not the power of alleviating. He had just come from visiting a | who spend their lives and energies in the 'advanceman who was dying in excessive poverty, and to his mind's eye these ghastly, distorted features were still present : in his ear yet rang the piteous wail of her who was about to become a widow. and the sobs of the wretched children who would that night be made orphans.

One elderly woman, of gentle and prepossessing appearance, formed, with himself and a youth, the whole of the modest establishment .-The office of the latter was to perform several duties, making himself, in fact, generally useful, both in the house as well as serving at Mass, and looking after the horse, or attending the sledge when necessary. A bright fire blazed in the kitchen stove, and in the little parlor, devoted to the priest's use, everything was arranged with scrupulous neatness; one small lamn burned on the table, the curtains were closely drawn, the house-keeper stirred the fire into a cheerful blaze, and placed on the table some white bread and a dish of meat, together with a refreshing cup of tea.

As soon as he had partaken of these refreshments, he rang a small hand-bell, and in answer to his inquiries as to whether there had been any more sick calls, she replied that there were two, but not of a nature to require immediate attention, adding:

'I do hope, Father, that you will enjoy a good aight's rest after the fatigues of the day; I trust you will have no call during the night, which you stand in their way, and are not checked even at the will consider it necessary to attend before morn- threshold of that sacred domain where human know-

ing. 'I feel very unwell, Sarah,' was the reply; and therefore, in order to prevent such being argent spirits among the host of scientific exthe case, I called on my poor sick people during plorers fall victims to their audacity, some sinking my absence from home.

He then dismissed her for the night, and, exhausted by fatigue, he remained for nearly an hour apparently gazing on those white embers, theories of their over heated imagination. These but his mind was absorbed in thought, and those | men have gone too far, they have broken bounds, thoughts were not of a cheerful character, for the scenes he had witnessed were mingled with remembrances of the past, and sorrowful intelligence he had that day received from the land of his nativity.

He then opened a letter which lay on the mantelshelf, the seal of which had been already broken; he perused it again, sighed deeply, and then rising from his seat prepared to retire to rest. As he was about to leave the room be heard the sound of a footfall on the crisp snow. then the bark of the dog, and a loud knock at the door, followed by the voice of Sarah, who was still busily employed in repairing sundry articles of linen for the Altar. The next minute she entered the room.

'I am sorry to say that there is another sick call. Father; the person who brings it says that the case is urgent, and as the road is lonely, and the distance eight miles, he will see you safely

bome. ' Is it a cholera case?' inquired the priest.

'No; a lady is dving of consumption; she is not expected to survive till morning; she bas but lately been brought to St. Croix; this will account for the fact of her not being on your

'Tell John to get the sledge ready; I shall not keep the man long waiting.

'Dear, dear; what a thing it is to think of your having to leave the house again; it is enough to kill you, that's what it is, exclaimed Sarah, as she quitted the room.

Yes, Sarab was quite right; it was enough to kill the parish Priest of Fernside, in far away Capada, as well as those good laborers in the vineyard, who are at our very doors. But yet, this visitation of the sick, by which the priest carries peace and joy to the bedside of the sick and dying, may never be dispensed with; it is one of the most prominent of his duties, one of the most trying, and which imposes the greatest fatigue; and never is the ministry of the priesthood more valued by the children of the Churchthan at that dread moment when the soul hovers. as it were, on the confines of eternity. But is especially trying when, as it is not unfrequently the case, the call comes from those whom merely trivial ailments inspire with a cowardly fear, and whose first thought is to summon, at any hour, or to any distance, the, perhaps, over-worked broken in upon.

It may be that some such thoughts as there age the deduction of what are paradoxically called

crossed the mind of the good Father, for, you member, that not only myself, but your own see, the weary look on his fine, straight features parents condemn you. Buttmy own heart does not condemn me, as he again puts on his warm over-coat, and ensaid Bertha, and that is always a faithful moni veloping his throat in the folds of a large woollen the call was urgent, and would on no account Expostulation and entreaty were alike useless risk remaining at home until morning:

Again, then, he leaves his warm fireside, and its while walls gleaming beneath the pale, cold rays of the moon; one solitary light twinkling in the kitchen window; and entering his sledge went at a rapid rate to the village of St. Croix, a small watering place, the air of which bore the repute of being somewhat milder in the winter season than in other parts of Canada.

It was not very long before he arrived at a small but neatly furnished house; and was conducted at once to one of the upper apartments.

On a bed, at the further end of the room, lay a young female in a state of insensibility; was none would leave the warmth of their own homes she dead, thought the good priest, as, shading the light with his hand, he carried it to the bed, beedless of the presence of a young lady, who watched him with much anxiety.

(To BE CONTINUED.)

SOIENCE.

The British Association of men of science has opened its session at Norwich, and Dr. Hooker, the president of the year, has delivered his inaugural address-a masterly, pains taking, and appreciative retrospect of the latter pages of scientific history .popular and pressing topics of the day; the relation in which science stands to religion, and the light in which religionists must look on the labours of those ment of science.' . Is science a thing to be ad vanced?' Will its progress aid the cause of true religion? or will it oppose an insuperable harrier to the spread of truth, and exert a baneful influence on the faith of those who become imbaed with the love of knowledge, and preserved with an unquenchable thirst for fresh information. These are grave questions-they awaken the anxieties of many intellect ual minds, and harass many an honest heart. It is idle to trifle with them, and they cannot be ignored. Let us look the facts in the face, and see if there are any features of the case which bave hitherto been disregarded, but may perchance afford some valcable indication of which way the truth lies, and

where the vexed questions may be laid to rest. As long ago as when the Apostle of the Gentiles penned his epistle, Religion had to encounter the oppositions of science; but the science, or the oppositions were 'falsely so called.' Rither the science was spurious, or the opposition of its teachings to the truths of religion was only imaginary .-The case is in precisely the same condition now .-During the eighteen centuries which have elapsed since Saint Paul placed these memorable words on record Science has explored many fresh fields and made many discoveries, but the position of affairs is in no sense changed. Still there are oppositions and the only consolation now, as then, is that they are false. The advance of science is a great fact; its progress is irresistible. No fulminations from Rome can stem the tide; no fears on the part of professors of faith will check its onward movement .-Meantime what is the proper position of the Chris tian Church with respect to this uncontrollable march of intellect? At times the forward movemen' is bewildered in its speed and impetus. The pioneers of progress hew down everything that ledge has no claim or power to intrude. In the mad career of speculation men rush in where angels fear to tread And not a few of the more ope and faith of their manity drie up, while others, with veiled faces, are beaten back to confess that they have ventured bayond the limits of reason, and are compelled to abandon the but it does not follow that religion is opposed to science, much less that she bas nught to fear from its advancement. On the contrary, that scientific investigation is the duty as well as the privilege of men is admitted on all sides. The Church of Rome, intolerant as she is supposed to be, and in a certain sense justly professing herself jealous of its speculations, is no enemy to real science. It is to one of her own sons, Frater Roger Bacon, the Franciscan that we owe the discovery of the inductive system of philosophy, a system for which all scientific investigators entertain a supreme respect, and which they one and all profess to adopt in their in quiries. The gift of this system by the Church to the school of philosophers is a proof of her recognition of science as a vast and highly important field in which the human mind must labor, and may do so with infinite honor and advantage to itself and glory to the Orestor; but there is something more signified in the gift than this: there is a great moral principle, a lesson of truth which cannot be disregarded without peril. The inductive system of inquiry is the only method of scientific investigation in which there is perfect safety. It is when our men of science begin to speculate that they commence the opposition to religion. The error comes in with the inferential member of the syllogism. The ergo ushers in the Laterodoxy. And more frequently than not, fault is shown to be a fallacy as respects science even before it is convicted of opposition to the truth The Church, therefore, need be disturbed by no fear for the faith which it is its mission to conserve. The duty which lies before it is very clear, and withal simple. It is not called upon to oppose the progress of scientific inquiry. On the contrary, it is charged with the encouragement of man in the investigation of all the works of creation: To talk of evils consequent on the spread of knowledge is senseless; it is opposed to the genius of true religion, which seeks to develop the intellectual as we'l as the moral nature of man to the highest degree of which it is capable. The vacuous and bigotted expressions of a narrow-minded policy with respect to education, and a pigmy view of science which every now and again proceed from high ecclesiastical authorities at home and abroad are the products of ignorance, no less unlearned with respect to the real nature of the truth in whose cause these contemptible opinions are expressed than with regard to the supposed enemy to religion against which they are aimed An intelligent acquaintance with truth, spiritual and tem poral, results, in the conviction that all truth is one, and that none of its phases can be opposed to each other. If there be an opposition between science and

religion it must be false. . The mission of the Church is, therefore, to incul cate the legitimate use of all the powers with which God has endowed man and as respects science it should take the form of an encouragement of scientific inquiry, protected by an enforcement, of the inductive system of philosophy. It should foster the love of knowledge, encourage the acquisition of may depend upon the rest and quiet thus rulely broken in unon. instant it should condemn the intellectual vice of the

inferences, and as we have said, they generally collapse of their own inherent fallacy. The manner in which they are created would of itself if rightly viewed suggest that such must be the fate that awaits them. A set of facts are discovered. Instead of patiently seeking more, and allowing the force of these facts to culminate in the evolution of a scientific truth, the discoverer or his disciple invent a hypothesis which shall serve to explain the phencmena. Confessedly, the hypothesis is only tentative. It is not intended to be final. It is not put forth as affording a conclusive answer to any question. Why then is it invented? Simply to gratify the impatient desire to solve some mystery. In some minds there may possibly lurk a belief that the hypothetical theory which serves to connect cause and effect, may be useful as a means to an end while the real truth is process of evolution. As a matter of fact, however it is far more frequently the cause of error .-The new hypothesis of Pangenessis invented by Mr. Darwin and put forth with great eclat is one of these artificial and gratuitous gifts of a scientific man to his generation. Nothing can be said against it, but what good will it do? It is in the creation of such theories that there lurks a danger. Would it not be as well to avoid the peril, especially as nothing is to be gained by its being encountered? Meantime all sections of the community, religious and secular, must hail the industry of our scientific investigators with the most profound respect and sincere satisfaction. The most arden: disciples of truth must set the greatest store by the treasures of knowledge they accumulate None can condemn, and all must benefit by the 'advancement of science.' It is not against oppositions of science, fal-ely so called, that the Church must set ber guaid if she would be respected by intelligent men, and win their respect and love for the truth and faith she is commissioned to uphold and promulgate.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, Sept 4 - Dispatches have been received announcing that a very serious potatoe riot occurred yesterday at Cork. The people assembled in the streets in great numbers, and for a time were very boisterous. The troops were called out to quell the 3,000 rioters, who were dispersed at the point of the

Dublin, Sept 9th .- The Archbishop of Armagu, at visitation on his diocese, predicted that the dises tablishment of the Irish Church would cause a dissolution of the Union, and would make Ireland a genarate State.

COBE Sept, 4. - Several incendiary fires occured in this city to-day, and the damage to property resulting therefrom was quite beavy.

Charles Howard was recently convicted of sacrilege, he having on the 19th of last June feloniously en'ered the Carmelite Church, Whitefriar street, and stolen therefrom money boxes and money, the property of the Rev. John Hall.

The Cork Reporter, while deprecating revolutionary measures, advocates a gradual change in the relations between landlord and tenant.

The Waterford Citizen says :- The country people firmly believe Mr. Scully wore plate armour of great thickness. It looks like it, seeing how from the perk down be was urburt, in the midst of a shower of bullets, and though struck in three places about his neck. All classes of people condemn him, and say if he dies it will only be 'served him right.' The shooting affair at Ballycohey should be published under the head 'Landlord Outrage,'

It is said that two brothers named Michael and Patrick Bohan, recently forcibly administered an oath to Bridget Reill of Coricults, in the parish of Cloope, whereby she bound herself and her husband to leave their bouse and place - they been caretakers for a man named Curran The Bohans have been arrested on the affidavit of the woman.

It is said that the mayoralty of Limerick for the next year will be conferred on one of the Carbolic members of the Corporation. The names already menti ned are, Mr. Thomas Boyce, J. P., Springfort Patrick's-well; Mr. William Spillane and Mr. John Quinlivan, high sheriff.

DRUMHBAD JUDGMENT. - On Saturday last a reinforcement of 150 of Royal Irish Constabulary were drafted into Newry from various districts, as it was rumoured that the Roman Catholics were determined on celebrating that day by marching in procession. accompanied by masic. At Camlough a body of Roman Carbolics marching in procession to the music of fife and drum, endeavoured to force their way past the police into the Protessant district. The intention of the processionists was frustrated by the ex ertions of the constabulary, who were aided in the most praise worthy manner by several Roman Catholic clergymen, and the Roman Catholics were obliged to retreat to their own neighborhood. One priest was so enthusissic in his efforts to keep the drumming parties back that he actually kicked in the ends of three drums .- [Daily News-

The Advocate of a late date says: - The tide of emigration still continues to flow from the railway station of Thurles; scarcely a week passes by without a batch of well dressed young men and women of a respectable appearence, leaving for a distant clime, which is to be the land of their adoption. In consequence of the large number that emigrated for the past few years, farmers servants and laborers are very scarce, and wages high in all cases. Boys are getting from £9 to £11 a year, and girls £5 to £7. Talk of America, and this is America at home.'

Dr Ambrose one of the coroners for the county Limerick, recently held an inquest at Tullig, near Abbeyfesle, on the body of a young girl named Eliza Colline, aged fourteen years, who met her death in a most unusual and extraordinary menner. It appear ed that she was carraying a basket of potatoes, from the field on her back, fastened by a bay rope, which was thrown over her head and across her chest. to enable her to bear her load; but the gad slipped in some inaccountable manner, got on her throat, and strangled her before any one saw her.

MR. BUTT'S LECTURE-ISSRC Butt. Esq., the great orator and lawyer, will deliver a lecture on Wednesday, the 2nd September, on the Land Question, in the Theatre Royal. He will be brought to Limerick by the Farmer's Club, by whom he will be entertained. The Land Question of Ireland has been placed in a new light before the county since the Scully outrage in Tipperary, and its settlement is a matter that no government can long delay. At such a crisis the opinions of so popular and able a gentleman as Mr. Butt must be possessed of great importance; and considering that he has been long looked upon as an authority on this question, we are sure his utterances will have the effect of leading to its speedy adjustment. He intends also to make the ecture one worthy of himself and of the time .-Limerick Reporter.

A Killarney correspondent says : - A charge of church yard desecration is to be investigated at Castlegragory on the 18th inst. (August), the sexton of the Protestant church of Killarney being charged with disturbing the remains of some Catholies buried in the village church-yard. The dese-cration is said to have been committed in digging the loundation for a new vestry. It appears that the sexton set about the work in the absence of the rector of the parish, Rav Abraham Isaac, and the parish priest of Castlegorgory, the Rev John O'Kine, as devictions giving any incimation to the parishion-R. C. Hickoon, J. P., at once interfered, and stayed passes away. A murder is remembered more vividity year.

amongst the Catholic inhabitants, who have now instituted legal proceedings against the rexton.

A very sad socident occurred on the Shannon. near Athlone. Seven men of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillary were returning in a boat from a ragatta on Lough Ree, When, through some mismanagement, the boat capsized, and five, who were unable to swim, were drowned within 20 yards of the shore. There was a stift breeze blowing at the time.

Professor Ferguson, Her Mejesty's Veterinary Surgeon, has made a report to the Privy Council with respect to the increased mortality in Irish cattle this summer, and especially last week. He says that the increase last week was attributable to the sudden increase of quantity and succulency in the vegetation, consequent on the recent heavy rains following the long drought. The animals fell viotims to apoplectic congestion, more frequently called grass staggers ' or ' splenic apoplexy.' He advises that precautions should be taken to prevent the cattle from suddenly having access to a greatly increased quantity of succulent nutriment .- [Times Cor.

THE PARTY, A TOUT PRIX. - An instructive example of the ease with which Churchmen and landlords can cast off their natural principle to the roll of the faction drum, is exhibited in an address from Protestant nobleman and hereditary landlord to the electors of Louth. Lord St. Lawrence, in more specific terms than his Roman Catholic onpouent. declares his readiness to discatablish and disendow the Church he belongs to; but apparently aware that there is a question 'behind the Courch' he has also made a discovery which we fancy will be a novelty to tenants upon the Howth estate, that 'the intro-duction of tenant-right is the only effective measure that will secure permanent prosperity to Ireland, and peace and contentment to her people.' This party note is elicited by the exigencies of a contest, with the real Roman Cattolic, Mr. O'Reilly Dease, who, as expressing his own convictions, seems to us entitled to a preference in a conflict, on his own ground, with a stranger to the county. The point in the case most worth considering, however, is the utter hollowness and transparent artifice evinced in such professions as those of Lord St. Lawrence in regard to tenant-right. We cannot suppose that he does not know what the Louth electors mean by that phrase; disturbance. A charge was made on a body of it is impossible any man possessed of property could scarcely intend to give substance to their meaning. Lord St. Lawrence, at all events, is 'clear and decided in his intentions to support the 'party' a tout prix, adopting all their watchwords Sir Richard Levinge declines to solicit a renewal of the confidence formerly placed in bim by the electors of Westmeath, because, though a Liberal in all respects, he, as 'a staunch Protestant,' Cannot support Mr. Gladstone in disestablishing the Irish Church .-TDablin Mail.

> The more we hear from Ireland the more clearly does it appear that the shocking murders in Tipperary are to be ascribed to exceptional causes, and must no be taken as bearing in any way upon the general re lations of landlords and tenants. From all sides we have evidence that Mr. William Scully had been an extremely ' hard man,' that he had borne no pleasant reputation among either the tenantry or the gentry of his county, and that he had broken one of the few links which would still have united him to his poorer neighbors by abjuring the Roman Catholic faith. The immediate occasion of the crime is certaintly an outrage on all reason, equity, and good feeling. Mr. Scully proposed for the acceptance of all his tenants a new form of lease, which would certainly have defined the relations of landlord and tenant, but which would have attained this simplicty by abolishing every right or privilege of the enant The tenant would have bound himself to pay the rent free of almost all deductions on account of rates and taxes. I notwithstanding any act of Parliament to the contrary;' so that he would even have abandoned rights which the Legislature had entended to secure to him He would have deprived himself of all claim for emb'ements or growing crops; he was to surrender the tenancy at any quarter day after the service of a 21 days notice, and the posting of such a notice on the door of his dwelling house was to be deemed good service; he was not to make the slightest improvement down to the construction of a fence or a drain, without written permission from his landlord; and the only compensating privilege he would was that of surrandaring his heen allower farm or eviciting himself, at 21 days' notice. It was not at first credited, even in Ireland, that such terms could have been proposed. Mr. Scully, however, offered the a'tornative of acceptance or eviction ; on refusal, he proceeded to carry out his tureat, and, as if to produce the greatest possiole amount of personal exasperation, he proceeded to serve the notices of risctment himself. The consequence was that a long... standing personal animosity was inflamed to passion. ate hatred, and hatred, at an unhappy opportunity brcke into mu:der

> It will not be supposed that we are saying a word in palliation of a crime which is, under any view of the e se, nothing less than a murder. We are only pointing out that it is a murder, and nothing else, due to similar motives with murders committed in any other country, and not to be mixed up with agrarian outrages and ordinary tenant right questions. Members of a fiery and violent race were subjected to gross provocation, and took a murderous revenge. That is the history of the effic-a history which is common to many a murder committed under totally diffarent circumstances. The matter is, of course, discussed by the Irish Press as elucidating the question of tenant-right, but it really has no practical bearing There appears good reason to doubt whether Mr. Scully's lease be so much as legal; but even i he had succeeded in keeping within the letter of the law, it by no means follows that the law is responsible for the malicious use of his rights. By pressing legal rights to an extremity it is at all times easy, in England as well as in Ireland, and in every-day matters as much as in tenant-right, to be verations, oppressive, and tyrannical. Half the bad blood in the world comes from the vexatious exercise of strict rights, and no law would be effectual to restrain a man who is capable of such proceedings as Mr. Scully. Individual ill nature will lead to personal quarrels wherever it be displayed, and this alone appears to be the explanation of the Tipperary Murder. An agrarian outrage, properly so called, is not prompted by personal animosity at all; it is the result of a conspiracy to oppose one sysmicm of law by another. But the tenants in this case had lived happily enough with their former landlords, and it was Mr. Scully not they, who began the present dispute. It is horrible enough that such a murder should have been committed at all; but it would be infinitely worse if we had reason to regard it as part of a general movement or connected with secret conspiracies. As it is, it must be regarded simply as a cruel murder, to be detested and punished accordingly, but not as the explosion of any general illfeeling, or as illustrating ordinary difficulties -[London Times:

> TWO Sides OF IRISH LANDLORDISM AND TENANT RELATIONS. - It is a common English habit to paint pictures of the internal condition of other countries when only a single individual or an almost isolated event supplies material for the portrait. This habit applied to the state of Itelan i produces half the misconceptions which prevail as to the State of Irish society. A deed of violence, such as those at Ballycookey and Youghal, impresses the imagination, and leads to the conclusion that both life and property. are unsafe in Ireland; while such a celebration as that reported by our Cork correspondent yesterday suggests an exactly contrary inference. Unfortu-

inferences of science. All the mischievous and proceedings until the return of the rector and parish than a mairiage feast. An instance of wholesale absurd theories of our savans have been founded on priest. Great excitment and indignation prevails eviction followed by the violence of a wild revenge will be quoted as typical of the condition of the country, while an example of a bappy and contented tenantry assembling to express their affection for the landlord and their confidence in the landlord's agent and representative will be read with a passing satisfaction and then forgotten. But a picture of an Irish landlord and his tenantry for which Mr. Scully and his assailants had sat would be less true to Irish life. and far less faithful to Irish character, then one nainted at Rathkeale, where the tenantry of Mr. Pigott had assembled to do honour to the agent for his estates, Mr. Robert Reeves. Looking on one picture we might conclude that an Irish landlord was all that a landlord ought not to be, and an Irish tenantry all that a country should most deplore; looking on the other picture, we should at once declare that Irish landlords are wise and intelligent admir istrators of their property, and Irish tenants a grate-ful and contented race. Yet these two p ctures have actually been presented to us on successive days. On the day after the Tipperary outrage the neighbouring county of Limerick was the scene of the gathering at Rathkeale of which we have spoken. No scene of rural peace and contentment could be more striking than this gathering of an Irish tenantry. The parish priest was in the chair, other tenant farmers from the neighbourhood were present, some neighbouring magistrates and clergy surrounded the guest of the evening, and the whole tone of the meeting was one of the most perfect confidence on the part of the tenents towards the landlord and his agent, and the completest respect on the part of the landlord for the tenants. Neither of these two scenes must, however, be taken as entirely typical. If Mr. Pigott is an exceptionally good landlord, Mr. Scully was an exceptionally bad one; and if not many Irish tenants are as entirely satisfied as those at Rathkeale, very few indeed are as violent as those at Ballycoohey. But if these scenes are not strictly typical, they are emirently illustrativa. Their contrast is the most teaching circumstance about them; and to get to the bottom of that contrast is to be nearly at the root of Irish discontent, and not far from some knowledge of ita core. We have been much accustomed to hear Irish dis-

content at ributed to be peculiarties of the Irish nature. The Celtic blood, we are told, differs from that of other races. It is mercurial, changeable, and fiery, and produces a temper which is incompatible with content. But how does the theory of race explain the double phenomena presented in this twofold picture? Here is tenant discontent ripening in o violence and bloodshed -there is tenant satisfaction expressing itself in the most enthusiastic devotion to the landlord. Here are Mr. Scully's tenants shooting at him; and Mr. Pigott's tenants declaring their willingness to shed their last drop of blood for the landlord or his egent. The people belong to the same race and to the same part of the country, but they live under different systems of tenancy. The most absurd explanation of the difference which could be offered is that which the theory of race supplies; the simplest, nearest, and most obvious is that the difference is rather in the landlords than in the tenants. It is universally admitted that Mr. Scully's case is an exceptional one. He had treated his tenants not only with harshness, but with a wild inconsiderateness which even Iriab experience can scarcely parallel Mr. Pigott. on the contrary, is an exceptionally good landlord. Sidden evic ions are urknown on his estates. His agent sail 'he had never been known to ask a tenant to do that which he could not himself conscientiously do if the case were reversed.' 'He considered that the tenantry on every estate were entitled to enjoy the benefit from improvements; that the money they had leil out fairly belonged to them after.' Mr. Pigott's principle is simply that of all good landlords, that the interests of the landlords and the tenant are identical.' Hence,' said Mr. Reeves, 'on the Pigott estates the rents are well paid, and the tenants are happy and grateful. On these estates no antagonism ever arises between landlord and tenant.' Unfortunately, Mr. Pigott's experience is exceptional, but then Mr. Pigott himself is an exceptional landlord. Where do we see another instance of this kind? when did we see one before?' asked the President of the Utmerick Farmers' Cinh 'It is common in England but not in Ireland.' But suppose Mr. Pigott's example were as common in Ireland as in England, would not Mr. Pigott's experience be equally common? The fact seems to be that the Irish prople are peculiarly sensitive to justice and kindness, peculiarly open to and attachment which arise out of the relations of landlerd and tenant. If this feeling is appealed to, the response is certain. If it is outraged, a reaction of personal dislike is certa'n to result. But does not the fact suggest that Irish agrarian discontent is more a matter of local mismanagement than of national characteristics; that if Irish tenants are bad, Irish landlords have done much to make them so? Like people, like priest, says the adage. May not Irish experience suggest another version of it-Like landlords, like tenants? Good landlords make a contented, happy, and properous population even in Ireland : bad sandlords make bad tenants elsewhere as well as there. Some incidental expressions dropped at the Rathkeale meeting throw a light on the doings of landlords in Ireland, which shows at once that this is the true account of agrarian discontent. The President of the Limerick Farmer's Olub told the meeting of some of the doings on estates in that neighbourhood. An English absences lord owned an estate on which large improvements had been made by the tenants, and an English valuer was on his way to revalue the land and raise the rents. On another estate the tenants could not give their sons or daughters in marriage without permission from the landlord. On another, a tenant would hide a pig's head from the agent leat it should provoke an increa e of rent. Mr. Reeves gave similar testimony by saving that there were some landlords who did not even like to see a good coat upon a tenant's back. This cannot be the way either to agricultural prosperity or to social peace, but it is the way to much of the evil which Ireland suffers. It is not the Irish nature which is at fault, but the Irish landlord class. Away from the wholesome influence of English public opinion, they yield to the tempta-tions of the position in which the law places them. They have the tenant at their mercy, and in many cases that mercy is cruel. It is easy to declaim on the impracticability of the Irish people and on the disloyalty of the Irish race, that is to name a symptom instead of investigating the disease. The Irish people are loyal by nature, and respond to just and generous treatment with enthusiastic gratitude; but that capacity for enthusiastic loyalty has as its correlative a power of enthusiastic dislike and antagonism, which, in the more ignorant and uneducated, easily runs into actual violence. Such landlords as Mr. Scully excite this enthusiasm in its worst form, and have the most ignorant classes to work on; such landlords sa Mr. Pigott call it out in its noblest manifestations and surround themselves with an intelligent and instructed tenantry. As Mr. Bolster said at the Rathkea's meeting, where had landlords exist there is nothing to make the people loyal, but where good landlords exist the tenantry are contented and prosperous, and the landlords' interests prosper with them .- [Daily News.

Catherine Hopkins (a very English name that, for a Castfebar lady), quarreled with her daughter-in-law who lived with her in her house at Sceame. Result - on the 9th ult . Catherine stabled her relative in the abdomen with a pitch fork, and she now lies in jail at Castleber awaiting the result of the ivjuries which she inflicted. Bail refused. Oatherine was sixty years of age. Old enough to have better sense.

Such has been the action of the dry weather upon at ers interested in the grave yard that he would do nately, the impression produced by scenes of violence the Shannon that the wat re of it were never so low. so. The marter created much excitment, and Mr. | remains, while the re-collection of peaceful festivities | in the summer season since 1835 as they were this

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More Obluge Outrages .- The Orangemen in the neighborhood of Portsdown seem determined not to let their hands out of the practice of doing mischief. On last Thursday night, about the hour, of midnight, a number of them shouting, To h-ll with the Pope, and using other like expressions marched to attack the houses of some of the Catholics in the parish of Seago. They commenced at the house of an humble, unoffending man, a weaver named Tereoce M'Keown, in Edenderry, and, having smashed his windows and doors, they proceeded inward a distance of nearly two miles, to the house of another humble. and inoffensive man, named John Hillen, a weaver, and who also holds the effice of sexton to the Catholic chapel of Loyols. Here also they commenced the work of demolition, not leaving a whole pane of glass in the house, and smashing in the door which had been well protected, by a strong iron bar, but the ruffians used very large stones in their nefarious at tack, many of which were found inside afterwards some of them weighing even up to fourteen pounds. -[Correspondent of Freeman.

It must sorely disgust men of the fiery stamp of Mr. Johnson of Ballykillbeg to observe how rapidly the most cherished Orange festivals are losing political significance and descending to the level of mere popular holidays. This degeneracy was painfully apparent in the celebration of the antiversary of the relief of Derry on Wednesday. The 'Prentice Boys performed their part to the letter, but not in the spirit of their ancestors. There were the usual processions, the prescribed number of guns were fired from the ramparts, the proper thanksgiving was rendered in church, and the Bishop of Derry preached an appropriate sermon, after which the Prentices assembled to hear more exciting discourse in the Corporation Ball, where Mr. Johnson was the orator of the day. But an air of levity-an unwarthy holiday-making spirit - pervading the performance and ntterly destroyed its effect as a solemn political demonstration. It was a protest against Popery only in an incidental and casual sort of way It was painfully evident that the principal object of the masses in the streets was simple amusement, and that the ringing of the bells and the firing of the cannons were but empty sounds of defiance, the mere faint echo of the exploded Protestant thunder. Mr. Johnson seemed to be the only man who carried anything of earcestness into the performance. His speech certainly denoted a determination to do something effective against Popery, but unfortunately he did not seem to know exactly what to do and had to content bimself with vague declarations of a determination never to surrender under any circumstances to anybody. This, no doubt, is an extremely important fact, and it is all the meaning we have been able to extract out of the entire celebration.

Scully is, according to the latest accounts, progressing more rapidly than from the nature of his wounds, could have been expected. He is now able to walk a short distance, but the ball which was lodged in his neck has not yet been extracted. So far from repenting of his evil deeds, he is, it appears, about to thank God for his escape from a violent death by making another raid on his unfortunate tenentry. The 'Waterford Mail' states that on Saturday he was engaged cleaning his arms, so that it is not unlikely that before long we shall hear of another affray upon his property. The 'Waterford Citizen ' Kilkenny Journal,' and other papers, are publishing particula s of the past life of this wretched man. His brother, James Scully, was murdered at Kilfeacle, near Tipperary, several years ago, and William Scully succeeded to his property. The murderer of his brother was never brought to justice, although popular opinion attributed the crime to one upon whom the police could have easily laid hands. Since then William Scully has proved himself a tyrant of the worst type, and has on more than one occasion stood in the frion's dock. In 1849 he was tried at the Clonme: Assizes for shooting the Bergins. No doubt was entertained of his guilt; but, fortunately for him, he was tried by a jury of laudlords of the true Cromwellian stamp, and they rcquitted him. In 1866 be was tried for a brutal and cowardly assault committed on a Mrs Teban, at Gurtnagap, near Ballingarry, in the county Tipperary. He was less fortunate than on the former occasion, and, having been found guilty, was see tenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with pard labor, together with being fined £100. Fearful stories are told of his cruelty and dishonesty to his tenants, and of the misery which he has caused by his evictions. But William Scully although a tyrant and a knave, and, possibly, something either, is a pious man, and doctrinally sound. About idea, the thing, the institution, the doctrine, or the eight years ago he became a member of the Established Church, of which he still continues a staunch supporter. The reason of Lis change of religion is said to be that whist he remained a 'Papist' he could not receive as much assistance in the work of extermination from the police, as he has since been able to command. He is no credit to any church. -Irishman.

A Good LANDLORD -I do not know a greater earthly blessing than a good landlord, a man who acts on the principle of living and let live according to the rule of doing to others as one would be done unto Such is the Earl of Carysfort. During the late thunder-storm, three milch cows belonging to the widow Wolsham, of Ballykillageer, one of his lordship's tenants. were killed by lightning, and when he heard of it be sent her £33, the gift of himself and his son, the Hon. W. Proby, to enable her to replace them. This act is only in keeping with his uniform treatment of his tenants. In 1849 he wiped away all arrears accumulated during the famine years, and gave lesses to all his tenants according to the government valuation, excepting his Roman Catholic tenants from the payment of tithe-rent charge. He keeps a highly intelligent and respectable agricultural instructor on the estate to improve the stock of his tenants and to enable them to drain their bogs and wet fields with the least expense and the utmost benefit to themselves. He gives timber and slates to those who wish to build .- [Correspond. ent of Freeman.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCE IN IRELAND -Archdencon Devisor has addressed to a contemporary a letter in reference to the difficulties connected with the use of the words 'United Church of England and ireland.' in the recent address to the Orown. He defends the use of the expression on the following grounds: 1. Because it expresses the oneness of the churches. 2. Because it has so long formed a part of the title page of the book of common Prayer. If we had used any other expression, I think we should have justly been open to great exception, and have put very considerable difficulties in our way.' 'I am unable,' continues the venerable archdescon, 'to see that the expression implies that there was a time when the churches were not one. It is true that the form of expression was adopted by the act of the Legistature, without concurrence of the assemblies of the spirituality; but the fault is not in such non-concurrence, but in the fact that those assemblies were at that time in abeyance-an abeyance the blame of which must, I think, be shared between Church and State. I trust this may appear to you a sufficient answer to your difficulty. It would be a great misfortune if difficulties of this kind were allowed to operate against the a guature of those who are as one with us in respect of the substance of the address. What we want to do is, so far as we may, to poll the clergy and the people of the United Kingdom against disestablishment and against many millions of their countrymen; it was disendowment, and I may perhaps be allowed to express my carnest hope that this great object may be and in the whole of Her Majesty's dominions, for the generally grasped, and not be allowed to be interfered with by this or that difficulty of detail which, after all, does not affect its substance.'-[Daily

On the recommendation of Lord Carew, the Lord Just as they are, Use your eyes and you will see it. Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Francis But included in this actual state of things Boxwell, of Butlerstown Castle, Esq., a Justice of is the living policy of the country, which is continuthe Peace for the Country Washington the Peace for the County Wexford.

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GREAT-BRITAIN.

Livespoor, Sept. 4 .- At the coroner's inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Abergelay Railway disaster, concluded to-day, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Williams and Jones, the brakesmen on the goods train, for criminal negligence.

London Sept. 9 .- On Thursday night the police arrested a man named August Byrne, at his lodgings in this city, on suspicion of connection with the Fenians. He was arraigned for preliminary exami uation, and the policemen who made the arrest testified to finding a large quantity of small arms, &c. secreted on the premises. The prisoner was remanded for trial.

It is semi-officially announced that Parliament will be dissolved on Monday, November 9, and that the borough elections will take place on the fourth and the county elections on the seventh day after that date

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION .- A clergyman of the Oburch of England, the Rev. F. G. Lee, from whose letter to Mr. Gathorne Hardy the Tory jour nals are culling new stories of Mr. Gladstone's secret negotiations with the Church of Rome, thus writes of the Protestant Reformation in England: - The religious changes of the six eenth century were commenced by a monarch who had murdered his wives. carried on by a statesman who had murdered his brother, and completed by a queen who had mur dered her guest.'- [Daily News. The Public Peace! Does Mr. Marphy know so

much as what the Public Peace is? Dies he know that the industry and the trade of the country bang upon its maintenance, and that if it be broken, nay, if it be so much as affrightened and threatened money ceases from its wholesome activity, and withdraws itself within the hidden coffers of those who passess it? That withdrawal is followed by stagnation of enterprise and speculation; employment is checked, and thousands who depend upon weekly earnings find themselves without means, and curse the preaching of reckless fanatics who have converted centres of industry into battle fields, in order that they may revel in the debauchery of destruction, and satisfy the cravings of the Devil of Sectarianusm, whom they mistake for a God and worship. Does it not suggest itself even to the mind of Mr. Murphy that the man who does this, or aids in doing it, may chance to be beaten some day with many stripes of a character far less tolerable than those which we suggested as the fitting punishment for the ruffins who threw up their caps at Ashton in his honour? But, says Mr. Murphy in his deferce, and by way of self justification, the dignitaries and the priests of the Roman Church have been as bad or worse than I have; and Mr. Murphy adduces instance of violent language. and of outrageous and even disloyal expressions, on the part of journals under the influence of Romanist prelates, and on the part of individual priests We will not dispute the accuracy of these statements; correct or incorrect, they are not to the purpose. The language of the persons, if it was used, has not provoked any action, as Mr. Murphy's has, neither has it been brought under our notice by any consequent outbreak of violence, of plunder, and of murderous onslaughts. Had such been the case, we should have dealt with the conduct of the offenders as we have dealt with that of Mr. Murphy. Latguage is a great weapon, wonderfully effective for good or for evil, and those who have the gift of it have a serious trust which they are bound to exercise most carefully. Mr. Murphy has abused that gift grosely and mischievously. That is why we although we are, as he professes himself, Protestants, and worship, as he rightly says, in the same churches. have held him up to reprodution. It was our duty. Mr. Murphy, by the fact of his addressing us shows that he is not insensible to public opinion. We trust the conviction that it is against him will pre vent a repetition of the conduct which has provoked its adverse expression, and that he will have had his eyes opened to the truth that if your enemy teach you a lesson in wickedness it is not consistent with Coristianity to attempt to better the instruction. i Post.

Adapting Institutions to Facts-the Cherch YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY. - The speakers at the Orfs. tal Palace on Monday would be set down by regular polemics as a rather motly assemblage, but in one respect they were neither better nor worse than the bulk of the learned and sharp-witted gentlemen figuring in the Irish Church controversy. They indulge ende of expression polity for which they are supposed to be contending Sufficently aware that the terms of a challenge thrown down, not to this country alone, but to the whole civilized world' should be intelligible, distinct, and even emphatic, they offer us a variety of phreses which even in the mouth of one man, are seldom harmonized or compatible Sometimes it is the Protestant sovereign, sometimes the sovereign who is bound to maintain the Church of England and Ireland. Semetimes it is the Protestant constitution sometimes, the Protestant Church, sometimes Protestantism or the Protestant religion in the wider sense, sometimes the union of Church and State, sometimes simply the Act of Settlement.. Then it is the great and glorious constitution, as it has existed for the 300 years - this is since the tenth year of El zabeth's reign. Then we find commised in the same resolution an alliance between Church and State, the spirit of Christianity and the union of the State with the Church of the Reformation. Newdegate introduces some new varieties of definition .-He stands up for the union of the State with the Church in England, which naturally brings him to the Bill of Rights He further explains that his union is that which exists between the Protestant Church and the Protestant State of England, and to the full understanding and enjoyment of which Protestant Obristianity is necessary. Then he insists upon it that freedom and Protestantism are inseparable, and that neither can hold its ground without the other so that ours is the only free Church, ours the only free constitution, because they are happily both Protestant. The speaker who followed conceived the object of the demonstration to be none of these things, and to have nothing to do with sovereigns, churches and States, but to be simp y that England should maintain her position among the nations of the earth as pre-eminently honouring God and upholding His pure Gospel! Under all this variety of principle and phrase there was one proposal common to all the speakers as being the very object of the demonstration and the actual bond of agreement for the day. It is to maintain things as they are. A demonstration which denounces all change, except, perhaps, some trifling matter of internal arrangement and domestic convenience, is, in fact, a protest in favour of the sta'us quo. It amounts to an allegation that the existing State, with all its inconsistencies and defects, has supreme claims on our reason, our justice and our reverence. It means that we are as bound to maintain it as, we will suppose, 'the Jews were to maintain their theocracy or any living or inanimate symbol of the Divine government' Though lords, gentleman and ministers of religion, collected from all parts of England Ireland and the colonies, would of course, express themselves somewhat differently, here was a common ground, the substratum of all their argument and harrangues, and the one point to be defended the present happy state of things in these islands colonies had their representative. This is something tangible. If we cannot always understand it we can see it and believe it. This is no abstract princi-ple, no theory, none of our moonshine, but things

selves, as far as the several sections into which we are divided have power to overcome or to persuade the rest. The Church of England cannot help have ing only about half the population of England, only ac eighth of Ireland, and hardly a percentage of Scotland. If the course of legislation is to go by the proportion of figures she cannot expect much exceptional kindness in future. She will probably find, what is best for all of us, a fair, field and no favour, and have no reason to regret it. But this course of legislation was part of the actual state of things. Do the good Protestants who met at the Crystal Palace include this national habit and characteristic, or do they wish to put them out of their thoughts? When they are defending these bappy islands from a supposed spiritual invader, ready to rob us of our best hopes and our liberty, do they feel that they are defending our right to govern ourselves upon our own notions of equity? Protestantism they regard as masparable from freedom; and the free, they think, cannot, but be Protestant. But in what does freedom consist, unless in the power of a people to govern themselves, and to makes laws for themselves, in conformity with their own opinions and feeling? If the five million Roman Catholics we have to deal with were a continental nation bent on repeating the Norman invasion, and compelling us to accept their temporal and spiritual rule, then a crusade and a rally at the Crystal Palace would be a most ressonable movement. The object would be to destroy the enemy as fast as they landed, or even before they could put foot on our shores. But the present case is very different. The supposed fee are part of our selves, with equal rights in the same constitution, under the same sovereign and the same laws, and anima'ed by that spirit of independence and selfgovernment on which we justly pride ourselves. We can no longer invoke against them the supposed spirit of a constitution united as one man against the errors. and pretensions of Popery. In respect of these five millions the constitution is no longer Protestant, the Legislature is no longer Protestant, the laws are no anger Protestant, and the British empire is no longer Protestant Were anybody to say that the religion of England was the Church of England, he would be immediately brought to the book and confronted with returns, showing that the Church can hardly claim more than half the population. So, also, when anybody chooses to describe this united realm as Protestant. Either the statement has no meaning at all or it has to be qualified with a distinct recognition of five millions in Ireland under the same sovereigo, constitution, and laws, but who are Roman Catholics, animated with all our English spirit of freedom, and

also with an intense hatred of our religion. - Times.

FAINT CRANMER. - When the Saturday Review ap-

plies the lash it is always unsparing, whether or not the punishments be justly deserved. It has latterly made some rich exposures concerning the private lives and domestic manners of some of the venerable Fathers of the Reformation, and in so doing it has done good service to the cause of truth. In spite (it says) of the danger we incur of ecclesinstical centure from the authorities of Exeter Hall, and the imminent risk of being turned out of the Church of England in company with the impulsive gentleman who designated Edward VI. as a young tiger cub, we proceed to give an estimate of another Reformer whose name and character for sanctity stands higher among Protestants than that of the Bishop who ran away with a butcher's wife, and was condemned to pay damages to the butcher for the injury he had done him. Alsa for the Reformation, of the English Church, if it is to be judged by the character of Dr. John Poynet or of Dr. Thomas Cranmer Still. as we trust there are many who will appreciate the blessings of the Reformation who do not think it necessary to close their eyes or shut their ears against historical evidence, let us detail a few of the facts of Cranmer's life. The connection between the two names is obvious, for Poynet was Cranmer's chaplain, and Cranmer was Poynet's patron, and we have before now known of a defence instituted for Poynet in the unfortunate affair of the butcher's wife, on the ground that, if he had been guilty. so good a man as Cranmer would never have been present, a few months after the divorce, at the marriage of Povnet to his second or third wife (wo pretend not to determine which it was) Maria Hev. mord. We have no sort of wish to press so weak a style of argument as 'rests on the principle of Noscitur a soci's, but we may be permitted to observe that any weight that attaches to Cranmer's upholding Poynet, in case of these being any doubt of the guilt of the latter, must be allowed exactly the same force against Cranmer in case of the guilt of Poynet being, us it has been, satisfactorily estabished. At Cambridge, we are told, he last his fellowship through the barmaid of the Dolphin, but was restored at the solicitation of the King, and afterwards made chaplain to the Boleyn family - just the very post for which he was fitted. We need not repeat the story we have already told of Oranmer's writing a book, and inventing a new theory of affinity, to cover the disgrace of Henry's attempt to marry Anne Boleyn after he had kept her sister Mary as a mistress, but at least they prove that Cranmer was willing to defend the marriage of a daughter with the man who had committed adultery with her mother if it had been necessary, on the same ground precipely as that on which he defended the marrying Anne Boleyn. Again the same writer tells us that: On the case of the oath taken by Oracmer at his consecration, there is no loophole for escape. It was what in a court of justice of the present day would be called perjury .-It was neither more nor less than this, that he pri vately professed before certain witnesses that he would not be bound by the oath which, in his name and with his entire acquiescence, was made by his deputy at Rome to the Pope, who was in utter ignorance of the whole transaction, which did not, indeed, take place till after the oath had been tendered at Rome. The Pope's Bull, dated February 22, 1533 suspends both him and his consecrators from all ecclesiastical dignity in case he does not personally ake the cath of obedience to himself. Of course Cranmer would have much preferred to dispense with the oath altogether and of course his three consecrators would have made no factious opposition to such a proceeding if the King would for a moment have countenanced such a departure from the ordi nary routine. But on March 30th, the day of his consecration he publicly took the oath, and privately protested beforehand that he would not be bound by its provisions. It has been disputed whether this protest was repeated after the consecration, but this point is unimportant to the charge of perjury, which consists in obtaining the Bull from Rome under false pretences. On this point Dr. Lingard says : - Oaths cease to offer any security if their meaning may be qualified by previous protestations made without the nowledge of the party who is principally interested. Or inmer's ideas of justice receive further illustration from his letter to Oromwell of May 17, 1533, in which he urges the King and his Vicar General to secresy lest the Queen should put in an appearance at Dunstable, after she had been pronounced contumacious for not appearing at the trial at which it had been previously arranged between the King and the Archbishop that the sentence for the divorce was to be pronounced. We are then regaled with the manner n which he carried his second wife about with him in a chest on his progresses and visitations, and of his skilful letter to the King, whilst the subject of the guilt of Anne Boleyn was pending. As far as ment' is to end in. Whenever the great issue of the diplomacy goes it is perfect; as to its consistency maintenance of the Church Establishment is raised with Christian charity, we will only observe that we it will be urged that the State is not even pledged to have always been taught to believe that the utmost support a Church which is half in alliance with abhorrence of the sin is perfectly compatible with the utmost tenderness towards the sinner. But the feeling, the rector of St. Mary le Strand has applied Archbishop of Canterbury was of a different opinion. for a faculty to alter the interior of his church so as His words are :- So if she be proved culpable, there to render it more suitable for ritualist observances.

governing country, and we make laws to suit our will hate her ; for then there was never creature in our time that so much slandered the Goscel. The same farce was acted again, mutalis mutandis, in the case of Anne of Cleves, and Oatharine Howard. And the charge of hypocrisy, as shown in Oranmer's abject servility in complying with everything that Henry commanded, is so completely established that it becomes unnecessary to aquire into the real changes or his religious convictions But the day of retribution came :- In the reign of Queen Mary he was (says the Sturday Review') tried for high treason and sentenced to be hanged, but was reserved for the more dreadful nunishment of burning, on the charge of heresy .-The statute under which he was condemned was never meant to apply to any but an obstinate heretic. And certainly, if Cranmer was a heretic, he was entirely exempt from the charge of obstinacy. He unquestionably merited his pardon by complying with every request of his enemies, and six successive times signed recantations which he did not in his heart believe. He had earned the right to live, and if his judges only allowed him to live, the remainder of his life would, in all probability, have been harmless, and his name would have come down to posterity coupled with the execrations of Catholics and Protestants alike.'-[Lon don Universe. The Crystal Palace Protestant demonstration.

> originators and patrons of the demonstration: The committee expected one hundred thousand attend anta. The Orystal Palace authorities calculated on thirty thousand, and the Times says that the audience fluctuated between 1 000 and 1 500. Lord Fitzwalter took the chair, and opened the proceedings, but although the meeting was summoved in defence of the Throne, Church, and Constitution, and described on the tickets as 'a demonstration in support of the Established Church in Ireland, and our other national Protestant institutions,' his lordship's energe was almost exclusively expended upon the Ritualists, An election is coming on Let it he a Protestant election. Return 20 Ritualist to Parliament. Tell the Government of the country that you will support them in putting down Ritualism; tell the Government of the country that you insist on their introducing legislative measures which shall enable churchwardens and the inhabitants of the poor parts of the country to bring to account those who attempt to imitate Roman Catholic ceremonies in our churches.' Mr Foster (representing the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland) went so far in defence of the throne as to say (if the Times' report be trust-worthy,) ' if the Act of Union were good and valid the Imperial Parliament was numble to touch the Irish Church, and if it were not good and valid the members of the House of Commons were not the representatives of the Irish nation. If the Imperial Parli-ment arrogated to itself this power and usurped this authority-if an intolerant majority should rob a portion of the people of the United Kingdom, and if the rown loyal fellow-subjects, in honesty of purpose, resolved to raise in arms in self defence -- if 20,000 or 30 000 men did this, then would the standing army of Great Britain be allowed to be the mere tool of an arbitrary majority?' (great cheering). He said, ' Let the Parliament of Grest Britain consider these things, and take his word that the Protestants of Ireland had this determination, and that he believed they would carry it out' (prolonged cheering.) If Mr. Foster, representing the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, does not mind what he is about, her Majesty's Attorney-General will be asking to have a word with him. To defend the Throne by suggesting doubts as to what the standing army would do, or to be allowed to do, if twenty or thirty thousend Protestants were to rise in arms against the Imperial Parliament, is venturing rather for upon grounds which better men than Mr. Foster have found dangerous. Another speaker paid the Arch bishop of Westminster the compliment of intimating that he had found brains and arguments for all the advocates of disestablishment and disendowment is the House of Lords. And a Mr. Holden said :- 'Let the robber be ever so high, he should not be allowed to plunder them with impunity. He did not wish to use harsh language, but after all that a certain gentleman from South Lancashire-(hisses) -had said and written, Judas Iscarlot was a rectleman to him (laughter and cheers). The one betrayed the Head of Church, the other tried to betray the Church itself ' Even the Standard is scandalised at the language used and sentiments uttered and the great denonstration has brought discredit upon al in it - [London Tablet.

> Lord Amberley, the son and heir of Earl Russell. occupies a high place in the political and social circles of England There exists, it seems in that blessed land a society called by the somewhat affeeted name of 'Dialectical' for the consideration of delicate topics not generally made the subject of discussion.' At one of these precious meetings the bopeful scion of the great Whig house appealed to his audience to consider how best married women could be prevented from having large families! To Irish men and Irish women there is something so abominable in the very discussion that we fear we will be blamed for ever letting them know that such things are gravely made the subject of deliberation, not in the low haunt of the profligate and the dissclute, but in the intellectual and polished meetings of science in which Lord Amberley appears. The Globe' has copied from the 'Medical Times and Gazette' the nauseating and filthy nonsense which an English nobleman did not besitate to utter and an English scientific journal to print. Probably most of our readers know that any attempt to stay the growth of an unborn child is a crime which the law justly and properly visits with the severest punishment. The sanctions of religion brand it as one of the blackest off-ness against the law of God. The instincts of nature revolt against it. Lord Amberley proposed in this Dielectical Society, to the medical men of England, that they should employ themselves in devising means by which this could be done without injury to the wretched mother's health. The advice has been printed in the chief medical journal. We take this on the credit of the 'Globe, as we have not eeen, and we confess we do not wish ever to see the 'Medical Times and Gazette.' Thus spoke to the medical body of England the accomplished stripling who has gone to other countries to earn the secret :- 'He objected to celibacy. Well, then, the only remaining alternative seemed to him to be small families and, after all, it turned out to be a medical grestion how far this could best be accomplished without injury to the health. He wished much he could hear the proposals of the medical men in the room as to the best means of limiting numbers. In America, ladies were in the habit of keeping back their families, but the means they employed seemed to him to be dangerous to health. Hence he would much like to hear a discussion as to whether some innocuous measure might not be discovered.' We presume we shall presently have Lord Amberley's patent advertised.—[Dublin Irishman.

RITUALISM.—The unfortunate results which have ready followed the introduction of Ritualism into the Church seem only to act as an encouragement to the clergy to avow themselvs Ritualists. The Wesleyans cry out that the Episcopalians are tampering with Popery, and even quite church-going people cannot quite understand what the new 'spiritual move-Rome. In the present unsettled condition of public is not one that loveth God and his Gospel that ever The vestry is about to oppose the rector. Meanis the living policy of the country, which is continued the more they favor Gospel the more they favor Gospel the more they which Ritualists themselves can regard without red meetings, excursions, and the like. Edited the arranger of expensions

gret? Is there not some justice in the argument of Mr. Miall and others that the Church of England, is not so much threatened by foes without as by foes

within ?-[Pall Mall Gazette. curred on Tuesday at the coal depot of Mr. W. Liddell, Sunderland. The victim was a man named Bernard M'Guinness, a coal cartman, aged 74 years. About breakfast time he went up to the landsale to try a horse he was about to take to Newcastle for sale, and attached it to a laden coal waggon, which he endeavored to make the animal draw into the coal depot. But the brute, being either restive or unwilling, refused. M'Guinness thereupon struck the animal with his whip until the pain caused it to start forward, and he, unable to get out of the way, was knocked down with his head across the rail. start of the horse set the coal waggon in motion, and before the bystanders could move a step to save the unfortunate man the wheel of the waggon passed over his neck and killed him on the spot. When the people picked up the lifeless corpse they were horrified to find that the head was nearly severed from the body. The fatal termination of the deceased's life had often been foretold by his neighbors. It was no unusual thing for him to lock the stable door and beat the animals until the cries aroused those who lived near him. Few dared to interfere ewing to the blasphemous language they received from him. Many, however, prophesied that took place under the auspices of the 'Protestant his cruelty to the dumb animals would some day. Union,' and the proceedings were worthy of the cluse his death .- [Express.

UNITED STATES.

REV. RCBERT B. TILLOTSON. - A genial and loveable gentleman, a devoted and fervent Catholic, and a Priest that, as such, won many hearts to virtue, has ended a life of suffering by a pious death. Dr. John Henry Newman, the illustrious convert to the Catholic Church in England, many years ago, in a private letter to us, spoke of having received him into the Catholic Church, and in terms of great personal effection for him. Father Tillotson returned to his native New York, and exercised the priesthood at the church of St. Paul the Apostle, in Fifty pinth street, along with Father Hecker and his associates. The very slight personal acquaictance wehad with him makes us understand how severe a blow his death has proved to those that knew him. more intimately. A fuiler notice of him, from one that knew him well, appears on the third page of this number of our paper .- [N. Y. Times.

A RADICAL'S OFINION OF GRANT. - The Daubury (Conn.) Times, whose editor was a Union soldier, and till this year a Radical, has this item in regard to the General of the Army and the Radical Candidate for the Presidency. General Grant. 'Where has his name won a single victory? Not in New Hampshire, nor in Connecticut. His named never caused any enthusiasm in the army until the army's work was done; and the prospect of being led into another slaughter-pen was obliterated, and his name in politics has not one convert to the cause which he has seen fit to shoulder. Silence is his statesmanship, obstinacy is his firmnoss, decoit is his patriot ism, and horses his ability. He has lived in smoka and will end in smoke.,

The New York . Express' calls those quart religious papers, the Independent, Methodist, Evangelist, and Examiner, 'religious men of war,' for the reason that they have ceased to preach the gospel, and are chin deep in politics. These political Parsons are nothing without an adversary to pitch into, and now that slavery is extinct, they must heeds have another painted devil' to exercise. They have found it, and it is one the country has been long looking for. One of them sounds the note of charge in this line : ' Our next war will be between Liberty and Romanism.'-So they must have another war, and new reserves of conscriptions, fat army contracts, and as the South is but of the way, the pious and aged Pope will serve their parpose. We agree with the Express, and can whisper in the ear of these puritarical centlemen that if they are really intending to fight it out on that line, the sooner they open the ball the better-because as things are going on, Romanism. abjuring politics, and minding its own business, is spreading so fast that it soon will be too powerful to be taken in hand -especially asPuritanism, so rationalized now, and so interwoven with and demoralized by partisan politics, is rapidly ceasing to have any positive, distinctive power to grapple with anything or anybody. - [Mobile Register.

The director of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information relative to immigration to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th-The total number of passengers strived is 323 649, of which 44,946 were citizens of the United States, and 5,126 foreigners not intending to remain in the United States, thus leaving the actual immigrants 293,677. These immigration returns, compared with those of 1866 and 1867, show a heavy falling off

SOLITARY CONFIREMENT, -The Philadelphia penitentiary, being an institution designed for separate and solitary confinement, there are no large machine or workshops, no factories, no moving gangs of workmen convicts. The labor is all performed in the cells: Those engaged in chairmaking, shoemaking, weaving jobbing, or what not, work in their own cells-eat there, drink there, sleep there. They never move out of them. Their days labor over, the dirt, scraps and shavings are swept in barrels and baskets, and removed by carriers. Of the poor fellows you see nothing. Outside workmen are employed to do what. ever is required about the place. The prisoners are sedulously secluded in their rooms, and the visitor is not permitted even to view them They are shut off from the outside world as completely as if dead. Their names are obliterated; they are known only by numbers. That is the extent of their individuality. Of relatives or friends they see but little. Once in a period of three months an inspector's pass admits a wife or a mother to a conference with her criminal though loved one, and even then such are the precautions of the prison discipline, that they meet and talk only through the bars of a cell-door and in the presence of an officer of the institution. Poor satisaction for the lips that moisten for a kiss-for the heart that yearningly throbs for an embrace ! Fifteen or twenty minutes also is the brief time allowed for the meeting. There are in the institution at the present time somewhat over 600 convicts.

The Newburyport, Mass., Herald (Republican) says: Shipbuilding has not entirely ceased in Maine. There are a dozen or more large yeasele. building on the Kennebec, and occasionally the launch of a ship is elsewhere reported. It is however, sad to think of 'the distruction of American commerce that has already taken place, and the poor prospect of the future. Before 1860 American shipping was our pride and boast, and, if there was anything in which we excelled other nations, it was in ship building and ship sailing; but, naless proper steps are taken, we shall soon be limited to the coastwise commerce'

A letter in the Rome (Ga) Courier thus dea scribed the proceedings in the colored church in that city recently . ' At a recent attendance on this abominable mockery of religious service, we beard a whining voice sing out, 'Im gwine to heden on a white hoss. Another jumped up and echoed, Bless, de Lord, here's a poor sister gwine to hell on a black mule.' One raised her hands, and, with eyes fixed on the ceiling, screamed, 'I see Jesus a looking' at me.' Another replied, 'I see him too, a looking' out de winder at me.' Another oried out, Bless de lord, tell Jesus to send down a rope and Piliclimb up to heben.' This last idea struck a dozen or more with force, and they jumped up and down, shouting,

Send de repe, and we'll all climb to heben? 11677 Surprise weddings' are the latest an evelty at

the cotain River point on lattering with A terresolute estipolitico e a la como la colonia de pril resego bese cali brobare glimping. Lan

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE SEPT. 18, 1868.

The True Mitness. AND

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

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

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We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office unless

pre-paid. The figures after each Subscriber's Address

every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63." shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription WROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER - 1869. Friday, 18-Ember Day. St. Joseph of Copertino,

Saturday, 19 - Ember Day. Vigil. SS. Januarius and Comp., MM. Sunday, 20-Sixteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 21-St. Matthew, An. Tuesday, 22-St. Thomas af Villanova, B.C. Wednesday, 23 - St. Linus, P.M. Thursday, 24-Feast of the B. V. Mary de Mer

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Her Majesty arrived at Windsor from the Continent on Saturday last. The domestic news is of little interest.

Prussia, it is reported, is about to effect a reduction of one hundred and twenty thousand men in her army. This, if confirmed, may prompt Louis Napoleon to do likewise, and is a pledge for the maintenance of peace.

Spain is said to have offered her armed assistance to the Sovereign Pontiff in the shape of a garrison of 30,000 men in case of a European war. Brigands have made their appearance in the vicinity of Rome, and are looked upon as the advanced guard of Piedmontess filibusters.

A terrible earthquake on the coast of Peru, whereby property to the amount of Three hundred millions of dollars, and Thirty-two thousand lives were destroyed, is reported to have occurred on the 13th of August.

EVANGELICAL HONEY-MOON.-The Montreal Witness asks us what we think of the words of the Apostle St. Paul, as given, or rather distorted, by the English Protestant version of the New Testament, and which occur in the first epistle to the Corinthians, ninth chapter. In this passage the writer vindicates his right to all the privileges of an Apostle; and amongst other things, his right to live by the Gospel, or to look for material things from those to whom he ministered in spiritual things :-

"What does our contemporary" - says the Witness-" who doubtless regards Peter as the chief both of the Apostles and Popes think of the following words of the the Apostle Paul: ' Mine answer to them that do examine me is this-Have we not power to lead about a sister, a wife as well as other apostles, and as the brethren of the Lord and Cephas?' Has Mr. Punshon done any more than lead about a sister, a wife?' -- Mont. Witness, 5th Sept.

We don't know what the Reverend Mr. Punshon may have done; but we know, that the leading about of women, as it was done by Our Lord Jesus Christ-see St. Matt. xxvii. 55 and 56, and St. Luke viii. 2 and 3-as well as by Peter the Prince of the Apostles, had nothing to do with marrying, or giving in marriage, with courtship, with honey-moons, or amorous dalhance, and bore no similitude, however remote, to the action of the uxorious and amorous man of God, in whom our contemporary takes so lively an interest. The women to whom allusion is made by the two Evangelists cited above, and by St. Paul, were devout women who followed Our Lord, and St. Peter, ministering to them of their substance; and the use of the word " wife" by the English translators of the Bible as the proper equivalent of gunanka, is a vile corruption of the text, resorted to by the sensual, and self indulgent fathers of the Reformation, to palliate their violations of their ordination oaths, and to justify their unchastity.

That this is so, is established by the fact that the same Greek word is translated " women," in other passages which refer to the many devout women who followed Our Lord in His ministry, and whom therefore He led about in the very same manner as afterwards, St. Peter and others of the Apostles led women about with them in their ministry. The English interpreters of the Bible well knew what they were about: great apostacy of the XVI. century is called. it

" women," in those passages which refer to the many devout women who followed Jesus " ministering unto Him" of their substance.

In the case of the Apostles however the translators were less scrupulous. They had an object to serve. They wished to make out an Apostolic precedent for their own infamous conduct, and to set up an excuse for their manifest incontinence: and therefore throwing aside all regard for consistency, all respect for grammar, they rendered the expression "adelphen gunarka," iq such manner as to convey to the ignorant the impression that St. Peter, and the other Apostles, lived much as do the Mormon missionaries of the present day. This was not the first time that this dodge-if we may use such an expression-bad been tried by heretics, and enemies of the rigid morality of the Gospel. St. Augustin, in his tract De Opere Monachorum, indicates, and denounces it, as a false translation for which no excuse can be offered, since the Apostle St. Paul had so expressed himself as to make his meaning clear to all honest minded persons, "ut falli non debuerint. . Our answer therefore to the Witness as to

what we think of the words of the Apostle St. Paul in the ninth chapter of his first epistle to the Corinthians is this: - That whilst we believe just as the Catholic Church teaches us to believe-we think as the learned Bishop of Hippe thought; to wit, that the word gunaika used by St. Paul no more implies that St. Peter or any of the other Apostles lived in the married state during the period of their ministry, than does the word in the plural form, gunaikes, used by the Evangelists St. Matthew and St. Luke, imply that Our Lord during the course of His Ministry, lived in amorous dalliance with the "many" devout women who followed Him, or whom He led about upon earth. The anxiety of the Witness to find a precedent for the Reverend Mr. Punshon's honey-moon in the case of St. Peter, may be very praiseworthy in a son of the conventicle, but, to say the least, it is, as viewed from a Christian stand-point, very dangerous; since the very same line of argument, the same method of translation which establish the fact which the Witness seeks to establish in the case of St. Peter, lead to the mevitable conclusion that Our Lord Himself led on earth much the same kind of life as does Mr. Brigham Young at the present day. Our contemporary will see therefore that as it won't do to translate the Greek word, wife, in one case, it is not logical so to render it another, to suit a very palpable pur-

· Quia neque mulierem tantummodo a't, sed sororem mulierem : neque ducendi, sed circumducendi

A rather intricate question of privilege has just arisen in Nova Scotia. According to the law of Parliament as it obtains in Great Britain, time at his disposal should neglect the opporno member of the House of Commons can be tunity of witnessing the agricultural and indusquestioned, or in any manner taken to task for any thing by him said in the House, whose proceedings are in theory, secret, which it is a breach of privilege to publish. Now it seems that His Honor the Lieut-Governor of Nova Scotia has called upon Mr. Wilkins to explain certain disloyal expressions by the latter used on the occasion of a debate about the Union imposed by the Imperial Legislature upon the Lower Provinces. This has aroused the indignation of the Nova Scotian legislature, which claims the same privileges for its members, and the same freedom of debate, as does the British House of Commons. A vote of censure upon His Honor for attempted breach of these privileges has been carried, and in return the Lieutenant Governor threatens to bring into play his prerogative of

The quarrel is very complicated. It is not certain that the members of bodies, such as are our Provincial Legislatures, bave the privileges of the House of Commons, unless these have been by the Act of Parliament to which these subordinate legislatures owe their being. In the well known case of Sir John Eliot, prosecuted by Charles 1st's Attorney General, for language used in the House, the Court of King's Bench asserted its right of jurisdiction over all offences committed in Parliament; but this decision was reversed in 1667, and the law of unlimited freedom of speech in Parliament has ever since been recognised as a fundamental principle of the British Constitution. For his acts in Parliament - as for instance, if he were to commit murder, or a felonious assault on any person within the Housea member is still subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals; but for words uttered he cannot be called to account, except by the House

itself, as represented by its Speaker. How far this, the law of the British Parliament, applies to those Provincial subordinate legislatures which it has created, or set up, we do not know. These bodies are not, cannot be, as is and even in the days of the Reformation, as the the Imperial Parliament, the sole judges of their the bazzar has been established - from persons of own privileges, alone competent to determine every creed, denomination and nationality. Al would not have been prudent to have represented | them, but must be content to have these privileges, | feel that destitute or phans must be clothed and Our Lord as dragging about with Him a lot of defined and limited by the power which creat- fed, and that the Institution which does so, which wives, and keeping an establishment like that of ed them, and called them into being. A very the notorious Brigham Young; so they prudently important question of constitutional law may and properly rendered the word gunaikes, therefore arise out of this imbroglio in Nova of Christian morality is a common blessing, and

Legislative Assembly.

The annexed is from the Toronto Globe:-"In the Province of Quebec, a foreign priest, Archbishop Baillargeon ranks above the English born Metropolitan Fulford'

The Globe knows well that Monseigneur Baillargeon, Archbishop of Quebec, is not a "foreign priest," but a natural born British subjectas much so as is his impertment censor, and entitled therefore to all the rights, privileges and dignities of other subjects of the Queen, whether born in Canada, or in England. The animus of the Globe is however evident. French Canadians are, in his eyes, aliens or foreigners, and are on that account to be treated as an " inferior race."

DEATH OF THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF MONTREAL. - Catholics as well as Protestants will feel regret at the loss of this eminent gentle. man, for by both he was highly respected for his many excellent virtues. A true gentleman, a learned scholar, and a most amiable man in every relation of life, the late Dr. Fulford by his precepts and his example contributed greatly to promote peace and good will amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this part of her dominions; and his influence over the members of the Anglican denomination of Protestants, of which body he was Bishop, was always nobly and liberally exerted. His successor is not yet

His Honor, Sir Narcisse Belleau, Lieutenant-Governor of this section of the Province, arrived in Montreal on Tuesday morning, and was received by a large hody of our most respectable citizen. His Honor opened the Exhibition at 2 p.m. of the same day. At noon on Wednesday there was a levee, and on Thursday it was pro posed to give Sir Narcisse a public breakfast at the St. Lawrence Hall.

The friends of St. Mary's Convent will learn, no doubt, with pleasure, that Madame Petipas will give lessons in the Boarding School of Hochelaga. We believe it useless to speak in praise of Madame Petipas, who is sufficiently known to the public as a distinguished artist in the musical profession.

The Minerve announces the death at Rome by malaria, of M Arthur D'Estimonville of Beau mochel, one of our brave Canadian Zouaves. This is the first death from amongst this noble band, that as yet we have had to report.

The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition commenced on Tuesday, and will be open to visitors all the week. No one who has a little trial progress of these colonies.

THE IRISH BAZAAR.

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

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

The Rev. Director of the Bazaar, who is also Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Asylum, assures us that the funds at his disposal are lower at the close of the present financial year (Auespecially conferred by Statute, and guaranteed gust 31st) than they have ever been since he got charge of them some ten years ago. Up to the present he had always more or less of a balance in his favor at the close of the yearwhile this year closes with a considerable balance against bim.

We therefore request the Irish Congregations generally to take an active part in the present bazaar. All who are in the habit of making lists will, we trust, do so this year without fail: we trust also that many new collectors will be added to the number of the old. There is of necessity an occasional falling off in the number of the old collectors, were no new ones to come in there would in a short time be a great falling off in this grand and necessary work of charity. New collectors will therefore we hope come to the assistance of the old, and unite with them in their eommon efforts for the destitute Irish orphans .-For such we would bespeak a kind and generous reception: they have up to the present been in the habit of receiving such reception-ever since keeps them from the streets, from the haunts of vice, and instils into their young minds principles not sure.

Scotia, betwirt the Lieutenant Governor and the | all cheerfully come to the aid of such an Institu- | for debt. A. I may have seen such a person tion.

The history of the St. Patrick's bazaar establishes this trath-we therefore the more confidently appeal to the citizens of Montreal in general, knowing that our appeal in behalf of the orphans will not be in vain.

Signed on behalf of the Ladies of Charity, CATHERINE AUSTIN, Sec.

TRIAL OF WHELAN.

This long expected event commenced on Monday the 7th inst., at Ottawa, His Honor Judge Richards presiding. A jury having been empanneled, after some warm discussion, and several challenges on both sides, Mr. James O'Reilly opened the case for the Crown in a long and very able speech-after which the following evidence was given :-

Paul Frechette deposed to having seen Mr. McGee on the morning of the murder, immediately after the adjournment of the House about 2 a.m. The moon was shining, and it was bright

Wm. Trotter deposed to having heard a shot fired: turning into the street in which Mr. Mc-Gee resided, he saw something lying at the door of his mother's house where the deceased boarded. Ran to Tames' office, and roused the men, who crossed over and found Mr. McGee lying on his back covered with blood.

Mary Anna Trotter, mother of last witness was waiting for her boarders about 2 a.m. on the morning of the murder. Heard tootsteps as if of some one coming to the Joor: moved to open it, and heard a noise like tapping on the panels. As she opened the door a shot was fired close to her: saw a man at the corner of door gave prisoner a letter to the Police, asking for as if just receiving a blow; called the boarders protection. This letter Whelan carried to its who tound the body of Mr. McGee: he was quite dead. Knew Whelan the prisoner, who several of the Montreal police. some few days before the murder took a glass of wine in her house.

Dr. McGillivray deposed as to the nature of the wound; and Dr. Van Cortlandt to the state of the body, as also to the finding of a pistol bullet. Other witnesses testified to the same ef-

Jean Eaptiste Lacroix, swore that he was on the street when the murder occurred. He saw one man shoot another man. He identified the former with Whelan, in Jail. Did not give any alarm, or assistance to the wounded man, nor did he say anything about the transaction until the Wednesday or Thursday following, when he mentioned it to a man named Lapierre :-

" Lamerre told me of the death first; do not recollect Lapierre saying anything to me of the reward. J. H. Cameron repeated the last ques. tion, and witness said he had no recollection of Lapierre saying anything about the reward at all. Lapierre told me about the murder; I told him I heard a pistol shot when I was in Upper Town; I merely told Lapierre that I heard the shot, not that I had seen the shot fired; we then separated: did not see Lapierre again un'il 1 was first brought before the magistrate, after speaking with Lapierre; told nobody about the matter, until Penard came to me; did not tell Paul Leveque, and a man named Barnaby in the iail, that I did not see the shot fired, but merely heard it; I may have said it and I may not; did not tell any one I saw the shot fired until I showed Penard, the place I told Lapierre: I heard the shot fired and was much frightened, and may have told Penard I saw the shot fired; it was in a house on the flats, rented from Lafleur that the last conversation alluded to occurred. Penard asked me to show him the place where the murder was committed, when we got near there, when I was taken to the jail; first they took me up stairs into the corridor where pri soner was; I saw him then in his cell, prisoner was in his shirt sleeves; there were the prisoner and other persons who accompanied him: there was nobody but one person in the cell; he had no coat on; I did not say that I could not recognize him, but that it was difficult to recogrize him in his then state; I asked him to dress in the same clothes as on the night of the murder; I said that it was difficult to recognize a man without all his clothes on; I recognized the face of the man; I always asked to see him to the same clothes and on the shape that he was in that evening; I cannot say who drew my attention to the man; it might have been the Governor of the Jail or Mr. Powell, the Sheriff; it was an elderly man; I did not know at the time who it was, but I have found out since that it was the Governor of the Jail; he took me into the jail and asked me to look outside the cells and see if the man was there; I went out and said it was difficult to recognize the man without his clothes on; about midday I was shewn the man dressed; he had the same clothes as on the night I saw him; it was not because of his having on the same clothes that I had already recognized him; I had already recognized him by his walk and appearance; I did not acknowledge that; I did not recognize him when he had his coat off, because I did not like to admit anything about it; the cause was the effect I experienced both the night of the murder and in the jail. Q. Do you know Cosgrove, of Buckingham ? A. I do.

Q. And Richard Cane, and Patrick Cane, of Belleville? A. I know some man named Patrick Kane.

Q. Do you know any person named Hanbury Dowie, of Hull? A. Perhaps I may, perhaps not; I cannot say.

Q. Do you know a person named Oliver Latvine, of Hull? A. I may known him, but I am

Q. Do you know a man named Brown in jail

several times and conversed with him. Q. Have you said that if Whelan was hung

you would receive a large sum of money? A. No. certainly not. Cross-examination continued. I have been three times to the jail to see the prisoners, and

have been there ever since, and have never told anything to that effect to any person," John Jordan of the Ottawa police deposed to having gone after the last witness, Lacroix, and having found him in bed: witness took him be. fore the magistrate. Lacroix detailed the circumstances, and pointed out the several spots, to wit, that where he was concealed, and that where

the murder was committed. P. Buckley door keeper, identified Whelan as a man who had been repeatedly in the House during the evening before the murder.

Louis Desjardins saw prisoner in the House on the same evening, remarked his excited appearance, and a pistol that he, the prisoner, had about

Ed. Starr messenger, noticed prisoner in the House and observed him grind his teeth whilst Mr. McGee who speaking. Noticed him also loitering in the lobby.

Alphonse Pinard, policeman, could see people coming from the House after its adjournment on night in question. From information received afterwards, accompanied witness Jordan to look for Lacroix. Nothing new was elicited from this witness.

Mr. J. J. McGee half brother of the deceased testified to a visit from the prisoner in January. whilst witness was residing in his brothers' house in Montreal. Prisoner came, as he avowed, to warn Mr. McGee of an intended attack upon the house: in consequence of which the deceased destination. This evidence was corroborated by

R. Labelle, messenger, recollected the night Mr. McGee was killed. A man passed him running, and told him the news: that man was John Buckley.

John Downes, driver, knew prisoner at Quebec where he passed by the name of Sullivan: saw prisoner come out of the House one of the first. after the adjournment on the night of the mur-

Wm. Graham, door keeper, saw prisoner in the House three times on the evening immediately before the murder. Some discrepancies as to this witness original depositions taken before the magistrate as to the dress worn by Whelan on the night of the murder, were bere insisted upon.

John O'Neil, detective, remembered the morning of the murder. In consequence of information received arrested Whelan about 9.30 p.m. of the same day at his lodgings in Michael Starr's Tavern. Prisoner had in his possession a revolver, of which one barrel had apparently been recently discharged, and which exactly fitted a bullet banded to the witness by the Coroner.

Eliza Tierney lived at Michael Starr's. On the morning after the murder, Whelan came down stairs but took no breakfast. Saw Whelan at 10 p.m. the evening before. The back door of the house was not closed at night.

J. Faulkner, tailor, lived in Montreal. About the time of the election last year had heard prisoner use violent language about Mr. McGee whom he, the prisoner, threatened to shoot.

James Inglis, collector of accounts, testified to having heard the prisoner declare that Mr. McGee, if elected, would not long enjoy his

Leon Deguise, laborer, was going to work on the morning of the 6th April, and met a man on the bridge walking fast, whom he took for La-

Mrs. McKenna lived opposite to Mrs. Trotter: knew prisoner who had been in her bar, in company with Doyle near two hours, about three days before the murder. They both returned on several occasions, the last time on the Thursday before the murder.

A. Turner, had been employed in the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, and had repeatedly beard prisoner threaten the life of Mr. McGee. Oz one occasion he listened, and heard part of a conversation betwixt Whelan and Doyle with reference to the visit paid by the first named to Mr. McGee on the 1st of January. Whelan said that if he had got the chance, he would then bave shot that gentleman like a dog. Witness had been in the army but had not got his discharge with him. He knew nothing about a reward, and had never said that he would hang his grandfather for it.

Vaughan Boyce, a messenger, knew prisoner. This witness described the breaking up of the House after adjournment, and the routes severally taken by different parties leaving.

Reuben Wade, constable, deposed to having lodged at a grocery in Montreal kept by man named Duggan: that there he met prisoner whom he heard to threaten the life of Mr. Mc.

Andrew Cullen, Detective, swore to having overheard a conversation betwist the prisoners Whelan and Doy'e when locked up in their re-

the conversation, in which amidst many oaths and irrelevant expressions, Whelan explicitly avowed or boasted that " he had shot that fellow like a dog." This conversation was reported to, and written down afterwards, by the Sherift.

Sheriff Powell deposed that he had employed the last named witness as a competent person to listen to, and take down the conversation betwixt Whelan and Doyle. The witness also occasionally employed another prisoner, Robert Hess, to listen to, and report any conversation between the prisoners.

Robert Hess sworn, corroborated the testimony of Cullen and of Sheriff Powell: which was further confirmed by the evidence of John L. Nephen a man employed about the jail.

Francis Kilby, bad beard of the murder at half-past five of the morning on which it occurred. Shortly after went to Michael Starr's: spoke of the murder, and expressed an opinion that the murderer deserved to be torn limb from limb: prisoner who was present turned round with a strange expression, and with a grinning smile asked for something to drink. This closed the case for the Crown.

For the defence, a number of witnesses were called, who all deposed to the infamous character of the witness Lacroix, whose testimony against the prisoner was the sole direct evidence. Lacroix, so all the witnesses examined on this head deposed, was a har and a thief, and of such a reputation that no one who knew him would believe him upon oath. On this point there was a singular unanimity.

Euphemie Desfosses, a servant at the tayern where prisoner boarded deposed to having accidentally discharged the prisoner's pistol some time before Mr. McGee's death, wounding her arm in so doing. The mark was shown in Court.

Wm. Gould knew the witness for the Crown, Turper. Met him soon after the murder when Turner said "Jim Whelan poor fe'low is arrested: he wouldn't hurt a child." Heard Turner say that Doyle was a fool if he did not take the reward to give evidence against Whelan, and that for half the money, he-Turner-would hang his grandlather.

Mrs. Murphy, John Lyons, and Patrick Kelly were examined, but nothing of any consequence seems to have been elicited from them.

Michael Duggan (prisoner) kept a grocery in Montreal before his arrest. Never saw Whelan till he saw him in gaol, and was certain that prisoner never set foot in the grocery. P. A. Egleson, John Downes, and Mr. Duggan gave their testimony to the same purport.

Susan Wheatley corroborated the evidence given by Wm. Gould as to the language of the Crown witness Turner, as did also James White.

James Kinsella, prisoner, confirmed the statement of the other witnesses as to the language of Turner, and swore that whilst in gaol, and in conversation with Whelan about the murder of Mr McGee, prisoner had always stoutly protested his innocence.

Patrick Egleson sworn, knew the witness Turner and confirmed the evidence of the previous witnesses as to what was said by Turner, respecting his readiness to bang his own grandfather for half the amount of the reward in the City and Province to shew that notwithstanding McGee case, and the innocence of Whelan .-The rest of this witness' testimony was not important.

Catherine Scanlon lived in Montreal: ber husband kept a grocery there; knew prisoner, and the witness Turner, but never heard the former use threats against Mr. McGee.

Mr. O'Hara police magistrate, deposed as to the taking of the depositions of the witness La-

Michael Casey, prisoner, was in for stealing a watch: knew the witness Hess: heard him tell before long," and boast that " he was to get the best suit of clothes in the City from the Sheriff." James Duggan had lived in Montreal; John Weather knew nothing about the truthfulness of

the witness Hess. John H. Duggan was an advocate in Montreal. This witness' evidence established nothing of im-

portance. James Doran, waiter at Russell House, from which he had been dismissed, testified to the impossibility of hearing a conversation in the pantry from the spot in which the witness Turner stated he was in, when he overheard a conversation betweet Whelan and others with reference

to Mr. McGee. R. Quinn saw Whelan in the House on the night of the murder, saw him leave the House: he went away by the main entrance and turned to the East. Several other witnesses were examined, but their evidence established nothing at the exhortations a piere of news. Offenbach, the either for the prosecution or for the defence. On the motion of prisoner's Counsel the trial was adjourned to await an important witness for the defence, named Mitchell, who had been acci- breakfast of his eldest daughter, the conversation

dentally delayed at Cobourg. On Saturday the trial was continued, and Wm. Mitchell deposed that he was in gaol, when the conversation testified to by the witness Cullen as baying taken place betwirt prisoner and Doyle particularly their subjects, are all very much alike took place: that prisoner never in the course of that conversation admitted that he had shot Mr. | really are no operas, but farces, -vaudevilles, to McGee: and that if such an admission had been made by prisoner, he, witness, must have heard

This closed the case for the defence, but the Crown proceeded to call some witnesses in re-

Alexander Powell, Governor of the gaol, de-

spective cells. He, witness, hid and listened to posed to the fact that Mitchell could not have overheard the conversation sworn to by Collen. since before it occurred be, Mitchell, had been locked up. This was corroborated by a turnkey W. McEwan.

> W. H. Falls, Law student, swore, that wishing to test the possibility of overhearing such a conversation as that sworn to by the witness Turner, he witness, had taken the place in the Russell House Hotel, that Turner occupied, from which be could distinguish the words of a conversation held in a low tone, betwixt Cullen and Mr. Burnham. This also was corroborated by the two last named.

> Dr. H. Hill, of the hospital, testified to the witness Euphemie Desfosses having been treated for a gun shot wound in the arm received on the 9th of February.

Daniel Buck and W. Sanger were examined but nothing of immediate consequence was

The Court then decided that the Counsel for prisoner should address the Jury, followed by the Crown Counsel. As this would occupy the remainder of the day, the delivery of the verdict would have to be postponed till Monday.

These proceedings closed, Buckley and Dovle were arraigned as accessories to the murder: they protested their innocence in energetic terms. and entered a plea of " Not Guilty."

After an eloquent and powerful address from Mr. Cameron, and the reply of Mr. O'Reilly, the Counsel for the Crown, His Honor the Judge summed up the evidence, and charged the Jury in an emmently impartial manner: indicating the points to which their attention should be directed, and urging them to give the prisoner | for the purpose of endeavoring to form a politico the benefit of any reasonable doubts they inight entertain. About 8 p.m. on Monday the Jury retired to consider their verdict.

At a few minutes after nine on Tuesday, His Honor Judge Richards took his seat, the Jury were called into Court, and after the usual questions by the Judge, the foreman declared Patrick James Whelan "Guilty" of the murder of Thos. D'Arcy McGee. His Honor asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. The prisoner made a long speech, strongly protesting his innocence of the crime of which he had been found guilty, after which His Honor passed the following sen-

"The sentence of this Court is that you Patrick James Whelan found guilty of the murder of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, be taken to Thursday the tenth day of December next, between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of execution and there hanged by the neck till you

are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul." The prisoner heard his dreadful sentence with varying colour and quick breathing.

THE LATE BISHOP FULFORD.

(To the Editor of the True Witness)

MONTREAL, Sept. 13th, 1868. DEAR S'R,-Allow me to speak in the name of the members of the English Episcopal Church; and through you to offer our grateful acknowledgment to the Catholic authorities of this City for the courtesy and Christian charity which they displayed in causing the great bell at Notre Dame to be tolled, and its flag ball masted, out of respect to the memory of our late metropolitan .-The members of his own church have spoken of the excellent way in which he discharged the according to my published analyses, contain more difficult duty of presiding over a clergy in hot according to my published analyses, contain more difficult duty of presiding over a clergy in hot according to my published analyses, contain more difficult duty of presiding the according to my published analyses, contain more difficult duty of presiding to my published analyses, contain more difficult duty of presiding to my published analyses, contain more difficult duty of presiding to my published analyses, contain more difficult duty of presiding over a clergy in hot strife, one party against another, as recent expo sures in the public papers unhappily prove. The inhabitants generally, by their unasked attendance at his funeral, have testified to the respect & Co., are the Mintreal Agenia. in which his public conduct and private virtues were beld among us. It was reserved for the authorities of the more ancient church of this City and Province to shew that notwithstanding Insurence Buildings. It appears the man stated he the known sentiments of that Church against all arrived from Boston that morning, about 8 o'clock, not belonging to her communion, they were wil ling to put the fruits of true faith before what they considered the profession of it, and to recognize good works as the fruit of God's Spirit, wherever they may see it manifested. "Forbid him not; for whosoever is not against you is however, quite sensible and wrote, his name on the for you." Doubtless many Roman Catholics wall with a pencil, also the worlds, 'I thought you had been a calding with the body of the worlds. bave remembered the course pursued by Bishop Fulford, when, presiding over a Missionary meet ing, he said in effect-" My brethren, are you soon as possible to the English Hospital. sure that in seeking to destroy the religion of "Whelan that his d-d neck would be stretched those people, you have a better to give them in its place ?"

Would that the Protestants of this city were as courteous and charitable in the way they

ye shall know them." Yours faithfully,

One who believes in "The Holy Catholic Church," AND " THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS."

The annexed is from the Montreal Wit-

OUR R. CRIHOLIC CLERGY AND 'LA GRANDE DCC. MESSE DE GEROLOSEN.'-The exhortations of the Roman Catholic Olorgy of our city, against the hearing and seeing of said opera, form at present one of the trite subjects of conversation. A great deal is said about it, and in a great deal of talking is always also a great deal of nonsense. I will give those who laugh composer of 'La Grande Duchesse,' never allowed any of his children to hear or see his operas; he even forbade them to read the text, however much they would have liked to do so. Lately at the weddingturned to this subject and Offenbach declared that now he had no more objections to his daughter's visiting his operas as long as she had her hunband's consent, but he never would like it. This is a fact, my name vouches for the truth of it. Offenbach's openes and and have all pretty much the same character They which the melodies of their many lubric verses and more lubric scenes, were mostly composed by Offen-bach himself, instead of being borrowed from the months of the people. On the question : Why Offen-

bach composes against his better judgment such

Farces? I answer: Offenbach was once a very poor

German Hebrew, and would make money with his

talent, and he is now a very, very rich man.

NEW BOOKS .- We have to acknowledge the receipt from the Messrs Dawson Bros., of this city, reprint of the following standard works-:

MIDSHIPMAN EASY-By Captain Marryat-This is a very neatly printed edition of the works of almost the only man who knows anything about the life of a youngster on board of a man-of-war. Capt. Marryat is, in short, the best writer of naval stories in the English language.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY-Martin Chuzzlewit, and American notes by Charles Dickens .- This is the second volume of a new and very handsome edition of the popular novelest. The type is small, but the paper good, and the execution first rate.

GOETHE AND SCHILLER-AL Historical Ro. mance - By L Medbach. Translated from German by C. Coleman, and illustrated by Gaston Fay. - We cannot speak very highly of its

A CARD -The Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Williamstown, baving considerably enlarged their establishment, bag to inform Parents and Guardians, that they can now accommodate a

very large number of boarders. The Convent is situated in one of the most healthy localities in Canada and but four miles from the

Lancaster Station. Board and tuition in the English and French lan guages, with vocal and instrumental music and all kinds of needle work are placed at the very low rate of eight dollars per month.

Lieut-Governor Dundas, of Prince Edward Island recently arrived in Halifax. His visit was undertaken it is said, for the purpose of avoiding Butler and his party, who called at the island a few days ago commercial treaty with that dependency.

As one effect of the drought in England we may notice that the 'Germany' took from this port on her last outward voyage 91 tons of hay. This is the first time that we remember hay being exported from Canada to England by steamship, - [Gazette.

One of the principle Orange Lodges publishes a resolution, in the Daily Telegraph consuring the H n. J. H Cameron for taking a fee in the Whelan case, he being the Grand Master of the Orange

We are glad to learn that the visit of the Algerian deputation resulted in the collection of the substantial sum of \$7 000 We should now do as much, if not more, for our more immediate neighbors in the northwest---[Gazette.

Three members of the Roman Catholic Separate Board of School Trustees, of this city, were excommunicated at St Peter's Cathedral, on Surday last by Vicar General Bruyere for refusing to comply with the decision of the bishor, and admit the Sieters the place from whence you came, and that, on of Charity as teachers of the Separate School. From what we learn, the members of the board were notified about three months ago by the bishop that arrangements were about being made 'to put some of the Sisters of Charity over the female department of the London school. Those ladies, before entering the order, have to ob', in a first (less Normal school certificate, and thus are well qualified teachers; and as the amount realised from taxation is entirely inadequate to defray the expenses of the school, the deficieucy has to be supplied by the voluntary contribution of members of the church. The object of the bishop in relieving the membership of part of the burden imposed, is surely worthy of much commendation. The bishop has the almost unsnimous feeling of the congregation in his 'avor, and he will he heartily sustained against the dissatisfied few .- Pro tolype Sept. 8th.

Dr. Sterry Hunt says : - The waters of the Varennes springs are alkaline saline, belonging to the same class as the Saratoga waters, and the Saline and Gas springs of Calelonia, but somewhat stronger, all of these, in addition to sea salt and bicarbonates of lime and magnesia, contain a portion of bicarbonate of soda, basides compounds of bromine and indine Tue waters of the Varennes Springs, should not be overlooked in estimating the medicinal Reopening of the Course on the 2nd of September. value of the waters , besides which the Outer strings contain some carbonate of iron. These waters are now on the market. Messrs Kenneth, Campbell

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUIDIDE. - On Sunday afternoon, about ten minutes past four, a nan named E. G. Martin attempted to commit spicife in a board ing house kept by A. D. Bonin opposite the Royal and during the day took his breakfast and dinner. He stated he was a marale curier and partner in a firm in Boston, and seemed to be under the impression that the detectives were after him. When discovered he was lying on his bed with a gesh in his throat, and afterwards attempted to tear it wider. He was wall with a pencil, also the words, 'I thought you had been a soldier with me in the U.S' 'I am not a thief or a murderer.' He was evidently labouring under temporary derangement, and was conveyed as attention to the advanced Classes. Book Keeping to the Pupils.

REVITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ariavig, NS - Riv W B McLeod \$1: Hamilton, Very Rev E Gordon V G S1; Hulifax, J Donohue \$4; M Conroy S1; Toronto, J P Macdonell \$2; speak and act towards Catholics, as the latter | Creek Bick, J Niughton 34; Loughborn, J Liney generally are towards them! "By their finits \$2; Point Alexander, McOurthy \$2; Boucherville, widow Delery \$2; St. Jerome, P Shea \$1; Park Hill, Miss M Colovin \$2; Kingsbridge, Rev A Wassereaux
2; Hemmingford, J Ryan 2; Oka, Rev M Mercier
2.50; Kingston, K Byrne 4; St Marthe. D. Brandet
1; Portsmouth. O K C Cameron 2; St John, F H Marchaud 2; Aylmer, 8 Daly 3; Norwood & Shee 2 Stanfold, P Thomas 1; Picton, W H Gray 2; Al monte. H Fay 2; Panmaro, P Whelan 4; Weston, F G Kent 2; Leanoxville, P Murphy 1; Three Rivers, Rev C O Caron 2; St Hyacinthe, Rt Rev J Larorque 2 50 ; Gaspe. Rev M Bosse 1 ; St Catherine de Jacques Cartier, J O'Brien 2; St Hyacinthe M Buckley 2.

Per Rev M McCarthy- Miss McGillis Williamstown 2; J Devine North Lancaster, 2. Per F O Neill - J Levey Pakenham 2; T O Connor Ceda: Hill, 2.

Per J Hackett-M Muliarky Chambly 2; P G'Reilly

Per Rev J J Chisholm-J Doyle Margarie, 2; M McDaniel do 2. Per L Whelen-G Edmonds Gatineau Mills, 2; B Gardner, do 2, T Carroll do 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Sept. 15, 1868. Flour-Pollards, \$4 80 to \$5 00; Middlings \$5,30 \$5,50; Fine, \$5,60 to \$5,75; Super.. No. 2 \$60 to \$5,10; Superfine \$7,00 \$7,40; Fancy \$0,00 to \$0,00 : Extra, \$7,10 to \$7,25 ; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3 00 to \$0.00 per 100 lbs. Catmest per brl. of 200 lbs.—£0 00 to \$0.00.

Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$1,65 to \$0.00. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -worth about \$0.00 to \$0.00. Ashes per 100 lbs -- First Pots \$5.87 to \$5.90

Seconds, \$4,50 to \$0,00; Thirds, \$4,46 to 450.-First Pearls, 5,55.
Pork per hrl. of 200 lbs - Mess. 24,50 to 25,00; Prime Mess \$17.50 ; Prime, \$16.00 to 16.70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Sept. 15, 1868.

Flour, country, per quinta	4	18	0	to	18	6
Oatmeal, do		00	0	to	00	0
Indian Meal, do		9	8	to	10	0
Barley, do		0	0	to	0	. 0
Peas, do.		6	3	to	7	0
Oats, do.		2	6	to	2	9
Butter, fresh, per ib.		1	3	to	1	8
Do, Balt do		0	10	to	1	00
Potatoes per bag		6	0	to	6	3
Onions, per minot,		7	6	to	10	0
Lard, per lb		0	7	to	0	8
Beef, per lb		0	4	to	0	9
Pork, do		0	7	to	0	8
Mutton do		0	5	to	0	6
Lamb, per quarter		2	6	to	5	0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen		1	0	to	:	1
Hay, per 100 bundles,		\$8	.00	to	5	10
Straw			,00			70c
1		_	•		_	



CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

GRAND

CONCERT. PROMENADE

TO BE HELD IN

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29rh, 1868. Reverend Mr. O'Farrell, and other distinguished

speakers, will deliver addresses. The most eminent Musical talent has been engaged.

Concert commencing at 8 o'clock. THOS. FOX, Sec. Montreal, Sept. 11, 1868.

BAZAAR.

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

SITUATION WANTED.

A Lady (aged 40) who has for several years past Lept House for Olergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation.

Address " A. H.," TRUE WITNESS Office.

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 lat . November. Would prefer a Catholic Separate school, and can be weil recommended. A liberal salary required. Address ; 'P. B , Teacher,' office of this paper. Sept., 17.

TEACHERS WANTED.

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

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

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

JACQUES! CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL. THIS School will re-open on the 14 h September next at 5 o'cleck p m. The pupils must :-1st. Pay the first quarter in advance.

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

LACOMBRE & CLARKE'S FRENCH & ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY No. 32 St. Denis Street,

(NEAR VIGER SQUARE), WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday

the first of September 1868. will form part of the Commercial Education. A preparatory Latin Course for those who desire it. August 28.

BOARDING SCHOOLE MRS. O. H. E. CLARKE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY

FOR

YOUNG LADIES,

KO. 30 ET. DENIS STREET (NEAR VIGER EQUARE), WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday

the first of September, 1868.

Mrs. Clarks will be assisted as before by the two resident Teachers (English and French), besides the Professors of Music and Singing, and Mr. Clarks, Sen., will continue to may special attention to the progress of the pupils in English Writing and Ari thmetic.

Conversation in English and French, respectively. will, at all times, be required.

Boarders received on the same reasonable terms as before, of whose Health and Manners, as well as advancement in their studies, M:s Clarks will take particular care.

Plain and Ornamental Need's work taught in the establishment, and Domestic Economy practically explained. August 28.

CAISSE D'EPARGNES OF THE TEMPERANCE giving him free entrance to the Exhibtion. SOCIETY.

STOTI'N BT. JOSEPH.

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

Montreal 28th Aug., 1863.

ALPHONSE BOURDON, Secretary.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL,

NO. 31 AND 33, COTTE STREET.

THE REOPENING of the OLASSES will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. The payments in each year of course are exigible monthly and in advance, between the lat, and 15th. of each month

For the first year of course \$1 00 per month. do second do 150 do third do 2.00 150 do do third do fourth do 250 do fifth do 3.00 da A deduction of twenty-five cents per month will

be allowed to parents paying quarterly, or who will have two or more children at this school at the same time, or who belong to some benevolent society in

On the other side, twenty five cents per month will be added to the account of parents who will have failed to pay before the 15th of the month.

Parents will be furnished with a monthly Bulletin, stating the Conduct, application and progress of their children.

The Commercial Academy's principal object is to prepare students attending the course for all branches both Commercial and Industrial.

The French and English languages are taught by experienced French and English protessors, and the task of learning these idioms is made easy by the fact that a great number of French and English students daily and constantly frequent the school.

For all particulars, enquire of the principal, at the Academy, Cotte street No. 3!, Hours of attendance from 8 to 10 A.M.

And from I to 2 P.M.

U. E. AROHAMBAULT Montreal 28 August 1868.

SAINT MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

CONDUCTED BY THE RELIGIOUS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

500 SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL.

THE Course of Studies of this Institution embraces the various branches of a solid and useful education, viz., Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Geography (with Maps and use of Globes) Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, English and French Languages, Music, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, Plain and Ornamental

Needle Work, etc. TBRMS: Board and Tuition, per month.....\$6 00 Washing..... 1 00 Use of bed and bedding per annum... 5 00 Use of deak..... 1 00

Palating, etc., are charges which depend on circumstances and the direction of the parents. The Academic year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the 6th July. Besides the uniform which consists of a black nerino dress and one of white muslin, each young

Books, Postago Materials used for Drawing,

lady, should be provided with a black net veil, and one at white net, six table napkins, a knife, fork, spoon, and goblet work bov. etc. No deduction will be made for partial absence or withdrawal from the Academy unless in case of

Pupils are received at any time during the year.

Address, SISTER ST. GABRIEL, Directress.

August 2 . 1m 2

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

For particulars apply at Nos. 6 or 10 WM. DORAN, Principal.

CULLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, ONT.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the institution is to impart a good and solid aducation 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 acomplete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUS-TRIAL EXHIBITION for 1868 (open to competitors from all parts of the Dominion of Canada) will be held at the CITY OF MONTREAL on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 15th 16th, 17th and 18th Sept. next, in the EXHIBIT ON BUILDING, ST CATHERINE STREET, and upon the grounds known as the PRIESTS' FARM fronting Guy and St. Catherine Streets.

PRIZES OFFERED......\$10,000 to \$12,000.

The Prize Lie and Rules of the Agricultural Department, and Blank Forms of Entries, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, No. 615 Chaig Street, Montreal, or from the Secretaries of the County Agricultural

The Prize Lists, &c., and Form of Entry of the Industrial Department, may de obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, MECHANICS' HALL Great St. James street Montreal Entries of Stock must be made on or before

SATURDAY the 22nd of August, at the office of the Secretary, No. 6:5 Oraig Street Montrea!

Entries of the Agricultural Products and emplements must be made at the same place, on or before SATURDAY the 5th of September. Entries in the Industrial Department must be

made previous to the 15th of September, at the office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. Eschexhibitor will please pay a fee of One Dollar for Membership, and will be entitled to a ticket

Arrangements have been made with the principal lines of Railways and Steamers to return to their destination unsold goods from Exhibition, free of charge. Foreign Exhibit is in the Industrial Department

will be allowed space, so far as practicable, to display their products but cannot compate for any

For further information application should be made to the undersigned, Joint Secretaries of the Lower Canada Agriculture Association.

et Oanada Agriculture Association.

A. A. TEVENSON,

Se. a.y. of B and of Arts and Manufactures,

G. LEOLERE,

Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for L. C.

Montres', Ju'5 17, 1868.

CE MORTHEAD, FRANCE.

PARIS Aug. 25 .. That clever eccentric, M. colums of the Liberte for war and the Rhine front er: He lately presented his readers with a map of the Line of the Rhine, displaying what the fortresses of Sarrelouis, of Germersheim, and Landau-which, in reality, he says, form but one place-of Mayence, at the mouth of the Mein, and of Coblentz at that of the Mosele. He demands the realization of the national idea which he declares to be the geographical unity of France, or, at least, the disappearence of the constellation of fortresses, which he considers to be a standing menace to the French frontier. Having decided that the national idea exsits, he knows but one thing lacking to its fulfilment, and that is a man of determination. What Piedmont found in Cavour and Pruseia in Bismark. he exclaims, ' Why should not France and under the reign of the heir of the vanquished of Water. loo, who left France smaller than under the Bourbons smaller than under the Republic.'

If M. de Girardin really desires war, he certainly goes strangely to work to induce the country to demand and the Government to make it. for a principle object of his articles in the Liberte seems to be to show that the advantages at starting would be all on the side of Prussia. He makes the most of his newly-discovered Prussian Quadrilateral, and says that five days would suffice to assemble 300,000 men behind the Rhine, whereas Marshal Niel requires an equal time only to get his men under arms. No great importance is attached to M. de Girardin's alarmist prose, nor do people imagine that war will come any the sooner as a consequence of it; but the opinion that war must come, and at no distant period, seems still prevalent. Certain friends of the Government, when discussing the subject, say that Prussia will not disarm; that M Bismarck has not abated a tittle of his original ideas; that it is impossible for France to maintain year, after year, the enormous force she now has on feet; -in short, that fight must come, and can be posponed, at latest, only till next spring or next summer. The campaign is expected to be a short one, according to the fashion of these days of colossal armies, needle-guns, and wholesale slaughter; perhaps it may be limited to one big battle, after which the conquerors will be seen marching upon the capital of the conquered. It is needless to say who the victors are expected to be, and who the victims. The French are very confident in their Chassepot and in the superiority of their army, especially of their infantry, to that of Prussia. They consider their soldiers to be more active, which perhaps they are-quicker in their movements, although not a great deal-and I have heard the opinion expressed and they are also stronger, which I greatly doubt, and I question whether such would be the opinion of that distinguished officer Count man of judging of what stuff the Prussian army is made. The Prussians generally are big boned, bardy men, able to support much fatigue and bear great bardships. It is well known how they endured the severe cold in Schleswig, often bivouacking in the snow, without any extraordinary amount of sickness ensuing from the great exposure of that winter campaign. There, and still posure of that winter campaign. There, and still a most filthy condition, and with so foul a smell as to more in 1866, they showed themselves excellent upon the march, and a military friend of mine, worked up for the use of European beauty according upon the march, and a military friend of mine, who followed the army down to Koniggratz, arriving just after the battle, expressed his wonder at the pace they went and the scarcity of stragglers. The youth of the Prussian soldier fur nishes some with an argument against his not being able to cope with the French. Probably, in every French regiment, there is a larger proportion of old soldiers, inured to war, than could be found in any Prussian one, and the Imperial Guard we know to consist almost entirely of veterians, who, in physicial strength and coolness in action, are probably superior to most young men of 22 or 23 years old. But the Landwehr consists of older men, and it has been proved that they The phenomenon lasted little more than a second make none the worse soldiers for having been a few years absent from their corps and engaged in the occupations of peace. The superior education of the Prussian may be set of against the Frenchman's mate quickness of apprehension; he has plenty of esprit de corps, pride in his flag and, ardent national feeling, and there certainly are no grounds for believing that he will not be as much fired to heroic deeds by the sounds of Ich bin Preusse as his antagonist by the pleasing melody of Partant pour la Syrie. We know on how many chances the fate of war depends. and how often the world's expectations as to the | uniformity. This is the first time such an effect has result of a campaign have been proved ill founded by the event. The French seem very certain as to what would be the upshot of a war with Prussia, and probabably in that country equal two who, it is thought, must before another twelvemonth shall elapse have met on the battle field, would rather back the French as the winners. But was not the same feeling observable with respect to the Austrians on the eve of the war of 1866.

Another point of much interest with respect to the strife which so many even of those who most depre cate it believe to be inevitable is the attitude of the other European nations. The neutrality of Austria is reckoned upon; also that of Eugland, the more so as it is positivery affirmed that France will sorupulously respect Belgium. It seems imagined that Prussia will be got to begin the fight,—it is not said march into Belgium, that favourite field of battle, which France will then enter to protect it against the German aggressor. As regards the present re-lations and the possible alliance of Prussia and Russia some unessiness may be heard expressed. But, if Russia struck in, it is assumed the war would become general in Europe, and in the probability of the army have been removed. this most person will agree. If the conflict be limited to a duel between France and Prussla, would Italy, it is asked, be allowed to remain neutral? She would desire no better, and France would act well and

each of whom she has been recently allied and indebted would be to load her with the represent of raid on Rome under the auspices of Piedmont ingratitude and bring her to certain bankruptey. It As TALLAN PRECEDENT - A German paper reminds would also be likely to bring upon her the most distant the Presein plan of an Italian campaign Emile de Girardin, continues to clamour in the army against her territory, would neglect to promote | Eugene Beacharnais, then Viceroy of Italy. At the troubles in her discontented Southern provinces, a work which a few resolute agents and no very large to oppose to the Austrian army of upwards of 56,000, sum of money would amply suffice to accomplish.

Although Louis Napoleon has proclaimed that he styles the German Quadrilateral, formed by nothing threatens the peace of Europe 'to-day,' and the skies are apparently cloudless, a correspondent is assured that some of the best informed foreigners-Italian, French, and German-in London, men particularly well acquainted with the under corrents of continental affairs, that this year will not end without seeing a battle between France and Prussia in the vicinity of Mayence, the French dynasty having at last concluded that it cannot last unless it can unite. France in a war for the Rhenish provinces, which it is believed would be universally popular.

Pants, Sept. 2 - The Moniteur, the official organ of the governmennt, in its last issue has an article on the state of Europa. As an indication of peace, the writer points to the significant fact that the number of men on leave of absence from the French army was never greater than at the present moment.

The Constitutionnel, semi-official Imperialist organ, repeats in the strongest minner possible the assurances of permanent peace.

The Gazette du Midi states that at Marseilles, during the review on the occasion of the Emperor's fete, the populace raised cries of 'Liberty for ever it The Press for ever!' Down with war!'

Panis, Sept. 10 .- The Queen of England is now in this city. She is the guest of British ambassador, Lord Lyons No state ceremonies are observed by Her Majesty or her attendants

Paris, Sept. 11 -Reports are in circulation that the Emperor has consented to an interview with Oneen Isabella of Spain.

Among the experiments announced to be made in presence of the Emperor at the camp of Chalons are some of a remarkable character, in which the explosive force applied to heavy ordnance is to be produced by the agency of petroleum. The French authorities profess to expect important results from these experiments.

No less than seven Paris papers, including the Debats, the Temps, and the Press, yesterday received a communique on account of details they gave res pecting the seizure of the Lanterne on Saturday last. It seems they all affirmed or intimated that there had been irregularity or illegality in the manner in which the confiscation of M. Rochefort's precent weekly miscellany was effected. This was said to have been done before publication.

A Paris letter says : The excitement attendant on La Lanterne continues. Toys and articles of jewellery representing lanterns are made, and the bakers are selling their bread representing lauterns.

The inhabitants of Toulouse, France, have subscribed for the purchase of one hundred and fifty Remington rifles as a present to the Pope. Each gun will bear the following inscription : 'Pio Nono, Tolosa fielis.

The Havre Journal gives an eccount of an interesting experiment lately made in that port. An American, named Stoner, dressed in an acquatic costume of his own invention, and accompanied by a friend similarly attired, jumped into the sea from a steamer, and moved about in the water in an erect attitude. the water only up to the breast. He and his friend ate and drank provisions which they had token with them in a tin box, they fired off pistols, hoisted a flag upon the box, lay down upon the water, and performed various other feats, apparently as much at their ease as if they had been on dry land. After an bour Mr. Stoner's companion left the water, the motion of the waves having made bim feel sea sick. Mr. Clermont Tonnerre, who has had better oppor- Staner remained longer and went out a long way to tualities probably than any other French military sea. When he returned on board he took off his seagoing costume and the scandals, loaded with lead, which kept him in a vertical position in the water, and appeared in his usual dress, which had not been in the least wetted.

A Paris correspondent mentions the arrival at Havre of a most singular cargo-a ship-load of human bair from Vera Cruz. The hair comes from thus formed a new Ireland in this land of Freedom, the heads of various native Mexican tribes who have and the same may be said in relation to every colony been scalped by their enemies. It is described as in of England. In every place they carry with them to the prevailing mode.

An anecdote is related of the last words of the celebrated Bohemian Guichardel. On his death-be t he continually cried ont Abs! Abs! The sister of mercy naturally thought he required 'absolution, with a vengence' are everywhere turning up to the and went to seek for a holy father, but it turned out

that the requirement of the dying man was absinthe. CURIOUS EFFECT OF LIGHTNING - The following singular faci has been communicated to the Academy of Sciences by M A. Bobierre, a well known physicist. About a fortnight ago the city of Nantes was visited by a violent storm. Flashes of lightning followed each other in quick succession, and a gentleman, who happened to be crossing one of the bridges of the Canal de Bretagne at the time, sud denly found himself enveloped in a blaze of light. and caused no unpleasant effect. On returning home. the informant, having occasion to count the money in his parse, arived at the conclusion that he must have received a piece of 50 centimes instead of a half napoleon. But, on a closer investigation, he discovered, to his astonishment, that the piece of money he had taked for silver was really the gold one, but covered with a thin film of silver. The following is the explanation given by M. A. Robierre of this strange occurrence. The half-napoleon had been put into the compartment of the purse adjoining that containing silver coin. The electric fluid had volatised part of the latter metal, which in this state, had penetrated through the leather partition, and deposited itself on the gold piece with remarkable ever been observed .- Daily News.

A LADY'S CLUB. - There being a great fancy just now for clubs in Paris, the wags are declaring that a number of the lady leaders of the world having determined to revenge themselvs on the gentlemen confidence is felt. So far as my observation has for their exclusion from the favourite 'circles' of the gone, most military men of other nations than the | day, have held various meetings with a view to the formation of a Female Club from which all males should be rigidly excluded but that, Owing to the preliminary adoption of a resolution, declaring that the office of president should be held by the oldest member, and that of secretary by the yongest, the project has at last been abandoned, it having been found impossible to find a president, and every one of the members claiming the right to be the secretary.

BELGIUM.

A communication from Brussels save :- The news which reaches from the camp at Beverloo is not very favourable to our improved military armament. The new muskets are certainly loaded at the breech, which is all very well, but some of them also how, or whether by means in any way similar, to discharge themselve at the same place, which is not those by which Austria was made to assume the precisely advantageous for the soldier, who thus reoffensive in 1859. She will naturally, it is supposed ceives the projectile which he wished to send to the enemy.

SPAIN.

A despacth from Madrid states that the Government is taken extracrdinary precaution to guard against any outbreak Many disaffected officers in

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-It is said that the Piedmentese government has requested France to move her troops wisely in not compelling her to do otherwise. To from Rome. The Piedmontese army on the frontier Oats per bush, of 32 lbs.—No s oblige her to join in the war between to Powers, to of the Papal States is at the same time being re- for delivery—Dull a 532 to 55c.

inforced. This would seem to indicate another

astrons domestic complications, for it is not to be lately divilged by General La Marmors in the Ita- tions, oftentimes incurable many transfer of the lately divilged by General La Marmors in the Itasupposed that Prussia, although unable to send an lisn Chamber was actually carried out in 1809 by beginning of the war Eugene had only 40,000 men commanded by the Archduke John. Prince Eugene was defeated by the Austrians at Sacile on the 16th of April, and retired to Verona When, however, the Archduke John went north, after the bettle of Ratiation, he was pursued by Eugene and defeated on the Piave. He was followed into Hungary, where Engene again defeated his adversary at Raab, and, after storming that fortress, joined Napoleon's army just before the battle of Wagram. Eugene's troops, like La Marmora's were chiefly composed of Italians and, as shown as above, they were less numerous than those of his adversary, where is La Marmora had upwards of 200,000 men against only 80,000 Austrians .- Pall Mall Gazetta.

Roms. - The health of the Pope is said to be excellent. When complimented recently on his appearance by one of the prelates, Pius iX. replied : I eat well ; I drink well ; I sleep well ; I never was better in my life.

It is reported that Consul Sartiges, who was until recently the French Representative at Rome, has been recalled on account of his inability to restore friendly relations between Italy and Rome.

ROME, Sept. 5 .- Count Sarriges, the French Minister, yesterday had an audience with the Pope. presented his letters of recall, and took formal

KINGDOM OF NAPLES -- FLORENCE Sept. 10. - It is reported that Garibaldi has left Caprera for Naples to attend a Congress of Democrats which is to be held in that city.

If we mistake not the Anglican church at Naples was grant da free piece of ground by the Italian Government, and a great flourish of trumpets was sounded when the foundation-stone was laid, as well as when the church itself was opened. It was presupposed that the example of a pure worship would save brands from the burning, and form the commencement perhaps of a permanent godly reform in the Popish Church of Naples. We wish the Nea-politans joy of the example of Christian unity set

AUSTRIA.

The Wanderer, of Vienna, states that a conspiracy to murder M. Deak has been discovered at Pesth. The person who was to commit the deed has been arrested and confined in the Hotel de Ville! A list of the conspirators was found upon him' the plan of execution, and a revolver. There does not appear to be much, however, in the reported conspiracy, the oldest of the conspirators being only fifteen years of age. M. Deak himself, when he heard of it, laughingly said 'If it were true, I suppose I should have to buy of my tailor a safety sairt, and inside waistcoat a la Bismarck.'

WAS THADDRUS STEVENS BAPTISED .- The 'Freemans Journal,' (Roman Catholic paper,) donies the Baptism of the late Thaddeus S'evens by the Sisters of Charity. The same paper quotes the statement that Mr. Stevens, when asked by a Sister of Charity, ten minutes before death if he would be baptised. replied that he had 'no objections.' On this the Freemans Journal says: - Baptism to adults is not given on the ground of 'no objections,' but on their 'asking' of the Catholic Church for 'faith' to lead them to 'life eternal,' and professing their desire to be paptized

The Rev. Mr. Punshon, an English Protestant prescher travelling in America, writes to the London Method'st Recorder that he preached from a pulpit in Cincinnati, in which he found 'two novel articles of furniture-a spittoon and a fan! Evidently the Rev. Mr. Punshon has little acquaintance with American Protestant preachers or their pulpits.

'No one but those who have been in America,' said Dr. Booth, 'can realize how much of Ireland we have among us.' The irrepressible Irish bava there heartfelt detestation of their taskmasters at home; and they teach it to their children and their the Egyptians, and how they hope one day for the deliverence of their race and their native land from the yoke of the stranger. Their loyality to true manbood is thus exemplified; and those who left terror of English rulers.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoa in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the facsimile of Curtis & Perkins is on the outside wrap-per. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London. Be sure and call for

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

August, 1868.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER WITH

PLEURISY

Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. R. Branet, Esq., Druggist, &c., Pont St., Roch St., Quebec:

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I have been completely cured of a very severe Pieurisy, which I had neglected, and by the use of only three bottles of the Bristol's Sarsapabilla, which I brought at your establishment in Valier Street.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,
J. B. Alexis Dorval, Inspector of Timber

器Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell Plaintiff, will be permitted to proce & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault judgment as in a cause by default. & Son. J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

STREET DIALOGUE. - Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. E.) Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment?
Mr. E.-I am happy to say that the place was of-

fered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D -How did you manage it? presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand Trank Suits.

Peas per 60 lbs-\$0. Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. - No sales on the spot or SORE THROAT, COUGE, COLD,

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

WORLD HE SE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROOMES OF COMME

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The Tacous are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having PROVED their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the TROCHES are universally pronounced better than other articles.

ORTAIN only 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,' and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

August, 1868.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A., & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, tor the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMBAL, BUTTER, CHER'E, PORE, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, 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, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON.

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

June 14th, 1867.

MUERAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - The test of the genuiness and purity of a floral perfume, is its duratian when exposed to the air. The aroma derived from chemical oils soon dies out, and leaves behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable; but that which is obtained by distillation from fresh and odoriferous flowers and blossoms, improves by contact with the air, and lasts a great length of time. Hence Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, the concentrated product of rare Southern flowers gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fragrance, has not only the freshness of an unwithered bouquet, but is indestructible except by the washing of the article moistened with it.

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

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

PURIFYING, YET INVIGORATING!

By means of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, these two process are made one and inseparable, and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence.-For this reason they are decidedly the most successchildren's children how they were boudsmen under for alterative medicine ever prescribed for paralysis, palsy, nervous weakness, general debility, and vertigo or dizziness. These complaints are always in some degree connected, either as effects or causes. with a morbid condition of the stomach, the liver, or the intestines. Upon these organs the Pills act with great annoyance of England, and to the dread and a directness, promptitude, and curative power, that is simply astonishing, while at the same time they communicate vigor to the whole organization .-Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the most remarkable of all agents for renewing the vitality of the blood, is indispensible in such cases.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents tor 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 Medi

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

The Second Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

DAME ELMIRE GAILLOUX of the City and Dis-

trict of Montreal, wife of Bruneau Houle, here-tofore of Montreal Shoemaker, and now abcent from the Province of Quebec, and duly authorised in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff:

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

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mr. L. Corbeille Connect for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Charles S:e Amand one of the Bailiff of the said Euperior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant bath left his domicule 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 L: 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 aduertisement, 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 (By order),

(By order), HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, PSU. 2m 5

Sept. 10.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to

meet at the office of T. Sauvageau, Esq, in the City Mr. E.-I p eviously called on Mr. Rafter, and of Montreal, No. 18 St. Sacrament St., on Tuesday resented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand the twenty-ninth day of September instant, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving statements Between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets, of his affairs and of naming at Assignee.

JOSEPH CHAGNON.

St. Hyacinthe, 4th September, 1868.

DAME DELIMA SITULEUX, heretofore of the Parish of Ste. Marthe, and now of the Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, in the District of Mont. real, wife of Louis Daoust, heretofore of the said parish of Ste. Marthe, and now of the said Parish of St. Ignace du Ooteau du Lac, yeoman :- Gives no. tice that she has sued ber said husband for separa tion of property, by an action returnable in the Sn. perior Court at Montreal, on the twenty fifth day of September instant, under the number 3216 BONDY, & FAUTEUX.

Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 10th September, 1868.

NOTICE.

DAME VERONIQUE DUCLOS, wife of Francois Xavier Dutrysac, contractor of the City and District of Montreal, has on the nineteenth November last instituted an action for separation as to property btfore the Superior Court of Montreal.

ALPH. DESJARDINS. Attorney of Dame V. Duclos, No. 10 Little St. James Sueet.

Sep*. 19.

PROVINCE OF QUEEIC, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal. No. 2177. DAME JANE HENDERSON,

Plaintiff:

JOHN MARCOU,

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

J. N. MONGEAU, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, Aug. 31.

DAME JULIE LEGAULT dit DELAURIER, of the Parish of Vandrenil, in the District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE CAMPEAULT, of the same place, vecman -- Gives notice that she has sued her said hus. band for separation of property, by an action re-

ninth day of May last (1868) under the number 1431 BONDY & FAUTEUX, Attornies for Plaintiff. Montreal, 14th August, 1868.

turned in the Superior Court at Montreal, on the

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. AND AMENDMENES THERETO.

PROFINCE OF QUEBRO, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

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

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

FREDERICK ST. LOUIS. Sorel, 23rd June, 1868. 2m - 52

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT:

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. AND AMEND SENTS THERETO.

In the matter of Dame PRAXEDE TREPANNIER, wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Honore alias Henry Barthe, and by him duly authorized; and of Rusebe Lussier, beretofore partners, in the town of Sorel District of Richelien, for the purposes of commerce and

navigation. Insolvents. ON the Sixth Day of October next, the unders gned will demand his discharge from the Court in virtue of the aforesaid Act, for the purpose of authorizing

the said Dame Praxede Trepannier, his wife. PRAXEDE TREPANIER,

HENRY BARTHE. Lorel, 26th July, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEEKO SUPERIOR COURT.

D'at. of Joliette. Souranton ou T.

DAME JULIE FARAIS alias FAREST, of the Parish of the Epiphany, in the District of Joliette wife common in property of issie Richot.

The said ISAIE RICHOT, of the said parish of the Epiphany, in the said District, Merchant of the city of Montreal, and elsewhere, NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may con-

cern that the said Plaintiff as designated, has instituted an action in separation of property, against the defendant in this cause.

GARAULT & DESROCHERS. Attornies for Plaintiff,

Montreal, July 27th, 1863. An Application will be made to the Legislature of

the Province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada, at its next Session for the INCORPORATION of the "ASSOCIATION of ST. PIERRE DE SOREL" CHARLES DORION, President. J'SEPH CARTIER.

Secretaire.

Sorel, July 6th, 1863.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of BAUKHAGE, BEAK & Co.,

Insolvents. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the Twenty-Sixth Day of October next, at Ten of the Clack in the Forenon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a dis-

charge under the said Act.

By his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE. 2.1 3 Montreal, 19th August, 1869.

FRANCIS GREENE

54 St. John Street, between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets. STEAMFITTER, PLUMBER AND

GASFITTER, Improved Hot Water Heating Apparatus for Dwellings, Public Institutions, &c., &c., Guaranteed to heat with half the amount of Fuel, of any other Apparatus now in use, and wanting no

more attention than an ordinary Stove. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,

57 st. John Street 57,

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUAALLY ATTENDED TO. 1. 大路 1. 网络自然

CANADA HOTEL. (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station.) CANAL SHEBBROOKE O.E.

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the Conveyances, with or without drivers, furnished to ravellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

> M. O'GORMAN. Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER.

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

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

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 QUEBEO, AND

REGULAR LINE Between Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption, and Yamaska and other Way Ports.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st June, the Steamers of this Company will leave their respective wharves as follows :-

The Steamer QUEBEU, Capt J. B. Labelle, for Quebec, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRI-DAY, at SEVEN o'clock P M.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt R. Nelson, for Quebec, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P M.
The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, for Three Rivers and the Way Ports every TUES-

DAY and FRIDAY, at TWO o'clock P.M. Also connearing with Steamer FIRE-FLY at Sorel for Yamas! Lad Way Ports.
The Steamer VIOTURIA, Capt Charles Davelny,

for Berthier, Sorel and Way Ports, every TUESDAY and FEIDAY, at THREE o'clock P.M. The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. Francois La-moureux, for Vercheres Chambly and the Way

Ports every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at THREE o'clock P.M. The Steamer TERREBONNE, Captain L. H. Roy. for Terrebonne and L'Assomption, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY

and SATURDAY, at THREE o'clock P.M. Passage Tickets for Quebec will be sold at the Office on the Wharf. State Rooms can be secured by taking Tickets at this Office only.

This Company will not be accountable for Specie

or Valuables unless Bills of Lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. J. B. LAMERE, General Manager.

OFFICE OF THE RICHELIEU CO , 203 Commissioner street. 3 Moutreel, Jure 1st, 1868.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUHAR NOIS, CORNWALL, PRESCOTT, BROCK-VILLE, 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 B.ai Montreal, every morning (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Luchius on the arrival of the Train, leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon for the above Poris, as under, viz: -

Spartan, Capt. FAIRGRIEVE on Mondays. on Tuesdays. Passport Sinclair Kingston, do Farrell on Wednesdays on Thursdays. Grecian, dο Kelly on Fridays. Simesin Magnet, ďο on Saturdays. Cor nibian, do Dunlop

Connecting at Prescott and Brockville with the Railroads for Ottawa City, Kemptviile, Perth, Arn-prior, &c, at Toronto and Hamilton, with the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Ohetham Saruia, Detroit, Obicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, S Pauls, &c.; and with the steamer 'City of Toronto' for Niagara, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, &c.

The Steamers of this Line are unequalled, and from the completeness of their present arrangements, present advantages to travellers which none other can afford. They pass through all the Rapids of the St Lawrence, and the beautiful Scenery of the Lake

of the Thousand Islands by daylight. The greatest despatch given to Freight, while the rates are as low as by the ordinary boats. Through rates over the Great Western Railway

Through Tickets with any information may be obtained from D. McLean, at the Hotels, Robert Mc-Ewen, at the Freight Office Canal Basin; and at the office, 73 Great St. James street

ALEX. MILLOY, Agent. ROTAL MAIL THROUGH LINE OFFICE, } "3 Great St. James street,

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!



THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Ratablished 1852. Church take. Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Oburches, Factories, Academies, Steam. boats, Plantations, Loco. motives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine

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

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

JONES & CO., Troy, N. Y.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS

AT THIS SEASON

In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING

ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS,

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

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

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

NOT TO BE EQUALLED FOR GUT, MAKE AND QUALITY.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EAUH,

READY MADE or to MEASURE Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Juvenile Department

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

BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3. \$4 and \$5

BOYS' and YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6 [the largest stock in the city] BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, from \$4

> J. G. KENNEDY'S, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

G. & J. MOORE. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK,

> NG. 269 NOTRE D_ME STREET MONTREAL.

Josh pard for Raw Furs.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

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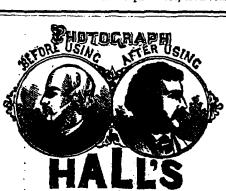
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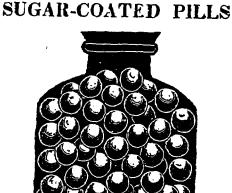
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