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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1868.

No. 6

FATHER CLEVELAND; OR, THE JESUIT.

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

From the Boston Pilot.

"Maid, matron, nay, the secrets of the grave This viperous slander enters."—Cymbeline.

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

She had sat for a long time gazing vacantly out upon the glowing landscape, bright with the beams of a gorgeous sunset; everything around was still, save the plaintive note of the snow bird, and the deep-drawn sighs which ever and anon burst from her lips.

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 Bertha, the young lady who had ventured to raise her voice in her defence on the night of the *sortee musicale*.

With trembling limbs Aileen rose to meet her, exclaiming, "I thought you had deserted me, Bertha, like all my other summer friends."

"Why, what on earth is the matter with you Miss Lascelles, you look so pale and ill, so unlike yourself? What has changed you so sadly during this short three weeks?" said Bertha, embracing her with real affection, for she was a warm-hearted person; and having heard of Aileen's illness, and also that meddling persons were talking about her, and doing her no small degree of mischief, had hastened to visit her in the spirit of real friendship.

This was the case in the present instance. Aileen was impulsive, frank as the day: she was unconscious of guile, and, having nothing to conceal, poured out all her sorrows in the bosom of 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 to live on in such ignorance as this will surely 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 hideous mystery, Bertha Ainslie—if you have any pity for me, I conjure you tell me," exclaimed Aileen, her large blue eyes gleaming with a preternatural light.

The silly Bertha was half-frightened by the excitement of Aileen, and passing her arm around her waist and affectionately kissing her, 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, her tall, slender form bent eagerly forward, her white hands clasped together, her lips parted, her 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 left your country under another name than your own."

Aileen answered not, but a quick sharp cry burst from those vivid lips, a thin stream of blood oozed forth, dyeing the white robe she wore, and she sank senseless into the arms of her rash, imprudent friend.

Bitterly did Bertha blame herself for the indiscretion of which she had been guilty, for hours passed away and still she lay in that death-like swoon, whilst Bertha watched beside her couch. Bitterly, too, had she to pay herself for the consequences of her sin and folly—for sin it was, though not deliberate, rather proceeding from the weakness of the head, than from poor Bertha's heart; but, alas for her, two days later was the day appointed for that of her wedding, and in the depth of her sorrow she vowed not to leave the side of the unhappy girl whose approaching death seemed indirectly to lie at her own door, till some person, not engaged as a mere hireling, should relieve her of her self-imposed duty.

Expostulation was worse than useless, even a letter of fond entreaty from him to whom her virgin troth was so soon to have been given, all failed to wean her from her purpose; and 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 worthily the duties 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 ascertain 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 evidently penned to her parents, enclosing them 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 a 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," began this letter, "and I foresee that it will entirely preclude the sweet hope I have so long entertained of you, my dear parents, joining me at Toronto. 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. As far as I am concerned, I have been as assiduous 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 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, 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 in the mercy of God, and resign myself to His adorable will."

"Of one thing rest assured, my dearest parents, and that is, that whatever you may hear, 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 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 hunted hare, had been done to the death by the malignant hints and insinuations of the infamous calumniator, Augusta Seton—the virtuous daughter, the refined lady, who must stoop to win a maintenance by her talents, because her father, once rich, was so no longer—who, to save the credit of her name, would bear another when she rose humbly before the stranger public to warble forth, in her sweet way, those strains which had entranced the hearts of many.

"This is the creature whom I have slain by repeating in her ears that vile calumny," said Bertha, as in the depth of her remorse she buried her face in her hands and wept bitterly.

More than an hour passed away and Bertha remained still absorbed in her vain regrets, then, struck by a sudden resolve, she drew her desk before her, and wrote a long letter to the parents of Aileen, giving full vent to the remorse she felt, and speaking of herself in terms of bitter reproach for having repeated the slander.

Then she placed her letter in that written by Aileen, and enclosing both in a large envelope, laid them carefully aside, in order that they might be forwarded to the parents of the latter in the event of her death.

Then again taking up her pen, her cheek became flushed, with an indignant glow as she rapidly traced a few lines to the authoress of all Aileen's misfortunes, apprising her of her dangerous state—accusing her as the cause of her misery, and begging her to repair at once to Toronto.

She then became more composed, and bating her fevered temples she sat down to await the arrival of the doctor, anxiously watching the pale face of the poor invalid. Often during three long anxious days did the name of Seton tremble on the lips of Bertha Ainslie—she longed to tell the name of the primary mover of so much mischief, but restrained herself, borrowing a lesson of discretion from the past, and resolved to leave all to time and the effect her own letter

might have upon Miss Seton, should there be still a soft place in her heart.

CHAPTER XII.—HARD TIMES.

"O, and I'm afeather thinking it's a black day that sees the mistress doing Pat's work; it's not the likes o'yez that should be going to a paw-office 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. Desmond, 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 landlord or any of her neighbors should see her 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 of vegetables, freshened up by the drizzling rain, still remaining on the haunches of the various costermongers, without a hope of selling them at all events for that morning.

Her dress bespattered with mud, and wet with the shower that now began to fall more heavily Mrs. Desmond at length reached the shop to which she had bent her steps, and looking warily around to see if she was observed, she went in, not by the side entrance, but boldly into the open 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 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 receive, namely, the large sum of ten shillings; and while her duplicate was being prepared, she was listening attentively to the conversation, carried on in a *sotto voce* tone of voice, between the pawbroker's man and the person who stood beside her.

"Now, it really is too bad, Mrs. Wills," said the man; "I think you have brought me this dress every week or fortnight for six months past, and you expect as much now as the first 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 precious good customer; for we have more interest from such as you, than from all the world beside."

"Aye," answered Mrs. Wills, "I should think so too; for I declare my things are much of tinner 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, then," she continued, taking the article in question from her neck, "and let me have seven pounds on them; you will not have them long, I assure you."

Poor Mrs. Desmond looked on in undisguised astonishment at the *nonchalance* with which the two articles were parted with. Her own distress had compelled her frequently to send Pat on such errands, but never until matters were at the lowest possible ebb; and she now learned, for the first time in her life what the conduct was of a regular 'habitué' of a pawbroker's shop.

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 handful of sovereigns, eight pounds for the latter, and a ten shilling piece for herself.

With a weary sigh she left the shop, and, regretful that she was followed by the person whose familiar conversation with the pawbroker 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; "and then, we may have no coals. I cannot look to more than six shillings for house-keeping; and, therefore, the day after to-morrow this awful 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."

These melancholy thoughts still pressing on her mind, she crossed the Broadway and was

perfectly unconscious that a cab, driven at a quick pace, was at that moment driven by. Indeed, so rapt was she in abstraction that she observed nothing till she became aware of her peril by being hurled to the ground; but, fortunately, the driver reined in his horse in time to prevent her from being crushed to death, and a friendly hand, stretched promptly forth, extricated her from her perilous position, amidst a round of angry epithets from the owner of the cab, and 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 bruised, and have sprained my foot. I fear I cannot walk," replied poor Mrs. Desmond, endeavoring to rise; and then, sinking back in her chair, her face pallid from excessive pain.

"My servant shall fetch a cab for you," was the reply, and the eyes of the kind speaker were fixed with an earnest gaze on Mrs. Desmond's face.

The latter immediately recognized the person whom she had met in the pawbroker's shop, and remembered well the scrutinizing gaze with which she had then regarded her; the next moment, however, revealed the cause, for the stranger herself 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 having met you before."

"Probably not. Maud Vivian is not quite like the Maud Cleveland you knew ten years since, in her old home at Alverly; nevertheless, I am glad we have met again, though it was in a pawbroker's shop, and both of us bent on the same glorious errand; look at me earnestly now, and see if you do not remember me."

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 twenty-three years, being so unlike the somewhat coarse, though still fine featured woman of thirty-five; the once slender form had lost its grace, and become quite *embonpoint*, the delicate color of the formerly fashionable lady had vanished, and left her somewhat *coupe rose*, and the rich, glossy raven hair, still abundant as ever, was here 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 paw-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."

"Ah, 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 I have anything to make money of."

"But, my dear Maud," said Mrs. Desmond, who far from recognizing the truth of Maud's theory, had, nevertheless, listened to it in undisguised astonishment; "but my dear, you have a tolerably good house here, neatly furnished, too, and are able to keep a servant; 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 infrequently takes me to the pawbroker'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 my watch and dress."

"A strange way of taking pleasure," said Mrs. Desmond; "but do you never think of the exorbitant rate of interest you have to pay? why, you must be very much the loser at the end of the year by conducting things in this way."

"Oh, that can't be helped; it is one of the evils attendant upon having an insufficient income, I suppose," said Maud; "but I much fear, from the horror you express about this way of raising a little money, when one is brought to a low ebb, that you are in some great distress, dear Mrs. 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 of her grief, she gave Maud an account of the circumstances attendant on the loss of her hus-

band's property, the departure of Aileen, her subsequent silence, the suspension of the customary remittances and the consequent distress into which they had fallen, destitution itself staring them in the face.

Sympathy is very sweet to the trouble-minded, 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 of a multitude of sins.

Patiently she listened to all her troubles, and then determined to accompany the old lady home in order to see if she could render 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 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 children 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 parlors.

Maud was much shocked at the appearance of the poverty which reigned around; the poor, sick servant, whom Mrs. Desmond at present would not hear of sending to an hospital; the lack of ordinary 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 shillings out of her own little store, she hastened to some of the shops in the neighborhood, procured the requisites for a good meal, which she prepared 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.

You see, this poor Maud had many good points about her. Still I question whether she would not yet be a hundred degrees short of the mark Father Cleveland desires. But Rome was not 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 splashing waters of a fountain fell, sparkling in the fervid rays of the sun, into the marble basin beneath. Beside the fountain stood Bertha Ainslie, looking pale and absent, as occasionally she laved her hands in the crystal waters, and carried them to her burning forehead.

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 length Bertha was roused from her reverie by the sound of a step, and the next moment Guy Vernon, to whom she was about to engage herself 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 I would not engage myself in marriage until time should restore her whom I have deeply wronged to health, or take her from this world. You distress me, Guy, by seeking me here, and—"

"This is more than madness, Bertha," 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 said. "It is 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 so."

"My poor Bertha," said Vernon, "forgive me

If I consider your notions overextended, and remember that not only myself, but your own parents condemn you...

But my own heart does not condemn me, said Bertha, and that is always a faithful monitor...

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...

It was a season of severe sickness too, for, in spite of the intense cold, Asiatic cholera was raging in its most virulent form...

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...

One elderly woman, of gentle and prepossessing appearance, formed, with himself and a youth, the whole of the roodest establishment...

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...

I do hope, Father, that you will enjoy a good night's rest after the fatigues of the day; I trust you will have no call during the night...

I feel very unwell, Sarah, was the reply; and therefore, in order to prevent such being the case, I called on my poor sick people during 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...

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...

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 home...

Is it a cholera case? inquired the priest. No; a lady is dying of consumption; she is not expected to survive till morning; she has but lately been brought to St. Croix; this will account for the fact of her not being on your sick list...

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, Sarah was quite right; it was enough to kill the parish Priest of Fernside, in far away Canada, as well as those good laborers in the vineyard, who are at our very doors...

crossed the mind of the good Father, for, you see, the very look on his fine, straight features has not yet passed away, and he sighs heavily as he again puts on his warm overcoat...

Again, then, he leaves his warm fireside, and turns away from the humble, silent Presbytery, its white walls gleaming beneath the pale, cold rays of the moon...

On a bed, at the further end of the room, lay a young female in a state of insensibility; was she dead, thought the good priest, as, shading the light with his hand, he carried it to the bed, heedless of the presence of a young lady, who watched him with much anxiety...

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SCIENCE.

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...

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'...

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

Dr. Ambrose one of the crownors for the county Limerick, recently held an inquest at Tullig, near Abbeyfeale, on the body of a young girl named Eliza Collins, aged fourteen years, who met her death in a most unusual and extraordinary manner...

Mr. BOTT'S LECTURES—Isaac 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...

A Killarney correspondent says:—A charge of church yard desecration is to be investigated at Castle Gregory on the 18th inst. (August), the sexton of the Protestant church of Killarney being charged with disturbing the remains of some Catholics buried in the village church-yard...

It may be that some such thoughts as these crossed the mind of the good Father, for, you see, the very look on his fine, straight features has not yet passed away...

Inferences of science! All the mischievous and absurd theories of our savans have been founded on inferences, and as we have said, they generally collapse of their own inherent fallacy...

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, Sept 4.—Dispatches have been received announcing that a very serious potato riot occurred yesterday at Cork. The people assembled in the streets in great numbers, and for a time were very boisterous...

DUBLIN, Sept 9th.—The Archbishop of Armagh, at a visitation on his diocese, predicted that the disestablishment of the Irish Church would cause a dissolution of the Union, and would make Ireland a separate State...

CORK Sept. 4.—Several incendiary fires occurred in this city to-day, and the damage to property resulting therefrom was quite heavy.

Charles Howard was recently convicted of sacrilege, he having on the 19th of last June feloniously entered 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 neck down he was urbane, in the midst of a shower of bullets, and though struck in three places about his neck...

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

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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 appearance, leaving for a distant climate, which is to be the land of their adoption...

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Mr. BOTT'S LECTURES—Isaac 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...

A Killarney correspondent says:—A charge of church yard desecration is to be investigated at Castle Gregory on the 18th inst. (August), the sexton of the Protestant church of Killarney being charged with disturbing the remains of some Catholics buried in the village church-yard...

proceedings until the return of the rector and parish priest. Great excitement and indignation prevailed amongst the Catholic inhabitants, who have now instituted legal proceedings against the rector.

A very sad accident occurred on the Shannon, near Athlone. Seven men of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery were returning in a boat from a regatta 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...

Professor Ferguson, Her Majesty'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 succulence in the vegetation, consequent on the recent heavy rains following the long drought...

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 a Protestant nobleman and hereditary landlord to the electors of Louth. Lord St. Lawrence, in more specific terms than his Roman Catholic opponent, declares his readiness to disestablish and disendow the Church he belongs to; but apparently aware that there is a question 'behind the Church' he has also made a discovery which we fancy will be a novelty to tenants upon the Howth estate...

The mere 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 not be taken as bearing in any way upon the general relations 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...

It will not be supposed that we are saying a word in palliation of a crime which is, under any view of the case, 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...

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...

Catherine Hopkins (a very English name that, for a Castellar lady, quarreled with her daughter-in-law who lived with her in her house at Sweeney. Result—on the 9th ult. Catherine stabbed her relative in the abdomen with a pitch-fork, and she now lies in jail at Castellar awaiting the result of the injuries which she inflicted. Bill refused. Catherine was sixty years of age. Old enough to have better sense.

Such has been the action of the dry weather upon the Shannon that the water of it were never so low in the summer season since 1833 as they were this year.

that a marriage feast.—An instance of wholesale 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 happy 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...

We have been much accustomed to hear Irish discontent attributed to the peculiarities 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 violence and bloodshed—there is tenant satisfaction expressing itself in the most enthusiastic devotion to the landlord...

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 lest it should provoke an increase of rent. Mr. Reeves gave similar testimony by saying 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...

Catherine Hopkins (a very English name that, for a Castellar lady, quarreled with her daughter-in-law who lived with her in her house at Sweeney. Result—on the 9th ult. Catherine stabbed her relative in the abdomen with a pitch-fork, and she now lies in jail at Castellar awaiting the result of the injuries which she inflicted. Bill refused. Catherine was sixty years of age. Old enough to have better sense.

MORE ORANGE OUTRAGES.—The Orangemen in the neighborhood of Portadown 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 hell 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 Terence McKewen, in Enderbury, 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 office of sexton to the Catholic chapel of Loyola. 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 attack, 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 Ballykibbeg 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 anniversary 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 discourses in the Corporation Hall, where Mr. Johnson was the orator of the day. But an air of levity—an unworthy holiday-making spirit—prevailing the performance and utterly 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 earnestness 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 himself 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 more so because he is 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 tenantry. 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 effort upon his property. The 'Waterford Citizen,' 'Kilkenny Journal,' and other papers, are publishing particulars of the past life of this wretched man. His brother, James Scully, was murdered at Kilsheale, 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 felon's dock. In 1849 he was tried at the Criminal Assizes for shooting the Bergins. No doubt was entertained of his guilt; but, fortunately for him, he was tried by a jury of landlords of the true Cromwellian stamp, and they acquitted him. In 1860 he was tried for a brutal and cowardly assault committed on Mrs. Toban, at Gurtanagap, near Ballingarry, in the county Tipperary. He was less fortunate than on the former occasion, and, having been found guilty, was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, with hard 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 worse than either, is a pious man, and doctrinally sound. About eight years ago he became a member of the Established Church, of which he still continues a staunch supporter. The reason of his change of religion is said to be that what 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 Wolham, of Ballykilleager, one of his lordship's tenants, were killed by lightning, and when he heard of it he 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 leases to all his tenants according to the government valuation, excepting his Roman Catholic tenants from the payment of tithes—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 sites to those who wish to build. —[Correspondent of Freeman.]

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN IRELAND.—Archdeacon Devison 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 Crown. 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 archdeacon, '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 Legislature, without concurrence of the assemblies of the spirituality; but the fact 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 signature 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 disendowment, and I may perhaps be allowed to express my earnest hope that this great object may be 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 News.]

On the recommendation of Lord Carew, the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Francis Rowell, of Ballynagown Castle, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the County Wexford.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—At the coroner's inquest on the bodies of the victims of the 'Abergeely' Railway disaster, concluded to-day, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Williams and Jones, the brakemen 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 examination, and the policeman 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 Church of England, the Rev. F. G. Lee, from whose letter to Mr. Gathorne Hardy the Tory journals are cutting 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 sixteenth century were commenced by a monarch who had murdered his wives, bribed on by a statesman who had murdered his brother, and completed by a queen who had murdered her guest.' —[Daily News.]

The Public Peace! Does Mr. Murphy know so much as what the Public Peace is? Does he know that the industry and the trade of the country hang upon its maintenance, and that if it be broken, nay, if it be so much as affrighted and threatened money ceases from its wholesome activity, and withdraws itself within the hidden coffers of those who possess 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 Secularism, 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 ruffians who threw up their caps at Ashton in his honour? But, says Mr. Murphy in his defence, 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 instances 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. Language 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 grossly and maliciously. 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 reprobation. 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 prevent a repetition of the conduct which has provoked his 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 Christianity to attempt to better the instruction. —[Post.]

ADAPTING INSTITUTIONS TO FACTS.—THE CHURCH YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.—The speakers at the Crystal Palace on Monday would be set down by regular polemic as a rather motley 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 in the widest latitude of expression as to the essential idea, the thing, the institution, the doctrine, or the polity for which they are supposed to be contending. Sufficiently 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 phrases 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. Sometimes 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 Elizabeth's reign. Then we find comprised 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. Now, de facto 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 Christianity 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 simply 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 status 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, gentlemen 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 harangues, and the one point to be defended against many millions of their countrymen; it was against many millions of things in these islands and in the whole of Her Majesty's dominions, for the colonies had their representatives. This is something tangible. If we cannot always understand it we can see it and believe it. This is no abstract principle, no theory, none of our moonshine, but things just as they are. Use your eyes and you will see it. . . . But included in this actual state of things is the living policy of the country, which is continually adapting institution to the facts. We are a self-

governing country, and we make laws to suit ourselves, 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 having only about half the population of England, only an 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 happy 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 inseparable 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 make laws for themselves, in conformity with their own opinions and feelings? 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 respectable 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 foe are part of our selves, with equal rights in the same constitution, under the same sovereign and the same laws, and named by that spirit of independence and self-government 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 longer 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 sovereign, 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.]

SAINT CRANMER.—When the Saturday Review applies the lash it is always usurping, whether or not the punishments be justly deserved. It has lately made some rich exposures concerning the private life 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 ecclesiastical censure 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, 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. As for the Reformation, of the English Church, if it is to be judged by the character of Dr. John Poynter 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 Poynter was Cranmer's chaplain, and Cranmer was Poynter's patron, and we have before now known of a defence instituted for Poynter 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 Poynter to his second or third wife (we pretend not to determine which it was) Maria Heywood. We have no sort of wish to press so weak a style of argument as rests on the principle of *Nocitur a sociis*, but we may be permitted to observe that any weight that attaches to Cranmer's upholding Poynter, in case of there being any doubt of the guilt of the latter, must be allowed exactly the same force against Cranmer in case of the guilt of Poynter being, as it has been, satisfactorily established. At Cambridge, we are told, he lost his fellowship through the bewitchment of the Devil, 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 Cranmer'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 precisely as that on which he defended the marrying Anne Boleyn. As in the same writer tells us that: 'On the case of the oath taken by Cranmer 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 privately 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 23, 1533 suspends both him and his consecrators from all ecclesiastical dignity in case he does not personally take the oath 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 ordinary 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 as 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 knowledge of the party who is principally interested. Cranmer's idea of justice received further illustration from his letter to Cromwell of May 17, 1533, in which he urges the King and his Vicar General to secrecy. Let the Queen should put in an appearance at Danstebate, 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 in which he carried his second wife about with him in a chest on his progress and visitations, and of his skillful letter to the King, whilst the subject of the guilt of Anne Boleyn was pending. As far as diplomacy goes it is perfect; as to its consistency with Christian charity, we will only observe that we have always been taught to believe that the utmost abhorrence of the sin is perfectly compatible with the utmost tenderness towards the sinner. But the Archbishop of Canterbury was of a different opinion. His words are:—'So if she be proved culpable, there is no one that loveth God and his Gospel that ever favour her, but must hate her above all other; and the more they favor Gospel the more they

will hate her for, then there was never creature in our time that so much slandered the Gospel. The same fact was acted again, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of Anne of Cleves, and Catherine Howard. And the charge of hypocrisy, as shown in Cranmer's abject servility in complying with everything that Henry commanded, is so completely established that it becomes unnecessary to inquire into the real changes or his religious convictions. But the day of retribution came. In the reign of Queen Mary he was (says the Saturday Review) tried for high treason and sentenced to be hanged, but was reserved for the more dreadful punishment 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 exonerations of Catholics and Protestants alike. —[London Univers.]

The Crystal Palace Protestant demonstration, took place under the auspices of the 'Protestant Union,' and the proceedings were worthy of the originators and patrons of the demonstration. The committee exceeded one hundred thousand attendants. The Crystal Palace authorities calculated on thirty thousand, and the Times says that the audience fluctuated between 1,000 and 1,500. Lord Fitzwater took the chair, and opened the proceedings, but although the meeting was summoned 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 energy was almost exclusively expended upon the Ritualists. 'An election is coming on let it be a Protestant election. Return to 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 unable 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 Parliament 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 crown 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 Great 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 thousand Protestants were to rise in arms against the Imperial Parliament, is venturing rather far 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 in 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—(his name)—had said and written, Judas Iscariot was a gentleman to him (laughter and cheers). The one betrayed the Head of Church, the other tried to betray the Church itself.' Even the Standard is scandalized at the language used and sentiments uttered and the great demonstration has brought discredit upon all concerned 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 affected name of 'Dialectica' for the consideration of 'delicate topics not generally made the subject of discussion.' At one of these precious meetings the hopeful son 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 dissolute, 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 hesitate 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 offences against the law of God. The instincts of nature revolt against it. Lord Amberley proposed in this Dialectical 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 seen, 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 learn 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 question 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 a ready followed the introduction of Ritualism into the Church seem only to act as an encouragement to the clergy to avow themselves 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 movement' is to end in. Whenever the great issue of the maintenance of the Church Establishment is raised it will be urged that the State is not even pledged to support a Church which is half in alliance with Rome. In the present unsettled condition of public feeling, the rector of St. Mary le Strand has applied for a faculty to alter the interior of his church so as to render it more suitable for ritualist observance. The vestry is about to oppose the rector. 'Meanwhile the church is closed, is this a state of affairs which Ritualists themselves can regard without re-

gret? Is there not some justice in the argument of Mr. Mall and others that the Church of England is not so much threatened by foes without as by foes within? —[Pall Mall Gazette.]

AN APPROPRIATE DEATH.—A fearful accident occurred on Tuesday at the coal depot of Mr. W. Lid-dell, Sunderland. The victim was a man named Bernard McGuinness, a coal cartman, aged 74 years. About breakfast time he went up to the landside 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. McGuinness 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. The 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 owing to the blasphemous language they received from him. Many, however, prospected that his cruelty to the dumb animals would some day cause his death. —[Express.]

UNITED STATES.

REV. ROBERT B. TILLOTSON.—A genial and lovable gentleman, a devoted and fervent Catholic, 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 affection for him. Father Tillotson returned to his native New York, and exercised the priesthood at the church of St. Paul the Apostle, in Fifty-ninth street, along with Father Hecker and his associates. The very slight personal acquaintance we had with him makes us understand how severe a blow his death has proved to those that knew him more intimately. A fuller 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 OPINION OF GRANT.—The Danbury (Conn.) Times, whose editor was a Union soldier, and in 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 name 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 once converted to the cause which has seen fit to shoulder. Silence is his statesmanship, obtuseness is his firmness, deceit is his patriotism, and horses his ability. He has lived in smoke and will end in smoke.' —[Mobile Register.]

The New York Express calls those quack 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 chieftain in politics. These political Parsons are nothing without an adversary to pitch into, and now that slavery is extinct, they must needs 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 purpose. We agree with the Express, and can whisper in the ear of these puritanical gentlemen 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 as Puritanism, 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 arrived is 328,619, of which 46,948 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 CONFINEMENT.—The Philadelphia penitentiary, being an institution designed for separate and solitary confinement, there are no large machines 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 day 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 satisfaction for the lips that moisten for a kiss—for 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 vessels building on the Kennebec, and occasionally the launch of a ship is elsewhere reported. It is however, sad to think of the destruction 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, unless proper steps are taken, we shall soon be limited to the coastwise commerce.'

A letter in the Rome (Ga) Courier thus described the proceedings in the colored church in that city recently. 'At a recent attendance on this abominable mockery of religious service, we heard a white voice cry out, "I'm gwine to heben on a white horse." Another jumped up and echoed, "Bless de Lord, here's a poor sinner gwine to heben on a black mule." One raised her hands, and, with eyes fixed on the ceiling, screamed, "I see Jesus a looking' out me." Another replied, "I see him too, a looking' out de window at me." Another cried out, "Bless de Lord, let Jesus to send down a rope and I'll climb up to heben." This last idea struck a dozen or more with force, and they jumped up and down, shouting, "Send de rope, and we'll all climb to heben." . . . Surprise weddings are the latest novelty at Cleveland, Ohio. They take at picnics, camp-meetings, excursions, and the like.

The True Witness.

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

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

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

The True Witness can be had at the News Depot. Single copies 3d.

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 show 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 from that date.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1868.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER—1868.

Friday, 18—Ember Day. St. Joseph of Copertino, O. Saturday, 19—Ember Day. Vigil. SS. Januarius and Comp., MM. Sunday, 20—Sixteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 21—St. Matthew, Ap. Tuesday, 22—St. Thomas of Villanova, B. O. Wednesday, 23—St. Linus, P. M. Thursday, 24—Feast of the B. V. Mary de Mercede.

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 Piedmontese 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 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 vii. 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 dalliance, 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 gunaike, 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: and even in the days of the Reformation, as the great apostacy of the XVI. century is called, it would not have been prudent to have represented Our Lord as dragging about with Him a lot of wives, and keeping an establishment like that of the notorious Brigham Young; so they prudently and properly rendered the word gunaikeis,

"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 "adelphai gunaike," in 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—had been tried by heretics, and enemies of the rigid morality of the Gospel. St. Augustine, 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 deberint."

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 Hippo thought; to wit, that the word gunaike 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, gunaikeis, 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 inevitable 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 purpose.

\* Quia neque mulierem tantummodo s'it, 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, no member of the House of Commons can be questioned, or in any manner taken to task for anything 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 Lieut-Governor threatens to bring into play his prerogative of dissolution.

The quarrel is very complicated. It is not certain that the members of bodies, such as are our Provincial Legislatures, have the privileges of the House of Commons, unless these have been especially conferred by Statute, and guaranteed 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 recognized 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 House—a 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 the Imperial Parliament, the sole judges of their own privileges, alone competent to determine them, but must be content to have these privileges, defined and, limited by the power which created them, and called them into being. A very important question of constitutional law may therefore arise out of this imbroglio in Nova

Scotia, betwixt the Lieut-Governor and the Legislative Assembly.

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

The Globe knows well that Monseigneur Ballargeon, Archbishop of Quebec, is not a "foreign priest," but a natural born British subject—as such so as is his impertinent 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 gentleman, 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 named.

His Honor, Sir Narcisse Belleau, Lieut-Governor of this section of the Province, arrived in Montreal on Tuesday morning, and was received by a large body of our most respectable citizens. 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 proposed 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'Estimoville of Beau-moche, 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 time at his disposal should neglect the opportunity of witnessing the agricultural and industrial 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 habit of sending in pieces of work and objects of vertu to the bazaar where held, the Ladies beg to suggest that such persons would have the goodness to send their donations to the St. Patrick's Asylum, as soon as possible, in order that they be placed in the hands of young ladies who will open lists upon them, and thus turn them to the best advantage.

The Rev. Director of the Bazaar, who is also Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Asylum, assures us that the funds at his disposal are lower at the close of the present financial year (August 31st) than they have ever been since he 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 year—while this year closes with a considerable balance against him.

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 common efforts for the destitute Irish orphans.—For such we would bespeak a kind and generous reception: they have up to the present been in the habit of receiving such reception—ever since the bazaar has been established—from persons of every creed, denomination and nationality. Al feel that destitute orphans must be clothed and fed, and that the Institution which does so, which keeps them from the streets, from the haunts of vice, and instils into their young minds principles of Christian morality is a common blessing, and

all cheerfully come to the aid of such an Institution.

The history of the St. Patrick's bazaar establishes this truth—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 empaneled, 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 as day.

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

Mary Anne Trotter, mother of last witness, was waiting for her boarders about 2 a.m. on the morning of the murder. Heard footsteps as if of some one coming to the door: 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 as if just receiving a blow; called the boarders who found the body of Mr. McGee: he was quite dead. Knew Whelan the prisoner, who 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 Corlaandt to the state of the body, as also to the finding of a pistol bullet. Other witnesses testified to the same effect.

Jean Baptiste 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:—

"Lapierre told me of the death first; do not recollect Lapierre saying anything to me of the reward. J. H. Cameron repeated the last question, 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 until I 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 jail, 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 prisoner 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 recognize 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 in 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 shown 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 know him, but I am not sure. Q. Do you know a man named Brown in jail

for debt. A. I may have seen such a person 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 prisoner, 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 before 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 him.

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 gave prisoner a letter to the Police, asking for protection. This letter Whelan carried to its destination. This evidence was corroborated by several of the Montreal police.

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 murder.

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 here 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 handed 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 seat.

Leon Deguse, 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 Lacroix.

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 heard prisoner threaten the life of Mr. McGee. On 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 have 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. McGee.

Andrew Cullen, Detective, swore to having overheard a conversation betwixt the prisoners Whelan and Doyle when locked up in their

spective cells. He, witness, bid and listened to 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 Sheriff.

Sheriff Powell deposed that he had employed the last named witness as a competent person to listen to, and take down the conversation between 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. Nephew a man employed about the jail.

Francis Kilby, had heard 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 liar 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.

Eupheme Desfosses, a servant at the tavern 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, Turner. Met him soon after the murder when Turner said "Jim Whelan poor fellow 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 grandfather.

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 hang his own grandfather for half the amount of the reward in the McGee case, and the innocence of Whelan.—The rest of this witness' testimony was not important.

Catherine Scablon lived in Montreal: her 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 Lacroix.

Michael Casey, prisoner, was in for stealing a watch: knew the witness Hess: heard him tell "Whelan that his d—d neck would be stretched 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 importance.

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 between 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 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 accidentally 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 having taken place between prisoner and Doyle took place: that prisoner never in the course of that conversation admitted that he had shot Mr. McGee; and that if such an admission had been made by prisoner, he, witness, must have heard it.

This closed the case for the defence, but the Crown proceeded to call some witnesses in rebuttal.

Alexander Powell, Governor of the gaol, de-

posed to the fact that Mitchell could not have overheard the conversation sworn to by Cullen, since before it occurred he, Mitchell, had been locked up. This was corroborated by a turkey 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 he 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 Eupheme 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 elicited.

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 Doyle 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 eminently impartial manner: indicating the points to which their attention should be directed, and urging them to give the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubts they might 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 sentence:—

"The sentence of this Court is that you Patrick James Whelan found guilty of the murder of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, be taken to the place from whence you came, and that, on 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 SIR,—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 half 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 difficult duty of presiding over a clergy in hot strife, one party against another, as recent exposures in the public papers unhappily prove. The inhabitants generally, by their unskilled attendance at his funeral, have testified to the respect in which his public conduct and private virtues were held among us. It was reserved for the authorities of the more ancient church of this City and Province to show that notwithstanding the known sentiments of that Church against all not belonging to her communion, they were willing 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 for you." Doubtless many Roman Catholics have remembered the course pursued by Bishop Fulford, when, presiding over a Missionary meeting, he said in effect—"My brethren, are you sure that in seeking to destroy the religion of 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 speak and act towards Catholics, as the latter generally are towards them! "By their fruits 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 Witness:—

OUR R. CATHOLIC CLERGY AND 'LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GÉROULMONT.'—The exhortations of the Roman Catholic Clergy of our city, against the bearing 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 at the exhortations a piece of news. Offenbach, the 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. Late at the wedding-breakfast of his eldest daughter, the conversation turned 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 husband's consent, but he never would like it. This is a fact, my dear friends, for the truth of it. Offenbach's operas and particularly their subjects, are all very much alike and have all pretty much the same character. They really are no operas, but farces, vaudevilles, to which the melodies of their many lyric verses and more lyric scenes, were mostly composed by Offenbach himself, instead of being borrowed from the mouths of the people. On the question: Why Offenbach 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 novelet. The type is small, but the paper good, and the execution first rate.

GOETHE AND SCHILLER—An Historical Romance—By L. Medbach. Translated from German by C. Coleman, and illustrated by Gaston Fay.—We cannot speak very highly of its merits.

A CARO—The Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Williamstown, having considerably enlarged their establishment, beg 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 languages, 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 for the purpose of endeavoring to form a politico-commercial treaty with that dependency.

As one effect of the drought in England we may notice that the 'German' 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 censuring the Hon. J. H. Cameron for taking a fee in the Whelan case, he being the Grand Master of the Orange Order.

We are glad to learn that the visit of the Algerian deputations 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 Sunday last by Vicar General Bruyere for refusing to comply with the decision of the bishop, and admit the Sisters 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 obtain a first class Normal school certificate, and thus are well qualified teachers; and as the amount realized from taxation is entirely inadequate to defray the expenses of the school, the deficiency 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 unanimous feeling of the congregation in his favor, and he will be heartily sustained against the dissatisfied few.—[Pro type Sept. 8th.

Dr. Steery has 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 California, but somewhat stronger. All of these, in addition to sea salt and bicarbonates of lime and magnesia, contain a portion of bicarbonates of soda, besides compounds of bromine and iodine. The waters of the Varennes Springs, according to my published analyses, contain more or fewer portions of baryta and strontia salts, which should not be overlooked in estimating the medicinal value of the waters, besides which the Outer springs contain some carbonates of iron. These waters are now on the market. Messrs Kenneth, Campbell & Co., are the Montreal Agents.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—On Sunday afternoon, about ten minutes past four, a man named E. G. Martin attempted to commit suicide in a boarding house kept by A. D. Bonin opposite the Royal Insurance Buildings. It appears the man stated he arrived from Boston that morning, about 8 o'clock, and during the day took his breakfast and dinner. He stated he was a marble cutter 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 gash in his throat, and afterwards attempted to tear it wider. He was however, quite sensible and wrote, his name on the 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 soon as possible to the English Hospital.

REVITTANOS RECEIVED. Arisbig, N.S. R. W. B. McLeod \$1; Hamilton, Very Rev. E. Gordon V.G. \$1; H. J. J. J. Donohue \$4; M. Conroy \$1; Toronto, J. P. Macdonell \$2; Greek Birk, J. N. Lighton \$4; Longboro, J. Lythe \$2; Point Alexander, J. McGarvey \$2; Boucherville, Widdow Delery \$2; St. Jerome, P. Shea \$1; Park Hill, Miss M. Golovin \$2; Kingsbridge, Rev. A. Wassereaux \$2; Hemmingford, J. Ryan \$2; Okla, Rev. M. Mercier \$2.50; Kingston, R. Byrne \$4; St. Marthe, D. Blandet \$1; Portsmouth, O. K. Cameron \$2; St. John, F. H. Marchand \$2; Aymer, 8 Day \$3; Norwood M. Shea \$2; Stan. Id, P. Thomas \$1; Picton, W. H. Gray \$2; Almonte, H. Fay \$2; Padmaro, P. Whelan \$4; Weston, F. G. Kent \$2; Leavenoxville, P. Murphy \$1; Three Rivers, Rev. C. O. Caron \$2; St. Hyacinthe, Rev. J. Larocque \$2.50; Gaspé, Rev. M. Bessé \$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. Lerey Pakenham \$2; T. O. Connor Cedar Hill, \$2. Per J. Hackett—M. Mulratty Chambly \$2; P. O'Reilly \$2.

Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm—J. Doyle Margate, \$2; M. McDaniel do. Per L. Whelan—G. Edmonds Gatineau Mills, \$2; B. Gardeur, do \$2, T. Carroll do 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Sept. 15, 1868.

Flour—Pollards, \$4.80 to \$5.00; Middlings \$5.30 to \$5.50; Fine \$5.60 to \$5.75; Super. No. 2 \$8.00 to \$5.10; Superior \$7.00, \$7.40; Fancy \$9.00 to \$9.00; Extra, \$7.10 to \$7.25; Superior Extra \$9.00 to \$9.00; Bag Flour, \$3.00 to \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$2.00 to \$2.00. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.65 to \$2.00. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal, worth about \$2.00 to \$2.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$3.87 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$4.50 to \$9.00; Thirds, \$4.46 to 4.50.—First Potatoes, 5.55. Pork per brl. 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 quintal, .... 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 5 to 2 9 Butter, fresh, per lb. .... 1 3 to 1 8 Lard, do ..... 0 10 to 1 00 Potatoes per bag ..... 6 0 to 6 3 Onions, per minot, ..... 7 5 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 1 Hay, per 100 bundles, .... \$8.00 to \$10 Straw ..... \$5.00 to \$7.00

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MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Sept. 15, 1868.



CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, TO BE HELD IN ST. PATRICK'S HALL, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 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 the charge of the Grey Nuns of the Hospice St. Joseph.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Lady (aged 40) who has for several years past kept House for Clergymen, 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 1st November. Would prefer a Catholic Separate school, and can be well recommended. A liberal salary required. Address: "P. B., Teacher," office of this paper. Sept. 17.

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 Terrebonne Co, P.Q.

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

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

Reopening of the Course on the 2nd of September.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

This School will re-open on the 14th September next at 5 o'clock p.m. The pupils must:— 1st. Pay the first quarter in advance. 2nd. Furnish a baptismal certificate. 3rd. Have the Costume of the School.

LACOMBE & CLARKE'S FRENCH & ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 32 St. Denis Street, (NEAR VIGOR SQUARE), WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday the 1st of September, 1868.

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

BOARDING SCHOOL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 St. Denis Street (NEAR VIGOR SQUARE), WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday the 1st of September, 1868.

Mrs. Clarke will be assisted as before by the two resident Teachers (English and French), besides the Professors of Music and Singing, and Mr. Clarke, Sen., will continue to pay special attention to the progress of the pupils in English Writing and Arithmetic. Conversation in English and French, respectively, will, at all times, be required.

Boards received on the same reasonable terms as before, of whose Health and Manners, as well as advancement in their studies, Mrs. Clarke will take particular care. Plain and Ornamental Needle work taught in the establishment, and Domestic Economy practically explained. August 28. 1m-3

CAISSE D'EPARGNES OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

ALPHONSE BOURDON, Secretary.

Montreal, 28th Aug., 1868. 1m-4

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL, No. 31 AND 33, COTTE STREET.

THE REOPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. The payments in each year of course are exigible monthly and in advance, between the 1st and 15th of each month. For the first year of course..... \$1.00 per month, do second do ..... 1.50 do do third do ..... 2.00 do do fourth do ..... 2.50 do do fifth do ..... 3.00 do

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 Montreal.

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 professors, 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. 31. Hours of attendance from 8 to 10 A.M. And from 1 to 2 P.M.

U. E. AROHABAUPT Principal. Montreal 28 August 1868. 1 m-3

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.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, per month.....\$6.00 Music..... 2.00 Drawing and Painting..... 1.00 Washing..... 1.00 Use of bed and bedding per annum..... 5.00 Use of desk..... 1.00 Books, Postage Materials used for Drawing, Painting, etc., are charges which depend on circumstances and the direction of the parents.

The Academic year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the 6th July. Besides the uniform which consists of a black merino dress and one of white muslin, each young lady, should be provided with a black net veil, and one at white net, six table napkins, a knife, fork, spoon, and goblet work box, etc.

No deduction will be made for partial absence or withdrawal from the Academy unless in case of protracted illness. 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 dates of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the thirty-first day of August, instant, at nine o'clock a.m.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on extremely moderate terms. For particulars apply at Nos. 6 or 10 at the school. WM. DORAN, Principal. August 28. 2m-3

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, Ont.

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

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

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL 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 on the grounds known as the PRIESTS' FARM fronting Guy and St. Catherine Streets.

PRIZES OFFERED.....\$10,000 to \$12,000. The Prize Lists 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 ORANGE STREET, Montreal, or from the Secretaries of the County Agricultural Societies.

The Prize Lists, &c., and Form of Entry of the Industrial Department, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, MONTREAL'S 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. 615 Orange Street Montreal.

Entries of the Agricultural Products and implements 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.

Each exhibitor will please pay a fee of One Dollar for Membership, and will be entitled to a ticket giving him free entrance to the Exhibition.

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 Exhibitors in the Industrial Department will be allowed space, so far as practicable, to display their products but cannot compete for any prizes.

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

A. A. STEVENSON, Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, G. LECLERC, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for L. O. Montreal, July 17, 1868. 849

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—That clever eccentric, M. Emile de Girardin, continues to clamour in the columns of the Liberte for war and the Rhine frontier. He lately presented his readers with a map of the Line of the Rhine, displaying what he styles the German Quadrilateral, formed by 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 Coblenz at that of the Moselle. He demands the realization of the national idea which he declares to be the geographical unity of France, or, at least, the disappearance of the constellation of fortresses, which he considers to be a standing menace to the French frontier.

Having decided that the national idea exists, he knows but one thing lacking to its fulfilment, and that is a man of determination. What Piedmont found in Cavour and Prussia in Bismark, he exclaims, 'Why should not France find under the reign of the heir of the vanquished of Waterloo, 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. Bismark 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 foot;—in short, that fight must come, and can be postponed, 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 Clermont Tonnerre, who has had better opportunities probably than any other French military man of judging of what stuff the Prussian army is made. The Prussians generally are big boned, hardy men, able to support much fatigue and bear great hardships.

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 more in 1866, they showed themselves excellent 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 furnishes 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, injured to war, than could be found in any Prussian one, and the Imperial Guard we know to consist almost entirely of veterans, who, in physical strength and coolness in action, are probably superior to most young men of 22 or 23 years old.

each of whom she has been recently allied and indebted, would be loaded with the reproach of ingratitude and bring her to certain bankruptcy. It would also be likely to bring upon her the most disastrous domestic complications, for it is not to be supposed that Prussia, although unable to send an army against her territory, would neglect to promote troubles in her discontented Southern provinces, a work which a few resolute agents and no very large sums of money would amply suffice to accomplish.

Although Louis Napoleon has proclaimed that 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, and particularly well acquainted with the under currents 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.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Moniteur, the official organ of the government, in its last issue has an article on the state of Europe. 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 manner possible the assurances of permanent peace.

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

PARIS, 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 Queen Isabella of Spain.

Among the experiments announced to be made in presence of the Emperor at the camp of Ohalons 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 communication on account of details they gave respecting 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 present 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 jewelry representing lanterns are made, and the bakers are selling their bread representing lanterns.'

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 & Co.'

The Havre Journal gives an account of an interesting experiment lately made in that port. An American, named Stoner, dressed in an aquatic 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 taken with them in a tin box, they fired off pistols, hoisted a flag upon the boat, lay down upon the water, and performed various other feats, apparently as much at their ease as if they had been on dry land.

An anecdote is related of the last words of the celebrated Bohemian Guichardel. On his death-bed he continually cried out 'Abs! Abs! The sister of mercy naturally thought he required 'absolution, and went to seek for a holy father, but it turned out that the requirement of the dying man was 'absinthum.'

CURIOUS EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—The following singular fact has been communicated to the Academy of Sciences by M. A. Bobierre, a well known physician. 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, suddenly found himself enveloped in a blaze of light. The phenomenon lasted little more than a second, and caused no unpleasant effect. On returning home, the informant, having occasion to count the money in his purse, arrived 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 taken for silver was really the gold one, but covered with a thin film of silver. The following is the explanation given by M. A. Bobierre 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 volatilized part of the latter metal, which in this state, had penetrated through the leather partition, and deposited itself on the gold piece with remarkable uniformity. This is the first time such an effect has ever been observed.—Daily News.

A LADY'S CLUB.—There being a great fancy just now for clubs in Paris, it was agreed that a number of the lady leaders of the world having determined to revenge themselves on the gentlemen for their exclusion from the favourite 'circles' of 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 youngest, 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 says:—'The news which reaches from the camp at Beverloo is not very favourable to our improved military armaments. The new muskets are certainly loaded at the breech, which is all very well, but some of them also discharge themselves at the same place, which is not precisely advantageous for the soldier, who thus receives the projectile which he wished to send to the enemy.'

SPAIN. A despatch from Madrid states that the Government is taken extraordinary precaution to guard against any outbreak. Many disaffected officers in the army have been removed.

Italy. This would seem to indicate another raid on Rome under the auspices of Piedmont:—'An Italian Paper says:—'A German paper reminds us that the Prussian plan of an Italian campaign lately divulged by General La Marmora in the Italian Chamber was actually carried out in 1809 by Eugene Beaudarnais, then Viceroy of Italy. At the beginning of the war Eugene had only 40,000 men to oppose to the Austrian army of upwards of 56,000, 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 battle of Raab, he was pursued by Eugene and defeated on the Piave. He was followed into Hungary, where Eugene 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, whereas La Marmora had upwards of 200,000 men against only 80,000 Austrians.—Full Mail Gazette.

Rome. 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 Sartiges, the French Minister, yesterday had an audience with the Pope, presented his letters of recall, and took formal leave.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—FLORENCE, Sept. 10.—It is reported that Garibaldi has left Caprea 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 granted a 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 Neapolitans joy of the example of Christian unity set them.

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 shirt, and inside waistcoat a la Bismark.'

Was Thaddeus Stevens Baptized.—The Freeman's Journal, (Roman Catholic paper,) denies the Baptism of the late Thaddeus Stevens 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 baptized, replied that he had 'no objections.' On this the Freeman's 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 baptized.'

The Rev. Mr. Poushon, an English Protestant preacher travelling in America, writes to the London Methodist 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. Poushon 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 have thus formed a new Ireland in this land of Freedom, and the same may be said in relation to every colony of England. In every place they carry with them their heart-felt detestation of their taskmasters at home; and they teach it to their children and their children's children how they were bound under the yoke of the stranger. Their loyalty to true manhood is thus exemplified; and those who 'left with a vengeance' are everywhere turning up to the great annoyance of England, and to the dread and 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 Diarrhoea in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. August, 1866.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER WITH PLEURISY!

Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. E. Bronet, 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 Pleurisy, which I had neglected, and by the use of only three bottles of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I brought at your establishment in Yvelier Street. I am, dear sir, very truly yours, J. B. ALEXIS DORVAL, Inspector of Timber.'

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

STREET DIAGNOSIS.—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 offered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D.—How did you manage it? Mr. E.—I previously called on Mr. Bafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand Trunk Buis. Passes per 60 lbs.—\$0. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull & 63c to 55c.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, often times incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are 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.

OBTAIN ONLY 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,' and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered. August, 1866.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, 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 MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The test of the genuineness and purity of a floral perfume, is its duration when exposed to the air. The aromas 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 legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J. A. Hartie, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

PURIFYING, YET INVIGORATING!

By means of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, these two processes are made one and inseparable, and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence.—For this reason they are decidedly the most successful 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 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 indispensable in such cases.

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

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal.

No. 1936 The Second Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Six. DAME ELMIRE GAILLOUX of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Brunseau Houle, heretofore of Montreal Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, and duly authorized in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff.

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

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

(By order), HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P. S. O. 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 of Montreal, No. 18 St. Sacrement St., on Tuesday the twenty-ninth day of September instant, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an Assignee. JOSEPH CHAGNON. St. Hyacinthe, 4th September, 1866. 2w 5

DAME DELIMA SITOLEUX, heretofore of the Parish of Ste. Marie, and now of the Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Daoust, heretofore of the said Parish of Ste. Marie, and now of the said Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, yeoman:—Gives notice that she has sued her said husband for separation of property, by an action returnable in the Superior Court at Montreal, on the twenty-fifth day of September instant, under the number 2218.

BONDY & FAUTEUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 10th September, 1866. 5 5

NOTICE.

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

ALPH. DESJARDINS, Attorney of Dame V. Duolos, No. 10 Little St. James Street. Sept. 10. 1m-5

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal.

No. 2177. DAME JANE HENDERSON, Plaintiff. vs. JOHN MARCOU, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Jane Henderson has instituted an action in separation de biens, against her husband, John Marcou, the Defendant in this cause. J. N. MONGEAU, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, Aug. 31. 1m 4

DAME JULIE LEGAULT dit DELAURIER, of the Parish of Vandrenil, in the District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE CAMPEAULT, of the same place, yeoman.—Gives notice that she has sued her said husband for separation of property, by an action returned in the Superior Court at Montreal, on the ninth day of May last (1865) under the number 1431.

BONDY & FAUTEUX, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 14th August, 1866. 5-1

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Richelieu.

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, 1866. 2m-52

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Richelieu.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS 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, heretofore partners, in the town of Sorel, District of Richelieu, for the purposes of commerce and navigation. Insolvents. ON the Sixth Day of October next, the undersigned 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 TREPANNIER, HENRY BARTHE. Sorel, 26th July, 1866. 2m-52

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Joliette.

DAME JULIE FARAS alias FAREST, of the Parish of the Epiphany, in the District of Joliette wife common in property of Isaac Richot, Plaintiff. vs. The said ISAIE RICHOT, of the said parish of the Epiphany, in the said District, Merchant of the city of Montreal, and elsewhere, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the said Plaintiff as designated, has instituted an action in separation of property, against the defendant in this cause. GARULT & DESROCHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Montreal, July 27th, 1866. 1m-1

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 FOREL"

CHARLES DORION, President. JOSEPH CARTIER, Secretary. Sorel, July 6th, 1866. 8 50

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal.

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 Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. IGNATZ BEAK. By his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE. Montreal, 19th August, 1866. 2m 3

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 STEAMFITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Direct without transshipment. This magnificent line, composed of the following first class Iron Steamers, leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal, every morning (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lachine on the arrival of the Train, leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon for the above Ports, as under, viz:—

Connecting at Prescott and Brockville with the Railroads for Ottawa City, Kemptville, Perth, Arnprior, &c. at Toronto and Hamilton, with the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Oshesam, Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, S. Pauls, &c.; and with the steamer 'City of Toronto' for Niagara, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, &c.

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT — TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JACKETS! Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6.50 Pea Jackets at \$8 NOT TO BE EQUALLED FOR CUT, MAKE AND QUALITY. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH, 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

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavor. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15 to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on the receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express-man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10, to save expense it would be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Teas we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA. English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50; Fine Flavored New Season, do, 55c, 60c 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Second Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine, 60c, Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c. GREEN TEA. Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75c; Very Fine 85c; Superior and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superior do, \$1.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company. An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c. Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following:—

1 YEAR'S TRIAL. Montreal, 1868. The Montreal Tea Company: GENTS.—It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very truly, F. DENNIE.

Montreal Tea Co.: GENTLEMEN.—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heartburn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer. Yours respectfully, FRANCIS T. GREENE, 54 St. John Street, Montreal.

Montreal, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand, was sent out through a mistake. G. CHENEY, Manager Canadian Express Company, House of Senate, Ottawa. Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN.—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future order. Yours, &c., S. SKINNER. Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages Nothing less than a cattie sold. Note the address.— THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal. July 24th 1868.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, OONVYANOR, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. RAVENHORN—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq., " "

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN! THE MOST ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle. Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros. & Crathern Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harte Dr. Picanit & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latbam, T. D. Reed, Lavricette & Giraldi, Desjardins & Quevillon and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. November 5, 1867.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town and country. Price 2c per tin. CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words "Glasgow Drug Hall stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterfeit. WINTER FLUID.—For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used. Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price 25c per bottle. HOMOEOPATHY.—The Subscriber has always on hand a full assortment of Homoeopathic medicines from England and the States; also, Humphey's Specifics, all numbers. Country orders careful attend to. J. A. HARTE, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drug Hall 33 Notre Dame Montreal Feb. 4th, 1868

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. It cures the most inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this medicine. It cures all the most distressing forms of Scrofula, such as the eruptions of the face, eruptions of the throat, eruptions of the chest, eruptions of the liver, eruptions of the stomach, eruptions of the bowels, eruptions of the bladder, eruptions of the uterus, eruptions of the vagina, eruptions of the rectum, eruptions of the anus, eruptions of the skin, eruptions of the hair, eruptions of the nails, eruptions of the teeth, eruptions of the eyes, eruptions of the ears, eruptions of the nose, eruptions of the mouth, eruptions of the throat, eruptions of the chest, eruptions of the liver, eruptions of the stomach, eruptions of the bowels, eruptions of the bladder, eruptions of the uterus, eruptions of the vagina, eruptions of the rectum, eruptions of the anus, eruptions of the skin, eruptions of the hair, eruptions of the nails, eruptions of the teeth, eruptions of the eyes, eruptions of the ears, eruptions of the nose, eruptions of the mouth, eruptions of the throat, eruptions of the 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