

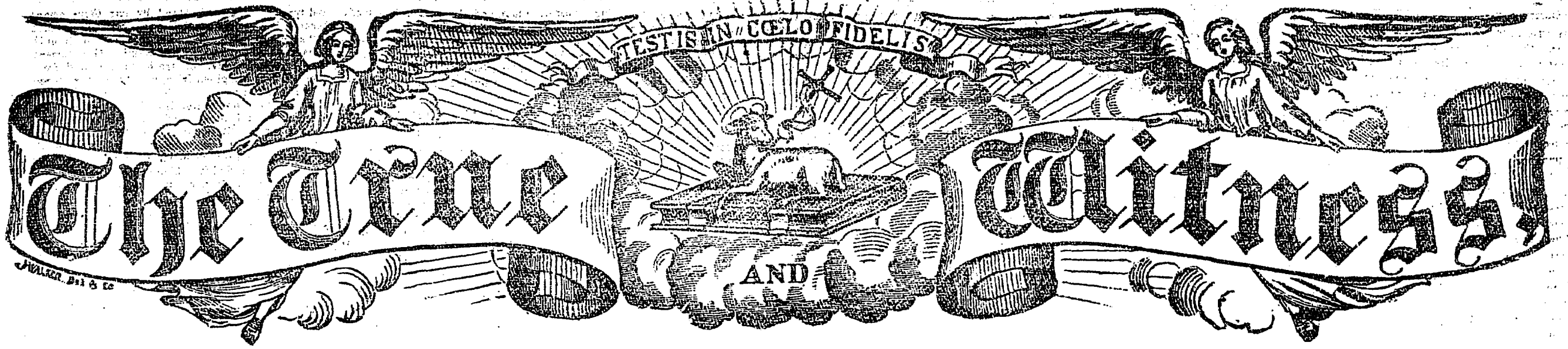
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 27.

CONSTANCIA DE GONSALVO; OR, THE TRUE HEIRESS. A TALE OF SPAIN.

(From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.)

I found Alvarez alone, and in a very desolate, or, more properly speaking, oppressed mood. I don't know any other word that better expresses the sullen angry dejection he appeared to labor under; whilst the quick glancing, hurried expression I had at first remarked, shot more frequently than ever from out the depths of his dark, deep set, cunningly intelligent eyes. He appeared glad to see me; but so hesitating, dispirited, and often contradictory was his talk, that I had great difficulty in arriving at the following facts: The nephew of Don Lopez was gone to Sevilla, to examine the document registered there, the authenticity of which he had the audacity, according to Alvarez, to dispute, notwithstanding the bishop's voucher which, I have omitted to mention, had reached Senor Manuel in due course of post. Katerina, however, was the daughter of Enrique and Constanca de Gonsalvo, then he, the nephew assumed to be her legal guardian; and as to her marriage with a vulgar trader's son, however rich, that he would not bear of; and till the young lady came of age—and it wanted nearly four years of that—his, Antonio de Gonsalvo's word, would be law in the matter. He had also, I partly gathered by dint of a searching cross examination, made other overtures and conditions, though of what precise nature Alvarez would not divulge; except that, for the present, the existence of the said heiress should be kept, after what had passed, a close secret from the world. 'You had better, therefore,' Alvarez was saying, at the close of a long, unsatisfactory interview, 'not attempt to see Katerina—Donna Constanca, I mean—as there is a servant left here who would no doubt inform his master. Ah, here he is. Prudence—silence!' he added in a hurried whisper, 'or all will go wrong.' This sudden break in our colloquy was occasioned by the entrance, by a gate opening from the Sevilla high road, of a gentleman handsomely habited in deep mourning. It was Antonio de Gonsalvo, just returned from that city, and looking, as it struck me from the slight glance I obtained of his jaundiced and bloated countenance, particularly well pleased with the result of his journey. He beckoned to Alvarez with the air of a master, and I heard the latter say, deprecatingly: 'An Englishman in the wine and olive trade on business.' In another minute they disappeared within the house; and I turned away for a stroll through the grounds, but had not taken a dozen steps when Pedro, a sharp lad whom I had seen about the place, and who, I believe, was gardener, groom, waiter, errand man, and housemaid to the establishment, smilingly confronted me. He had a remarkably speaking countenance, had Pedro—so much so that I instantly, in reply to his mute but quite intelligible query, said: 'To be sure I have a letter—here it is, and mind you tell the senoreta, to whom it is addressed, that I must have an answer within an hour from this, as I do not intend remaining later than that.' He nodded with quick intelligence, and disappeared, but returned again very shortly with a flask of wine, a bundle of cigars, and some choice fruit, which he arrayed upon a rustic table, near which I stood. 'This done, he merely said, 'You will have the answer, senor, in good time,' and once more disappeared.

I do not know when I have passed a much pleasanter hour than the immediately succeeding one. The weather was delightful—as fresh and much more balmy than an English June. The Atlantic gambled and glittered in the far south; it seemed for my especial amusement, for not another soul was anywhere to be seen; and the silver estuary of the Gaudalquivir did the same on my right. The wine was capital, the cigars superb; and thus circumstanced, it is not surprising that I quickly subsided into a state of single blessedness, which, in my opinion, the happiest husband would have no objection to find himself in now and then—that is, by way of change only. The woes and worries I have been relating were, it will be remembered, other people's—not mine; and that is a burden, I have remarked, which, other matters being pleasant, may be borne with equanimity. Presently I began to consider whether the firm in the city would, if they knew all, exactly approve of a man of business, as Alvarez had truly said, in the wine and olive line, mixing himself up with the affairs of distressed jameels and mysterious dons, and nobody knew what mischief besides. This train of thought again led naturally to Mrs. Brown and the young barbarians all at play—if the weather were at all favorable—it being Saturday afternoon, at Highgate; and I had just finished a mental memorandum to the effect that it would be as well, on my return home, to draw

it rather mild when talking of bright and black-eyed Luissas, and Katerinas, and Constanças, when my drowsy ear became slowly conscious of the tones of Louisa's rich voice, somewhat roughly sharpened, exclaiming:

'Hist, hist, Senor Ingles! He must be asleep. And at such a time, too! Senor Ingles! Englishman! hist, hist!'

'I beg a thousand pardons, senoreta; but really this charming weather, and—'

'Hush! Step this way, if you please. They can see you from the house.'

I obeyed, and Luissas, placing a letter in my hand, said softly:

'From Donna Constanca-Isabella de Gonsalvo, or you know whom.'

'It shall be delivered safely, be assured; but you have some more important communication to make than any contained in the letter. Or I misread the meaning of two of the brightest eyes in Spain.'

'No silly compliments, senor, if you please,' retorted the offended maiden. 'That which I have further to say,' she continued, after grave acceptance of my gestured apology, 'concerns, though as yet I have not spoken to her of it, the Lady Constanca-Isabella de Gonsalvo intimately, deeply.'

'Bless your pretty, affectionate punctilio,' thought I, as she ceased speaking. 'You would not, I think, abate a syllable of one of Katerina's new names and titles if they reached the length of a racer's pedigree.'

'I would say,' resumed Luissas Alvarez, in a quick, heating voice, 'that a dark cloud menaces not only her so lately brilliant prospects, but—the voice sank so low that I could hardly bear the words—'but her very life!'

'Merciful Heaven!'

'Listen to me. This Antonio de Gonsalvo is a bad, reckless man. I have overheard words that—I have overheard him, I say,' faintly continued the terrified girl, who was momentarily becoming paler and paler, 'make half suggestions to my father which induce me to believe that the least evil she may have to dread will be confinement, perhaps forever, in a convent; and even if that were all, she has, I assure you, senor, not the slightest vocation for such a life.'

'That, I will be sworn, she has not.'

'I might say more; but this is enough to put you—her friends, I mean—upon their guard.—Nothing must be done, however, rashly, as he is her legal guardian. Should there be necessity, I will send Pedro for you—for you, who would not perhaps be suspected; and if you were, you would not, I think, be afraid of the bad man, tiger as he seems? You English heretics, I have heard my father say, are afraid of nothing; not even of—the Sancta Maria ora pro me!' she added, crossing herself, suddenly breaking off, and hurrying away; but whether as an expiation for the thought which seemed about to pass her lips, or as a prayer for protection against Antonio de Gonsalvo, who, with her father, came a minute after in view, I could not easily determine. She had, I conjectured, heard their footfall; but they, it was plain, had not observed her when conversing with me.

I will see you presently, and endeavor to conclude our bargain,' said Alvarez, as he passed me with his sinister looking companion. I bowed and they went away by the outer gate. Alvarez returned alone. He looked, it seemed to me, still more perplexed and cowed, and was certainly quite as unintelligible as at our previous interview; and all I could make out with tolerable distinctness was, that he, Alvarez, should be rather pleased than otherwise if the young people could manage to make a stolen match of it in such a way that he could not be suspected of complicity in the proceeding; but else, not for the world. Antonio de Gonsalvo had, he said, suddenly determined upon going to Madrid, and would not return before a fortnight had passed at the earliest.

The few scraps of information and conjecture with which I returned to Cadiz, greatly annoyed, as I anticipated, my expectant friends there.—But as neither the angry irritation of Senor Manuel, nor the fretful despondency of his son, appeared to avail anything in the way of remedy to the actual state of things, I withdrew as speedily as I could from the bootless conference, half resolved in my own mind neither to make nor meddle further in the matter. This partially formed purpose did not hold, partly because I continued to have so much idle time upon my hands, but chiefly that a deeper interest, a more tragic foreboding, that is involved in the anxieties and crosses of lovers, however dismal and agonising they may be gradually overgrew the action of the domestic drama in which I had become unwittingly a somewhat prominent actor, determining me to go through with my part to the end, whether it was written that the curtain should fall upon the spectra of a criminal court and a death-scaffold, or the festivities of a happy marriage and a wedding-supper.

We heard one day through Pedro, that Antonio de Gonsalvo had returned from Madrid before he was expected, and that a furious quarrel had immediately ensued between him and Juan Alvarez which was, however, mended up a few hours afterwards, and the two worthies had become more closely intimate than ever. Three days subsequent to this news, a hurried note reached Senor Manuel, in Luissas's hand writing, but not subscribed by her, stating, in general terms, that a great peril was suspended over the head of Lady Constanca de Gonsalvo, and that no time ought to be lost in extricating her from the custody of her unscrupulous guardian.

It was immediately resolved, in compliance with Alfonso's passionate entreaties, that an eminent lawyer of Cadiz should be consulted as to the steps it would be advisable to take. Alfonso and I—the gout still held the senior in duration—proceeded forthwith to the legal gentleman's office, and laid the entire matter before him as clearly and with as little prolixity as possible. The man of pleas and precedents listened to all we—I, rather, for Alfonso confined himself to the mute eloquence of pale looks and neglected hair—had to say; remarking, when I had quite finished, that it seemed a hard case for the young couple; but such wrinkles in one's lot always smooth out with time and patience; that Antonio de Gonsalvo bore, he knew, a very indifferent reputation, and might certainly, under the influence of so strong a temptation, exceed even our worst anticipations; nevertheless, he was undoubtedly the young lady's natural guardian; and he, Martin Gomez, did not at all see how she could be got out of his hands. 'Even this note which has so frightened you' he added, 'is not, you perceive, signed; and if it were, it could not avail, confined as it is to mere vague, indefinite assertion.' This was cold comfort; but as nothing better seemed to be forthcoming, we were taking quite a nap fallen leave, when Martin Gomez, relaxing his wrinkles, said:—

'Stay a moment. Why do you not apply to the young lady's maternal aunt, the Lady Inez de Calderon? She is, all Spain knows, very powerful at court—the queen-regent's favorite lady, in fact. She could interpose with effect; and it strikes me, from what I have heard of the character of Donna Inez that she would do so.'

This was quite a new as well as luminous idea. Alfonso caught at it eagerly, and so did his father the moment we reported it, not a little thereby surprising me; for should the great and lady interpose in behalf of her youthful niece, it would not be, I guessed, in order to marry her to Alfonso Manuel.—This view of the subject, I, however, kept to myself; and it was at length arranged that I should at once proceed to Madrid—obtain, if possible, an interview with this Lady Inez de Calderon—Senor Manuel to delect all expenses, of course—and endeavor to interest her in favor of the distressed lovers. Alfonso wished to accompany me, but this the merchant would not listen to, his presence being required in the counting house; besides, he would do far more harm than good if he went, his father flatteringly added.

I had fallen in with this proposal the more easily, that I had a great desire to see the Spanish capital; and I did so for the first time on the 21st of November, 1833, after a long and tedious journey; the discomfort, and danger of which, only those who have travelled in Spain or in the B-douin Desert can correctly appreciate. I speak of Spain as it was twenty years ago; what improvements have been since effected is of course another question, upon which I am not competent to offer an opinion. The day after my arrival in Madrid, I dispatched, by one of the waiters at El Rey, near the Piazza Mayor, where I had taken up my temporary abode, a carefully and elaborately worded missive to the palace, addressed to Her Excellency the Lady Inez de Calderon. Three days passed without an answer—a fourth, up till a late hour in the afternoon, when I was met, on returning from a walk, with the intelligence that a court messenger had been waiting upwards of an hour for me, and was stamping the floor with impatience. This was, I found, quite true; and the irate and hasty gentleman would not allow me even five minutes to change my dress—a short, rough, winter's coat, cloth knees, and continuations ditto—the Lady Inez de Calderon, who had just returned with the court from La Granja, would, he said, excuse my strange attire; she had been in England or Iceland, he hardly knew which perhaps both, and knew how people dressed in those countries; and, at all events, to the palace I must go, valens volens, and at once.—I was preciously hurried, I know; and this feeling increased to an intensely uncomfortable pitch, as I hastily traversed the spacious quadrangle, ascended one of the magnificent staircases, and shuffled along the stately corridors of the gorgeously solemn palace; passing here and there, and occasionally glancing in the distance, a number of silent figures, looking, in their

velvet mourning dress, like so many melancholy Hamlets gliding about in pursuit of invisible ghosts. At length, my conductor stopped at the door of an anteroom, and rang a small silver bell lying on a marble table just on the outside. A page admitted us, and in another minute I was in the presence of Donna Inez de Calderon and another lady, whose name I did not hear. The novel and imposing aspect of the magnificent apartment, with its pillars, statues, and massively gorgeous furniture, brilliantly lit up from innumerable antique candelabra, so dazzled and confounded me that it was some minutes before I was fully conscious that the Lady Inez, painfully agitated, and holding my letter in my hand, was assailing me with an avalanche of questions, which, spoken as they were with intense volubility, and in a tongue which, though I knew very well, was not my own vernacular. I should have had considerable difficulty in following at any time. Presently, the speaker perceiving my embarrassment, gave herself breath and me a few moments to rally my bewildered faculties. I succeeded in doing so more quietly than I expected, and replied to the lady's renewed and still impetuous interrogatory pretty well. 'A strange story,' she murmured musingly, after exhausting every form of query she could think of—a strange story. Constanca had reason to think her uncle lived for not confiding in me, but that as many years, should have been permitted to pass in—I cannot,' she continued with quite audible abruptness, 'I cannot recognize any resemblance to the families on either side in the description you give of the supposed niece of mine. Have the goodness to follow me, and I will show you admirable likeness of my sister taken previous to her marriage.'

Her companion, who I comprehended was an attendant in waiting, hastened to open a door at the further end of the apartment, through which the great lady—she was a handsome woman and under forty I should say—stepped with stately grace, the attendant and myself following. The Lady Inez de Calderon led the way to a picture gallery, and pausing before a full length picture, said, in a slightly agitated voice:

'That is Donna Constanca de Gonsalvo's likeness, taken when she was, I think, not more than thirteen.'

I started with uncontrollable surprise, and burst out: 'Good Heaven! why, that is Luissas Alvarez!'

'Luissas Alvarez!' echoed the lady. 'The daughter of the man you speak of?'

'Yes, lady, so it is said—but this portrait, for the likeness is too complete, too unmistakable to admit of a doubt on the matter, revives a suspicion I had before entertained, that Katerina is the true daughter of Juan Alvarez—Luissas the true Constanca de Gonsalvo.'

'Your's is not a nation of plotters,' said the lady, after fixedly, almost sternly, regarding me for one or two embarrassing minutes; 'nor have you the air of either a dupe or a tool, or I should imagine—but follow me; we will talk further on this matter, which shall, at all events, be thoroughly sifted.'

'Who gave permission in my absence, and without my leave?'

'The Camrera Mayor,' replied the lady.

'This is a significant circumstance coupled with— But your letter, sir, states—and you confirmed the statement just now—that the paper or parchment, the authenticity of which the bishop, whose testimony cannot be for an instant questioned, vouches for, describes the person of Katerina with the nicest accuracy, even to a slight scar on the forehead, and moles in the neck.'

'That is strictly true; and, since I have seen the Lady's Constanca's portrait, utterly confounds me.'

'There are no erasures in the document, you say? Clever tricks of that sort are sometimes played.'

'I examined it with scrupulous care, I may say, suspiciously, and I am positive there are no erasures or alterations—no.'

and gutters of the same, might be. At the same moment, all the other eyes in the room, among which there were at least a dozen of the brightest in Spain, glittered with the same expression; while I, frightfully isolated in about the centre of the brilliant apartment—there was nothing, not even a statue or a chair within half a dozen yards of me, remained helplessly rooted where I stood—the observed of all observers, and alternately a flame and an icicle, in a profuse heat or a cold perspiration. The queen's attendants formed a segment of a circle out of earshot of her majesty and Donna Inez, and I was about equidistant from both—the centre figure, in fact, of the stately tableau; and hang me if I knew, when I came to think of it, how to place my legs or what to do with my arms, notwithstanding I had the advantage of seeing every change of attitude I adopted about every half minute, I should say, or less, repeated with faithful instantaneousness by about twenty John Browns brilliantly revealed by the tall mirrors as the central personages of as many courtly circles.—This purgatory lasted about ten minutes, during which the queen and Donna Inez conversed with great eagerness upon, I rightly guessed the subject which had brought me into my present distinguished position. I may here mention that, confused as I was, it instantly and forcibly struck me—and the truth of the impression I have since heard confirmed by persons who have had many opportunities of judging—that the queen-regent, at the time I saw her, about, I should suppose, seven or eight and twenty, greatly resembled in figure, face carriage and general expression, save that her features and person were somewhat fuller, Miss Ellen Tree, the eminent actress, now Mrs. Charles Kean. 'This, by the way, I was at length waved forward by Donna Inez, and had the honor of replying to a number of questions by her majesty, who appeared to take a lively interest in the Alvarez Gonsalvo business. To add to my embarrassment, her majesty, whenever my Castilian halted a little, condescended to help me out by a sentence or two, of what must have been intended for English—I am a tolerable linguist, and quite sure it was not French, Italian, German or Dutch—of which it was necessary to affect immediate and grateful comprehension. I however, got through pretty well; 'Los Ingleses' were in high favor just then—thanks to the hostile proceedings of Don Carlos—at the Spanish court; and a dismissing gesture to that effect being at last vouchsafed, I backed away, as I had been a mangled and feathered Don do just before, and with, I flatter myself, much imitative celerity, till brought up with a bump by one of the marble columns, in the shadow of which I remained in some sort perdu till the audience terminated.

The conversation between Christina and Donna Inez quickly terminated after I was done with, and I heard the queen regent say, on rising to go: 'That, I think, will be the best, the most prudent course, to take; and I will take care that the Captain General of Andalusia shall have orders to assist to the utmost of his power.'—Her majesty and then disappeared, and I was once more in close conference with Donna Inez. The conclusion came to was, that I should set out the next day for Cadiz; and on arriving there, inform Senor Manuel and his son that Lady Inez de Calderon would speedily follow, in order to the thorough investigation of the matter I had been deputed to lay before her, but I was not to say one word of the resemblance of Luissas Alvarez to the portrait of the deceased Lady Constanca; it being of the utmost importance, in the opinion of Donna Inez that no hint should reach Alvarez of the suspicion which that circumstance had engendered.

On arriving at Cadiz, I found the Manuels in a state of high excitement. Sure intelligence had reached them that Katerina—or Donna Constanca, as they still of course implicitly believed her to be—would never be Alfonso's wife if many days were suffered to elapse without bringing about the accomplishment of that great fact; and my news, that the Lady Inez, armed with the full powers of the Captain General, would shortly arrive, greatly stimulated the eagerness of both father and son to conclude the affair before so potent a personage arrived on the scene—a dim inkling of the view she would be likely to take of the plebeian alliance having at last dawned on their minds. Their plan, as detailed to me by Alfonso, was feasible and likely enough; and not later than the next day, but one had, I found, been fixed upon for carrying it into execution. It was this: Luissas Alvarez had been for some years accustomed to make a votive journey to the church of the convent of Los Gocos, de Nuestra Señora, on the anniversary of, I believe, her reputed mother's death. This was the day fixed upon, as no impediments—although both the damsels were now closely confined and watched—would be offered to her purpose, Alvarez having incidentally asked her at what hour she intended setting out and returning; Katerina was to dress herself in Luissas's clothes, and thus



disguised, leave the house; and on her return from the convent—for it seemed that it could not be managed earlier—step on board a boat at a landing place on the Guadalquivir, by which without any risk of recapture, she would be conveyed across the water to the church of San Salvador, where the indissoluble knot would be immediately tied by a priest in waiting for the purpose.

I was a good deal startled by this bold project; but, even if I had not been fettered by the promise insisted upon by the Lady Inez, I should not, I think, have hinted a word on the possibility of Katerina's turning out, after all, to be a grandee of the first class, but simply Katerina Alvarez—the effect of which would, I well knew, have been to quench Manuel senior's ebullient enthusiasm in favor of the distressed and wretched damsel. Further reflection, however, suggested a doubt of the significance of the apparently careless question of Alvarez respecting his reputed daughter's journey. If the detection of the confederates were to carry her off, or if a darker purpose had been settled upon—for I was quite sure that Antonio de Gonsalvo knew, from the sight he had obtained of the picture in the palace of Madrid, which was the real Constanca—it would be much easier of accomplishment when she was away from home, and journeying by herself along the solitary road leading to the convent. The proposed substitution of Katerina for Luisa would of course, if successfully carried into effect, mar the design of the conspirators, whatever it might be; and thus, albeit it was quite possible that the wedding project would be frustrated, a sufficient delay might occur to permit of the arrival of Dona Inez and the interposition of the Captain General, who would, I nothing doubted, make short work of the matter.

The very next afternoon Dona Inez arrived in Cadiz; and I was instantly summoned to her presence. I found the Captain General—a fine soldierly man of the name of O'Donnell, and, I believe, of Irish descent—with her, and the mode of operation, trenchant and summary as I had anticipated thoroughly agreed upon. The two damsels were to be seized and given over to the custody of the Lady Inez; Alvarez and Antonio de Gonsalvo, with the latter's two servants, were also to be secured and despatched to Sevilla, separately imprisoned there, and kept so till the exact and entire truth with regard to the alleged Constanca had been extracted from them. All papers, or other articles of a promising or suggestive kind, in Alvarez's house, or on his or his friend's persons, were also to be seized and impounded for the same purpose. I was meditating whether it might not be as well to inform these preeminent personages of the little wedding under-ploy going on, when I was turned mentally top-sy-turvy by the general's intimation, after a sentence or two in an undertone with Senora de Calderon, that I was in the category of persons who be provisionally impounded.

Not, said the general with a grim smile—not for any doubt of our good faith in this matter, but to guard against any possible indiscretion in your communications with the traders, who appear so very desirous of allying themselves with the nobility of Spain.

This was, I felt, after what had passed, very scarry treatment; and I was coming out strong on the British flag-and-freedom line, when my impudent eloquence was cut short by the General's 'Eat, eat, man; no insult or harm is intended for you; and the moment the different parties are in custody, you shall be released—with thanks.—Besides, you know the road and the fellows' persons, and can assist us in that way. Lieutenant Davila,' he added, addressing an officer of lancers who entered the apartment in obedience to a summons of a hand-bell on the table, 'take charge of this gentleman, and see that he is properly accommodated. He sets out with us in an hour from the present time.'

This was no doubt excessively annoying and impertinent; but as there was no help for it, I submitted, after the first ruffle of angry vexation had subsided, with tolerable cheerfulness to a restraint which, though quite real, was civilly enough enforced. Our party reached that evening about three leagues on the road to San Lúcar; and at nine on the following morning we again set off, the Captain-General and Senora Inez in a carriage, and I in the centre of the leading files of a company of lancers.

(To be Continued)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

One advantage, at least, is found at a time of political commotion: we hear all that the extreme men on each side have to say, and are able to judge where lies the true centre of gravely in political opinion. On the Irish Land Question men's ideas range from acquiescence to confiscation. There are those, including, no doubt, the majority of actual landowners, who can see no defect in the present system, which simply recognizes the right of private property in land, and allows each man to make such bargain with his tenant as they two shall please. There are others, at the opposite extreme, into whose hopes and aspirations we need not inquire. Sir John Gray, who has just made a speech to his constituents at Kilkenny, is much nearer to the revolutionists than the Conservatives. He appears to have made an harangue which would not be disapproved at a Council of Head Centres. The only difference between his schemes and theirs is that he entertains some idea of paying landlords a principle which it is needless to say is not found in the Fenian programme. In other respects his views are as advanced as those of the most Liberal gentlemen in Ireland. His speech is for this reason worthy of notice, because it informs us what may be demanded or suggested by politicians who declare themselves wholly opposed to conspiracy. The speaker contemplates the voluntary cession by landlords of their power over the soil, or else the forcible subtraction of a portion of their rights. It is not without a cause, he says, that the landlords have the idea of confiscation present to their minds. The landlords should be asked to give up the power of decreeing death or punishment against the remnant of the Irish race. A landlord who desires to retain the status of a great proprietor might retain his proprietorship on condition of giving a free-farm lease to every agricultural tenant. He who will not bear to be restrained from the occasional luxury of evicting some of his tenants should have the option of selling his estate at the outside value, and of investing the capital in any other way he may select. The money, Sir John Gray thinks, might be easily obtained to pay for the estates of the proprietors who

might elect to sell, for the tenants could produce a great part of it, and the rest could be had by Government on mortgages upon the land. In short, the scheme which the speaker proposes for the acceptance of his countrymen, as far as we can understand it,—and if we are in error we shall be glad to be corrected,—is that the proprietors of land in Ireland shall either give a perpetual lease to the actual tenants, and, we presume, at the present rent, or shall be compelled by the State to part with their property as a valuation the State making the purchase, taking security for the sums advanced by a mortgage on the land. We sincerely hope Sir John Gray, Mr. Hughes, and the other advocates of the schemes of which this is a specimen, will not lose the opportunity of the present Session to make them known, and to instruct the public more fully in their details. We understand, and to a certain extent we sympathize with, those gentlemen who believe that the Irish people are very miserable, and need to be regenerated by a revolution. The idea of dividing the land among the people is the first that occurs to the philanthropist when he sees a people indifferently fed and clothed and inclining to idleness. Accepting Sir John Gray's statistics as accurate, we have to deal with a country where there are but 8500 landed proprietors, while there are two millions and a half of people dependent on land. This disparity of numbers is at once sufficient to settle the whole question with some minds. The units must give way to the hundreds; the happiness of the multitude must be preferred to that of a few favorites of fortune, and the proprietors must give up their present rights, and esteem themselves happy if they receive even a pecuniary compensation. Property, it is, of course, argued, must be held in subordination to the general good, and if it may be taken for the purpose of local improvement, to make a road, a canal, or a railway, surely it may be taken when the object is the elevation of an entire people? What the advocates of the forcible alienation of the Irish landed property contend, in fact, is that the absolute ownership of land in Ireland is disadvantageous to the nation, and that the right of each man to deal as he pleases with what he has inherited or purchased is pregnant with evil to the community. It need not be said that this theory does not apply even in Ireland to anything else than agricultural land. It does not apply to any form of personal property, for this the Reformers would leave to be enjoyed and dealt with by each possessor according to his pleasure. It does not even extend to house property, for we assume that Sir John Gray and Mr. Hughes would hardly provide that a man who has let a house or a floor in Dublin should be forced to keep the same tenant for ever at the same rent. Again, this principle is not to extend to England and Scotland, where the same completeness of possession which belongs to money or stocks is enjoyed by the owner of land. In Great Britain the landlord is the master as well as the owner of his land; he chooses his tenant, at the rent which he thinks sufficient, and he takes his farm from him when he pleases supposing his contract allows him to do so. In short, the Irish Reformers confessedly desire to introduce into Ireland a system of laws for the regulation of landed property different from those which regulate all property in the rest of the United Kingdom. Such a revolutionary recommendation must be founded on the principle that the possession of land by the mass of the people would be thus secured, and that it could be secured by no other means. Now, both these doctrines may be very fairly denied. The evil from which Ireland has suffered, and is still suffering, though she is now prosperous in comparison with what she was a quarter of a century since, is the competition for land by a people who have nothing else to live upon, or what comes to the same thing, do not desire to live upon anything else. Decileim and denouance and be as indignant as you will about Protestant ascendancy and bad laws, this is the real grievance of Ireland. Why do landlords raise rents? Why can they raise rents? Because some outsider is always outbidding the actual tenant, and the landlord knows that when one man has given up the bit of ground in despair he will find another to take it and pay him more money. How is this to be remedied, giving actual tenants the right to a perpetual tenure at the actual rates? How will it benefit those who have not farms? Or how will it prevent the actual lessees from subletting to others and reproducing all the evils which are charged to the present system? It is clear that as long as Ireland is purely agricultural and the whole population cannot be comfortably supported by the soil, there must be poverty, and the reason why there is less poverty, now than formerly is that there are fewer mouths to be fed, and that each man has a larger piece of land to his share.—Times.

A correspondent of the Nation, writing from Knockroghery, county Roscommon—a county exempt from Fenianism—states that a copy of the following placard, elegantly printed with a pen and embellished with a representation of two warriors at the head, was posted on the door of the female National School, and that similar notices were placarded in different places along the highway:—

LIBERTY.

God save Ireland. Brothers and friends of Irish liberty, do not despair. The persecutions of centuries will soon be avenged, and by the force of our arms, we will purge our native soil from the curse of British misrule. What has been our position hitherto? We labor hard and constantly, not to enjoy the fruits of our industry, but to support the revelries of landlords, forced upon our fathers by the English depredators of our country. Then Ireland expects that every man will do his duty when the time of the glorious struggle arrives. Be united, and remember the cause for which Allen, O'Brien, and Larkin died on an English scaffold!

It is gratifying to find in an able and Liberal Catholic journal—the Cork Reporter—an article pointing out the folly of Fenianism, which may serve to neutralize the mischievous writings of some local popular organs. It contrasts the gigantic and proposed with the serious risks incurred and the miserable means possessed by "a conspiracy of whose wretched resources for warfare we would have ample evidence in the facts, had we no other, that it plainly chuckles over the plunder, as a great gain of a dozen revolvers which it intended victim could supply, if necessary, by the million, and a few hundredweight of blasting-powder which the same intended victim would not think worth the trouble of removing if it could be conveniently destroyed."

Ireland has resorted more to wild conspiracies than most other countries, and conspiracies breed informers as carrion breeds maggots. But this is not the only reason. There is another, resulting from the peculiarities of the Irish character. No man anywhere is less adapted for conspiracy than the average Irishman—no man into whose confidence a spurious, wily knave can insinuate himself, or from whom he could more easily extract his secret. There is a key to secrets, moreover, which is always at hand, and to which his are too easily opened—drink. Need we go further back than the State trials of the late Special Commissions for proof of the facility with which members of this Fenian organization were duped by accomplices, and even by regular spies? And, as regards their acts in furtherance of the conspiracy, what one of them, except the escape of Stephens, was effected through want of previous information transmitted to the authorities that it was about to be attempted? Not, of course, isolated outrages, such as the robberies of arms and gunpowder here, which might have been hurriedly planned and hurriedly executed by any dozen or so of bold men; but important events such as the attempted insurrection of last spring, the rescue of Kelly and Deasy, and the horrible business at Clerkenwell. All the Fenian conspiracy has done yet has been, like Saturn, to destroy its own children. It has sacrificed the liberties, indolently, perhaps the lives, of men occupying positions of greater or lesser prominence in its

rank. It has saved, for the time at least, a couple of its leaders by a rescue involving the death of an unfortunate policeman—and this is only owing to the accidental miscarriage of a telegram disclosing the whole intended scheme; and, finally, in the abortive effort to save a couple of other (supposed) leaders, at the imminent risk of killing, and still greater risk of compromising them, it has bruised and maimed and burnt—destroying the lives of several—a number of innocent men, women, and children in the revolting affair at Clerkenwell. Nor must we forget—for we are dealing with the risk incurred through the instrumentality of informers—that of this atrocity, too, the authorities had received notice, though unfortunately it did not avert the melancholy catastrophe.

The Evening Post speaks out boldly and ably in the following terms:—

"Is there no escape for Ireland from the consequences of the mania for political burglary that seems to have taken possession of a number—we really know not whether of Irishmen or strangers to Ireland? Can Ireland do nothing to extricate the national responsibility from the ignominy of these meaningless outrages, for which it is every day being made accountable before England and Europe and America? There is not a single name, the representative of any sort of worth, substance, or intellect—may, credentials of any sort from any one alive—that can be brought forward to admit the authorship of illiberalities that are being set down to a nation. Fenianism was not a very brilliant thing in its conception; but we are persuaded that the head organizer would feel hurt, and deservedly hurt, by the suspicion of having organized the silly violence that have marked the course of the movement—if, indeed, they form a part of it—since his deposition; and that he congratulates himself upon a turn of fortune, which has placed his own credit, at all events, beyond the shafts of the calumny that would associate him with the enterprises of last week. The ridiculous antics in this country and in England, of which there is only too much likelihood that Ireland will have to pay the penalty in her dearest interests, have drawn upon the nation the scorn even of the American press; and we stand at this moment, without one name that any man has ever heard, between Ireland and the contempt of the world. Ireland does not mean revolution certainly. When she meant it, she knew how to go about it, and had no reason to be ashamed of her effort or her failure. There was courage, there was genius, there was universality, there was heroism, there were battle-fields, in the uprising of 1798; but we now find the national honor compromised more deeply even than the national interest, by people whom nobody can lay eyes upon, except two gunners in a toy tower, a shopkeeper's nephew, and a shopkeeper's assistant in a Cork gun shop; while, instead of a Fitzgerald or an Emmet, to give consecration to a national disaster, we have nothing but the shipwreck of the national character, verily, it may be, by the signature of a Captain Mud." Doubtless, we are conscious in Ireland that we have no right to be disgraced. We understand very well that the average Irishman is not so stupid as to believe in the subversion of a powerful empire by methods that would not occur to any one in the possession of his reason; but we must do something to vindicate ourselves before the world from the reproach which otherwise will settle on us as of being equally unable to endure or to resist. If the sense of national dignity be as strong as it ought to be, it will find some way in which to repudiate and discountenance occurrences not less dishonorable to the national understanding than to the national pride; some way in which to make it plain to the world that the most fixed and earnest purpose to right ourselves has not blinded us to the realities of a situation which none in the world better realize than the Irish people.

FENIAN DESIGNS IN COBK.—A rumour evidently well founded having reached the authorities here that the Fenians intended trying an explosion in the tunnel of the Great Southern and Western Railway, with the object of blowing up the military barracks, a portion of which is built over it, parties of police nightly patrol the place. They commenced the duty on Saturday night, marching slowly through by the light of lanterns, and examining every foot of the ground. On Sunday night another patrol visited the tunnel, but on neither occasions was there any gunpowder or other explosive material found there. It is the opinion of persons able to form a judgment on such matters that even should the attempt be made unless an immense quantity of powder was fired it would be perfectly harmless.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—GREEK FIRE IN COBK.—Although we had robberies of fire-arms and ammunition, we had not until last evening seen anything of that Greek fire which, it is said, forms one of the most effective 'arms' of destruction with which the Fenians are supposed to be furnished. Last night, however, some excitement and considerable fear was occasioned in Patrick-street, and the surrounding streets, by the report that Greek fire had been actually resorted to. The cause of the alarm was this: A small but very brilliant kind of fire was observed at the corner of the Victoria Hotel, at the junction of Patrick-street and Cook-street, and on account of the inveterate way in which it burned despite the wet mud with which the streets were covered, owing to yesterday's heavy rain, the notion that Greek fire had actually appeared in the city, began to gain ground. It appears a young man, or, as some people profess to have been present say, two young men were seen walking through Patrick street, at half-past 10 o'clock, and one of them observed his coat to be on fire. This garment he threw off in a most hasty manner, and after having thus deposited it in Cook-street, quickly disappeared. The crowd which immediately collected about the blaze with which the coat was enveloped, were at first rather nervous, and seeing that it burned away with a bright and, in fact, a glaring light, without giving at all any indications of a violent explosion, several persons poked the burning coat inquisitively with their sticks. The result of this was the discovery of another bottle in one of the pockets—a discovery which was announced by excited voices, and which was immediately followed by a fizzing kind of explosion—just such a one as would be produced by throwing a small quantity of loose gunpowder into a fire. The crowd, hastily retreated, and the policeman or two who were present and who also certainly poked the coat, retreated too, and were seen no more. Whether the matter which caused all this excitement was really the real Greek fire or not we cannot say. Some persons present examined fragments of the bottles, and had their fingers covered with what appeared to be the light produced by the phosphorus of common lucifer matches. Certainly, whatever was in the bottles burned most brightly for about twenty minutes, during which the excitement fluctuated according to the probability or improbability of an explosion, which we are glad to say, did not occur to any alarming extent.—Cork Herald.

THE PRISONER PATRICK LENNON.—It was generally thought that this alleged member of the Fenian conspiracy would be brought up for examination on Tuesday at the Head Police-office, but in consequence of witnesses having to be brought from England and other places, and the nature of the charges against him being so numerous and so serious, he was not removed from Kilmainham Prison, where he has been confined since Wednesday last. It is stated that he came here with his friend and confidant Colonel Kelly, who was seen in Dublin within the past three weeks. Some of the facts connected with Lennon's career in this country, England and America, are described as being most extraordinary. He is stated to have returned from America to England in company with several of the leaders of 'the Brotherhood,' and to have travelled from London to Holyhead several times by railway, without being captured. This was in a great measure owing to the fact that he possessed great facilities for disguising himself, and to his having the reputation

of being a desperate man and always doubly armed.—Freeman.

With reference to this arrest we find the following letter in the Evening Post, referring to a very reprehensible practice, which some of our Tory contemporaries have copied from England's literary detectives:—

"January 15, 1868.—SIR—I trust to your sense of fair play to allow me a small space in your columns in order to call attention to the verdict before trial given against the prisoner Lennon, who is to be brought before the magistrates at the Head Police-office. In two of your morning contemporaries of this day there is a short article, almost the same in words, in which Lennon is described as 'the notorious member of the Fenian conspiracy;' and it is stated that 'the police are in possession of evidence against him of a most conclusive character; that facts connected with his career prove that he is 'daring and desperate character.' If this be considered fair play in the year 1868, what is to be thought of public opinion now as contrasted with times long since passed? However, I am certain that such hounding down even of a prisoner accused of Fenianism, will not be countenanced by any honest Irishman, and that it is only necessary to draw attention to this un-English mode of dealing with a man before trial, in order to evoke general condemnation.—Hoping you will excuse this trouble, I am, sir, your obedient servant.

One who would be just even to a Fenian.

I send you my name, but not for publication."

One or two further particulars are now known respecting the career of Lennon. When he deserted from the 9th Lancers he took away an officer's charger with him. When arrested the other day, one of the revolvers on his person was the weapon which he took from Sergeant Francis Sheridan on the night of the county Dublin insurrection. Police suspicion further arises as to Lennon's connection with more than one late Dublin street outrage. He is also supposed to have been not long since in Manchester.

The Dublin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says:—The arrest of G. F. Train caused considerable surprise in Dublin, where the bustling projector of tramways is remembered. It was considered a bold act as Train is unquestionably an American citizen. Train would seem to have been of late a prominent sympathizer with the Fenian cause in the United States; and American papers containing lectures by him in his customary manner, were received at the Irish newspaper offices on Saturday (by the Scotia), having a fly-sheet enclosed, headed 'Clear the line—Train is coming!' and containing political epigrams and other rhapsodies more purely American than American Irish. An American journal thus forwarded had the report of a lecture by Train in aid of a fund for the families of American citizens in British prisons, the success of which with the Irish populace is glowingly described. The audience, cheered Train repeatedly, especially when he denounced Gen Grant's candidature for the Presidency and talked of fighting England. The reception is attributed entirely to the credit of the brave men in English prisons, and the 'noble Warren whose family he spoke for.' He is reported to have continued: 'The time for talk has passed; no more long letters, no more despatches, no more sixty days, no more arbitration letters, no more wishy washy paragraphs in the President's Message. A short dispatch like this sent over the cable to England, 'Pay the Alabama claims, or fight; liberate Meany, Warren, and the other American citizens, or war to the knife.' 'Let us offer (he added) to buy Ireland for the Alabama claims.' There was also much denunciation in the speech of the monarchies of Europe.

DUBLIN, Jan. 22.—The release of Mr. G. F. Train is almost a greater surprise than his arrest. He was discharged from custody yesterday on an order from the Lord Lieutenant, communicated by Mr. Hamilton, R. M., who attended at the county gaol for the purpose of communicating the intention of the Government. It is stated that as a condition precedent to his liberation he gave an assurance that he had no intention of promoting Fenianism in this country. His object in returning to British soil is, it seems, less ambitious, and possibly more practical, than it has been thought—'the furtherance, in fact, of his one dominant idea—tramways. During his confinement he conducted himself with exemplary obedience to the rules of the gaol. He was a model prisoner, whose example might be followed with advantage by others. He manifested in his adherence to discipline a stern, self-denying virtue, even refusing to accept any other than the ordinary dietary of the prison. It was not because he resigned himself to grief and would not be comforted—he is one of the last who would be likely to do so—but, if rumour be correct, he adopted this course with the intention of demanding full reparation from the Government for an insult and injury which with this object in view it was not for his interest to have mitigated.

ARREST OF A NUMBER OF SUPPOSED FENIANS AT CASTLETOWN BERRYLAWN.—Great excitement was occasioned here on Thursday night, when it became known that six men, all strangers in this locality, had been arrested on suspicion of being Fenians, by a party of the Royal Irish Constabulary stationed at Castletown, under the immediate command of Henry Holmes, Esq., S.I., Head-Constable Cummulings, and Constable Michael Byrne. The parties arrested went through different parts of the country disposing of drapery goods, and their strange manner as well as their military appearance, excited the suspicion of the police; hence their arrest. The parties charged were brought before a magistrate and the result was the discharge of all with one exception, in consequence of not satisfactorily accounting for himself. The accused will be brought up for further examination at the Petty Sessions to be held in Castletown on Friday next the 17th inst.—Cork Examiner.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED FENIAN EMBASSY.—On Thursday a strong party of the Royal Irish Constabulary, under Head-constable Barry, proceeded fully armed, to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Terminus to await the arrival of the 2.40 p.m. down train from the Limerick Junction. On the arrival of the train a strict examination of the passengers and luggage took place. A second-class passenger—a young man—who was unable to account for himself satisfactorily was taken into custody by the police. He was pretty well dressed, and stated he had lately returned from New York for the benefit of his health.' He was employed there as a store-keeper. Having been committed by Mr. Gould R.M., he was lodged in the county gaol.

The Freeman's Journal states that Sergeant Kelly, the survivor of the two constables fired at recently by the same hand in Eustace Street, Dublin was recently brought to Kilmainham Prison, and unhesitatingly identified Patrick Lennon as the assassin. A woman who also witnessed the occurrence, declared that Lennon was like the man she saw.

The Cork constabulary, while searching a public house the other day in the North Main Street for some Irish Americans, were attacked by a disorderly mob and vigorously pelted with stones. At last they charged with fixed bayonets, and dispersed their assailants.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLT.—In order that there may be no further misunderstanding about the matter, the Pall Mall Gazette, once for all, says out boldly why England will not concede the right of revolt to her own people which she approves against other governments, more especially the Papal Government. It is because:—'The English Government and English society is the representative of the principles of truth, justice and freedom.' It is as such entitled to our hearty support and loyalty. The continental Governments against which we wish to see revolutionists succeed, and especially the Papal Government, is the representative of falsehood, superstition,

and tyranny. We will stand by our Government because it and its principles are good.' So that that aspect of the question being conceded it only remains to be proved that the English Government is the representative of truth, justice, and freedom. To us benighted Irish, who have experienced the various forms of 'truth, justice, and freedom' dispensed to us by the English Government—in the shape of extermination, confiscations, and suspensions of our constitutional safeguards, the proof will require to be very convincing indeed. We don't think we make a rash assertion when we say that the Irish people will find it difficult to accept the Power that has oppressed them as the representative of 'truth, justice, and freedom.'

Priests and laymen, gentry and working men, all can do good by making it publicly known that Ireland does not countenance the designs of those who would levy war against the British Empire. We are glad to hear of a meeting at Bolton, at which it is said one thousand Irishmen and Catholics were present. Resolutions were unanimously passed strongly denouncing the recent outrages, and expressing the utmost loyalty to the Crown. This is a good example, and if followed it will be sure, produce the best effects on public opinion all over the world. The Irish have certainly as much to gain by conciliating the English as the English have by containing them. It is not for the interest of any race, whatever its power and advantages, to rouse the hostility of the inhabitants of Great Britain, and in the case of the Irish we may tell them what the most sensible of their own leaders will also tell them,—that foreign sympathy means very little. Adventurers may come over from America, and sentimental paragraphs may appear in continental newspapers; but when all is done, Irishmen and Englishmen will be left together to settle their common affairs as they best can. All statesmen see that the two islands, from their geographical position, their history, and their progress to a common language and institutions, must form one nation. No one having the government of a great nation in his hands is likely to go to war with us to undo so obvious and beneficial a union. Making up their minds, then, that they and we are to live together politically, our Irish friends had best meet Englishmen half way in the present mood of the latter to discuss and remedy whatever is amiss in the sister island. The examination is likely to be more just and the legislation more fruitful if conducted by men who do not suspect that they are dealing with enemies.—Times.

The 'national' press, though still far from being irreproachable, is so much improved in tone as to encourage a hope of further amendment. It has abandoned the inflammatory tirades in which it recently indulged, and seems disposed at present to confine itself to a course less likely to lead to the results it professes to deprecate. It now endeavors to vindicate its cause by specious but legitimate arguments. The Nation reminds the British public of the 'very fine, noble, just, and generous sentiments' which were expressed by statesmen and writers respecting 'the rights of people to choose their own rulers,' referring especially to the case of Italy. Basing its analogy upon the gratuitous assumption that the 'Irish people' desire independence as the people of Italy did, it quotes passages from Ministerial declarations and Parliamentary speeches and while repudiating intemperate rebellion, come from what quarter they may, it asks why they who proclaim the doctrine 'don't at least acknowledge the principle when a case has come up for its application.'—Times Daily Cor.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—At a meeting of the Irish National League, held in Dublin on Wednesday night, the following resolution was adopted:—'That the Irish National League hail with the greatest satisfaction the step taken by Catholic clergy in Limerick in adopting the policy of repeal as the only means whereby the people of Ireland can be made contented and happy in their own country, and the certainty of endless disaffection be prevented; and where as such determination is of paramount importance to the cause we advocate, we deem it our duty to accord them our hearty approbation, with the hope that they may obtain the co-operation of the whole clergy of Ireland.' The Chairman, Mr. L. J. O'Shea, a magistrate, said they had been contending for the object claimed in the Limerick resolution since the days of the cursed union, now 67 years ago. Dr. O'Brien and his clergy has done themselves immortal honour (Hear, hear.) The whigs had kept the country in a state of degradation through political inaction, and in a spirit of expectancy the clergy and the Bishop had been waiting for some encouraging measure, but they had found out that nothing was to be had from Whig or Tory, and that the country was going to dogs. (Hear, hear.) The voluminous petition of the people, and the petition of the clergy and bishops, should be brought to the foot of the throne, asking for a native Lords, Commons, and Parliament for Ireland. This was the only way to do justice to a country which had been getting poorer for the last 67 years. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Shea then referred to the present condition of the country, and said that Irishmen would be more degraded than slaves if they feared to express what they believed to be their just rights.—Dublin Nation.

We would be satisfied with the old Constitution of 1782, the Queen, Lords and Commons of Ireland. That form of government would, we think, be the best for Ireland. It would give her the control of her public purse, call men of all creeds and classes into generous activity for the good of the nation, make them anxious to see Ireland great and prosperous, and to give the people the enjoyment of the good things produced by the fertile soil of their country. There would be no more draining of 20,000,000 a year to England; very little absenteeism; trade and manufactures would be encouraged and fostered, agriculture loosed from the shackles which now hold it down; and plenty of remunerative employment would enable the people to live at home in comfort and ease, and not, as now, running like fugitives from their native land, to act as 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' to their enemies. In such a condition as this Ireland would soon show what her genius and industry are able to achieve, and if wisely ruled she would become one of the leading nations of the world.—Dundalk Democrat.

The Star publishes a remarkable letter, signed 'F. W. Newman,' upon 'Repeal,' of which the writer does not approve. He would prefer a total severance of Ireland from the British empire. We have no doubt that the writer would find a very large majority of the people of Ireland to agree with him in that preference. Mr. Newman says:—'For years I have tried to gain a hearing for what I think is an easy and sure method. Treat each of the four provinces of Ireland as States in the American sense and make the Imperial Parliament a Congress. To simplify matters, give Parliament a veto on the States but no power of initiating legislation. The veto would soon become a dead letter, except when needed to protect Protestants.'

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN IRELAND.—A curious statement appears in the Recorder. It is nothing less than an announcement that Down Cathedral—the 'mother church of r diocese containing nearly a fourth of all the Protestants of Ireland'—will be closed on Sunday next for want of funds to meet the cost of a regular service. The cathedral, it appears, has for some years past been served by a clergyman, Mr. Edgar, whose stipend has amounted to the munificent sum of 56l. a year. This sum, it seems, cannot be increased, and Mr. Edgar having been promoted, no one can be found to take his place.

WATLINGTON.—On last Monday evening, as M. O'Brien, of Longstone, near Tomeragh, was going home from the fair of Nenagh, he was severely beaten by two parties and his skull badly fractured. He is at present under the care of Dr. McKeogh, of Nenagh. We understand that the assailants have been arrested.—Clare Independent.



The reverend gentlemen who have originated the Bopal declaration have entitled themselves to the gratitude not only of Irish people, but of the English people also...

place in the population of Ireland during that period. In the corresponding quarter of 1866, the emigrants numbered 19,640. The number of marriages registered in Ireland during the second quarter of 1867 was 5,164...

choose to publish. We will but add that much credit is due to Mr. J. D. Goodman and Mr. Poncia for the trouble they have taken in bringing this miserable story to the test of inquiry and consequent exposure.

general feeling of the Irish people. But his followers have no need for such reserve. 'What would you like best, my good friends? they say to the Irish people—'settlement of the Church Question, the Land Question, the Education Question?'

Henry Lomax, for the sum of £1 sterling. As witness near our head, &c., Thomas Harland, witness, Philip Thomas and George Swarbrick. Harland has since announced that he will not be answerable for any debts his late wife may contract.

Dr. Russel, president of the St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, writes, denying the rumour that several Maynooth students had refused to take the oath of allegiance at the quarter sessions.

CATHOLICISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The Catholic Directory for 1868 just issued permits superiorum gives some details in reference to the present position of the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain.

ARREST OF TWO SEAMEN FOR SUPPOSED FENIANISM AT DEVONPORT.—Considerable consternation was created in circles that two seamen belonging to H. M. S. Canopus, Captain G. Napier, now stationed off the Gun Wharf in Hamoaze, had been apprehended for complicity in the Fenian movement.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.—The House of Peers at present consists of one Prince, two Royal dukes, three archbishops, 26 dukes, 33 marquises, 163 earls, 33 viscounts, 27 bishops, and 164 barons—the total number of Peers being 449.

HEALTH OF SCOTLAND.—In the eight principal towns of Scotland—Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leith, Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Greenock, Perth—the deaths of 2,379 persons were registered in the month of December, allowing for increase of population, this number is 98 per cent. of that for the last ten years.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.—The batteries of the 17th Brigade have arrived in Dublin to garrison the coast batteries in the Dublin division.

MR. GUTTERIDGE'S NUNNERY STORY.—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE. The subject is taken from the Birmingham Journal, of January 18.—We stated a few days ago that a committee, consisting of M. Messrs. Kynnersley, Goodman and Poncia, and Dr. Melson, had been constituted to inquire into the charges brought by Mr. Gutteridge of gross immorality in a nunnery.

ALLEGED FENIANISM IN GLASGOW.—On Monday night last, or, more properly speaking, early on Tuesday morning, the attention of the policemen on duty in the neighbourhood of the Green was attracted by the firing of pistol shots.

PRECAUTIONS AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—A quantity of sand and other materials for extinguishing Greek fire have been stored in the basement of the Houses of Parliament, counsels' robing rooms, halls, and judges' private entrances.

THE WIDOW OF SERGEANT BRETT.—It is stated by Captain Paine, Chief Constable of Manchester, that a sufficient sum has been collected to afford a comfortable provision for life for Mrs. Brett, the widow of the policeman murdered by the Fenians at Manchester.

THE IRISH REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN.—The return just issued records 18,549 deaths registered in Ireland in the third quarter of 1867, being in the annual proportion of 13.4 per 1,000 of population.

Under these circumstances, therefore, we can arrive at no other conclusion than that Mr. Gutteridge's statement was utterly untrue, and that he had no grounds whatever for making the charge.

THE WHIG PROMISES.—It is very amusing, and shows the indestructible reliance which men place in human credulity. The Whigs have been out of office only eighteen months, and they are already making these gigantic bids, who knows what they may not offer when they have been out of office for another eighteen months?

THE BIRTH RATE IN IRELAND.—The Registrar General's report shows that the number of births registered during the quarter was 34,248, and the number of emigrants was 18,475; a decrease therefore, of 3,776 appears to have taken place in the population of Ireland during that period.

THE NEW YORK TIMES VENTURES TO EXPRESS THE OPINION THAT CONGRESSMEN ON EITHER SIDE HAVE VERY LITTLE CHANCE OF SECURING IRISH VOTES BY THE SPEECHES THEY MAKE ON THE QUESTION OF NATURALIZATION.

place in the population of Ireland during that period. In the corresponding quarter of 1866, the emigrants numbered 19,640. The number of marriages registered in Ireland during the second quarter of 1867 was 5,164; in the corresponding quarter of last year the number was 6,045.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—But, let it be noted, here is a mighty work to be done in some fashion or other, after discussion, first in the great Parliament of British opinion then in that assembled at Westminster, not to speak of a good many very independent arenas of religious and political controversy.

THE WIDOW OF SERGEANT BRETT.—It is stated by Captain Paine, Chief Constable of Manchester, that a sufficient sum has been collected to afford a comfortable provision for life for Mrs. Brett, the widow of the policeman murdered by the Fenians at Manchester.

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**The True Witness.**  
AND  
**CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,**  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
At No. 696, Craig Street, by  
**J. GILLIES.**  
G. E. OLBK, 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 copy 3d.  
We beg to remind our Correspondent that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.  
The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, AUGUST '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

**MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1868.**  
**ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.**  
FEBRUARY—1868.  
Friday, 14—St. Valentine.  
Saturday, 15—Of the Immaculate Conception.  
Sunday, 16—Sixty-second.  
Monday, 17—Of the Fair.  
Tuesday, 18—Passion of Our Lord.  
Wednesday, 19—Of the Fair.  
Thursday, 20—Of the Holy Sacrament.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**  
The week has been marked by no events of very great importance. The police both in Great Britain and in Ireland are always on the alert, and we learn that a man named Mackay, and said to be a Fenian leader, has been arrested at Cork. His friends made an effort to rescue him, but after a smart conflict were driven back by the police, who succeeded in lodging their prisoner in jail. News of a gloomy character has been received from the Abyssinian expedition. No hopes are entertained of anything being done for some time towards the release of the captives.

All the Great Powers of Europe whilst putting their armies on a war footing are vociferous in the proclamation of their pacific intents, but none show a readiness to reduce these armaments which make Europe tremble. The enlistment for the Papal Zouaves progresses favorably. Latest telegrams inform us that several persons at Cork have been arrested charged with having taken part in the attack on the police with the object of liberating the prisoner McKay, who has been fully committed. Lennon will be tried on two charges, one for treason felony, the other for the murder of a policeman. Fears were entertained that Warwick Castle wherein Burke was confined would be attacked, and great preparations have been made by the authorities. Special telegrams, not more trustworthy because special, attribute to Louis Napoleon hostile designs against the Sovereign Pontiff. These go on to say that the Emperor informed of Bourbon intrigues at Rome, is about to abandon the Holy See to its enemies; and that at his instances the Queen of Spain has been compelled to dissolve the Spanish Papal legion. These reports must be accepted with a grain of salt, for the French Emperor or a rupture with the Papacy means a rupture with a very numerous and influential portion of the French people.

The *Evening Telegraph* favors us with the following notice:—  
"The *True Witness*, and the other *Witness* are discussing the interesting question of the existence, or non-existence of Purgatory: what gives particular force and point to the discussion is the fact that neither the one nor the other knows anything about it, and the secret will not be revealed to man until the gates of death have shut him in. They may just as well discuss the location of Paradise, and the eternal amusements of the blessed."  
The *Evening Telegraph* is, in the above, guilty of that very offence which he attributes to us—to wit, that of talking about that of which he knows, and as a Protestant, can know nothing. For instance, when our contemporary pretends that the secrets of a future state "will not be revealed to man until the gates of death have shut him in"—he implies that there is a life beyond the grave, a prolongation of man's individual consciousness after death, or otherwise no secret could be revealed to him. Now by what right does our contemporary assume any thing of the kind? How does he know that there is such a future state for man? or how can he, as a Protestant, treat the theory that there is a life beyond the grave as, at best, anything better than a plausible hypothesis, a great May-Be? He knows nothing whatever about the matter, and has therefore no right to deal with it as if it were a settled question.  
Whether there be a heaven or a hell; whether there be a judgment after death, and retribution; whether what men call death be the commencement of a life eternal, or an endless sleep—are matters of which we frankly admit that we of ourselves know nothing, and upon which were we not Catholics, we should not have the impertinence to hold any very decided opinion, either one way or the other: seeing that in that case we should have

nothing better or more certain than our own fallible "private judgment" to guide and instruct us upon matters upon which the wisest men of antiquity came to most opposite conclusions, and upon which, outside the Catholic Church, the most contradictory opinions still obtain. Still the question as to God, His nature, and His dealings with man would be, as it was in the days of Cicero, "*perobscura questio.*" *De Nat. Deorum*, lib. 1. But for the Christian revelation, the but for the Catholic Church the sole guardian and interpreter of that revelation, we should know as little about these matters as did Cicero, as did D'Alembert, as does the editor of the *Evening Telegraph* himself.

Therefore in our dispute with the *Witness* we did not "discuss the interesting question of the existence, or non-existence of Purgatory," but this question, and this only. Is the doctrine that there is a purgatory part of the original Christian revelation? Was it taught by Christ to those Whom He in turn commissioned to go and teach all nations? Is it a doctrine that contradicts any other portion of the Christian revelation? Upon these matters again, we, of ourselves, know nothing—and are not ashamed to confess our ignorance; and our sole reason for believing anything positive about them is, the testimony of the Catholic Church, which, if Christ were not a charlatan, is the only infallible witness as to what He did reveal—the one means by Him appointed for diffusing amongst all nations, and to the end of time, the full and perfect knowledge of His revelation. But for this infallible witness we should know nothing, we should believe nothing, in the supernatural order; and with *Cotta* we should still be ever asking "*ubi est veritas?*"—Where is truth?—*De Nat. Deorum* lib. 1.

The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Melbourne was a very grand affair, and the demonstrations with which His Royal Highness was everywhere received give a lively idea of the wealth and material progress of this Australian Colony. The *Times* lifts up its bands, and utters its voice of surprise:—

"But think of balls attended by nine hundred dancers in magnificent rooms, and with the most costly decorations, in that huge dreary Continent we used to call New Holland, of which the only known locality was Botany Bay! Think of thirteen thousand school children here, four thousand there, and a thousand or two anywhere, being found singing 'God Save the Queen,' heard well two miles off and cheering still louder. Think of reviews of Volunteer Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery in a region where a few years ago one believed a white man could hardly show himself. There has been no such instance of spontaneous growth. Convicts can hardly be thought an encouragement to colonization; but at Adelaide they never had convicts, and at Melbourne the element is quite appreciable. These are not favored Colonies, protected Plantations, commercial monopolies, but simply gatherings of British subjects, quietly and peaceably elbowing out of this island, and making the best of it by looking for elbow room elsewhere."—*London Times*.

The growth of the Colonies on the Eastern side of New Holland is not one of the least of the material marvels of the nineteenth century. That there, where in the recollection of the writer, the black man roamed almost undisputed master of the land, and where the white man had to look well to the condition of his arms, there now stands a City compared with which Montreal is but a second or third rate affair; with a population which in a few years will rival that of the largest cities in the U. States; which could buy all Great Britain's North American possessions for a public park, were they worth the purchasing, and not think much of it either; whose intelligence and wealth is indicated by the fact that its daily press in every material respect is the equal of that of London—the Melbourne *Daily Argus*, one only of its many daily papers is the exact facsimile of the *London Times*, and as well crowded with advertisements)—that these things should have taken place within the short period of little more than thirty years since the first lot of land where now stands the city of Melbourne, was sold, is indeed one of the wonders of the age we live in: and is a standing answer to those who look to forms of government, and political institutions as the source of, or even as an important factor in, the phenomenon we call material progress. If a country or Colony has within it the real elements of this progress, and if its government will but leave it alone, neither aiding nor obstructing, but strictly adhering to the golden rule of *laissez faire*, it cannot but go ahead. Leave it alone, and as with small-pox, its prosperity will break out of itself. Government has done nothing for the development of the resources of Australia.—These have been developed, not only without the aid of Government, but almost in spite of it.—The resources of a country, that has resources worth developing, need no government protection, no fostering patronage: but will develop themselves most safely and most effectually when left to take care of themselves.

The resources of Australia are its mild climate where winter is unknown, its boundless pastures, its fertile soil, rich too in all precious minerals, and above all in coal; and that alone which retards its progress is the expanse of ocean which must be traversed to reach its shores. If all the hungry millions of Europe and of North America were to be thrown on its coasts, it could find food and labor for them all: and the sole complaint that reaches the ear from that far off Southern

Continent is provoked by the want of sufficient markets for its superabundant produce, the impossibility of finding mouths to consume its ever increasing flocks, and crops. Nothing, however, will show what is the actual condition of the country, and the inducements it holds out to the emigrant, better than a few statistics for which we are indebted to the *London Times*.

First as to wages. The ordinary wages of the unskilled day workman are about a dollar and a half *per diem*; but artisans, and skilled laborers are remunerated at a much higher rate. For the most ordinary description of domestic servants the wages are two hundred dollars *per annum*; but a cook, or skilled domestic can always command three hundred, and as the writer in the *Times* adds "the most respectable consideration from her employer, or she would at once transfer her patronage elsewhere."

At the same time the cost of living is low.—A working man, says the *Times* "can easily maintain himself, wife, and three or four children upon 25 shillings," (less than six dollars and a half)—"a week, and save money" out of the lowest scale of wages, to wit nine dollars a week. Provisions of all kinds, beef and mutton of the best quality, flour and grain, are almost a drug in the market. Of the best meat, the wholesale price is a penny a pound, and "prime joints come to our table at two pence a pound"—so that the poorest man can sit down three times a day to his beef-steak, or roast leg of mutton: nor is this superabundance of food likely to meet with any check for a long time, so great is the supply.—We are told that in one district alone, the mere annual increase of sheep alone, is "Two Millions in excess of the local demand;" and of the rapid increase of cereals—the same writer says, "the excessive supplies of grain and flour under the operation of our Land Act, must find market beyond our own shores, or many of our corn fields must be turned into pasture land." This is the one material grievance of these Southern Colonies—a plethora of produce; and land is allowed to drop out of cultivation, not because as here, it is exhausted, and yields no longer a remunerative crop, but because of the very exuberance of the soil, and because the supply of food far outstrips the demand.

One other evil there is even at the antipodes, and that is Orangism. That vile plant has taken root even there, and brings forth, as every where, else its deadly fruit. So on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Melbourne, we learn that the Orangemen of that city tried to imitate the example of their Kingston brethren when the Prince of Wales visited Canada. Insulting transparencies were set up in the streets by the Orangemen of Melbourne, and this of course provoked a row, in the course of which blood was shed, and some lives were lost. In short Orangemen in Australia are just what they are at Belfast or in Toronto.

We cite the above facts as an argument against the theories of the *Rouges*, the Annexationists, and the *Montreal Witness* to the effect that the destitution in Lower Canada, and consequent emigration, are the results of bad laws, or could in any wise be mitigated by a change in our political condition, or by annexation to the United States. We live in all important respects under precisely the same political conditions as do our fellow subjects in the Australasian Colonies: and any differences in our material conditions are the results of our climatic differences. Had we the same mild climate, the same rich soil, the same extent of pastures, and constant access to the sea, the highway of nations, we should certainly have no cause to envy anything in their material prosperity.

**COMMON SCHOOL MORALITY.**—In the *Montreal Gazette* of Saturday last, we find the following paragraph with reference to the common schools of U. Canada:—

"A worthy superintendent of common schools in Ontario, on visiting the girl's department of the schools under his charge, took upwards of thirty copies of the *Police Gazette*, and similar publications from the more advanced pupils—publications which could not be read or seen without pollution."

Common schools, that is to say schools from which religious education, the sole safeguard for morality, is excluded, are condemned by the Catholic Church as "altogether dangerous to faith and to morals." Catholic parents do not think that a Protestant superintendent however "worthy"—and that many of them are good and worthy gentlemen we do not doubt—is sufficient guarantee against the dangers which their children would incur by frequenting such schools; and the fact reported above shows how just is the condemnation of the Church, how well founded are the scruples of the Catholic parents. No matter how good of its kind the mere intellectual training of the common or mixed school may be, in that therein no efficient moral or religious control can be exercised, the morals of its pupils will always be exposed to the risk of pollution. Who shall lay bare the horrors of the New England "common school?" Decency forbids.

Therefore, even were it the case—which we do not admit—that the intellectual training of the denominational school must needs be inferior to

that of the common school from which all positive religious instruction is excluded, we conclude in favor of the former, and against the latter. If we must make a selection, we prefer a deficient orthography, and bad grammar, to corrupt morals, and a polluted imagination: for what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul! God at the last great day, will not admit as valid the excuse for neglect of parental duties, that the father had put his trust in the vigilance of a government official, or confided the morals of his children to the keeping of a "superintendent of education." The moral responsibility of the parent cannot in this manner be shifted off; and though in spite of all his vigilance, his child may be contaminated by bad examples at school—for scandals will creep in everywhere, in spite of all the vigilance of pastors and masters—it is the duty of the Catholic father, from which no law of the land can exonerate him, to entrust his child only to those in whom he is by his religion warranted in placing confidence. If he will but do his duty; God is faithful and just, and will protect the child from the perils to which everywhere it will be exposed; and should evil occur God will then hold the father guiltless. As they love their little ones, as they fear God before Whom they will one day have to give an account of those little ones entrusted to them, and not to the superintendent of education,—Catholic parents should resolve that, no matter what the law of man may say, or what the promptings of self interest may suggest, they will not allow their children to attend the "common schools," except in such cases as these shall have been approved of by their religious pastors, and ecclesiastical superiors. Without constant and efficient moral and religious supervision, the "school," no matter whether frequented by Catholics or Protestants is, and in the very nature of things must needs be, a sink of iniquity, a moral cess-pool.

There has been some discussion in the public journals respecting the dismissal from the Papal service of several volunteers, Irishmen, for improper conduct. The Roman correspondent of the *Weekly Register*, a London Catholic paper, was the first to allude to this unpleasant affair; and from its version it appeared that the provoking cause of this action on the part of the Sovereign Pontiff was a Fenian demonstration that it was attempted to get up in Rome. The facts having reached the ears of the authorities, the proposed demonstration was of course put a stop to, and the men who had taken the chief part therein, were at once sent back to their own homes.

This report we find confirmed in the *Irish American*, a Fenian organ of New York, by a letter dated Rome 3rd ult. According to this version, which in its main features agrees with that of the *Weekly Register*, it appears that:—  
"The Irish in Rome were making preparations on a grand scale for a solemn High Mass and Office for the souls of Allen and his companions. It was to have come off on the 23rd of December in the church of St. Andrea Della Frate."

The preparations were well nigh completed when tidings having reached the Pope's ears, Monsignor Talbot, the Papal Chamberlain, immediately sent a warning to the priest against allowing his church to be used for the intended demonstration, as it was got up by sympathizers with Fenianism. Hereupon there was some excitement and murmuring, the result of which was the dismissal of the offenders from the service, and their return home. This little fact is conclusive as to the light in which Fenianism is regarded at the headquarters of the Catholic religion, and by the Sovereign Pontiff.

**RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.**—Unconsciously our Liberal friends let out what they mean by their formula "Free Church in a Free State:" as for instance does the *Witness* when in its issue of the 8th inst. it gives the following with much glee, as a mode for "Bringing the Priesthood under control":—

"The Russian government has adopted a shrewd device for getting the Romish missionaries under control through their bread and butter. An imperial ukase has been issued, directing that in future the income of the Catholic clergy in the Western Provinces be provided by the State, and no portion of them by private individuals."—*Witness*, 8th Feb.

So that as against the Catholic Church, Protestants applaud the prohibition of the voluntary system in Russia, whilst in Canada they cry out for the abolition of all State assistance to the Romish Church. Our friends are consistent in their ends, at least, if not in their means.

The sum collected in the several churches frequented by the French speaking portion of the Catholic population of this City, for the service of the Pontifical Zouaves exceeds Two thousand four hundred dollars. We are not aware of the exact amount raised amongst our Irish Catholic fellow-citizens, but we know that they are never the last in works of zeal for religion. In the rural parishes a sum of \$3,000 has been taken up.

Some communications unavoidably held over till next week.

The righteous editor of the *Witness* is sorely moved in spirit at sight of our Canadian enlistments of brave youths for the Papal army. We are glad to find that they have assumed such generous proportions as to have provoked his ire, and must congratulate him on having found so worthy a subject whereon to discharge his bile. Poor dear amiable member of society, we can sympathize with him. It must indeed be galling to his intensely religious yearnings to behold an immense crowd of cut-throats and murderers (eccentric Englishmen!) held at bay from fulfilling hell's darkest behests by a handful of the flower of Gallic chivalry. And when poor interesting individual he carries his arithmetic into the calculation, and considers further that each of these Garibaldian cut-throats carries in his pocket, if he have not already spent it, the heavy payment of his services, granted him in British gold, taken from the funds "For the forcible Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" his feelings of chagrin must rise in proportion to his realization of the loss (to religion!) and his righteous heart must groan within him. As a speculation he finds it a failure—as a religious movement a hinder—as a most galling defeat, a Protestant calamity. Poor sensitive man! will he ever recover from the shock?

It is astonishing how glibly evangelical Protestantism can prate of medieval injustice and oppression. With what pharisaical effrontery and sanctimonious twang it can stalk into the centre of this world's busy synagogue and proclaim its own great virtues before high heaven, and its intense disgust of the vices of us poor publicans. Well! we must needs be content to stand afar off, whilst this holy man recounts his deeds and admire his litany of virtues, whilst we humbly deplore our own shortcomings.

Medieval injustice and oppression! Poor dear ingenuous individual! How refreshing thy simplicity! how crisp thy innocence! Hast never heard tell, dear man, of an Irish Church Establishment (a relic doubtless of medieval Reformation) in Queen Victoria's dominions wherein an oppressed and starving population have been made by law for two centuries to keep in idleness and good condition a lazy lot of protesting divines with naught else to do, but draw and drone away to empty benches and a somnolent sexton, as often as providence and the course of time brings round the Lord's own day called by a pious plagiarism the Sabbath? Hast never heard tell, refreshing individual of decidedly evangelical proclivities, of Protestant oppression of poor down-trodden unhappy Catholic Ireland? Thy own mouthpiece, the statesman Gladstone speaking to those sturdy yeomen, the Cheshire miners, who would not for one single hour have born the oppressive class legislation which Protestantism has inflicted for centuries on unfortunate Ireland—(the same statesman Gladstone (and he is a statesman that England may well be proud of) called it the other day *mismanagement and misgovernment*). "Mr. Gladstone in a speech on Wednesday to some Cheshire miners did not hesitate to ascribe the existence of Fenianism to England's mismanagement and misgovernment of Ireland." (*Montreal Daily Witness*, Dec. 20th, 1867) Medieval injustice and oppression it would have been called, had it been perpetrated by a Catholic majority upon a Protestant minority, and been born of less recent date. "Lethargy and enslavement" it would have been styled had it been begotten of ought other than protesting parentage.

But take to thyself dear man thy English history; draw from thy cloudy brow thy horn rimmed specs, open the ponderous tome at the first chapter of Cromwellian cruelties in Ireland, con it well and piously and then prate, if thou hast the effrontery, of Medieval injustice and oppression. One week of Cromwellian crimes—one company of Cromwell's bible quoting ruffians—may one "eccentric Englishman" with long range rifle and "acromatic" such as Monte Rotundo (or rather Montre-ton-dos) saw and blushed for, would put in the shade a whole age of thy "medieval injustice and oppression." N.B.—When the editor of the *Witness* has explained the presence of "eccentric Englishmen on mules" in the Garibaldian ranks it will be time to answer his imbecile drivellings about Papal enlistment in Canada. Sauced for the goose—sauce for the gander, even tho' he be a Papal one, good Master *Witness*.

**SACERDOS.**  
On our sixth page, after the *Foreign News*, will be found an interesting communication copied from the *Weekly Register*, respecting the share of our brave Canadian Zouaves, M. M. Larocque and Murray, of whom we are all so justly proud, in the glorious victory at Mentana over the Piedmontese raiders, led by Garibaldi, and backed by Victor Emmanuel.

We have received the first number of a New York weekly paper, illustrated, entitled *The Emerald*. Its contents consist for the most part of selected tales, and a little original matter in the shape of criticisms on literary subjects. The paper is well and handsomely printed.

**BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE**, Jan. 1868.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.—The current number opens with an address to Working Men by Felix Holt: then comes part IV. of *Linda Tresselt*, which is certainly not worthy in many respects of the place it occupies in a respectable serial. Next we have *Sketches in Polynesia*, somewhat redolent of the odor of Exeter Hall, followed by the *Brownlows*, part XIII.—*Modern Cynicism*.—What I did at Belgrade.—The Night Wanderer of an Afghaan Fort,—and lastly, *The Education of the People in England and America*.



LEAVES FROM THE JOURNAL OF OUR LIFE IN THE HIGHLANDS FROM 1848 TO 1861. - New York, Harper & Brothers; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. - There is some proverb about "king's chaff being better than other people's corn."

At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held on the 26th January, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the year 1868: - President and Director (ex officio) - Rev. James Brown.

At the annual meeting of the St. Anne's Total Abstinence Society, February 9th, 1868, the following were elected for the ensuing year: - President (ex-officio) - Rev. J. Hogan.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 6th. - The following resolutions relating to the repeal of the Act of Confederation to be made the order of the day for Saturday: - Resolved, That the Members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, elected in 1863 simply to legislate under the Constitution had no authority to make or consent to any material change of such Constitution without first submitting the same to the people at the polls.

That the resolution of the tenth of April, which preceded the enactment of the British North America Act, is as follows: "Whereas it is the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a Confederation of the British North America Province should take place. Resolved therefore, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to appoint delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of union which will effectually ensure a just provision for the rights and interests of this province; each to have an equal voice in such delegation. Upper and Lower Canada being for this purpose considered as separate provinces. This was the only authority possessed by the delegates who procured the enactment of the act of the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

That no delegates from the two last named colonies having attended and an unequal number from each of the others being present, the delegation was illegally constituted and had no authority to act under the said resolution, which expressly required each of the colonies to be represented by an equal number of delegates.

That the delegates did not ensure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province as they were by the express terms of such resolution bound to do in arranging a scheme of Union; but, on the contrary they entirely disregarded their rights and interests, and the scheme by them consented to, would, if finally confirmed, deprive the people of this Province of their rights, liberty, and independence, rob them of their revenues, take from them the regulation of their trade, commerce, and taxes the management of their railways and other public property; expose them to the arbitrary and excessive taxation by a Legislature over which they can have no actual control, and reduce this free, happy, and self-governed Province to the degrading condition of a dependency of Canada.

That no fundamental or material change of the Constitution of the Province can be made in any other constitutional manner than by a statute of the Legislature, sanctioned by the people, after the subject-matter of the same has been referred to them at the polls, - the legislature of a Colonial dependency having no power or authority implied from their relation to the people as their legislative representatives to overthrow the Constitution under which they were elected and appointed.

That the scheme of confederating Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia was never submitted to the people of the province at the polls before the 18th day of September last, upwards of two-and-a-half months after the British North America Act was, by the Queen's proclamation, declared to be in force, when the people were thereby informed that they had been subjected, without their consent, to the absolute dominion of more populous and more powerful Colonies, and had lost their liberty.

Canada and New Brunswick and when the Queen and the Imperial Legislature were led to believe that this Province had expressed a desire, a feud and imposition were practiced upon them. That the truth of the preamble of the British North America Act, reciting the desire of Nova Scotia to be confederated is essential to the constitutionality of the statute, and if the same is false the statute cannot be considered constitutional by assuming as true the condition which is indispensable to its constitutionality.

That from the time the scheme of Confederation was first devised in Canada until it was consummated by the Imperial Act in London it was systematically kept from the consideration of the people of Nova Scotia at the Polls and the executive Council and Legislature in defiance of petitions signed by many thousands of the electors of this Province, persistently and perversely prevented the same from being presented to the people.

That at the recent election the question of Confederation exclusively occupied the attention of the people, who were then, for the first time, enabled to express their will on a subject of the most vital importance to their happiness, and the result has proved that this Province does not desire to be annexed to Canada and that the people of Nova Scotia repudiate the enforced provisions of the British North America Act, which for reasons set forth in the foregoing resolutions, they believe to be unconstitutional, and in no manner binding upon the people of Nova Scotia.

That the Quebec scheme, which is embodied in the British North America Act, imprudently attempted to be forced on the people of Nova Scotia, not only without their consent, but against their will, has already created wide-spread irritation and discontent and unless the same be withdrawn it will fear be attended with the most disastrous consequences, and the loyal people of this Province, fully conscious of their rights as British subjects, set an estimable value upon their free institutions, and will not willingly consent to the invasion of those rights or to be subjected to the Dominion of any other power than that of their lawful and beloved Queen.

That the colonies were politically allied to each other by their common relationship to the Queen and her Empire in a more peaceable and less dangerous connection than under any scheme of Colonial Confederation that could be declared even on the fairest, wisest, and most judicious principles.

That the people of Nova Scotia do not impute to Her Majesty the Queen and her Government any intentional injustice, as they are well aware that fraud and deception were practiced upon them by those who misrepresented the public sentiment of this country, and who, for reasons we will not venture to describe, desired that Confederation might be forced upon this Province without the consent and against the will of the people.

That an humble address be presented to the Queen, embodying the substance of the foregoing resolutions, informing Her Majesty that her loyal people of Nova Scotia do not desire to be in any manner confederated with Canada, and praying Her Majesty to revoke her proclamation and to cause the British North America Act to be repealed as far as it regards to the Province of Nova Scotia.

THE FEELING IN NEW BRUNSWICK. - We see no reason to doubt that the Provinces of British America ought to be united or that the people cannot be governed as economically as if the Union had not taken place; while it produces great and useful public works, develops national life and elevates the people intellectually and morally. The only matter which now cast a damp on these bright prospects are the expenses of the Government, Legislators and the public officers; the increased burden of taxation, as regards the Maritime Provinces, and most of all the manner in which the new taxes are made to fall; they are increased to a large extent on the common necessities of life and are lessened on luxuries and other articles which could at least bear some taxation. It is very unfortunate that such should be the case at any time, and most of all when this fact is fitted to repel Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The first duty of Confederates is to strike at the fountain head of the evil, the extravagant style of expenditure in which the Government and Legislature of Canada are carried on. It is quite too expensive for our present circumstances. The people of the Maritime Provinces should require their representatives to seek with all their energy, a reduction of expenditure and to aid in organizing a party in the province of Ontario and Quebec which will help forward the movement. The next duty of Confederates is to endeavour to have such taxation as may be required for revenue purposes levied in the most judicious manner. At present taxes are made to fall upon food and thus, at least, to increase its price and on articles of common consumption does away with much of the benefits which might otherwise accrue from the remission of taxes on ship-building materials, &c. The case would be different if the increased taxes were made to fall on luxuries rather than on necessities, and we see no reason why the increased taxes imposed on the Maritime Provinces should not be so distributed. The amount of these taxes now far exceeds any thing that any joint confederate has ever ventured to state, and Mr. Johnson's published statement, as we are prepared to prove against any man, or set of men, is, in fact (we do not say in intention), one of the most unreliable, deceptive, and insulting documents ever addressed to the intelligence of thinking men. The more we consider it the more difficult we find it to restrain the feelings of indignation which it inspires. - St. John's Morning Journal (Confederate).

Mourning will do us no good. But we have hope that there is yet a remedy for the wretched robbery perpetrated upon us. The Local Legislature use its work to do. The people have given the rough design though they have not chiselled the pattern. Repeat at all hazards, is what is required and our representatives know that they must follow the path marked out for them. We say this in no irreverent spirit. We believe that with the exception of the illustrious "two" of the Opposition, every one of the members of this House will use his best endeavors to restore self government to this Province. No more solemn duty ever rested upon the representatives of Nova Scotia than that which is now theirs. There is English prejudice and Canadian selfishness lying in their path to impede them. The one must be vanquished, the other dissipated, before they can hope to attain the smallest success in their attempt to restore the Province to its old position.

This is no time for merely mouthedness. Good strong language must be used both to the Canadian and British authorities. We must not go to Imperial Parliament as beggars demanding a favour, but as freemen demanding a right. We ask nothing to which we are not entitled in the strictest justice. First, from our rights as men, we should be allowed to govern ourselves; and secondly, if reason should fail to touch the British conscience, let us say that at least from Britain's own concession we are entitled to govern ourselves as we please. We have done nothing to forfeit this right; if it be wrested from us now we entertain no feelings of gratitude or respect for our spoilers. Some may say "this is threatening language." Suppose it is, what then? It is either ridiculous because of our impotence, or treasonable. Our impotence has yet to be discovered. We have not yet been tried we trust we never shall, but the hostility of a whole colony, no matter how small, cannot be despised certainly not by the New Dominion. It may be reasonable. Well, the word is as pretty one as any other. We have no desire to entertain treasonable thoughts, but we cannot help thinking that the worst of traitors are those who would degrade their fellow-countrymen, and sell the Province whence they sucked their life. The duty of the Legislature is plain - to protest against the Union and demand its immediate repeal. If they are refused, they can call upon the people for further instructions. One thing is certain, that the aversion

which swept Tubber and his friends from political life would be nothing to that which would crush the members of the present House of Assembly, if they faltered even for a moment in the effort to regain the lost independence of Nova Scotia. - Halifax Morning Chronicle.

In the numerous comments that have been made in Parliament and the press relative to emigration from Canada, we notice a disposition to treat the exodus as peculiar to Lower Canada and the French Canadian population; hence also the attempt to make a religious creed and system responsible for it. It is true that this exodus has a larger volume in Lower than in Upper Canada, and from the French Canadian than from the British settlements; but it makes drafts annually from every class and creed of the population; and if the evil tendency of any religious belief or system is to be inferred from it, then all are equally compromised. Lower Canada is an older settled country than Upper Canada, and the French Canadian parishes than the British townships; and the population in the former is denser and proper than in the latter; hence the cause that the emigration of French Canadians from Lower Canada is greater than that of other races from Lower or Upper Canada. But, as we have said, British Protestants of all denominations emigrate also; and it would be difficult to find over a recently settled township concession in Upper or Lower Canada, the families resident on which have not lost some members from this cause; while in the old settled districts there is hardly a family some of whose members have not gone to the States. In Lower Canada among the French Canadians that stimulating cause of poverty, arising from the subdivision of the soil among heirs and the want of capital and enterprise, that prevents the establishment of industrial occupations that would employ the surplus population. - Evening Telegraph.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION. - Yesterday morning a dreadful explosion, most fortunately unattended with loss of life, took place in the works of the Canadian Rubber Co., St. Mary Street. There are two boilers in the yard in boiler sheds, detached from the main building. On Monday night the engineer examined them carefully, and left them in the usual state. About six o'clock in the morning the assistant engineer proceeded to get up the fire, and tested the water and steam gauges, the one boiler, that which exploded, showing at ten minutes past six a pressure of 30 pounds, the other showing 35 pounds, which at twenty minutes past had increased to 40 and 45 pounds respectively. The assistant engineer then went to the engine room, which is a considerable distance off, to oil the machinery, and prepare for work having just turned on the steam to heat the building. He had finished in the engine room and was preparing to go back to the boiler, when a tremendous explosion was heard and pieces of iron were flying in every direction, the roof of the boiler shed being blown off, and the drum of the boiler flying over the roof of the other buildings landing in a vacant lot on the opposite side of the street. The work began in the morning at seven o'clock and none of the men, therefore, except those connected with the engineering department, had arrived; and at the early hour at which the accident occurred, few people were on the street, so that less danger to life was to be apprehended. As it was, even with the few who were about, it is almost miraculous that not the slightest injury was done to anyone. The second boiler was moved about two feet out of its place, but it is otherwise unharmed. Very little damage was done to the main buildings beyond the loosening of a few bricks. Last fall, both boilers were tested to 100 lbs., and since been worked at an average pressure of about 45 lbs. It is understood that the works will not be stopped for more than a few days. - Montreal Herald 5th inst.

INQUEST. - Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held on the body of James Henry a young man aged 19 at the house of Patrick Bowes master cartier, Nazareth street, in whose employ he was. The deceased was killed by a large quantity of coal falling on him while he was loading his cart in Mr. Beard's coal yard, at the corner of McGill and Wellington streets. From the evidence it appeared that this yard contained but one kind of coal, and that orders had been given two or three days previous to the accident that coal should not be taken from the pile which was almost upright and a neighbouring one which was much undermined but that it should be taken from other parts of the yard. It was also proven that a few moments before the accident, Mr. Bowes went into the yard where the deceased was carting coal with a young man of the name of Michael Quinn, and that he ordered the deceased away from the pile which he was working. But Mr. Bowes having left the place, the deceased went back to his former pile, and continued loading, when a cracking sound in the pile was heard. He was told by a young man named Quinn to leave the place; he did so, but seeing it did not fall, returned, when the mass of coal fell almost instantly, burying him beneath it. The youth was found about an hour afterwards. The jury, after a short consultation, gave a verdict that the deceased James Henry came to his death in a manner purely accidental and not otherwise, and the jury further say and declare that there is no blame attached to any person employed in or in connection with J. G. Beard & Co's Coal Yard. - Gazette 7th inst.

IMPROPER PUBLICATIONS. - One of the crying evils of the day is the circulation of grossly immoral publications with glaring illustrations, and corresponding letter press. We are not aware of any of Canadian manufacture, but the importation from the other side is very large and apparently increasing. All that is vile is discussed in these publications and with the greatest gusto, and no better plan for sapping the morals of a community could be thought of than having the Canadian towns and villages flooded with such filth. What is most surprising is that booksellers who are mistaken by a good number of people for respectable individuals keep a regular and fully supply of even the most offensive of these periodicals. They are publicly exposed for sale in this and other cities, and worthy newsmen and other seem to think it is all a matter of course quite in the way of business. We could specify more than one such place in Toronto, and we fear there are more. All comers are supplied. One of those circulations of "wholesome" literature has sufficient conscience or regard for appearances as to write on the top of each number, "Not to be opened out here," as much as to say, "Not to be drunk on 'the premises.'" This is surely abominable. We have noted the principal circulators of these paid pencil ministers of vice and immorality, and if the thing is persisted in, shall give their names and an advertisement against them. While writing on this subject we may add that we have it on most reliable authority that some of those circus companies from the other side which wander through Canada, carry with them a stock of obscene publications which they circulate largely among our population. A worthy superintendent of common schools in a place visited some short time ago by one of those bands of adventurers, assured us that he afterwards, on visiting the girls' department of the schools under his charge, took upwards of thirty copies of such publications from the more advanced pupils - publications which could not be read or seen without pollution. We talk of nuisances, surely such nuisances are worth looking after, and Custom House officers on the frontier should search circus baggage for these books. - Toronto Globe.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. - Sherrington, H. Blake \$3; Penetanguishene, On. Umbus \$1; L'Islet, Rev. W. D'Elage \$4; Savannah, S. Rev. L. Arpin \$3; Cornwall, D. A. McDonald \$2; Toronto, J. Neary \$8; Brock, J. Doyle \$1; Ramsay, M. Foley \$2; Norton Mills, V. P. Moss \$2; Smithville, T. McDonald \$1; Sorel, J. McCarthy \$5; L'Assomption, Rev. J. T. Gaudet \$2; Rev. J. M. Legare \$2; St. Nicholas, Rev. U. Baillargeon \$2; St. Catherine, Rev. M. O'Grady

Three Rivers, Ri. Rev. Dr. Cook \$5; Tamworth, J. Brown \$2; Bath, P. T. McNamara \$2; Point St. Charles, M. O'Connell \$2; Hall, P. T. McNamara \$2; Allistonville, T. Farlow \$2; Oshington, W. Measer \$3; Baby's Point, D. Duffy \$4; Otonabee, J. Quilina \$5; North Gower, J. Kennedy \$2; Rapids des Joachims, T. Carroll \$3; Leonard Hill, P. Thomason \$4; Kenanville, J. O'Leary \$2; St. Andrew, Miss Mary McMillan \$2; Martintown, Alex. Corbett \$2; Perce, Rev. E. G. Imet \$5; Granby, M. Gannon \$2; Albany, Rev. E. Bayard \$2; Hawkesbury Mills, P. Doyle \$1; St. Sophie, J. Griffin \$2; Lachine, Rev. N. Piché \$2; Bédouville, F. Nathan \$2; Banclair, U. S. W. McGillis \$1; St. Andrews, J. Gillis \$2; Seely's Bay, A. McArthur \$2; Cornwall Capt. A. J. McDonald \$2; Emerald, H. McKenny \$2; Newtown Robinson, P. Ruau \$2; Point Edward, R. Riely \$2.

Per Rev. D. O'Connell, South Duoro - Self \$2; J. Boyd \$2. Per L. Lamping, Kemptville - M. Derrick \$2. Per Rev. M. Lalor, Pitou - Mrs. P. Low \$2. Per D. J. McRie, Dundee - O. Zamassia, Stockton Cal \$2. Per T. Enright, Oba - Self \$5; J. Langan \$2. Per P. Mahedy, Warden - Self \$2; P. Maguire \$2. Per E. Kennedy, Perth - J. Doyle \$2; R. McDonald \$2; J. O'Loughlin \$2. Per T. O'Sullivan, Ferguson's Falls - E. Sullivan \$2; Mrs. P. Maguire, Olayton \$2; F. X. Lalonde \$2; James Sheridan, Playfair \$2. Per Rev. M. McAnley, Granby - Self \$2; W. Farly \$2. Per Rev. M. Oshibon, Cornwall - Mrs. Col. Oshibon Alex. Maria \$2; Manion & O'Brien, Ballingbrooke \$2; Rev. M. Donohue, Loughboro \$2. Per P. McDonagh, Onslow - Self \$2; J. Beshan \$2. Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Alexandria - Alex. McKinnon \$2; Theo. Oshibon, 25 3, Lochiel \$5; M. Morris, 29, 4, \$2. Per P. McMahon, Milford - Self \$4.50; Jas. Power \$2; J. McKenna \$2; Mrs. Mary Call \$4. Per J. Kolman, Barrie - Self \$4; W. Daly \$2; P. Loftus Apio \$1. Per Rev. H. Brettergh - Sundry Subscribers \$3. Per W. Carroll, Inverness - Sundry Subscribers \$5.08.

Per M. Connolly, Newark, U. S. - Self \$2.50; P. Toohy \$2.50; F. Ford \$2.50; W. A. Schmidt \$2.50; E. McOabe \$2.50; J. Finlay \$2.50 U. S. cy. Per Rev. T. Laboureau, Smithville - James Quilina \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Feb. 11, 1868. Flour - Pollards, nominal \$5.60; Middlings, \$6.00 \$6.30; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.65; Super., No. 2 \$7.15 to \$7.30; Superfine nominal \$7.55; Fancy \$7.55 to \$7.75; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.25; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.75 to \$3.80 per 100 lbs. Oatsmeal per brl. of 200 lbs. - \$6.25 to \$6.50. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$1.70 Peas per 60 lbs. - 85c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs. - No sales on the spot or for delivery - Dull at 45c to 46c. Barley per 48 lbs. - Prices nominal, worth about 90c to 1.00. Rye per 56 lbs. - \$1.00 to \$1.00. Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest sales ex-store at \$0.00 to \$0.00. Ashes per 100 lbs. - First Pots \$5.25 to \$6.30 Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4.50 to 0.00. - First Pearls, \$5.85. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs. - Mess, \$19.00 to \$19.25; - Prime Mess, \$14.00; Prime, \$13.00 to \$13.50.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. } CIRCUIT COURT. Dist. of Richelieu. No 5313. The twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. JULES CHEVALLIER, Esquire, of the Town of Sorel, Registrar of the County of Richelieu, district of Richelieu. Plaintiff. vs. MAXIME PLANTE, Farmer, of the Parish of Ste. Pierre de Sorel, said district. Defendant. IT IS ORDERED. - On the motion of Charles Dorion, advocate and attorney for the Plaintiff, that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Mathieu, sworn bailiff of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Richelieu, written on the writ of summons, issued in this cause, that the Defendant has left his domicile in that part of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Richelieu, that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper published in the City of Montreal, called the True Witness, and twice in the French language in the newspaper published in the Town of Sorel, called La Gazette de Sorel, be notified to appear before this Court, and answer the demande of said Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and answer to such demande within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff be permitted to proceed to the proof and judgment as in a case by default. A. N. GOUIN, Clerk of Circuit Court. Montreal, 13th Feb. 1868. 2w

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. } CIRCUIT COURT. Dist. of Richelieu. No 5420. The twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. ANDRE CHAPDELAIN, carriage-maker, of the Town of Sorel, District of Richelieu. Plaintiff. vs. NORBERT LECLAIRE, farmer, of the Parish of Contrecoeur, and Marie Peron, of the same place, District of Montreal, wife, by second marriage, of Abraham Thibodeau, voyageur, of the United States of America, and the said Abraham Thibodeau, authorizing his said wife for the ends of these presents, Defendants. IT IS ORDERED. - On the motion of Charles Dorion, Esquire, advocate and attorney for Plaintiff that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Mathieu, sworn Bailiff of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Richelieu, written on the Writ of Summons issued in this cause, that the Defendants have left their domicile in that part of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper published in the City of Montreal, called the True Witness, and twice in the French language, in the newspaper published in the Town of Sorel, called La Gazette de Sorel, be notified to appear before this Court and answer the demande of the said Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and that upon the neglect of said Defendants to appear and answer said demande within the period aforesaid, the Plaintiff be permitted to proceed to the proof and judgment as in a case by default. A. N. GOUIN, Clerk of Circuit Court. Montreal, 13th Feb. 1868. 2w

THE PRESS. A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED VERBATIM SHORT-HAND REPORTER DISSENGAGED. Advertiser is thoroughly competent, as his testimonials will show, of conducting a Bi-Weekly or Weekly Journal. Address, "Journalist," Post Office, Quebec.

FOR MAYOR, MR. WILLIAM WORKMAN. HIGH COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. THE OPENING OF THE Semi-annual term of MASSON COLLEGE will take place on the SEVENTH OF FEBRUARY NEXT. Parents desiring their children to attend the classes of the Commercial course taught at Masson College should read this notice with the greatest interest for the fact that, the attending of the school term will enable many students to save one year. Six months study of arithmetic, or the French and English languages will make it easy for a great number, to pursue next year's business class with advantage and those who should feel inclined, may study telegraphy even this year. There being a Telegraphic Apparatus now in full operation in the Establishment. Public attention is particularly directed to the fact that the exclusive object of Masson College is to give a first class Commercial education to young men intended for business, and in order to accomplish result so advantageous to the country, the public is already aware of the many sacrifices, the directors of this institution have made. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that their exertions have been highly appreciated in the United States as well as in Canada, and that the encouragement they have met with since the opening of their High Commercial course, has already exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BAUDOIN, Trader, of the Parish of Lachine, P. Q., Insolvent. The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee, No 18, St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, 7th February, 1868. 2w

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Terrebonne, No. 34. DAME ANGELE LABROSSE dite RAYMOND, Plaintiff. vs. ALEXIS DROUIN, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given, that Dame Angele Labrosse dite Raymond, has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this District an action en separation de biens, against her husband, Alexis Drouin, Teacher and farmer of St. Scholastique, in the said District. OUMET & MATHIEU, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Ste. Scholastique, 27th January, 1868. 1m

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Terrebonne, No. 32. DAME MATHILDE DROUIN, Plaintiff. vs. MAGLOIRE LALANDE, Defendant. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mathilde Drouin, has, this day instituted before the Superior Court of this District an action en separation de biens, against Magloire Lalonde, her husband, of the Parish of St. Scholastique in the said district, Farmer. OUMET & MATHIEU, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Ste. Scholastique, 15th January, 1868. 1m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. IN RE: JEAN BAPTISTE MILLETTE, Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday the Seventh day of March next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court sitting in the City of Montreal for a discharge under the said Act. NARCISSÉ MILLETTE. By his Attorneys ad litem, LORANGER & LORANGER, 26th December, 1867. 2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP, Insolvent. ON TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP, By his Attorney ad litem, S. W. DORMAN. Montreal, 12th December, 1867. 2m

SADLIERS, CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, ALMANAC, AND ORDO, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1868. With full returns of the various dioceses in the United States and British North-America, AND A LIST OF THE ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND PRIESTS IN IRELAND. Price 75 cents D & J. SADLIER, Montreal.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, O. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. TERMS Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance). Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 22.—The anonymous writer of a pamphlet, *La Russie, La Turquie, et l'Europe*, which has just appeared, seems to his duty to raise a warning voice against the aggressive designs which he ascribes to Russia.

When he calls to mind the unanimity with which France and Europe declared against Russia 14 years ago, the consummate ability of the Emperor of the French in bringing over England to his views, and the honorable manner in which the British Cabinet rejected the propositions of the Emperor Nicholas, the sailing of the fleets to the Baltic and the Black Sea, the crowning victory of the Allied Powers, the defeat of Russia and her acceptance of the treaty prohibiting her from all separate interference in the affairs of the Ottoman Empire, and when he sees the present arrogance of Russia, which at that time irritated Europe and combined the forces of the West, as well as the indifference with which the audacious designs of the St. Petersburg Cabinet are now received, he cannot but think that there are the most serious motives for apprehension.

The responsibility of such a state of things is to be attributed in part to France and England, and in part to the Ministers who since the treaty of 1856 have directed the affairs of Turkey. France and England having joined for an object of general utility—that of saving Constantinople,—and having acted throughout the war with admirable accord, separated the moment the victory was gained. Instead of completing the great work by a fresh campaign, and by a treaty containing real guarantees, they allowed mere susceptibilities to take the place of political reason, and Russia profited by this discord to obtain conditions less severe, and to retire within herself in order to repair her disasters and take her revenge.

While Russia was thus organizing herself, crushing Poland, and denying the right of the Powers to interfere on behalf of that ill-fated country, France set out on Transatlantic adventures, the first effect of which was to tie her hands in Europe for many years, and Russia seized the occasion for renewing her intrigues in all the countries that constitute the Ottoman Empire, thus proving the insufficiency of the measures adopted against her ambitious instincts. This theme the writer dwells upon in 30 pages, and he arrives at the conclusion that on the union of England and France now depend the peace and liberty of the world.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—An official statement in reference to the Bill on the Reorganization of the Army has been distributed among the members of the Senate. It concludes as follows:— "The real cause for the presentation of the Bill is not the fear of war, but the experience learnt in the campaign in the Crimea and Italy. The war in Germany was rather the occasion than the cause for the introduction of this Bill, for it must be said that without that striking warning it is doubtful whether public opinion would have accepted a Bill of the necessity and importance of which those only are aware who are responsible for the honor and security of the country."

The *Patrie* affirms that a tendency favorable to peace is manifested more and more every day in Government circles in Germany, England, and France; Russia alone holding aloof from this general harmony. "The desire for peace thus evinces implies," says the *Patrie*, "a triumph of the idea which dictated the Emperor's proposal for a European Congress."

The detective police of Paris have lately succeeded in taking into custody a band of English pickpockets, men and women, who had arrived in Paris for the fetes connected with the New Year. Notice had, however, been sent from England, and several were arrested while pursuing their operations among the persons collected round the shop windows of two of the principal confectioners. When taken to the Prefecture of Police several portemonnaies, all of French make, were found upon them, containing more than 4,000fr. in gold, and other property. As usual, they denied any knowledge of each other, but all declared that they had arrived in Paris the same morning. Others were afterwards arrested, and the whole gang have been sent for trial.

If the Paris correspondent of the *Globe* is to be trusted, ill-feeling is rapidly brewing between France and Italy.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has accepted an invitation from the Sultan of Turkey to visit Constantinople next summer.

PETER'S PEN.—Mgr. Dupanloup (so we read in the *Standard*) has sent to the Papal Nuncio a sum of 100,000 francs collected in his diocese as Peter's Pence. The Bishop of Orleans had forwarded to Rome a similar sum about six months back.

The *Temps* asks:— "Does recruiting exercise an influence on the age at which marriages take place, or not? Some persons maintain that it does; others, the contrary. Wapens, who may be considered an impartial statistician, says (vol. ii., pages 276 and 285) that in England the mean age for men is 25 3/4 years, and in France it is 28 1/4. The ages at which 10,000 bachelors marry in the two countries are, according to that writer, as follows:—

Table comparing marriage statistics for England and France across age groups: Under 20 years, 20 to 25, 25 to 30, 30 to 35, 35 to 40, 40 to 50, over 50.

Evidently, if fewer young men from 20 to 25 marry in France than in England there must be some impediment. The hindrance once removed, things might be supposed to resume their course—that is to say, young men who have passed the period at which marriage is prohibited might be expected to hasten to make up for lost time. But that is an error. In fact, by adding to the 3,075 young Frenchmen aged from 20 to 25 who have drawn a good number or who were ex-

onerated by purchase or otherwise the 3,596 marriages from 25 to 30, the total is only 6,671. Make the corresponding addition for the English and you will find 7,140. The French, it is true, marry later, or not at all. Late marriages are certainly a principal cause of the smaller number of births in France."

ITALY. PIEMONTE.—The Italian Governments, looking upon the September Convention as broken, some time ago, as is well known, refused to pay the interest on the portion of the Papal debt transferred to it in that agreement.

In consequence of this refusal Cardinal Antonelli applied to Count Sartiges, the French Minister at Rome, requesting the confiscation of certain moneys deposited by the Italian Government at Rothschild's, in Paris. Count Sartiges promised to second the petition, but eventually was unable to persuade his Government to take so extreme a step.

FLORENCE, Feb. 5th.—Popular tumults are reported to have broken out in Padua yesterday. The Government is using every means to restore order.

The Pope recently ordered the Catholic clergy to have the *Te Deum* sung in all the churches of the city for the victory of the Papal arms at Mentana. King Victor Emmanuel has issued a proclamation prohibiting the holding of religious ceremonies for such a purpose within the Kingdom.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The *Courrier Francais*, last evening, says the presence of Admiral Farragut in Naples is designed as a counterpoise to the French forces in Rome, and to sustain the Liberals of Italy, with whom Farragut holds intimate relations.

FRANKFURT, Feb. 4.—Garibaldi has written an eloquent letter to Admiral Farragut, congratulating the United States on encouraging, by the presence of an American fleet, the national aspirations of Italy.

The inconvenience of the paper currency makes itself more than ever severely felt in Italy. Gold having got up to 15 per cent. premium, and silver having disappeared from circulation, copper is naturally in great request in a country where the smallest note issued with Government guarantee is for 2fr. There have been enormous issues of copper money since the forced paper currency was first established, but it seems that it pays to send it out of the country, for it daily gets scarce or is held tighter. In shops, when one makes a purchase involving the transfer of part of the franc, there is a constant difficulty, and the seller almost invariably begs the buyer to give him the exact sum instead of compelling him to return change.

You have already heard that the friends of Government say it will display as a result the attainment of the equilibrium—at least upon paper. To do that the imposition of heavy taxes must be resorted to. No amount of retrenchment would suffice to give even the appearance of a balanced Budget.

ROME.—Our Roman correspondent writing, Jan. 18, says that Lord Clarendon has had a private audience with the Pope. I need not say on official mission. He was, however, I believe, requested by Victor Emmanuel to assure His Holiness that the Garibaldian movement was entirely without his consent or connivance, an assurance which his lordship probably acceded as much faith to as did the Pope.

On New Year's Day Count Sartiges received an anonymous packet. On being opened it revealed a well known engraving, representing Germany as a woman of gigan stature, trampling upon the Rhine. On the margin was the seal of the Roman municipality, with the following inscription:— "Le premier jour de l'an, 1868. A Sa Majeste Napoleon III., Empereur des Francais, Les Romains. Au nom des patriotes massacrees: Rome et Mentana. Exoriate aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor."

any lingering Italian hopes of a bargain with Italy. It is pretty clear that the clerical party in Rome has no idea of postponement of the Roman question, but considers it likely to progress rapidly, and in a sense extremely unfavorable to Italy. The most sanguine anticipations are there to be heard expressed by persons not usually prone to indulge in them without some grounds to go upon. A French protectorate of the Holy See is more than ever talked of as near at hand, and that not as a final measure, but as a step towards better things.

In the consistory of March next will take place a promotion of Cardinals, in which the Archbishop of Paris and the Abbe Bonaparte a Roman prelate, will be included. The Papal Nuncio has notified in person to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs the decision of the Pope, declaring that the proposal of France transmitted through the Ambassador in the name of the Emperor, has been accepted, so far as M. de Darbois is concerned. The Metropolitan of Paris is the youngest of the French Archbishops, having been born in 1815, he is but 54 years of age; he only entered the episcopate in 1859, when he was made Bishop of Nancy.

The story of two British subjects wounded at Mentana remains still to be told. Alfred Laroque, a native of Montreal in Canada, had finished his course at Stonyhurst some seven months ago, when heedless of the bright prospects of the wealth and influence of his family gave him reasonable hopes to look forward to, the strong desire took him to come to the aid of the Church, as the hour of her need drew nigh.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Ever since the battle of Mentana Prussia has sought to be on good terms with both Italy and Rome. To the Papacy, reactionary as it is, the Prussian Cabinet of the day feels naturally attracted. Italy it most endeavours to conciliate as a possible ally in those liberal and even revolutionary emergencies which on Government, however Conservative, can entirely steer clear of in these days of anarchy. Accordingly, all parties in the Peninsula alike count upon Prussia.

PRUSSIA. BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Ever since the battle of Mentana Prussia has sought to be on good terms with both Italy and Rome. To the Papacy, reactionary as it is, the Prussian Cabinet of the day feels naturally attracted. Italy it most endeavours to conciliate as a possible ally in those liberal and even revolutionary emergencies which on Government, however Conservative, can entirely steer clear of in these days of anarchy.

Paris and Berlin are always at opposite poles upon the question of peace or war. While the French public has been a little tranquilising by the pacific declarations of the Emperor on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day, the Prussian public has had its fears revived by the publication of the new regulations for mobilising the army of the North German Confederation. These regulations embrace all the details relative to bringing together and provisioning the troops, and supplying horses and forage.

RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.—The *Northern Post*, in its review of the events of the past year, says:—"Russia does not require either enlargement of her territory or increase of her influence over the populations of the East. She demands, however, the co-operation of the European Powers in promoting the welfare of the Christian subjects of Turkey, by which the occurrence of a catastrophe will be averted."

UNITED STATES. FLATTERING PORTRAITS.—The Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, seems to have become enamored of everybody and everything he met during his recent visit to the Pan-Anglican Synod. In the course of an address he has just delivered at Grace Church, Jersey City, he said that the characteristics of the Anglican debate were "its tenderness and delicacy, and the absence of all pedantry and self-consciousness."

THE ENGLISH ZOUAVES AT MENTANA. Pro Sede Petri. The story of two British subjects wounded at Mentana remains still to be told. Alfred Laroque, a native of Montreal in Canada, had finished his course at Stonyhurst some seven months ago, when heedless of the bright prospects of the wealth and influence of his family gave him reasonable hopes to look forward to, the strong desire took him to come to the aid of the Church, as the hour of her need drew nigh.

The United States Supreme Court now in session at St. Albans, Vt., has just granted 17 divorces and refused 24.

Dr. Harris, of New York, in giving this return of the mortality of that City for the week ending January 25th, draws attention, with severe censure, to the large number of helpless infants "farmed out" to die by contract with nameless persons.

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taken place, when three bits of the broken collar bone were taken from the shoulder leaving a wide wound behind which the least movement of the body opened. He showed me his right arm stretched like a lifeless limb on a cushion, and while this was being raised a little I witnessed what unspeakable suffering a slightest change of posture caused him.

Hugh Murray, likewise from Montreal though educated at Quebec, has been six years and a half in the service next February, and is sergeant in the 1st company of the 1st battalion of the Zouaves, and consequently the one which began the attack at Mentana, and suffered the most severely.

Where the monotonous *tufa* of the Campanian caesars, and the brushwood and low oaks denote our approach upon the hills, was where the dragon sent out to scout, first descried the enemy, fired a shot at the outpost, and rode back in haste.

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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 **SHANNON'S** No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, OLIVE OIL, PEAS, BEANS, LARD, HAM, BACON, DRIED FRUIT, DRIED APPLES, SALT, 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,**  
 COMMISSIONER MERCHANT,  
 And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,  
 443 Commissioners Street,  
 opposite St. Ann's Market.  
 June 14th, 1867. 12m

SORE EYES CURED

AFTER  
**THREE YEARS' SUFFERING!**  
 August 3rd, 1864.

Dear Sirs,—It is with feelings of gratitude that I testify to the wonderful virtues possessed by your **BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and SUGAR-COATED PILLS.** I suffered with most aggravated Sore Eyes for about Three Years, the lids being most inflamed, swelled, and matting. My eyes were all gone, and my sight was so weak and painful that I could not let the sun-light touch my eyes. Like others suffering with disease, I tried the best Physicians and Oculists, both here and in the States, but their efforts instead of benefiting, injured me. I then tried your **BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA**, bought from the store of your Agent here, and I am glad to say, that five bottles of the **SARSAPARILLA**, and three phials of the **PILLS**, completely cured me. This was about six months ago, and my eye-lashes have now grown again, all inflammation and swelling has disappeared, and my sight is strong and free from pain. Again thanking you.  
 I am, dear Sirs, yours, &c.,  
**EDWARD LANE,**  
 Wellington St., Montreal.  
 Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 464

**MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.**—There is a healthful, exhilarating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakes the remembrance of summer's floral incense, as some old time might recall the by-gone scenes in which we first heard it. *Spirital* and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologne, it is more lasting, and the odor never changes, as in the case with perfumes derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous headache, prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; and as a perfume for the sick chamber, it is eminently refreshing.  
 Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate **MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER** prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.  
 Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Welzer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—  
**A BENEFACTRESS.**  
 Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Sues' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,' for helping her to survive and escape the gripping, colicking, and testing siege. We confirm every word set forth in the *Pædagogus*. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Gordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.  
 We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.  
 Be sure and call for  
**"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."**  
 All others are base and dangerous imitations.  
 February, 1868. 2m

**ACCIDENT.**—There was an explosion in Doctor Ayer's Laboratory, yesterday, which caused some excitement in the vicinity. Ayer's Pills are manufactured under an enormous pressure, in cylinders like cannon, which sometimes prove too weak for the compressed forces, and burst with terrific violence. Fortunately, the pieces do not fly far, so that no one has ever been hurt by them. The action is more like ice than powder; but it makes Pills which all the world acknowledge are **PILLS.**—[Daily Journal, Lowell, February, 1868. 1m

**A PUBLIC BENEFIT.**—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; and in this depends the future of our national greatness, and in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word 'Devins,' all others are useless.  
 Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

CANADA HOTEL,

(Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station.)  
**SHERBROOKE C. E.,**  
**D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.**  
 A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel.  
 Conveyances, with or without drivers, furnished to travellers at moderate charges.  
 Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868. 12m

**FEVER AND AGUE.**—Astonishing Cures.—Dr. Egbert Simms, formerly of the Medical College, Philadelphia, and now one of the most popular physicians in Minnesota, writes to a friend in New York, that **BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS** are working wonders in that region, in cases of Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever. The following extract from his remarks is published by permission of the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed: 'I am not, as you know, much in favor of advertised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But **BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS** are an exception. No better family cathartic could be desired. There is nothing in the pharmacopoeia, as far as I am aware, that is equal to them. Nor is this all; the antibilious properties of the pills render them a positively invaluable medicine for the bilious remittent and intermittent fevers so common in this region. I have found them exceedingly efficacious in ague and fever. They are tonic as well as aperient, and may be given, with great benefit, in cases where drastic purgatives would be dangerous.'  
 They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, **BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA** should be used in connection with the Pills.  
**J. F. Henry & Co** Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company have imported a supply of Teas that can be warranted pure, and free from poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards.

**BLACK TEA.**  
 Common Oolong, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c. 50c.; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c. Sound Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 80c.; Very Fine do. do., 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.; Very Good, 55c.; Finest 75c.

**GREEN TEA.**  
 Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superior and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superior do., \$1.

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered.  
 All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs., sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867. 3m

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPICON FOR DISSOLVING VIEWS.

I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c.—Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each.  
 Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools, Festivals, Bazaars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere.  
 Address—  
**B. F. BALTZLY,**  
 No. 1 Bleary Street, Montreal.  
 November 5, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manufacturing Boots, Shoes, and other goods.  
 Montreal, Dec. 12, 1867. 8 in

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholic Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly printed in *Flanders*. The books now offered for sale are with a few exceptions, perfect and in splendid condition, and form such a collection as is very rarely to be met with even in England, and in this country has probably never been offered before.  
 For particulars apply at the Office of this paper where the books may be seen.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

**HATS, CAPS, AND FURS**  
**CATHEDRAL LOCK,**  
 NO. 376 NOTRE-DAME STREET  
 MONTREAL.  
 Cash paid for Raw Furs.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4,000,000 Feet.  
 The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock:—  
 200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2-inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Board; 200,000 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch do; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 1 1/2 inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Buttered Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Saw Laths; Lot of Saw and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1/2 inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.  
**JORDAN & BERNARD,**  
 19 Notre Dame Street,  
 And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square.  
 December 13, 1867. 12m

P. MOYNAUGH & CO.

**FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE.**  
 All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen.  
**OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET**  
 (NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.)  
 At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment,  
 MONTREAL.

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage.  
 From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynagh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years), in the employment of the late firm of C. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I. L. Barga & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.  
 Repairs will be punctually attended to.

**OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET,**  
 AT  
 McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment.  
**P. MOYNAUGH & CO.**  
 Montreal, 13th June, 1867. 3m

WANTED;

**A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER** who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation.  
 Address with particulars to,  
**TEACHER**  
 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED,

**BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER** of long experience, a Situation a principal or assistant in an English Commercial or a Mathematical School.  
 Address,  
**A. K.,**  
 TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARFIELD B. NAGLE,

ADVOCATE, &c.,  
 No. 50 Little St. James Street.  
 Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

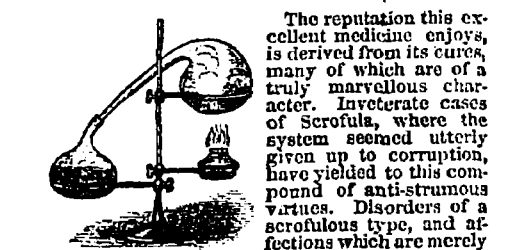
**A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR,** a layman and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accustomed to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would fill an advantageous position at the Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada.  
 Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) or which would be better—by word of mouth, to the Superior of the College.

A. SHANNON & CO.

GROCCERS,  
**Wine and Spirit Merchants,**  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
**102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET,**  
 MONTREAL.

**HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of** Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madets, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirit, Sydrus, &c., &c.  
**Country Merchants and Farmers** would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms.  
 May 19, 1867. 12m.

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. Incurable cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in the most cases a specific and absolute remedy.  
 Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfit tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling and fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or in the interior. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a preventive, advisable.  
 It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the forces of the body are so reduced by the insidious agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanness, and the depressing virtues generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to the consequences. Indeed, no cure can be depended on, unless it be such as will not feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.  
 In *St. Anthony's Fire, Ross or Erysipelas, Itch, Tetter, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Throat and Eyes, and other eruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla* is so efficacious as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla*, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.  
 The Sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extract combined with it, of still greater power. This union of healing virtues, *Syphilis, Venereal and Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. *Leucorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, and Female Diseases* in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our *Sarsaparilla*. *Rheumatism* is removed from the system by the accumulation of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For *Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abscess, etc.*, caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the *Sarsaparilla*.  
 This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are *Languid, Weak, Nervous, Suffering, and filled with Nervous Apprehensions or Pains*, or who are troubled with any other of those infectious symptoms of weakness. Many, after having tried for months without a particle of benefit, have taken our medicine with gratification by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.  
 Uncleanly persons, who are resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.  
 For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.  
 Prepared by **DR. J. C. AYER & CO.**, Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.  
**PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.**

Ayer's Ague Cure,

**For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fevers, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c.** and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.  
 As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not kill. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Benzoate, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it is in no wise injurious any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the tropic districts, are literally beyond all account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our patients are gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.  
 Uncleanly persons, who are resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.  
 Prepared by **DR. J. C. AYER & CO.**, Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.  
**PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.**

**HENRY SIMPSON & CO.,**  
 Montreal,  
 General Agents for Lower Canada.

FRANCIS GREENE,

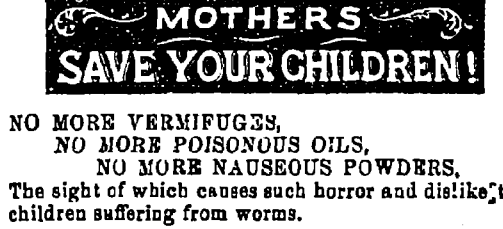
PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER  
 54 ST. JOHN STREET,  
 Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Street  
 MONTREAL.  
**F. A. QUINN,**  
 ADVOCATE,  
 No. 49 Little St. James Street,  
 MONTREAL.

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. & Co. & Crithern Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton.  
 Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harte, Dr. Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Read, Laviolette & Giraldi, Desjardins & Quévillon; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor,  
**HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,**  
 144 St. Lawrence Main Street,  
 Montreal.  
 November 5, 1867.

MOTHERS

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!  
 NO MORE VERNIFUGES,  
 NO MORE POISONOUS OILS,  
 NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS.  
 The sight of which causes such horror and dislike, to children suffering from worms.



DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES

Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.  
**THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE,**  
**THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE,**  
**THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT,**  
**THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING,**  
**AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.**  
 In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unhesitatingly, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.  
**CAUTION.**—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine.  
 The genuine **VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES** are stamped 'DEVINS,' and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from  
**DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists,**  
 Next the Court House, Montreal, P. Q.

Sewing Machines.

**BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES,** call at J. D. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class Sewing Machines in the city.  
**N.B.**—These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many copies imitations now offered to the public. Salesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—J. D. Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the *Atlas* Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine, but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and C.; the genuine Howe Machines; Singers Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noiseless Family Machines; the Franklin Double-Thread Family Machine, price \$35; the Common-sense Family Machine, price \$12. All machines sold are warranted for one year. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing Machines Trimmed constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repeated and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY.—J. D. LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Bra Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Machines; Sand-paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Outting and Sidewalk Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Roper's Galore Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street, between St. Francois Xavier and St. John Streets. 12m.

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

ATTENTION  
**THOMAS RIDDELL & CO.,**  
 54 & 56 Great St. James Street,  
**HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS,**  
 A Large and Varied Assortment of  
**WALL PAPERS,**  
 consisting of:  
 PARLOUR,  
 DINING ROOM,  
 BEDROOM  
 AND  
 HALL PAPERS,  
 OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.  
 (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S),  
 54 and 56 Great St. James Street.  
 May 31, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street,  
**J. A. RAFTER.**  
 Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters are constantly engaged and the best fitting and workmanship warranted.  
 Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the buyer.  
 Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from.  
 The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department.

Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double-width Cloths at \$9, \$12, and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.  
 Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed for \$16, \$18, and \$20.  
 Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$8, \$9, and \$10;—Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4.  
**TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT.**  
 Dec. 1865. 12m.

CHOLERA.

**A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.**  
 MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866.  
 Gentlemen— I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good results.  
 Yours truly,  
**A. HUNTING, M.D.**  
 I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease.  
**REV. CHARLES HARDING,**  
 Sholapore, India.  
 This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases of cholera infantum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and w. l. d. cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.  
**REV. JAS. O. BOOMER.**  
**Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:**—Dear Sirs—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy.  
**REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.**  
 Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions:—  
 At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.  
 Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked, and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.  
**N.B.**—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one.  
 The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers.  
**PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle.**  
 Orders should be addressed to  
**PERRY DAVIS & SON,**  
 Manufacturers and Proprietors,  
 MONTREAL, O. E.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—

**MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.** By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap of one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town and country. Price 2 1/2 cts. 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 counterfeits.  
**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.  
**HUMBOGATHY.**—The Subscriber has always on hand a full assortment of Homoeopathic medicines, from England and the States; also, Humphrey's Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully attend to.  
**J. A. HARTE, Licentiate Apothecary,**  
 Glasgow Drug Hall, 365 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Feb. 4th, 1868.



WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

REMOVAL. KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS: Esq. COMTE, Esq., President. Esq. HUBERT PARE, Esq. LOUIS COMTE, Esq. ALEXIS DUBORD, Esq. J. O. ROBILARD, Esq.

The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE—No. 2 St. SACRAMENT STREET. ALFRED DUMOUHEL, Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurers:

1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.

GET THE BEST. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes contains in its richest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness.

Devin's & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.



THE IRISH

IRISH

AMERICA,

BY

JOHN FRANC AGUIRE, M.P.

PRICE:—\$3; SENT FREE BY MAIL.

D. & J. SADLER, & CO.,

MONTREAL.

No. 399 NOTRE DAME STREET, (TIFFIN'S BLOCK) MRS. & MISS MUIR, have removed into the above Premises, and would invite their friends and public generally, to visit them, and inspect their Stock of Millinery, which is fine—newest styles in all kinds of Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c.

MUIR'S LADIES', CHILDREN, AND MISSES' BOOT AND SHOE STORE, 399 NOTRE DAME STREET, (TIFFIN'S BLOCK), MONTREAL. PRICES MODERATE.

THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE, York Street, Lower Town, OTTAWA.

A Large Supply of Ladies' Gent's, Boy's, Children's and Misses' READY-MADE WORK Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure. Special attention given to the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT. GEORGE MURPHY.

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

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

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

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

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS. For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders, 7 00 " For Boarders, 15 00 " Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges.

HEARSE! COFFINS! NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

He begs also to inform the public that he has at his Establishment COFFINS, at all prices. Gloves, Crapes, &c. HEARSEs for Hire or Sale. M. CUSSON flatters himself that he will receive in the future even more encouragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves will have henceforward nothing to do with Hearse, having sold them all. M. CUSSON will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.

XAVIER CUSON, 115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 6m. April 4, 1867.

J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. ST. JOHN, N.B. Nov. 8, 1866. 12m.

W. O. FARMER, ADVOCATE. 41 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

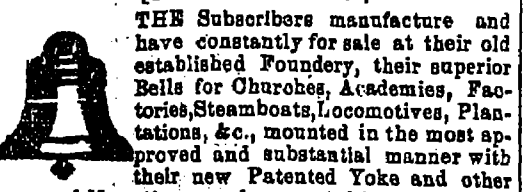
M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Garman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, O.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 23, 1855.

HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. L. S. HEYDEN. August 25, 1864. D. M. DEFOE 12m.

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted &c., send for a circular. Address: E. A. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.



MONTREAL.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6.00 extra per quarter.

JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 27, 1866.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY, under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, MCCORD STREET.

Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 2nd, 1867. The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Lessons on Practical Sciences, Music, Drawing with Plain and Ornamental Needle work.

CONDITIONS:—Junior Classes [per month], 50c; Senior Classes, 75c and \$1; Music, \$2; Drawing, 50c; Entrance fee [annual charge], 50c. HOURS OF CLASS:—From 6 to 11:15 o'clock A.M., and from 1 to 4 o'clock P.M. No deduction made for occasional absence. Dinner per month, \$2. St. Ann's Sewing Room.—The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the Saint Ann's School, on Thursday, September 5th, 1867. The object of this establishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dressmaking in all its branches, and, at the same time, protect them from the dangers they are exposed to in public factories. Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to patronize this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it.

NEW IMPORTATIONS Just Received at the FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Owing to the great panic in the money market, I have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear. J. G. KENNEDY guarantees to supply thoroughly good suits, equal to any Clothier in Canada, and 15 per cent below any Tailor's price.

KENNEDY'S ECLIPSE PANT KENNEDY'S ECLIPSE VEST KENNEDY'S SYSTEMATIC COAT KENNEDY'S KEEP-IT-JACKET KENNEDY'S BUSINESS SUIT KENNEDY'S OVERCOATS

J. G. KENNEDY invites Gentlemen to inspect his new stock, which contains a large assortment of new patterns for fall and Winter. J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. 12m. May 11.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO, St. Roch, Quebec. Nov. 9, 1865.

WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES, Office:—58 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM HILL STREET, MONTREAL. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

JOHN WILSON & CO., BOOK & JOB PRINTERS, 42 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. Orders by Mail Punctually attended to. JOHN WILSON. FELIX CALAHAN

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

Table with columns for Train Name, Destination, and Time. Includes Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at 8:30 A.M.

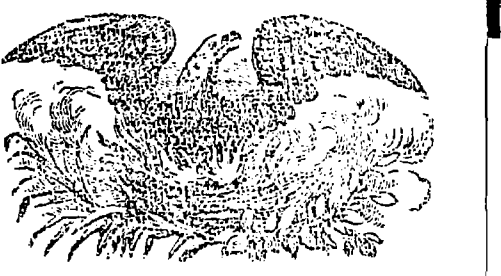
GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at 8:30 A.M.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, at 7:00 A.M. Express for New York and Boston, at 3:40 A.M. Express for Boston and New York, at 3:30 P.M. Express for Portland, (stopping over night at Island Pond), at 2:00 P.M.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, BONAVENTURE STATION. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

P. ROONEY, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF IRISH LINENS, AND IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. 457, St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. Nov. 8, 1866.

ESTABLISHED 1832. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE BOTTLES. The Celebrated Preparation for



PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND HUMORS.

Especially recommended for use during spring and summer when the greasy secretions of the fall and winter months render the system liable to fevers and other dangerous diseases.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA Is also a safe and reliable remedy for all Eruptions and Skin Diseases; for every phase of Scrofula whether immediate or hereditary; for Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, and Abscesses, and for every stage of Secret Disease, even in its worst form. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

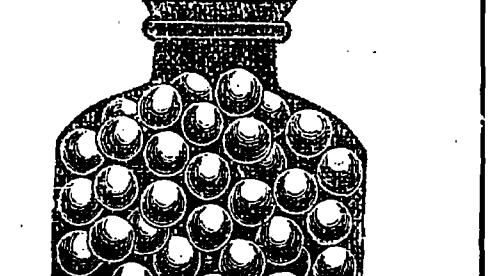
SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TRITTER, SCALD HEAD, Scabby, White Swellings, Nervous and General Debility of the System, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST AND MOST POWERFUL PREPARATION OF

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is

NOT THE LEAST PARTICLE OF MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered in all kinds of weather, rainy or dry, to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found on the label of each bottle.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF Devin's & Bolton, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, Davidson & Co., John Gardner, Lyman, Clark & Co., Druggists. Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS



Purely Vegetable.

The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic. They are prepared from the very best quality of medicinal roots, herbs, and plants, the active principles or parts that contain the medicinal value being chemically separated from the inert and useless fibrous portions that contain no virtue whatever. Among these medicinal agents we may name PODOPHYLLIN, which has proved to possess a most wonderful power over the Liver, and all the bilious secretions. This, in combination with LEBTANIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and drugs, constitutes a purgative Pill that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind heretofore offered to the public. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS will be found a safe and speedy remedy in all such cases as

- Pile, Headache, Jaundice, Bad Breath, Foul Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Habitual Constipation, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Heartburn and Flatulency, Dropsy of Limbs or Body, Female Irregularities, And all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

In diseases which have their origin in the blood BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial. For Sale in the Establishments of Devin's & Bolton, Lyman, Clark & Co., Evans, Mercer & Co., Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, John Gardner, Druggists. Also by all respectable Druggists.