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#### CHRONICLE CATHOLIC

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No. 20.

NELLIE NETTERVILLE; her soul which almost oppressed her. For a few

ONE OF THE TRANSPLANTED.

By the author of 'Wild Times,' Blind Agnese,' etc.

CHAPTER VIII- (Continued)

She was met at the door by 'Maida,' who nearly knocked her down in her boisterous delight at beholding her again, and she was playfully defending herself from the too rapturous advances of her four focted friend when Roger ran his fishing boat alongside the pier, and, evidently mistaking Nellie for some bare footed visitor of Nora's, called out in Irish:

'Hillon, ma colleen dhas! run back to the tower, will you, and tell Nora to fetch me down a basket, and you shall have a good handful of fish for your pains, for I have caught enough to garrison the island for a week.'

Guessing his mistake, and enchanted at the success of her masquerade, Nellie instantly darted into the kitchen, seized a fishing-creek which was lying near the hearth, and rushed down to the pier. Roger was still so busy dis entangling the fish from the net in which he had caught them, that he never even looked at Nellie until he turned round to place them in her basket. Then for the first time he saw who it was whom he had been so unceremoniously ordering about upon his commission. Had Nellie been rich and prosperous, he would probably have laughed and made exceeding light of the matter; but poor, and almost dependent upon his bounty as she was, he flushed scarlet to the forehead, and apologized with an eager deference, which was not only very touching in itself, but very characteristic of the sensitive and generous hearted race from which he sprung. 'But, after all,' he added, in conclusion, smiling and laying his finder lightly on the folds of Nellie's mantle-'alter all, how could I dream that, her weeks of weary wandering only just concluded, Mistress Netterville would have been up again with the sun, looking as fresh and bright as the morning daw, and masquerading like a peasant girl?

But I am not masquerading at all, said Nellie, laughing, and yet evidently quite in earnest. 'I am as poor as a peasant girl, and mean to dress like one, ay, and to work like one too, so long as I needs must be dependent upon

Not if I am still to be master here, said Roger very decidedly, taking the fishing-creel you have come to me; and like a wandering princess I intend that you shall be treated, so long as you condescend to honor me by your

presence in this kingdom of barren rocks. But the fish,' said the laughing and blushing Nellie; in the neantime what is to be done with the fish? Nora will be in pain about it, for she told me last night that there wasn't a blessed fish in the bay that would be worth a 'thraneen' if only half an hour were suffered to elapse between their exit from the ocean and their intro

duction to her kitchen. 'Nora is quite right, said Roger, responding freely to the young girl's merry laugh; 'and it has cost me both time and pains, I do assure you, to impress that fact upon her mind. But Maida has already told her all about it; and here she peated, 'Have you decided? which shall it becomes,' he added, as he caught a glimpse of the old woman descending towards the pier. 'So now we may leave the fish with a safe conscience to her tender mercies; and if you are inclined for a stroll, I will take you up to yonder rocky platform, from whence you will see the Atlantic, as unfortunately we but seldom see it on this wild it; and even if it were, there is something to me coast, in all the calm glories of a summer's day.

CHAPTER IX.

To this proposition Nellie joyfully assented, birne.' and he led the way accordingly up a rocky path winding westward toward the cliffs. Once or twice he turned as if to give her aid, but Nellie of reverence than, two minutes before, he would skipped like a young kid from rock to rock, ex | have thought it possible to have entermined for ulting in her independence; and finding that she a creature so young and still so childish. declined assistance, he went on in silence until they reached a point among the cliffs, high once that soul has been delivered to its guidance,? enough to give them a full sea view toward the Nellie answered softly, and almost as it were be-

The Atlantic lay beneath them, rolling in its mighty volume of deep waters, and dashing if she were changing beneath his very eyes from them against the cliffs below with the strength a bright, impulsive child into a woman of deen namely, which separated her own birth home tried freshness of her sixteen years, as innocent from the purtoplace of her kindred; but of the mighty ocean, with its thousand voices coming up from the deep caves below, its murmurings and whisperings, its infinite variety of tints and if to probe her further. aspects, its lights and shadows, its clear green depths, and crystal purity, such as no smaller sheet of water can ever boast of, she had never then, as if half-ashamed of her own earnestness,

minutes Roger watched her as she stood there in hushed and breathless admiration; but just as the silence was beginning to be oppressize, he broke in by saying softly, 'Yes, yes! it is all bright, and smooth, and shining now; but I have stood here on an autumn evening, and watched it when it was black and swollen, brimful beneath the coming storm-when the wind seemed almost a living power - a thing to be seen as well as felt-as it swept over that mighty mass of waters, mingling its hoarse voice with theirs, and forcing on their waves, as a general forces on his troops, until it dashed them in a frenzy of fruitless valor against the beetling cliffs beneath us. And, in truth, I almost prefer it in those moods,' he added, like one thinking his own thoughts aloud, 'for then it looks simply like what it is, a huge monster ever greedy for its prey, whereas, now, in this lazy sunshine, it seems to me nothing more nor less than a great smiling treachery, wooing its victims toward it, only that it may afterwards the more thoroughly engulf them.'

'It is a great, beautiful ferror, even as it is to day,' said Nellie breathlessly. . What a height we are above it! It makes me giddy only to look down."

'Do not look, then,' said Roger anxiously, but rather turn inward toward yonder isle, which is only separated from the mainland by a narrow strip of water. There are cliffs upon that island which look westward over the ocean and rise eighteen hundred feet above it, and the inhabitants will tell you that, when the weather is calm enough, you can see from thence, at the setting of the sun, the 'Hy Brysail'-the cn chanted isle, the 'Tir na-n'oge,' or land of eternal youth and beauty, to which death and sorrow never come, and where (so the old legend tells us) a hundred years of this mortal life pass swiftly as a single day. Few, as you may well suppose, are the favored mortals who have ever reached it, and fewer still, if any, who have ever come back to tell the tale of their adventures.

'It is a pretty legend,' said Nellie, straining her eyes over the ocean as earnestly as though she seriously expected to discover the fairy island of which he spoke floating on its bosom.-Hive you ever really seen anything like land in that direction?

'If you choose, we can go some of these days n a voyage of discovery, out of her hands. 'Like a wandering princess there. Such is the law by which adventurers to law either, does it? Would you object to it even in the absence of its lawful owner. Mistress Netterville ?- to be young and beautiful for ever! Sorrow forgotten as if it had and wherefore?" never been, beneath the spells of that magic land!

she did not answer.

Well, he said, finding she would not speak, will you try the adventure with me, or do you still prefer earth and its passing showers to this traditions of past greatness to soothe, or, which land of eternal sunshine?"

Nellie sighed-it almost seemed as if she was making a real choice; and when he playfully rethis old kingdom of Grana Unille or Tir-nan'oge ?' she quite seriously replied :

'Not Tir-na n'oge, certainly; though a year ago, perhaps, I might have chosen otherwise .-But youth and its sunshine is not real happiness, after all, although sometimes it looks very like in a life of happinesi, simple and unalloyed, less noble, and less like the choice of a soul predestined to eternity, than in one of sorrow bravely

Sorrow has done its work well for you at all events,' said Roger, moved to a higher feeling

We to the soul upon which it does not. neath her breath.

Roger gazed upon her silently. It seemed as and confiding as a child.

gether, a sense of vastness and power fell upon a people so completely bereft of both as these coast-line for themselves, then that they had wrought you a great injustice. That injustice, tened to Roger with the keen and unsated in-

conquered race, must necessarily be?"

for that very reason! Men despised as sabrond over schemes of real vengeance or souther themselves with dreams of unreal bliss. Is it wonderful, therefore, that these poor people, with their dreamy and imaginative natures. should sometimes look wistfully over the broad ocean, and fancy they see a land where (if once you went, and found as you found, that it was only it could be reached) flowers, and joy, and occupied already. Major Hewitsoneternal sunshine, would console them for the misery endured among these barren rocks, in impatiently at his elbow. Roger turned and which they have been forced by their enemies found himself face to face with Henrietta, who to seek -I was going to say, a home-it would had glided so quietly up the mountain path have been far more correct to have said-a that neither he nor Nellie had an idea of her

'Nay, but now it is you that are unjust,' said Nellie, smiling- unjust to this fair land you live Nellie's first impulse had been to greet her in. The kingdom of Grana Uaille can in no leagerly; her next was to retreat a step behind sense of the word be called a prison; and even O'More, with an uncomfortable though only hall were it ten times less beautiful than it is, to me acknowledged consciousness that she herself it would still remain the one bright memory left would be considered by Henrietta as one too me to look back to in this great year of sorrow.' | many in the coming conversation. There was,

his eye with such a look of frank candor and den meaning heing attachable to her words, that | Nellie's presence, she repeated the question anhe felt tacitly rebuked beneath it, and merely grilv to O'More:

'Ay; but Mistress Netterville, I was talking | owner of yonder castle?' of a home."

is but the place where the heart garners up its he anwered quietly: treasures. These were almost the last words my dear mother said to me, and now I feel their least, unfit to be said in the presence of his truth; for if she were but once more at my side, daughter. the barrenest island in Clew Bay would become to me, I think, at once as homelike almost and dear as Netterville itself.2

Again Roger seemed on the point of saying something, but again he checked himself and

Nellie saw the flush upon his brow, and interpreted it her own way.

'You are not angry, Colonel O'More,' she made this island a second home to me.'

at her seriousness; only, if we do find 'Hy- he had not said a word in answer. 'No, in-Brysail, I warn you that we will have to stay deed. I was, or at all events I am, only think ing how I can best persuade you and Lord be would not endeavor to prevent me seeking its shores are bound. It does not seem a hard Netterville to consider this island as your home, mine, where in these days Irishmen most often

'Absence,' said Nellie; 'are you going then,

'Wherefore?' said O'More quickly. 'I marvel that you cannot guess. Because, Mistress Nellie drew a long breath, and her blue eyes Netterville, though I live upon this island, and turbed her. This was his meaning. He was grew well nigh black with suppressed feeling as though its inhabitants acknowledge me as their she looked westward towards the ocean. But chieftain, it is yet a sorry fact that I am poor, poorer in proportion than the poorest of the number; an outlaw besides, with every man's hand and sword against me, and nothing but the much oftener is the case, to add bitterness to the meanness of my present station.3

Why call it meanness?' said Nallie, flashing up. 'You have fought and lost for your king and country, as we all have fought and lost; and your enemies may take your lands indeed, but taken." they cannot rob you of the glory of the cause for which you have contended, nor can they father is preparing for me?' Roger asked in a make you other than you are, a descendant of tone of bantering politeness, which, considering brave old Grana Unille and the inheritor of her the circumstances and Henrietta's evident ex-

laugh. Turn your eyes inland, Mistress Netterville, and look from the northern point of and slay me unawares.' Clew Bay southward toward the spot where Crongh Patrick casts its shade upon the bright waters. That was the old kingdom of Grana born. My earliest recollections therefore are least a week past, prayer-meetings and preachconnected with this wild land, and every rock ings and waitings on the Lord, things which all and cave in its fair winding coast line was as familiar to me in my childish days as the toys in children. But they sent me at last to Spain for worth, and ask no further questions. Rememthat education which would have been denied ber, that, if I think not with my father in these mere raw boy) to fight under the banner of my | And now I must begone, for with all my skill at and calmness of a sleepy giant. Nellie had and earnest teeling—a woman in every fibre of kinsmar. I will not trouble you with a history the oar, and little Paudeen's to boot, I shall often seen the sea, that narrow strip of water, her fine, strong nature—and yet still, in the un- of that war; you know it, alas, too well already! have hard work to get back in time for the mid the other chiefs of the confederation dispersed in which it is seasoned and made pleasant to unbe-'Then you prefer a happiness which would different directions, I made the best of my way lievers like myself.' my own country, to be permitted to remain at did not. She seemed to be struggling hard with 'I would prefer, at all events, a happiness peace. Rumors reached me on the way of the some hidden feeling, and at last, with an effort numbers flocking from the eastern counties to eyes, she flung her arms round Nellie's neck.

poor creatures, by their very condition as a swarmed over into some of the Clew Bay islands, unhappily, I have no power to repair; but yet, Grana and the spot where I was born. Still I the 'Rath,' and knowing that it was, or used to be, almost a ruin, I hoped it would have escaped them, and that I might find there a refuge and concealment for the moment. Mistress Netterville, you can guess at the result. I went as

" What of Major Hewitson?" a voice asked presence until she announced it by this question.

Remembering her kindness of the day before, Roger turned quickly round, but Nellie met in truth, a flush on the young lady's brow and a sparkle in her eye, by no means inviting to famiunconsciousness as to the possibility of any hid- liarity, and without seeming conscious even of

What of Major Hewitson! What of the

Roger looked at her steadily, then removing 'Home !' said Nellie softly - home, after all, his cap, and speaking in his most courtly tones,

Nothing, Mistress Hewitson, nothing at

'That won't do?' cried Henrietta passionately, 'that won't do. I heard his name as I came up and I will know what you were saying

of him." Roger laughed a bright, merry laugh, which Nelie though: no ill humor could have resisted, and he answered frankly:

Nay, for that matter, Mistress Hewitson, if you insist upon it, you are quite welcome to hear said, with the simplicity of a child; 'surely you not only all that I did say, but all likewise that I do not fancy, because I spoke of Netterville, was about to say on the subject of your father. that I am ungrateful for the kindness which has I had just observed to Mistress Netterville (whose person you seem somehow to have for-'No, indeed,' he answered, with a smile so gotten since yesterday) that I found Major oright that it must have reassured her even if Hewitson in possession of my last refuge on the mainland, and I was going to add thut as he had thus made his fortune at my expense, I trusted find them, under the golden flig of Spain.'

Spain! Nellie's heart leaped up suddenly. and then grew ve.v still. This, then, was the meaning of that word 'absence' which had al ready startled, and, even against her will, disabout to leave Ireland for ever, and make a home for himself in his mother's land. Nellie's heart leaped up, and then grew very still !

When she returned to a consciousness of the outward world around her, Henrietta was saying cagerly:

Do not wait to know what he may think upon the subject; but go at once. Remember you are an outlaw, and that an outlaw is one whom the law permits to be hunted like a wild beast, and slain whenever or however he may be

'And this, then, is the fate which your worthy citement, Nellie could not help thinking almost Kingdom!' said Roger, with a little bitter lunkind. 'It is thus, like a wild beast, as you rightly ferm it, that he is about to set upon me

'I do not say it! I do not know it!' said Henrietta, almost sobbing. 'I only say-only know that there are fresh troops of soldiers

and then, at last, that they had taken possession if ever you have need of any help that I can For that very reason! he answered quickly; of and fortified Carrig a hooly, the old Castle of give, and will come and ask me for it, believe me, instead of heaping coals of fire on my head, vages and treated as wild heasts, will either preesed unhesitatingly forward, for I remembered you will be giving me the only real happiness I can feel, so long as I know that by my residence in these lands I am usurping the rights of.

Henrietta almost flung Nellie from her as she unished speaking; and then, without another word, either to her or Roger, she took the down path of the cliff, and was out of sight in a

The two whom she left behind her continued silent, until they saw the 'corragh,' or small boat, in which she had come, and which had been waiting for her beneath the cliffs, gliding once more out into the open bay; then they also turned their steps homeward, and Roger, with no small dash of enthusiasm in his manner,

Brave girl! would you believe it, this is the second time she has given me notice of a snare? only the first time, he added, with perhaps some intuitive guess at the sort of questioning that might be going on in Nellie's mind, only the first time it was by Paudeen, who sails her boat. and who, she well knows, mny be trusted in all that regards the safety of his chieftan. But what is the old white-haired gospeller up to now. I wonder? I own I am fairly puzzied!

We are not, I trust, the cause of this fresh trouble to you?' said Nellie timidly.

'O'n! no; I think not; for your sake I trust not, he auswered thoughtfully. 'It seemed to me to be altogether personal to myself; for if it had been about the priest, I think she would have said so.

'The priest! where is he?' Nellie asked. 'I did not even know that there was one upon the island.

'Not upon this island, but on another, as you shall see to-morrow if you choose to make one of his Sunday congregation. But vonder is your grandfather watching for you; had we not better go and join him?'

Nellie assented, and quickening her pace afmost to a run, she was in her grandfather's arms ere Roger, who came on more leisurely, had time to join them.

Lord Netterville gazed lovingly into Nellie's face, and smiled as he saw the bright color which exercise had called into her pale cheeks. Then he turned courteously toward his bost-Perhaps he had some vague idea in his old head that the fate of his grandchild was to be benceforth, in some way or other, connected with that of Roger; perhaps he was not himself aware of the significance of his action; but this at all events is certain, that, instead of relinquishing Nellie's hand, he kept it tightly in his own, and when the young chieftain approached to greet him, laid it silently in that of Roger.

There was enough in the action itself, and still more in the way in which it was done, to send the blood scarlet to Nellie's brow, and she struggled to release her hand. For one moment, however, Roger held it, gently but firmly, beeven made a movement as if he were about to. raise it to his lins; instead of doing so, however, he dropped it quietly, and said in a low voice:

' Not now, not yet; but when you are oncemore at your mother's side, will you permit meto remind you of this moment, and to ask for the. treasure which I now relinquish, at the hands of her who is your only lawful guardian?'

CHAPTER X.

Early the next morning Nellie found herself gliding over the waters of Clew Bay in one of the native corraghs of the country, under the protection of her host. He was captam and crew all in one, and she was his only passenger ;; for it had been decided on the previous evening. that Lord Netterville was not in a ht state toendure the fatigue of such a voyage; and with old Nora to look after his creature comforts, and Uaille, and my inheritance upon the day that I was coming in to-day? that there have been, for at | Maida to guard him in his lonely fortress, Roger assured his granddaughter that she need have no scruple in leaving him during the two or three portend a coming danger, and one that probably hours required for their enterprise. And Nellie will point toward you. Colonel O'More, be had readily obeyed; for, if the truth must be their nursery are to more tenderly nurtured merciful; take my warning for what it may be told, she had begun to rely implicitly upon bis judgment, and to submit to it as unquestioningly as if she had been a child. The little shypess. me bere, and I only came back (while still a matters, I am still, at all events, his daughter. produced by Lord Netterville's thoughtless-action of the day before had entirely worm off; partly because she herself had striven womanfully against the feeling, but chiefly because But when Preston took refuge in Galway, and day meal, and the long and weary homily by Roger, thoroughly comprehending how needful it was to her comfort that, during her residence in his lonely kingdom, she should be entirely at bring with it the zest of contrast? he added, as bither, hoping, amid the wilds and fastnesses of Henrietta turned as if to depart, but yet she her ease in his society, had adopted, as if by instinct, precisely the affectionate, brotherly sort of manner which was of all others the best calcafounded upon duty, she answered gravely; and great scheme of the transplantation, and of the so violent that it was visible, at least to Roger's lated to produce this result. Nellie therefore gave herself up without a thought to the pleasheet of water can ever boast of, she had never then, as it had as here eye reamed over the smooth expanse until it reached that utterthe smooth expanse until it reached that uttermost point where see and sky seem to blend tomost point where see and sky seem to blend to-

deep bosom of the bay, almost always contriving battle, took refuge with him among these rocks. deep bosom of the bay, almost always contriving battle, took refuge with him among these rocks. this country would be weakened by the emigration to total some little legend or stray scrap of his. The bermit hid him in church, which being an of numbers of its most faithful supporters, and that and It the expression may be allowed toward stout and unscrupulous as she was in somethings, caverns and rocky erches, its cliffs with their swore that neither the sanctity of his hermit mantles of many colored lichens which made friend nor of his place of refuge should avail him them look at that distance as if nature had aught, and that sooner or later she would starve stained them into an imitation of most curiously him into submission. She landed accordingly colored marble; and beyond these again, its with her men, and surrounded church and her broad tracts of uncultivated bog-land, purple mitage upon the land side, that toward the sea with heath in autumn, but now yellow with gorse being left unguarded and unwatched, because, or dark with waving tern, its hills using one lowing to the height and steepness of the cliff I cannot look forward without the liveliest apprehenabove another in lonely, savage grandeur, with itself, and the position of the church tower, built sion. Crough Patrick, the monarch of them all, stand ing up on the south side of the bay, and looking as they flowed beneath him. Nellie followed his for her after all; for by dint of working day and eye and finger eagerly as he pointed out each in- night they succeeded, before their store of dividual feature in the scene before her; but observing that he lingered for a moment on Crongh Patrick, she turned toward him for explanation.

'It is Croagh Patrick,' he said ; then perceiving that she was not much the wiser for the information, he added in some surprise, ' Do you not know the legend, that it was from the cone of yonder hill St. Patrick pronounced the curse and rubble, the very tower itself being only parwhich banished all venomous, hurtful things from Ireland? Had the saint lived in these dats,' Roger added. in that undertone which Nellie up with rubbish now, and almost, or I think quite had by this time discovered to be natural to bem in moments of de-p feeling, "it is not, I think, against toads and snakes that he would have directed his miracle-working powers, but against the men who, coming to a land which is not their own, make war in God's name against God's creatures, hunting them down with horn and bound, and snaring and slaying them with as little compunction as they would have snared or slain a woll."

. Would be then have expelled me also?' asked Nelice, with a wicked smile. 'You know that I too (and more's the pity!) have blood of the hated Saxon in my veins."

" Certainly not," said Roger promptly; " with your blue-black eyes and blue black hair, he would without a doubt (saint and prophet though he was) have been deluded into believing you a Celt.'

And so I am almost, said Nellie, with childish eagerness; 'only consider, Colonel O'More. we have been in the country almost three hundred years, and in all that time, until my dear father's marriage with my mother, (who is unfortunately an Englishwoman,) it has been the boast and tradition of our race that its sons and daughters have never wedded save with the sons and daughtersof their adopted land.'

Remember, then, that it will be for you to renew the tradition,' soid Roger suddenly, and without reflection. He repented himself bitterly a moment afterward, as he caught a glimpse of the flush upon Nellie's half-averted face, and in order to undo the evil which he had done, he added hastily, 'Yonder is our destination, that bare, black rock jutting out from the mainland

far into the deep waters.' 'It is not then an island,' said Nellie, a little disappointed. 'I fancied that you said yesterday

that it was one." · Perhaps I did for it juts out so far and so boldly into deep water, that from many parts of the bay it looks almost like an island. You is the church, perched right upon the cliffs above.

Perched!' repeated Nellie with a sort of shudder. 'I should hardly say even that it was nerched; for to me it looks as if it were actually toppling over.'

And so it 15,' said Roger; 'the tower is out of the percendicular already, and I never bear a winter storm without picturing it to myself as going (as go most certainly it will some day) crash over the clift. It is safe enough, however, in this calm weather,' he added, for he saw that Nellie was beginning to look nervous, for I at was but a choice of evils, his life being in jeopardy whichever way be turned.'

'Is he then especially obnoxious?' Nellie asked; for is it only that, like all our other districts such as these, family after family has joined priests, he is forced to do his mission secretly?"

Especially obnoxious? I should think, in deed, he was,' said Roger; ' for he was chaplain to the brave old bishop whom they hanged at to whom I alluded, you are, of course, macquainted the seige of Clonmel, and was present at his death. How he managed to escape himself has bave occupied their thoughts since the proposal to always been a marvel to me; but escape he did, and came hither for a refuge. I stowed him away in the ruined hermitage overhead, with a few other poor fellows who are outlawed like myself, and in greater danger; and his presence has never been even suspected by the enemy, so that he might, if he had been so minded, have escaped long ago by sea. But when he found us here, without sacraments or sacrifice, (for our priests have been long since driven into banishment.) he elected to remain, and now, at the peril of his life, he does duty as a parish priest among us.'

Brave priest! brave priest!' cried Nellie clapping her hands. 'He must feel very near to heaven, I think, engaged in such a mansion, and living like a real hermit up there on that barren rock.'

And so, in fact, he is, or at least he lives in a real hermit's cell, said Roger. 'It was built | ministers, hundreds of Protestants betook themselves in the time of Grana Unille by a holy man, in whose memory the rock is sometimes called the hermit,' though more generally known as such knowledge of what is going on at present in the chieftein's rock.' 4 the chieftain's rock."

But why the change of names?' asked Nellie.

Because,' he answered, with the least possible shade of bitterness in his manner, because, as often happens in this wicked world, persons who have been heroes in the eyes of men are only in the sight of God. This kermit had lived not fully or fairly set forth my words or convey their graph.

after another, of many of the clustered islands the chief of a tribe of Creaghts, at enmity with assertion, but of an interrogation, not in approval but and rugged rocklets, glittering like jewels in the Grana Uaille, having been beaten hy her in a tory which gave each for the moment an especial acknowledged canctuary, even Grana Uaille, inanimate objects an almost personal interest in did not dare invade in order to drag bim from her eyes. At last he turned her attention to his shelter. But she swore - our good old ward the mainland, pointing out the graceful Grana could swear, on occasion, as lustily as her windings of Clew's varied shore, its wave worn rival sovereign, your own Queen Bess-Grana almost immediately upon its edge, there seemed no human possibility of evasion that way. The provisions was entirely exhausted, in cutting the transaction. Twas first informed of it by a letter through the floor and outer wall of the church, from the Rev. J. R. Greer, notifying to me that be and so making a passage which gave them in stant access to the cliffs outside. This was by no means so difficult a task as at first sight it seems; for the floor of the building is only hardened earth, and its walls a mere mixture of mud tially built of stone. I have often, when a bor. crept through the aperture, but it is nearly filled forgotten among the people, who have been using the church for the last twenty years as a storehouse for neat and driftwood for their winter firing. Useful enough however, the poor chieftain found it; for one line moonlight night he walked quietly through it in the open air. swing himself down the cliffs as unconcernedly as if he had been merely searching for puffins? nests, and finally escaped in a boat left there by his friends for that very purpose. Next day, the bermit threw the church gates open, and sent word to Queen Grana that her intended victim had escaped her. You mey imagine what a rage the virago chieftainess was in at finding herself thus outwitted: but I have not time to tell rou now, for here we are close into shore, and it is time to think of landing."

(To BE CONTINUES.)

THE PROTESTANT ARCHEISHOP OF ARMAGE AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Armagh, Nov. 23, 1868.

The Protestant Archbishop of Armagh presents bis compliments to the Editor of the Times and would be much obliged by his insertion of the enclosed letter to the Right Hon. W. E Gladstone: -

Dear Sir, - On my return from bolding my trienhial visitations in the West of Ireland my attention was called to the reference you made to me in a speech delivered at Wigan, reported in The Time: of the 24th of October. As you have evidently mistaken the spirit and intention of the speech of mine on which you commented, my first impression was to write to you an explanatory letter on the subject ; but partially because some time had elapsed since your speech was made, partly because I had not then any report of my speech to refer to, and partly from a natural reluctance to engage in what might lead to a controversy in a time of national heat and turmoil, I did not carry out my intention. Now, however, as you have again referred to the subject it a speech at Preston, and stated that you had boped and prayed that your former speech at Wigan would before this time have been contradicted, I teel myself called upon to address you on the subject.

'In doing so I shall confine myself to the propositions you selected from my speech, and I trust that I instance or with the knowledge of the sitting memshall be able to show you that they are both just and cannot see the hermitage from this: but youder reasonable, and are free from any tendency to excite upon the petitioner and several voters who were religious animosity.

I argued that the overthrow of the Established Church in Ireland would lead to 'a very extensive emigration on the part of those of its members who have the means of removing their families, and to the forsaking of the faith of their fathers on the part of many who remained.' My observations had reference not to the inhabitants of towns or districts thickly populated with Protestants, but to those who are scattered over a large expanse of country, ' few

and far between.' 'The voluntary system is incapable of adequately supplying with the means of grace members of our Church who are thus situated. Experience has proved this in the remote parts of the United States of America and in the thinly-peopled districts of never should have thought of it as a refuge for Canada. The tidings which have reached the Proits present occupant, though, for that matter, it testants of Ireland from those who have emigrated into these regions have put the question beyond all doubt. Piteous descriptions have come from them of their deprivation of all pastoral superintendence, and deplorable accounts have reached us of how, in the communion of whatever sect prodominated in the neighbourhood.

' Far removed as you are from all communication with the Protestant farmers and labourers in Ireland with the apprehension and plans for the future which disestablish the Church in Ireland was laid before the House of Commons; but the clergy who dwell among them are but to well aware of the loosening of their attachment to their fatherland, and of their desire to remain in it, which is going on in the scattered hamlets where Protestants are waiting to know what is to be their faith as regards the continuance among them of the kind and considerate friend whom they found in their pastor, and who, in the absence of a resident genery, has been their sole adviser, protector, and comforter.

'That the Protestants who do not possess the means of removing their families, when left without s minister of their own communion to baptize their children, to instruct them, to visit them in sickness, or bury their dead, will gradually yield to the attractive influence of the majority around them, is not only the experience of the present day, but has in former years been the result of such a state of things in Ireland. A hundred and fifty years age, when, owing to adverse circumstances and to neglect on the part of the rulers of the Church, many parishes in the south and west were left without resident to the Church of Rome as the only form of Chris:innity presented to their view.

With such experience of the past in Ireland, and tion of the plans forming at many a Protestant fireside in the glens and hills of this country, I was fully borne out in saying that the adoption of the measure which you are advocating 'will put before the of 50,000 semed keepers of the peace in our island Irish Protestants the choice between apostasy and

emigration.'
'In reference to what I said respecting the gibber and the sword, the condensed report of this part of made more account of than those who are heroes my speech which has appeared in the newspapers did then they did twelve mouths ago. - [Oastlebar Tele-

terest of a child as he told her the names, one here for many years in peace and quiet, when meaning. I did not use the words in the form of an in condemnation of extreme measures.

' Having pointed out that the power of England in the difficulty of governing Ireland would be thereby greatly increased, I continued, 'It is very generally stated that if the Roman Catholics are not satisfied with this measure, then Ireland must be corquered over again. Can it be that there is no remedy for poor Ireland but the sword and the gibbet ! Would

'I trust that you will see that this is very different indeed, from the centiment you attributed to me. I cannot entertain a hope that yours will be a final or bealing measure. I believe, on the contrary, that it will be received as a grievous and uncalled for wrong by one party, while it will neither satisfy nor concillate the other, but will give rise to fresh demands and renewed agitation, to the results of which

'As you have referred to the parish of Kilderton in the diocese of Armagh, you will, I trust, excuse me for saying that you have been misinformed as to organized. At a quarter to two a four horse hearse down in haughty, cold indifference upon its waters | chief, however, and his hermit, proved too many | the circumstances, and that the patishioners do not deserve the condemnation you have pronounced upon

their conduct. 'I was myself absent from Armagh at the time of did not perform Divine service because an Orange flag had been put upon his church. The same post brought a complaint on the part of the parishioners stating that there was no ladder at hand to take down the flag and they begged of Mr. Green to open the church and to proceed with the service, as there were infirm persons who had come from a distance to attotal the service and receive the sacrament, and they could not reach any other church that day if ther were sent away from Kildurton; and they engaged that the flag should be removed. Mr. Greer, however, refused to attend to them. I wrote to Mr. Greer that he ought not to have denied these poor people the privilege of attending public worship because some other persons had put up a flig upon the church. He declined to follow my advice, and refused to perform Divice service on the following Sunday. I therefore give my formal permission to the parishioners to proceed against him in my court, but on his presently making submission and admitting his error the proceedings were stopped, and he was condemned in costs, which I paid for him. Immedistely on the publication of the Rev. J R Green's pamphlet, entitled Crange Flags on Churches one of the churchwardens published a reply derving the truth of the statements it contained respecting Ki'd rton Church.

"In his reply, the churchwarden made use of those words :- I assert that the said flug was not placed on Kildarton Church at dead of night, nor did anyone whatever enter the church on the occusion, por at any time partake of any drink therein, or place any emblem on or over the Lord's Table.'

As to the enstom of placing a flug on the church, the churchworden alleged that it had not been the practice at Kildarton until Mr. Green became the in cumbent, and that it was in consequence of a suggestion made by Mr. Greer himself that a flag was first exhibited there, Mr. Greer being at that time a certificated member of the Orange Society.

'I never heard a d ubt thrown on the churchwarden's statement or his veracity questioned You may, therefore, rest fully assured that in Kildarton Church no orange fligs ever covered the holy table, nor was any emblem on or over it,

'I bave the honour to be, dear Sir. ' your faithful serv-nt 'M. G. ARMAGH

'To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.'

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

Dublin, Dec. 1 -The first election petition arising out of the late contests was presented vesterday. It was against the return of Mr. B. Whitworth, for Drogheds, on the ground of intimidation and violence. Sir Leopold McClintcok is the petitioner, and Mr P. Mayne, solicitor, the agent. The petition ber, in consequence of which injuries were inflicted anxions to vote for him, and some who had come a considerable distance to do so were either obliged to vote for Mr. Whitworth or deterred from voting at all. Several members of the Roman Catholic priesthood are accused of having used undue influence. An early application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas for liberty to change the venue from Drogheda to Dublin, on the ground that a fair trial could not be had in Drogheds, where the witnesses would be intimidated and exposed to personal danger. Unless the Judges otherwise arrange among themselves, the petition will be tried by Mr. Justice Keogh.

The Dublin Corporation met on Tuesday, and after a vigorous debate, characterized by a good deal of personality, elected Sir John Gray, Lord Mayor for the coming year

The Lord Chancellor has decided against the Marquis of Waterford in the suit brought by him against Mr Malcolmson to compel the purchase of the house and demesne of Ooolnamuck, notwithstanding that there was a right of way through it which had not been set forth in the terms of engagement to

purchase for £20,000. The O'Connor Don and Mr. French (both Liberals) were returned to Parliament from the county Roscommon without opposition.

The O'Donoghus was unopposed in his election to Parliament from Tralee.

Counselor Rudd, of the Irish har was equally remarkable for his love of whist and the dingy color of his linen.—'My dear Dick,' said Curran to him one day, 'bow puzzled we are to know where you bur all your dirty shirts."

Memorials to the Queen asking for release of Fenians imprisoned in various parts of the kingdom were circulated and extensively signed at all the Catholic

churches on Sunday last. A singular breach of promise of marriage case has erminated in the lrish courts, in a verdict for £200 damages. The plaintiff was Mr. Thomas Jackson Marks, a farmer in British Columbia, who negoriated a marriage be letter with Miss Smith, of Ardee, county Louth; and on the matter being arranged, he, according to the conditions agreed upon, disposed of his farm and returned to Ireland to carry out his engagement. Before his return, however, Miss Smith had married Mr. Thomas Bowland, who was included in the action brought by Mr. Marks.

LAND AND DECONTENT. -Those who are born on the land have the first claim to support. This is common sense, which must strike every understanding; and it is not only this, but it is the distinct ordinance of God. To all men not usmindful of the danger of our prople secking a desperate remedy, it is a melancholy reflection, that the landlords, instead of being regarded as friends and protectors by their tenantry, are, in the overwhelming majority of cases, locked upon as their inexprable enemies. This is a state of things that cannot be denied. The presunce proves to a demonstration that we are in a wellunderstood state of war. The Fenians are as active na their circumstances will permit, and, if we mistake not the signs of the times mustering more recruits

monstrations that took place in this town in the memory of any of the inhabitants was withessed on of pleasure. The Freeman observes :yesterday. On the afternoon of Faturday placards were posted in different parts of the town, announce. ing that the foneral of James Woods, the young man who lost his life on Friday last, by a gueshot wound military and the people would take place at halfthe principal etreets of the town. From one c'clock it not be better to leave the Bible still open and the crowds began to assemble near the court-h use and Peter-street, the locality in which deceased was waker, and shortly after the appointed hour there tentine society to which deceased belonged. These were placed two by two, each wearing a black scarf and hathands, with rosettes on their breasts. Next came about 1,500 young men in marching order, ten deep, all respectably dressed, and each wearing a green riobou around his hat, or a green resette in his breast. This part of the procession attracted much artention, the young men being exceedingly well was drawn up to receive the coffin; but the people preferred carrying it on their shoulders, and the prorere of the young men described above followed an immence crowd of men, woman, and boys, the greater portion of them being from the tural districts: and next in turn appeared about 800 persons, eight deep, of the trades and working classes, all of whom were decently clad, and each exhibited a green badge of some cort, but more particularly crass but bands tied with green ribbon. Next followed from 600 to 800 boys, in rank and file, men with green scarfs and white rods being a atjoued outside ronks to keep the juveniles in order. The house was next, followed by a vast number of shookeepers and traders, and teen another batch of young men, fully five tundred in number, displaying green ribbons of liurel branches. These were succeeded by nearly one thousand young women, all nearly attired, and each exhibiting a profusion of ribbons of national colour, which flaunted belief from their head dress. The fair processionists wall'ed six deep, observing the atmost order and decorum. Immediately after the coffic came in view, borne on the shoulders of four mer, and followed by the venerable Archdeacon Tierney, D. D, and almost all the Roman Catholic clergyman connected with the town also Alderman James Matthews, J P, and some other magistrates, members of the Christian Brotherbood, merchants, professional gentlemen, town councillors, shopkeepers, and other respectable citizens. The icre was brought up by a concourse of people of both sexes belonging to the town and rural districts. A number of the Royal Irish Constabulary were present, but it must be observed that a more orderly throng never before was witnessed. There was a total absence of any obysicial display, no disorder, and the peace of the town was altogether undistabled from begining to end. There could not have been less than 16,000 persons in all. The procession passed through Fair street. Great George's-street, West-street, Lawrence'sstree! Laurence's-gate, on to the Chord, an ancient Romin Catholic cemetery at the eastern division of town The burial service having been read. and the grave closed in, the dense assemblage slowly and peacefully returned into the town. The decensed young man filled the office of timekeeper, I unders'and, at Mr Chadwick's mill, Marsh, was a native of Dundalk, and an orphan. He was about twenty years of age, and bore the character of a sober, we! conducted, and inoffensive young man.

THE STATE OF THE CCUNTRY .- We give a full report of the proceedings which transpired at our board-room on Saturday last, from which it will be seen how very little confidence can be reposed in the accuracy of those returns compiled annually by the members of the constabulary, and purporting to set forth the general average produce, per acre, of the various crops throughout the country. One need only revert to our report to pronounce them the most imperfect source of information possible, for the great discrepancies which they exhibit, and the almost foolish estimates they sometimes put forward, cannot but disparage their accuracy. The average yield of hay per acre in some of the divisions of this Union was set down at five tons, whereas the guardwas drawn by Mr F Macdonough Q C. It alleges lans considered two tons was in some cases an exacts of violence and intimidation, committed at the cess. The flax crop was dealt with by the returns in a similar manner; and the turnip crop was no exception. Indeed, the returns, on the whole, were nothing more than a complication of inaccuracies. -

「Tuam Herald. Corneron in IBELAND. - The county of Sligo, during the late elections, has been the scene of the most nefarious practices calculated to influence the electors in their vote. On the one side it was the mob, instigated, it is said, by the priests. On the other side, it was the landlord, who wields a coercive nower over his tenants-at-will. Armed parties were reported to be triversing the country, compelling tenants-who, perhaps, were willing to be compelled - to vote for the popular candidate. To protect the voters,' however, or rather to keep them in safe custody, the landlords brought a number of them under strong escort to Slige, where they were closely guarded until after the polling. It is a picture of freedom of election in Ireland, which no one who has the true interests of the country at heart can view without the deepest humiliation and pain. The voter who is obliged to choose between the terrors of the present world with which he may be threatened on the one hand, and the terrors of the future world which are held out to him on the other. is placed in a miserable dilemma, and would often be glad to escape at the sacrifice of the franchise altogether. It is a perilous privilege to exercise in any way, and many have reason to regret that they ever possessed it. Tremendous exertions are being made to break down the power of the landlord class. and commensurate exertions to maintain it. Ingredients of bitterness have been infused into the contest, and serious disturbances are apprehended.

A ludicrous episode is reported to have occurred during the polling for the county of Cork on Friday. A simple voter from Carbery, who was tot accus tomed to the exercise of the franchise, and did not understand how to go about it, was prompted by his ardent attachment for Mr. Downing to go into Bardon to vote for him. A person standing in the booth which be entered asked him to vote for Barry and Boyle, judging from his emphatic observations that it was one of the last acts he would think of committing. The farmer got enraged at the proposal, and while the usual question was put 'for whom did be vote,' he kept repeating in petulant tones, 'Barry and Boyle, indeed!' The poll clerk recorded it as a vote for those gentlemen, and when the excited elector discovered he had voted the wrong way and could not smend the error, he gave uproations expression to his disappointment, and finalir, as the story runs, knocked down the practical joker who had entrapped him.

In the Court of Probate, Dublic, a suit-entitled Gleeson v. O'Brien'- was tried, to test the validity of the will of the late William O'Brier, a backelorfarmer, of Carrickalopher, near Nenegh, whose demise took place on the 25 h of November, 1867 -The defendent, who was the deceased's nephew and helt-at-law, disputed the will on the grounds of testamentary in capacity, undue execution, and undue influence exercised. The jury found a verdict annulling the will, and the Judge decreed, with costs against the plaintiff - the will not having been signed by the parties to it in the presence of each other.

The Conservative papers exult in the defeat of Mr. Gladstone, and are comforted by the assurance that what Laucashire thinks to-lay Eugland will think to morrow. Trey present the moral signifi-

DROGHEDA. - One of the most imposing funeral de- | Liberal journals twit them upon the gloomy prospect before them, not withstanding this passing ray

The standard of the fact that

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COL

The moral deduced from the defeat of the Liber als in Lancashire and Middlesex is, that it must powerfully influence the action of parties and the legislation of the coming Session. in the bend, inflicted by one of the soldiers of the 9 h | how a majority of 200 over Mr. Gladstone can have Regiment of Foot, during the collison between the such political consequences as our speculative friends suppose. Parties will remain ju t the same, no more past one o'clock, on Sunday, and proceed abrough influenced by what has taken place in Clitherce or Cockermouth. Mr. Gladstone will be at the head of a party the most powerful ever assembled in the House of Commons since the first Parliament after the first Reform Act. at will be distinguished from the were from 8 000 to 10,000 persons present. In Fair last Parliament by the closer connexion which will street were marshalled those who intended to form subsist between Mr. Gladstone and his supporters. subsist between Mr. Gladstone and his supporters. the front ranks, consisting of about 150 members of a Pledges to support him were exacted by nearly all the Liberal constituencies, and cheerfully accorded by the Liberal candidates The Cork Examiner writes in a similar spirit :-

'It is idle to weste a moment's thought on what is,

at best a mere incident of a splendid campaign, in which the popular cause has not only held its own, but so ually doubled its strength. This result is all the more wonderful when the special nature of the An appeal is made question at issue is considered. to the auti-Catholic feeling of England in favour of the branch of the Church planted in Ireland by the cession commenced to move in Fair-street. In the power of England, and maintained exclusively for what Rugland believed to be her own interest and advantage; and yet this appeal falls flit upon the English ear, and never touches the English heart Never was appeal more parsionately niged, never was appeal more emphatically rejected. In Ireland the popular majority is increased by 12 anata; but the increase in England will not be short of 601 We must confess we did not an inipatel so vast an increase as this although we had large ex-nectations of the result. We now have every hope that the Lords will see fit to neknowledge so grand an evidence of the national feeling, and will yield to it, as they well may without the least loss and dignity or enerifice of influence. With such a result staring them in the face, is it not shared for the beaten party to make a pother about an isolated reverse, and talk not sense respecting 'moral' victories which have no existence whatever? It is all very well for the Tories to boart of Mr. Gladster a having been besten in South West Lancashire; while the real fact is, to has been successful in every place that hea returned a candidate favourable to his policy. However, if our opponents will have the cronp consolat on of this and one or two other movel victories, let them error them. It is poor consulation at best, and they den't believe in it; but they affect to do se, while in their bearts they feel they have been utterly prostrated - beaten flat to the very earth. We rejoice not over them as a party, save in so much as they are the opponents of our cause; and for the sake of our cause which is that of justice, and which moreover involves within it the welfare of our country, we do rejaine in the magnificant victory which is but the precursor of the more glorious victory that is certain to come and that now is near at hand.

Ascendarier and its supporters in Managhan have never before in that country suffered so crushing a humiliation as they did on Monday last. Landlord correien put forth its full power, threat, terror, menace, and money, were put into full operation, and the result is that Shirley and Leslie have gaired a spleudid victory over the poor shor-'teaper of Billi. bay, who without order or organisation, without condusting agents or tallyrooms, polled nearly one thousand plump votes against the two thousand and odd split votes of the Leslie and Shirley condition. Well may these gentlemen exclaim with the famous general of old - 'Such another victory and we are ruined.'-Gray's minority could have been increased in Farney however, and the brave fellows returned to their home without voting at all having been advised to do so-I may say forced to do so-by the advice of their pagtors. No respectable Liberal in the town of Carrekmacross voted with the exception of the Dean of Clogher who plumped for Gray, as a protest to use his own words at the poll, against Shirleyism, coercion and No Poper ascendancy. The greatest praise is due to Charles McMahon E q, Solicitor, for his strenuous and gratuitous services to his conducting the poli in favour of Gray, as a Liberal, in Carrickma-

The Irish correspondent of the Times savs : - 'The borough elections are now over, and no doubt can exist as to the issue of the first campaign. Never has the Literal cause achieved so great and signal a victory An unbroken series of successess was not to be expected and accordingly there are some reverses to regret; but the advantages gained not merely in number but in political significance, realize. if they do not even surpass, the most sanguine hopes of the party. The armour of Ulster Conservatism hitherto deemed impenetrable, has been shattered. Belfast, the great stronghold of Orange ascendancy, has been taken by stratagem. Derry, the famous fortress which defied so many assaults, has been carried by storm Carrickfergue, Newry, and Dundalk, all important outworks, have also fallen. These are the great re-ults accomplished in the North. In the South, New Ross has been surrendered without a struggle, and Bandon is, for the first time, in the possession of the Liberals. Yesterday was, indeed, a day of disaster for the conservatives. They erpecially deplore the loss of Derry and Bandor, not merely on account of the associations attached to them, which inspired the hopes of the party in times of danger and adversity by the glorious memories of the past, but also on account of the disappointments inflicted on two noble families whose names are identifled, with there defence. The defeat of Lord Claud J. Hamilton was no doub', effected at the sacrifice of some personal feeling on the part of the victors. His undoubted abilities have commanded general respect, while his courteous bearing and general kindness towards all classess made him popular even with his opponents. The munificent liberality of his Grace the Duke of Apercorn, displayed not only in the administration of the Government but in the management of his property, his efforts to promote the social welfare of the people and advarce their material prosperity, his position as Her Majesty's representative, the prestige of his rank, and the great territorial influence which he possesses supplied additional motives in favour of the cardidate in whose return he felt a personal interest . It may be assumed that the electors of Derry would gladly have embraced the opportunity of reciprocating the kindly feelings evinced towards them if they could have reconciled the recognition of his claims with the vindication of the great principle involved in the contest. But every other consideration gave way before the paramount obligations of duty at an important political crisis. A similar spirit doubt-less animated these who displaced in Bandon a scien of Ireland's resident nobility. There are few triumphs of the Conservative side to be set off against these serious losses."

The Dublic Express save with regard to Mr Glad. stone's sudden change of epinion-' Mr. G adstone must have been an adept in concealing his opinions. The country has taken nearly twenty years to fing out what, according to his statement, Mr Gladstone's opinions on Church State have been during the whole of that period His new pamphlet, we ere told, shows that more than twenty years ago 'he uttered his last confession of his old aread on Ohu ch and State.' What the public, however, think more pertinent to the present controversy is, when did be utter his last confession of his new creed? And on this point Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet is not likely to change the prevalent opinion that be made his new confession of faith at the moment when he arrived at the conclusion that nothing else

would carry him to the Treasury Bench.' From end to end of Ireland the week has been one of miense excitement, and no small degree of comcauce of the event in every rossible haspect. The inction. A death grapple has been going on between

the forces of sectarian Ascendancy and the hosts whose cause is that of religious equality and national right. Everywhere the people have risen with enthusiasm to accomplish the destruction of a hated voke and to scatter the vile faction that would still The Tory party also, recognising the importance of the issue, exerted themselves to the ntmos', fighting the contest fiercely in every quarter where even the faintest chance of success could be discerned. Every art that could avail for their advantage was brought into play; money was freely spent to corrupt the electors; coercion was unacrupulously employed to intimidate them - nay, more, even the feelings of disaffection and hostility to British rule entertained by m.ny of them were fattered and appealed to by the Tories wherever they thought it possible thereby to damage the chances of the Liberal candidates. A great effort was made to win some of the boronghs and some of the counties for the party by surprise. At the eleventh hour, when it was hoped the Liberals would be found, unprepared for a contest, a rush of Tory candidates was made from London, arrange men's for their reception having been steelthily made beforehand by their political friends. But in spita of all this, the Liberals are the victorious party throughout the country up to the time at which wa When the returns shall have been completed. we doubt not that the result will be a grand pronouncement of the country against the bileful policy of the Torics, and in tavour of those Liberal principles which Mr. Gladstone bad pleaged himself to take as the basis of future legislation for Ireland. The English elections, so far they have gone up to the time at which we write, show ar immerse success for the Liberals. They have lost some good men during the contest, amongst whom, we reg of to gar. is that enlightened friend of Ireland, J. " Stuart Mill, who was defeated at the election for Westmine-There is however, reason to believe that a sest will be found for him before the returns to Parliement are completed. One of the defeated, whom very few will be found to mourn for, is John Arthur Roebuck. Our countrymen in Sheffield very properly belied to put an exlinguisher on the Parliamentary life of that unmittigated humbug, whose insuffernble ego ism and abau d vagaries had long since be come too much for even his own countrymen, and of whose rude and reckless insolence ireland and the Irish were always getting the largest share. An other defeat with which Irishmen will be well pleased is, that of Dr Russell, known as 'of the Times' who was rejected by the new constituency of Chelgen. Dr Russell's political stamp is that of the worst class of Iriel Tories. On the whole, there is every prospect that the Liberal party will have the power to do good deeds for Ireland in the next Parliament; the only possible question is, how and to what extent | a quarter.' make use of it. On the personal good faith of Mr. Gladstone with regard to this matter we place much reliance; but while believing that he really intends to do all that in him lies for the removal of some of the griovances that retard the welfare and wound the bonour of freland, and while hoping that the party of which he is at present the recognised leader share his sentiments and mean to give effect to his designs, our chief and sure reliance for the future of our country is on the patriotism, the adelity, and the bravery of the Irish people thempelves. - [Natioc. THE MAYNOOTH GRANT AND THE REGION DONUM-

The following correspondence has been sent to us (Birmingham Post) for publication : - Church-street, Oldbury, near Birmingham, Nov. 16, 1868. My dear Sir, - There are certain voters in this town who are under the impression that you do not intend to take away the Maynooth Grant and the Regium Donum at the same time that you disestablish the Irish Church. This has led them to support the Tory candidate, though they are Liberal in principle on every other subject Though I do not believe in the correctness of their impression - for no one can who has read your speeches - yet as there are some who might be gained to the Liberal cause by an ex- passengers. piess statement from you, I shall esteem it a great lavor if you will send me a line to say positively what you purpose to do with the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian grants referred to. Such a letter would remove false impressions, and greatly aid the canvass of Messrs Littleton and Martin. Waiting your reply, I am, &c., W Walker Juhb, Independent The Right Hon, W. E. Gladstone, M. P. To this Mr. Gladstone replied : - Not only my own ! unanimously passed by the House of Commons, binds me in honor, as I am bound in purpose and conviction, to propose that the Regium Donum and May-Ohurch Establishment. Oan words go further? -With best compliments, yours, W. E. Gladstone. -- Liverpeol, Nov. 17, 1863.

Three young mer, named James Hogan, William Dwyer and James Butler, have been arrested in Thurles, for the alleged murder of John Ryan, in the shop of Mr Martin Rvan. Deceased brother swears that these three were the only persons present when the fatal blow was struck

### GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Dec. 15 - The members of the House of Commons attended at the Bar of the House of Lords to-day, when a brief speech from the Queen was read by Royal Commission. It is as follows: -Since the time when Her Majesty deemed it right to call you together for the consideration of many grave and important matters, several vacancies have occurred in the House of Commons, owing to the acceptance of effice from the Crown by members of the House. It is, therefore, Her Majosty's pleasure that an opportunity may be given to issue write for supplying the vacancies so occasioned, and that after a suitable recess you may proceed to the consideration of such matters as will then be laid before you. At the conclusion of the reading of the speech the members of the House of Commons withdrew to their chamber. The House of Lords then adjourned to meet on the 11th of February. The House of Commons also adjourned, to meet on the 29th of Decem

The London Church News suggests that on the new Archbishop of Canterbury's first overt act of communion with 'the infidel Colenso,' the duty of all true churchmen, at whatever cost, will be to treat Cannibalism in Tiger Bay. Forgery, however, their Archbishop as also excommunicated.

Mr. John Bright has issued an address to his constituents in Birmingham, preliminary to his re-slection. He says, 'I have accepted office in Mr. Gladsome's administration, and I must obtain your sanction. I trust that the confidence you have so long placed in me will not be withdrawn.'

Mr. William E. Baxter, member of the House of Commons for Montrose, has been appointed Secretary of Admiralty.

The new Ministry has decided to recall Earl Mayo from India, and retain Sir John Lawrence as Viceroy for one year, at the expiration of which the Marquis of Saliabury will be appointed to that post-

The King of Italy's nephew, Prince Thomas of Savoy, is now a pupil at the aristocratic grammar Bobool of Harrow, near London. This is a change from the ordinary schooling by the presthood At these great public schools there is smoong the boys no regard whatever for gradations of rank; and if the young Duke Thomas cheats at Oricket he will have his head 'punched,' or, if he rews badly on the Water, will be abused as soundly as though he were the son of a London merchant.

THE IRISH IN ENGLAND. - The Irish population in England, ever true to Catholic instincts, have by an uncompromising declaration proclaimed their preference for honorable and constitutional agitation to the rawdyism and terrorism which have characterized a small number. - [Tablet.

trar-General tells us that in the middle of the present year the population of the United Kingdom numbered 30,369,345, to which total England conbe deducted, also daily, 217 emigrants.

A beautiful Gothic church, when it has fallen into Protestant bands, is like a women who has lost her modesty. The bloom of faith left her saceed minister, and a heauty of sense along remains. At Rouen I stumbled on a fine old church full of architectural beauties, but a something was absent which rer plexed me, till I ascertained that the building was given over to the enemy, its 'Shekina' was gone, and it had become a haunt of the owls and 'Satyra of Protestantism .- [Church Times (English Protest-

ment of Dr. Tait a strong Liberal and arowed Ecesvernment, is certainly a beaut blow and great discouragement to all Catholic Constitutionalists.

make the office bated, as Archbishon Thompson! would not have falled to do, nor will be commit the yet more unpardonable fault of making it contemptible, as Dr Summer aid. It will be no slight comfort his onight cowardice his domestic deliculties his to his lordship that he is succeeded in the See of political bigotry—as we have heard in the present London by a prelate as narrow mindel and as re- vication. Why he preaches and what he preaches is lexthesely bossile to Catholicity as himse f Lincoln a question that has tided the Times over the silly we are afraid that bad times are in state for the die. Cierical Congress, and the best known of our concese of London. To put Dr Jackson, one of the temperary novelists set the world weeping over the least distinguished of living prelates one of the most helpleasiv incompetent of administrators, lute the most difficult See in the world, except Rame itself, is a blunder of the first magnitude.

All naite in making the Queen personally responsible for the appointment, Mr. Disraeli has done this himself with regard to it a very different direction. The world takes all neveral important political decisions. It is no wonder if others follow his example. But no more fatal blow could be struck at the British Constitution. The 'Oburch Times' says :- Mr. Disraeli. knowing himself to be in a fatel minority, and not enting twopence for the Church of Bugland in com- one inhabitant of the border land between the tem parison with the chance of keeping in office a little longer, was not the man to resist pressure from such

About the part likely to be taken by the Arc' bishop of York, as one of the members of the Prive Council on the Ri uslistic question, it says :- The Arch hishop of York has signal zed himself as one of the most inveserate persecutors of the Ritualists. We hear that his Grace has decided to allow heretical tween the Church and the world from which he Vorsey to go free, rather than incur the expense of springs; and the Vatican and Little Bethel have prosecuting him. As it will nost him nothing to in- sworn the doom of the Establishment. A line as dulge his colmosty agricet the Ritualists, it is tolera- hard and fast as Drs. Commings and Manning can bly certain that his grace will utilize his inflience on the Judicial Committee to the utmost?

LIVERPOOL, Dec 9. - The following perticulars of the loss of the Hibernia have been received: The principal cause of the disaster was the breaking of the screw shaft inside the screw pipe. The screw got loose and damaged the stern post and pipe, causing a fearful leak, through which a large volume of water rushed into the hold. Every attempt was made to save the shir, but as a strong wale prevailed at the time, with a heave gee, it was found impossible to stop the leak. The steamer was rapidly sinking when the bosts were lowered, and the pissengers and crew all embarked. Excellent order was maintained by the officers, who kept the crew under complete control, and prevented all panic among the

A statement in the Foreign Intelligence a day or two since will furnish the materials of useful reflection to the many persons now alarmed at the growth of our national expenditure. The chief source of that expenditure is to be found in the warlike services and, of these services, notwithstanding our insular position and maritime pretensions the most costly is the Army. Now, within the last few days the Army Estimates of Austria have arrested the attendeclaration upon every occasion, but the Resolution tion of Europe by what was believed to be the prodivious provision they contained for war. The facts. as we explained at the time, were greatly misaporebended, but, nevertheless, the land forces of the Emnooth Grant should be wound up and cesse with the pire, active and passive together, are actually set at 800,000 men. What then, does the reader suppose this enormous establishment is expected to cost? It is to cost exactly 8,000,000L, or precisely 10L a man. Perhaps it will be in the memory of the public that the late Sir George Cornwall Lawis-one of the soundest of figunciers-availed himself of his official opportunities to estimate the total charge of the British Army by the same standard, and he found that every soldier cost precisely 1001. It follows, therefore, that the British Army is just ten times as expensive as the Austrian Army. If the Austrian establishments were as coarly as ours, their Army Estimates would be 80,000,000L., instead of 8,000, 0001.; if ours were as cheap as theirs, our Estimates might be 1,500,000l, instead of 15,000,000:l. -Times.

More than a hundred years ago Dr Jackson called London the common sink of Paris and of Rome; but the Doctor had little idea of what London would become in the nineleenth century. All the world's felonry seems to contribute to the tumefaction of the Great Wen. Every kind of foreign wickedness flurishes within the bills of mortality. What with the Church. They remain convinced that the pro-Obinese opium-smiking houses in one quarter, and position of Mr. Gladstone is wrong in principle pro-Chinese opium-smiking bouses in one quarter, and gangs of Russian bank note forgers in another - what with French and Italian burglars here, and swarms of foreign profligates there - what with coiners c's'ing false Spanish dollars in the kitchen, while German smugglers warehouse their 'run' goods on the first floor, and cosmopolitan conspirators sit hatching sungulnary plots in the garret - we begin to feel that England for the English is rapidly merging into London for the foreign villain. We have already Thuggee among the native population; and little saturishment might be excited by the in elligance that Suttee was in full swing in Binner's Fields, or would seem to be the crime by the pursuit of which dishonest aliens peculiarly prefer to requite the hospitality, or at least, the shelter extended to them by England. The Russian Embassy are compelled to maintain a permanent staff of detectives to ferrat out the manufacture of spurious rouble notes: and, to judge from the revelations made before the Lord Mayor on Saturday, by Mr. Nelson, the City Solicitor, on the arraignment of three Germans, named Striemer. Stoven, and Konnike, some of the most important departments of international commerce conducted in the city of London are undermined by a wholesale system of forgery; a system, moreover, conducted with an amazing amount of astuteness and ingenuity .- [London Daily Telegraph.

A CATHOLIC ORPHAN CASE. - Some interest bes been excited by a case just decided by the Supreme Court of Scotland probably quite seconding to law, but certainly so as 'n involve painful consequences. A poor Catholic widow named M'Lay, who resided near Lazark, during her last illness, but while in periect possession of her faculties, handed over her there as here Yet a few particulars may not be out four children by a written document to two Catholic of place in this connection. The robbery took place guardians of the highest respectability. The chil-near the town of Seymour, in this State, several dren were two boys and two girls 12, 10, 8, and 6 months ago, the exact date I forget. While the years of age respectively. This she did in April, train was standing at the station, a number of per-1867, and she lived till the 17th of the following June. sons, who had arranged the plot beforehand, quietly Mean while the guardians placed the children, at her uncoupled the express car and locomotive from the earnest request, in the hands of the Sisters of Charity balance of the train, several of them got into the Commissioners, and took him with them to the depot. I refful. And these are only parts of one day's record. who conduct the Catholic Orphanage near Lanark. express car, while others mounted into the cab of the When all was ready, they got on board, handel the What is the cause of this fearful eruption of the most

Our Population.—Nations as well as individuals Sisters' care, and especially never to live with their shot rapidly away from the station. The whole thing like to know how they are getting on. The Regit- paternal grandfather. She conceived that she had been unkindly treated by him during her four years of widowhood; his circumstances were miserable, and, like husband, he was, as he continues to be a keep them in a subject and degraded condition. tributes more than 21,000,000, Scotland more than Protestant. In October, 1867, the grandfather ap-3,000,000, and Ireland more than 5,000,000. During plied at the orphanage for the children as their legal the quarter ending September 30, the daily increase guardian The Sisters referred the application to the passenger cars and officers of the train at the of population in Eugland was 673 from which must the guardians appointed by the mother. They took station. The only person, except the robbers on the be deducted, also daily, 217 emigrants. were fair grounds for resistance. The Court of Sessions has, however, decided otherwise, and that the very necessitous condition of the grandfather and various other circumstances do not affect his rights. It is clear that, with the legal opinions before them neither the Sisters nor the guardians could in conscience tesitate to try the case. These children had been consigned to them in a way more than usually impre-sive, and their prospects were in every respect pitiable if removed from their care But the costs have been heavy. The orphanege depends on charity. These children were supported in it for a year and Some cuttings from the 'Church' papers this week seven months gratis, and it is believed that two butillustrate the 'unity' of Anglicanism As to Dr. dred pounds will not cover the legal expenses. In Tait, the Church News, which bosets of the name of these circumstances the Sisters esmestly beg for Tory, is naturally a little reserved. The appoint- help Dunations may be addressed to Sister Teresa Farrell, Superiorees of the Orphanage, near Lanark, | very valuable. They broke open the safe and took tian, to the Primacy of All England, by a Tory Go or to the Rev. M. O'Callaghan, Catholic Church, Lenark.

> THE BRITISH PARSON. - If we could trust our news-The 'Church Times' says: - 'He will certain'y not | papers of late, it would seem as if the priesthood were once more coming to the world's front. Never was so much heard of the British Parson -of his industry, his indolence, his ritualistic extravagances, will be a gainer by the removel of Dr. Jackson, but studen; Dublin has been gratified by the sittings of wors of the Curate of Hogglestock. At first sight it would seem as if an age of motern Hildebrands was approaching, as if morning was about to dawn in which the Record would supercede the Juniter at our breakfast tables, as if Parliament were going to adjourn to the Jerusalem Chamber or Exater Hall. We need hardly say that We are afraid, however, that the facts actually point this interest in the Parson simply, because the Parson is passing away. That graceful embodiment of the oddest of compremises, that cheer ut recre entative of the queerest of anomalies that peculiar compound of the farmer, the vestreman and the Apostole, that poral and the spiritual, the bat-if we may venture to employ the apologue—of the moral world, domestic in his night cap and divine in his surplice at once father of h s people and father of his family, linking earth to beaven with a sublimity British acconsciousuess, will be seen no more. Only an Establishment could produce him, because an Establishment alone could occupy the debateable ground bedraw it will soon sever the sinner from the saint. Within the sacred walls which they defend, the bigot and the butterman will still find their priest and their minister, but the world will look in vain for the Bitish Parson.-[London Saturday Review.

> > The following is the full text of Mr Disraeli's resignation circular, a synopsis of which was sent us by Atlantic cable:-

If Parliament were sitting I should not have adopted this course; but, as the public acts of a Ministry should not be misunderstood, and as there are no other means of explaining their motives, I have taken the liberty of thus addressing the Conservative members in both Houses of Paritament .-When her Wejesty's Government, in the spring of this year, was placed in a minority in the House of Commons on the question of disestablishing the Church in Ireland, they had to consider that the policy proposed and never been submitted to the country, and they believed that the country would not sanction They therefore felt it their duty to advise Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament; but to make an appeal to the obsolete Constituency would have been an absurdity, and the candid opinion of the country coincided with that of Parliament, that to course could be satisfactory unless the voices of the enlarged electoral body were ascertained. All means were, therefore, taken by the Ministry to expedite that appeal, and a special statute was passed for the purpose. Although the General Election has elicited in the decision of numerous and vast constituencies an expression of feeling which, in a remarkable degree, has justified their anticipations, and which, in dealing with the question in controversy, no wise statesman would disregard, it is now clear that the present Administration cannot expect to command the confidence of the newly-elected House of Commons. Under these circumstances, Her Majasty's Ministers have felt it due to their own honor, and to the policy they support, not to retain office unnecessarily for a single day. They hold it to be more consistent with the attitude they have assumed, and with the convenience of public business at this season, as well as more conducive to the just influence of the Conservative party, at once to tender the resignation of their offi es to Her Mejesty, rather than to wait for the assembling of a Parliament in which, in the present aspect of affairs, they are sensible that they must be in a minority. In thus acting, Her Majesty's Government have seen no cause to modify those opinions upon which they deemed it their duty to found their counsel to the Sovereign on the question of the Disestablishment and Disendowment of bably impracticable in conduct, and, if practicable, would be disastrous in its effects. While ready at all times to give a fair consideration and willing aid to any plan for the improvement of the Church in Ireland, to the policy which they opposed last Session, rife, as they believe it to be with many calamities to society and the State, they will continue in whatever position they occupy, to offer an uncompromising resistance.

B. DISRABLI. Downing-street, Dec. 2, 1868.

### UNITED STATES.

INDIANOPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 12 .- One of the most desperate outrages ever enacted in the State, or, in fact, in the Union, was perpetrated at New Albany this morning, and the most intenso excitement now reigns throughout the coun'ry. This outrage was the hanging, by a mob of 'Regulators,' of the notorious express robbers, the three Reno brothers and Chas. Anderson. It is one of the most cold blooded decas on record, and the people here stand fairly aghast with horror as they think of it. In compliance with your despatch asking for full particulars, I send you all that is possible to collect. The excitement is so great that it is almost impossible to gather facts, yet what follows may be relied on :--

### THE BOBBERY.

As the great Express robbery, in which the Reno brothers and Anderson were participants, has been the subject of judicial investigation in your country, the facts thereof are probably nearly as well known When dying the implored them never to leave the locomotive turned a heavy head of steam on, and keys of the prison to the Commissioner, and then dreadful crime?

was done so completely and expeditionaly, that the locomotive and car were almost out of eight before the railway people were aware of the trick that had heen played on them. The alarm was at once given but it was then too lute to stop them - they had wanished with the locomotive and express car, leaving baggage car, was an express messenger, who was it the car when the robbers took possession of it. He is supposed to have defended himself and the property in his charge as well as he was able. But he was no match for the gang. They overpowered him and threw him from the car, while they were fiving over the road at the rate of 30 miles an hour. On the following day the poor fellow was found on the side of the track, all but dead from the injuries he had received, and the off cas of exposure. He was carried to a farm house near by, and everything possible was done for him, but without avail. He expired a few hours afterwards never having spoken from the time he was picked up on the road side. After throwing the express man from the car, the robbers ran on a few miles further, when they stopped. They then cified the express car of its contents which were the money therefrom, which they divided between them, tied it up in packages, and then struck for the wonds, leaving the locomotive and car standing on the track. The robbery created an intense excitement all over the State, and bands of men were at once formed to scour the country in search of them. Some were arrested and leuched by the mebs, after they had made a confession of their guilt, and giving such information as implicated other parties, among whom were Simeon, Frank, and William Reno and Charles Anderson. Wm Rena was arrested some time afterwards, and committed to New Albany gool for trial but for a considerable time no trace could be found of the others. Finally they were accessed in Windsor, Canada, to which place the detectives had traced them. An application for their extradition was made and the result was a lengthy examination, the facts of which are, no doubt, well known to your readers The case was carried to the highest courts, where the decision of the magistrates was confirmed, and the men were ordered to be extradited. A few weeks ago the order was c rried out. The prisoners were formally bandel over to the United States authorities, taken across the river to Detroit, and then brought on to this State and placed in New Albany gand to await trial before the next court of competent jurisdiction. There they remained until this morning, when they were brutally lynched by the ' Regulators' as already stated. I may remark that they were also implicated in an express robbery at Marshfield, in this State, in May last, the particulars of which case were also brought out during the investigation in

#### THE LYNCHING.

The particulars of the lynching of these desperate men are as follow: - New Albany is situated a short distance from Seymour. Last night a gang of from sixty to seventy Seymone Regulators left town by special train for New Albany, via the Jeffersouville Railroad. They were masked and otherwise disguised, and were heavily armed. They reached New Albany between three and four c'clock this morning. The inhabitants were, of course in their beds, and heard nothing of the outrage until later in the day. The Regulators proceeded at once to the jail which was guarded only by the Sheriff and two or three keepers. No such attack had been looked for, or the authorities would have taken proper precautions to guard against it, and to have saved the lives of the prisoners, who, even though scoundrels of the deepest dye, were at least deserving of a fair trial. On reaching the prison, the Regulators took the precaution to guard against surprise by placing some of their number around all the approaches to the pri-Every street and alley was guarded, and the guards were avidently determined to resist any interference with their plan. They encountered only one guard outside, and he endeavored to do all in his power to stop the Regulators He raised an alarm, and attempted to call for assistance and arouse the people near by, but was quickly seized his arms taken from him, and he was placed in the keeping of a couple of the Regulators until the outrage was consummated. The leaders of the gang then went to the main entrance and demanded admittance. which was granted, and they were allowed to enter the office. Twelve or fifteen of them gamed admittance in this way, and were proceeding to hunt for the keys when Sheriff Fullslove, who was awakened by the disturbance, appeared. He came to the door of the office and asked what was wanted. Without stating their purpose some of the Regulators said all they wanted was the keys of the cells. The Sheriff refused to give them up or tell where they were, and attempted to escape by dodging down a cellar way from which there was a mode of exit to the outside of the prison. He succeeded in escaping by this way from the men in the office, but on coming out was stopped by those who were on guard around the building, by one of whom he was shot-accidentally it is said-through the arm His wound is not serious. He was taken into custody by the Regulators and beld until the crime was done. On the Sheriff's escape the Regulators had complete possession of the building, as the keepers were not strong enough to cope with such a gang. They placed guards at the doors, and the ringleaders then proceeded to the Sheriff's bed room, where they found the keys, after a short search. Without further delay they went about the horrible task that had brought them there. They proceeded to the cells forcing one of the keepers to accompany them, and point out the Reno Brothers and Anderson. They unlocked the cells containing these unfortunate men and took them out. The names of the victims are Frank Reno, Simeon Reno, William Reno and Charles Anderson The moment the Regulators apreared the robbers knew the object of their visit, and the scene that followed was perfeculy awful. Seeing death staring them in the face, the wretches begged, implored, and prayed for mercy. On their knees they cried in the most pitcous terms to be spared, promising anything and everything if the gang would only be merciful. But their prayers fell on ears that knew nothing of mercy. The unbappy wretches were told that they must die, and at once. To implore was useless; they had come there to hang them, and bang them they must. Finding that mercy would not be shown them, the rabbars became desperate and made an awful struggle for life. They fought stoutly and wildly, but their efforts were all of no avail. The mob overpowered and drew them from the prison. Frank Reno is said to have tought like a tiger. He frothed at the mouth in his fury. and with the strength of a lion hurled three of the Regulators to the earth, when he was fir ally knocked senseless. His head was fearfully battered and the blood and brains streamed down his face. Yet, in this condition, he and his companions were hanged by the mob. On the outside of the good there is a walk or platform, supported by posts at a considerable distance above the ground. To this the prison ers were taken. They were placed on chairs; a rope was adjusted around the neck of each, thrown over the railing above, and made fast. The chairs were then pushed away, and the men left hang ng Frank and Simeon Reno were left hanging back to back The other brother, William, was hanged at a corner by himself, while Anderson was hanged at the back of the jail in the same manner. The Regulators were not satisfied with banging them, but looked on until folly certain that they were all dead. They then quirtly locked up the prison and all its occupants, in order to prevent a speedy alarm. They then left taking the keys with them; but on their way to the depot they called on one of the County

started back to Seymour. The alarm was at once given, but it was too late to accomplish anything. The telegraph wires had all been cut, so that news of the outrage could not be sent over the country, and the marauders had been dispersed in Seymonr before the people heard of the crime. The Commissioner who received the keys went direct to the gaol, accompanied by several others, and found the robbers banging there stone dead. The outrage was pernetrated without noise or confusion, showing that the Regulators had all their plans well laid.

WASHINGTON, Dec 13. - The hanging of Reno and Anderson by a mob at New Albany. Indiana has occasioned quite an excitement in official circles. The kononr of the Government had been pledged to the Canadian authorities for the protection of these men and for their safe return to Uanada if not convicted after a fair trial on the charge of robbing Adam's Express. It was only after this pledge had heen given that these men were surrendered to the United States under the provisions of the Extradition Treaty. The action of the mob in seizing and hanging these mer, it is apprehended, will seriously embarrass the Cabinets of Washington and Londor, and complicate negotiations. After returning from courch to-day Mr. Saward paid his respects to Mr. Thornton and explained the violent character of the proceedings in Indiana, and gave the British Ambatsidor every assurance that the Government of the United States would do its whole duty in the premises. Mr. Thornton bluntly replied that he could got exactly perceive what was to be done since the paries whose protection had been guaranteed by the United States had already been hung. Mr. Stward has evidently another nice diplomatic question to settle before he retires from the Department of State. -[Correspondence of Boston Post.

DEATH-BED CONFESSION OF A GREAT CRIMS -The New Orleans Picayune relates that some years ago a respectable young man, the only support of a widowed mother and a sister, was clerk in a dry good store in that city. He frequently assisted the cashier and, one day a forged check for \$400 in the handwritting of the young man, was presented at the bank by an unknown person, and paid. The young man admitted drawing the check, but had no recollection of the circumstances, and could give no explanation. He was arrested, tried, and convicted. His mother and eister alone believed in his innocence. Bowed down with shame and unable to vindicate his honor, he died shortly after. In less than a year the bereaved mother died also, and the sister was left to struggle alone for a living, which she obtained by becoming a seamstress. A few days ago a lawyer was called to write the will of a man at the point of death in this will no bequeathed his property to the sister, and embodied in the instrument a full confession of the forgery committed eight year ago. He was the cashier of the firm now grown rich. by his direction the draft was prepared. Now after the lapse of eight years a tardy reparation is attempt. ed to be made. But it will not restore life to the dead, or extract the bitter sting of sorrow and grief so long endured. It is one of the strange events which make up the story of a life.

I will not send my child to eat alma-house soup, or to loage in the poor house, or to wear the uniform of the county work-house. But I would as soon do any of these as send to the 'scholastic almshouse,' supported by a tax on the public and run by employees over whom I have no control as to what they will teach bim. I will not send him to a school where the teacher has no right to explain to him, as it occurs in his reading, the holy dogmas of thereligion in which he has been baptised. I will not send him to hear, in the language of Mr Schæfer's own 'Rule,' as 'moral precepts and principles requisite' to constitute a worthy member of society,' the crude notions of a teacher that, by law, may believe in no God, or may believe in other than the God that I believe in -N.Y- Freeman.

Even American writers begin to notice that he strongholds of Protestantism are among the coarsest and rulest nations of Europe. -Thus Mr Howells declares, in his 'Venetian Life," that 'the uneducated Anglo-Saxon is a 'savage, while the Italian, though horn to utter ignorance, is civilized man.' Julius Froebel confesses that the Protestant persants of Germany are mere brutes, compared with the Catholic Indians of Chill and Peru. Sir William Napier draws the same contract between the grossness of his own countrymen and the 'unapproachable dignity and refinement of manners' of the lower cla Tablet.

The New York Tablet, with its usual ability, reviews the Irish Church question, concluding as follows: - if we could persuade ourselves that the removal of that anomaly, the Irlab Church, were the result of a growing disposition on the part of the English people to do justice to Catholic Ireland, and to secure for the Irish people an equitable administration of the Government, our joy and gratitude would be unmixed; but we hope we shall be forgiven, if we say we see in the result of the recent elections simply a growth of Secularism in England, and of increasing hostility to all churches or organizad religion Everywhere in the Old World, the advance of Democracy or Liberalism, cerries with it the rejection of all Church authority, whether Oatholic or Protestant, and the attempt to being education and religion under the absolute control of the sea cular power. We fear that the destruction of the Anglican Church in Ireland is sought, by the great body of the English Radicals, only as the first step owards the destruction of all Church institutions, and the introduction of the authority of the people, as they say, but of the secular power however constituted, as we say, in every department of life, to the total destruction of all religious liberty and of all ndividual freedom They attack the Irish Church irst, for it is a crying injustice and there is nothing that can be said in its defence, and as the means of securing the co-operation of the great body of the Catholics of the empire, who have none of their destructive tendencies, and no sympathy with their uiterior objects. But that disposed of they will find ther things, and even sacred things to attack. The public school system as it has been modified latterly in most of the States that have a public school system, would not satisfy us, even if the whole American community were Catholics. It is not only supported but controlled by the State, and we recognize no more right in Catholic than in non-Catholic States to assume the supervision and control of education Education is not the function of the State, any more than is preaching or the administration of the Secraments. We do not object to the State raising, by a tax on the property of all its citizens, the necessary funds for supporting schools or providing f r the proper education, of all the children of the land; but we deny its right to say one word as to the education itself, as we deny its right to tax the property of citizens of one religious denomination for the support of schools under another, or to which that denomination cannot conscientiously entrust its children.

The New York Times says :- The daily record of crimes in various parts of the country is getting to be appalling. Not merely their number, but their nature, is shocking beyond precedent. Yesterday's Times, for example, mentioned the case of a mother in London, Canada, who laid her little son four years of age upon the floor and deliberately chopped his head off. A captain of a bark at Milwaukie, knocked bis wife down and stamped her face and body until she was horribly mangled and so dreadfully hurt that she cannot recover. In Kentucky, an old lady of eighty years, with three grand children, were murdered for the money they were supposed to have. A nurse in Southwestern New York, killed an infant of which she had charge because it was

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER -- 1868.

Friday, 25-CHRISTMAS. Saturday, 26-St. Stepher, M. Sunday, 27-St. John, Ap. Monday, 28 Holy Innocents. Tuesday, 29-St. Thomas, B. M. Wednesday, 30 - Within the Octave of Christmas. Thursday, 31-St. Sylvester, P. C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Hostilities have at last broken out betwixt Greece and Turkey, which it not speedily suppressed may raise another Eastern Question, and light up the flames of war in Europe. We however have reason to think that not again will Great Britain allow herself to be embroiled in war to uphold the Crescent against the Cross, and to keep the "sick man" a little longer in possession of the estate to which at his death Russia inevitably becomes beir. Nevertheless there is cause for much anxiety in the present state of affairs : and we may expect to hear that the Western Powers have interfered therein, in order to prevent the spread of the conflagration. As yet actual hostilities seems to have heer confined to an engagement between the Greek steamer Erosis, and a Turkish man of war commanded by Hobert Pasha. If it does come to fighting, the Greeks will soon learn the bitter lesson that they are no match for their oppo ·nents.

The other European news is of little interest. From Rome we learn that the stories circulated in respect to the failing health of the Sovereign Pontiff are without foundation. The Patriarch of Constantinople, and his clergy, being but the mere creatures of the State, have of course retused to take part in the approaching General Council. Nevertheless according to the London ". Tablet, there are hopes that the Armenian "schismatics, being less amenable to political influences will accept the invitation of the Holy See. From the same source also we learn that the Jansenist sect in Holland, which numbers some 6,000 adherents, with an Archbishop and two suffragan bishops, are about to submit. They always have appealed to a General Council-as all heretics and schismatics do-and we shall now see whether they are prepared to abide by the result of their appeal.

The "lynching" of the express robbers lately surrendered to the U. States in virtue of the -existing treaty, has naturally excited a great sensation both in this country, and in the neighboring Republic. From the details which we publish in another column it will be gathered that, so well laid were the plans of the rioters who stormed the jail, and hung the prisoners, there is "Little prospect of their being brought to justice " weer need this surprise us in a lawless, and scarce semi-civilized community like that of the United States, when we remember that in the reign of George II. an equally audacious instance of Lynch Law occurred in the case of Captain Porteous; and that in spite of all the exertions of the Government of the day, not one of the rioters was ever convicted. For the scoundrels who were hung it is impossible to feel any pily. They got what they well deserved; but it is to be regretted that they were bung without the usual legal formalities, and the more to be regretted should this incident interfere with the working of the Extradition Treaty. It is above all the oterest of this country that the infamous crimi mals generated by the social conditions of the United States, and who are constantly running across the lines into Canada, should be sent back as quickly as possible; otherwise it would soon become the receptacle of all the moral filth of its neighbors. Even if the U. States kept our criminals; it would still be to our advantage to give back on demand from their respective governments, the alien criminals who seek shelter under our laws which they are incessantly vic-

THE GENERAL COUNCIL. - On Sunday last was read in all the Churches, Chapels, and Religious Communities of this City, a Mandement from Monseigneur the Bishop of Montreal, with

century-the General Council of the Catholic Church, to be opened in Rome, on the Eighth of December next, Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

In this document Monseigneur explains the Bull by which the Council is summoned, the nature of General Councils, and the particular objects for which the coming Council is to be held: he enjoins also certain rules and regulations to be observed by all the Clergy and Faith ful of his Diocese during his absence, which wil necessarily be prolonged; amongst which we find the appointment of the Very Rev. Alexis Frederic Truteau as Administrator of the Diocese with full powers. Monseigneur Picsonnault, former Bishop of Sandwich, in response to an invitation addressed to him, has also consented to devote his time and services to the Diocese of Montreal during its Bishop's absence; accepting for that purpose Letters as Vicar General, so as to be able to discharge Episcopal functions, and to confer the Sacraments of Ordination and Confirmation. Monseigneur de Montreal will start for Rome about the 20th of January next.

"The want of a y adequate provision for teaching morality is one of the main defects of our school

These words occur in the Report of the Rev. Mr. Young, a Protestant Minister, on the grammar schools of Ontario, for the year 1868; and are made the text for an article on the subject of education, which, over the signature of Paterfamilias, appears in a late issue of the Montreal Witness. There is in them certainly much subject for meditation, both to the Christian, and to the politician; above all, the question naturally suggests itself: — Is it worth while to keep up at a great cost of money, a school system, of which one striking characteristic is its utter "want of any adequate provision for teaching

Were these the words of a Catholic, they would be allowed to pass unnoticed by those interested in keeping up the existing iniquitous and immoral system of State-Schoolism in Upper Canada; or if noticed, they would be denounced as false and calumnious. But coming as they do from a Protestant, from one who like Mr. Young is, we are told a Minister " of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ," Protestants cannot refuse to listen to them; cannot impugn their truth; cannot, if amenable to the laws of logic, refuse to admit the consequences which flow from them, and which are insisted upon in the article in the Witness before us; and from which we proceed to make some further extracts:-

"A School in the townships may be out and out a Christian School, whereas a School in the next township may be as distitute of the Christian element - in letter and spirit - as a Negro school, if any exist in the heart of Africa. Many will be glad to find Mr. Young call attention to this defect. It is a sore evil '

A "sore evil" no doubt, but one inseparable from a mixed or " non-sectarian" State school system. The essence of this system is, that no positive religious instruction shall be therein given, on which any differences of opinion exist amongst those who are taxed for their supportor in other words, that doctrines peculiar to any denomination of Christians shall not be insisted upon. Now there is no one article of Christ ianity, no doctrine held by some one Protestant sect or denomination, which is not by some other sect or denomination denied. There is not any one distinctively Christian doctrine, or doctrine which distinguishes Christianity from pure " natural religion," which is not denied or repudiated by some Protestant sect or another. What some put forward as the "essentials of Christianity." are by others rejected as forming no part whatsoever of that system; and a school to be non-sectarian, therefore, must carefully elimin ate from its teachings all that savors of the tenets of any particular sect, or sects. It must not assert the doctrine of the Redemption and Atonement as held by the Orthodox, lest it sin against the Liberal Protestant sects; it must not teach that the wicked and those who violate the laws of God shall be cast into hell for all eternity, lest it should shock the Universalists; neither can it so much as allow to be offered up within its walls a single prayer in which the divinity of the Son of Mary, or the personality of the Holy Ghost is insinuated, lest it should outrage the conscien-

tious convictions of the Unitarian. What follows? This: That to be strictly non sectarian, the school must strictly renounce all distinctively Christian teaching, and base its moral instruction, if it give any upon, that natural religion, which Protestants indeed hold in common with one another, it is true—but in common also with heathens and infidels, and indeed with Pagans of pre Christian times. Now in fact this is the only moral training that, in "our school system," as Mr. Young calls it, the child receives, or can receive; and this the writer in the Witness, as a Christian, truly pronounces to be quite inadequate. "Ought a Christian country," asks the writer in the Witness, from whom we have already quoted, "to be content with this as the basis of moral teaching in its schools?" And he replies as follows:-

" Mr Young knows well that this is not an adequate foundation for building on it the apperatructure of a good life. If it was so, the first Chapter of the Epistle to the Romans would have been unwritter. The

or the teaching of uninspired \* men is defective-as Mr. Young well knows - in three important points; it is defective in not giving a full and complete display of human duty, neglecting or omitting what is called the Obristian virtues; it is defective in not furnishing impresive instances of men contending against will, and overcoming it: and defeative in not supplying adequate motive power to impel the child to do

In other words, the writer in the Witness contends that Christian morality must have a supernatural basis: and that any system of moral training destitute of such a basis is inadequate to the wants of a country calling itself Christian; and can produce no better fruits than those which ripened under the moral training of the Pagan world, and which are so vividly depicted by St. Paul in the first chapter of his epistle to the early Christians of Rome. Here for once, the Catholic is at one with the Protestant writer in the Montreal Witness.

And herein lies an unanswerable argument in favor of the "Denominational," as against the "non-sectarian," school system; if the adequate moral training of the child, that is to say a moral training based upon the supernatural truths of Christian revelation, be one of the main objects of a State supported school system. There may be, there are, we dare say, many who defend the inon sectarian" system on the grounds that its objects are exclusively material: that it was in stituted solely with the view of promoting those objects: and that if it impart a knowledge of grammar and teach arithmetic, or the relations of numbers, it amply fulfils its mission, without burthening itself with the difficult and arduou. task of teaching those relations of men to one another, and to God-[if there be a God]-in which morality consists. To these, the pure secularists of education, if any such there bethe argument does not of course apply: but happily for us, it is not as mere secularists that the dominant majority of Upper Canada have advocated the noa-sectarian school system.-They have always put forward, as one of the strongest arguments in favor of State interference with education, the plea that "ignorance is the mother of crime," and thence wish us to infer that " education is the mother of virtue." It is then upon moral grounds that our opponents the advocates of the "non-sectarian" system, hase the defence of their school polity: and yet, upon the testimony of a Protestant minister " the want of any adequate provision for teaching morality is one of the main defects of our school system." These words should be engraved in gigantic letters over the doors of the Education Office in Toronto. and should be displayed conspicuously on the walls of every school in the Province of Ontario.

. Many Protestants, many emigent divines even of he Auglican sect, dany that the Bible contains the eaching of "inspired men;" and therefore the Bible itself cannot in a strictly non-sectarian School be read as the "word of God" in the sense that it was supernaturally inspired by God.

The Toronto Freeman seems by no means pleased with the actual results of Confederation upon the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, in so far as the School Question is concerned. He sees now, what we clearly saw long ago, that its effect would be to leave his co-religiouists 'naked to their enemies:" that valid guarantees therein for the educational rights of the minority there were none: and that those provisions which were called a guarantee for the protection of the respective minorities in the two Provinces -though amply sufficient for the Protestant minority of the Lower Province-were, in so far as the Catholics of U. Canada were concerned, a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. It is however, too late to amend this, and there is little use in crying over spilt milk. Here are the terms in which the Toronto Freeman describes the actual condition to which his co-religionists have been reduced :-

"With the transfer of all control over education from the Dominion to the Local Government, the last hope of justice to the Catholic minority of Ontario became extince. It mattered little to us, con sequently, what turn the recent debate took. With out any friends or representatives in the House, who could control a sufficient number of votes to make the question of denominational grants a test issue with the Government, with a hostile press, with the unwearied exertions of the actual, but prejudiced minority, opposed to the sluggish apathy of the majority, in favour of State endowment, no other resuit than disendowment could be anticipated."

'So far as Catholics are concerned, as we stated last week, the withdrawal of the grants to the few Colleges hitherto endowed - though involving upon us a greater injustice than that which falls on any other denomination - is not, after all, a very errious matter. At the very most it does not entail a loss of more than \$10,000. This is a contemptible sure for a community such as ours to whine about. We are, and have been, cheated, Henced and bamborzled, under the regime of Ryerson. Why should we complain if Ryerson's employers take a hand in the same

The sum total which the Catholics of Outarionumbering nearly four bundred thousand-will receive for educational purposes, after the 31st of the current month, will be less than \$10,000. In cities and towns alone, do Separate Schools derive any benefit. Can any means be devised by which the beggarly pittanca - which we contribute ten times over for school purposes - may be dispensed with, in order that we may support our schools as our fathers did in Ireland, and our colleges as they were endowed in France, Belgium and Spale, independent of the paltry pittance doled out to us at the ontion and ar bitrament of Dr Ezerton Ryerson? This is a question worth considering, and we are much mistaken if the Catholics of Outar o do not give it a practical and satisfactory solution.

Our contemporary does not indicate the solution; but to us it seems that, if the tyrant majointy are resolved against the " Denominational"

the only alternative is the adoption of the "Voluntary" system; under the operation of which, whatever might be its disadvantages in other respects-the Catholics of Upper Canada would be released from the crying injustice of being by law compelled to support Educational institutions of which they cannot conscientiously avail themselves. They would indeed receive no aid from the State; but on the other band they would be free from the State imposed burdens and extortions involved in the cost of Government Universities, Colleges, &c. We are by no means, or principle, an advocate of the Voluntary system; but we can accept it as a pis aller, and at all events as greatly preferable to the iniquitously partial system of State Schoolism now rampant in U. Canada.

The Freeman in the course of the same arlicle as that from which we have already quoted, nsists strongly, and it appears to us reasonably, upon the publication of the accounts of the State-School Department; so that the tax payers may have some means of knowing in what manner the money extorted from their pockets is expended. This demand the Freeman supports by the following line of argument :-

"The Rev. Egerton, ten years ago, wes detected in some peccadilles with which 'smiles' and 'casual advantages were significantly and profitably mixed up. We do not pretend to say that the wily Doctor has reverted to his old practices; but, we do say, that the public official, through whose hands so large a sum of the peoples money passer, as through these of the Chief Superintendent of Education should have his accounts as strictly examined and audited, as any bank insurance company, or municipality in the

We suspect that our contemporary will make himself many and formidable ecemies, if he insist upon an examination into the accounts of the gentry who for years past have been fattening themselves, and their families upon the Upper Canada State-School pickings, and the "casual advantages" which accrue from the manipulation of public monies. The demand of the Freeman is however reasonable: and considering the dirty transactions to which he alludes, should be acceded to, in order that the matter be investigated, and that thus their truth may be either proved, or disproved.

The Gazette errs, if he so construe our remarks upon his controversy with Le Canadien, as to deduce therefrom the impression that the TRUE WITNESS is aiming at secession. What ever may have been our attitude whilst the ar ticles of our existing Constitution were still under (i) cussion, and therefore fair matter for controversy, now that the matter has been decided by competent authority, we are content to abide by that decision: and so far from seeking to bring about radical changes, we contend that it is the duty of every loyal subject of the Queen to give the political experiment now going on-for after all it is only an experiment - a full and fair trial. Only we deprecate all attempts to involve the Federal and Local Governments in premature controversy: and especially do we deprecate what seems to us the design on the part of some. to belittle the Provincial authorities. As to titles, and marks of honor, these must be regulated by the Queen, the source of all honors and dignities; and what therefore is determined upon by such high authority is in our eyes sacred, and not to be encroached upon, not even to be dis-

The Gazette will also please notice that the True Witness has never called in question the fidelity of his interpretation of the Constitutional Act: far from doing so, we always expressed our fears, before it became law, that, not only was it susceptible of that interpretation, but that none other could be logically put upon it. This was the entire secret of the opposition which we offered to it-not in that it contained the principles of Confederation, but in that it was essentially anti-Federal. Two spirits presided, no doubt, over its birth, as in fairy tales we read was often the case in days of old, when fairies still walked the earth, and presided over the household. Of these two spirits one was Federal, the other anti-Federal; both enriched the young Constitution with the choicest gifts: but it seems to us, that the anti-Federal spirit was the stronger and so much the stronger, as to have almost our fathers rebelled in Ireland." neutralized the gifts bestowed upon it-the Constitution—by her Federal sister. In a word, we think that in it the Legislative or Incorporating | informs us that the Ladies of the Congregation spirit of Union prevails over the Federal spirit.

It is asserted that some Protestant ministers of the Anglican sect in Montreal have introduced, or are attempting to introduce, the practice of confession amongst their several congregations. The Montreal Witness objects to

"We would recommend" says the Witness, "all who are determined to confess anything damaging to themselves to go to a regular Roman Carbolic priest, who is bound to inviolable senracy, rather than to an imitation father confessor who is at libarty to recount whatever he chooses (in confidence of course) to othera "

We do not endorse the muendo of the Wit ness. We believe that our Anglican friends are too honorable to betray the secrets which their penitents may disclose to them; and whatever estimate we may form of the validity of their Orders, we can respect them as gentlemen. Still exense to the great event of the ninetcenth | moral education that is bailt on the natural con: cience, system in Education - the only solution possible | we endorse the advice of the Witness, for irre-

spective of the question of Anglican Orders, there is the question of Jurisdiction. From whom, even were be a validly Ordained Priest. which the Catholic Church denies-has the Anglican minister received jurisdiction to exercise the power of binding or loosing within the Diocess of Montreal? Not from the Catholic Bishop thereof: nor yet from the gentlemen whom Anglicans recognise as their chief pastor. And yet if destitute of Jurisdiction-the High Church Anglican, or Ritualist must in accordance with his own ecclesiastical principles, admit that in hearing confessions within the diocess of Montreal, he is transcending his powers, and flagrantly violating the discipline of the Church.

REVIVALS. - In the course of his lecture on "The Failure of Protestantism," Dr. Ewer offered some facts with regard to the deleterious moral effects of Revivals, as those spasmodic outbursts of animal religiosity are termed, which periodically break out in different parts of the Protestant world. There is we believe one actually in progress at Hamilton, the deplorable effects of which will no doubt in due time be manifested by a great increase in debauchery of all kinds, and especially of illegitimate births. Here, however, is what Dr. Ewer says upon the subject:-

We bring forward an additional charge to-day. viz: That wherever you meet with a region of country that has been burned over and over again with the fires of ' Revivalism,' there an almost utter and very general indifference to religion eventually supervenes. We look not so much to the immediate results of the revival system, in making this additional charge; they are deceptive. But we lock to the final fruits. The whole system is a stupendous blunder. But even the immediate results are not to be passed over lightly. Take the great revival of 1859-60 in Ireland. What is the testimony of Rev. Isaac Nelson, a Presbyterian Minister in Belfast? He frankly says: 'The revival was made to rest for its reality on certain extraordinary conversions, which have since proved false and wicked; the consequence being an immensely increased immorality in Ulater. Now,' he says, 'will Dr. McCorle meet us on this assertion, or put it to the test of statistics? We know he will not; he dere not. The morality of the Presbyterian people has been roined by revivale. Such, my brethren, was the immediate result-one cf the revivaliate himself bring the judge. Let me give you another extract concerning that same revival; it is this. viz: 'Many of the earlier revivaliste, whose mental calibre could not withstand the excitement of the movement, have found a permanent home in lunatic asylums; while multitudes of others. puffed up with spiritual pride, have fallen icto worse diseases than that of the mind. Many who three years ago, were distinguished as rivivalist preachers of the purest and most sanctified kind, drunkards, thieves and immoral livers; and one to our cerain knowledge, is now lying in prison charged with being concerned in a late cowardly and barbarous murder. Since the revival began seduction has prevailed to an extent never known before, as the large increase in the number of illegitimate children so fully proves. Has drunkenness or immorality decreased in the district where it chiefly prevailed? The very contrary is the fact. Judged therefore, by its results, the revival movement of 1859-60 must be considered not as 'a refreshing atream of God's grace, as some have not hesitated to profanely call it; but as a withering blight which has parched the ground which it seemed to refresh, and has left behind it frui's the full bitterness of which will never be truly known till the day of dcom.'

Annexation. - A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette declares openly that " rather than have the doctrines promulgated by that paper-the Quebec Mercury - take root, he would to-morrow do his best to bring it-annexation-about." Here is loy: Ity for you! and as the Gazette does not repudiate, or even criticize in any manner the disgraceful language of his correspondent, it would appear as if he too would work for annexation, rather than accept the autonomy of the Province of Quebec, upon which the Mercury insists. The Nova Scotiars have in their opposition to the Union imposed upon them, used no stronger language than that which we have copied from the columns of the Gazette: and yet what abuse has been heaped upon them by the self-dubbed loval, and Conservative press of Canada!

The Toronto Freeman warns his readers to be on their guard against the Rev. Mr. Rverson's latest scheme for imposing on them the toke of State-Schoolism. He says :-

"We have received a communication from the Rev. Father Ryan, P P., of Oakville, exposing the nefarious, and crafty scheme of Dr. Ryerson to build up a system of High School education. This he intends doing by forcing Catholics to pay taxes, for which they will derive no benefit whatever. This

A telegram from Ottawa, of the 15th inst., are about to establish a Seminary in that City. The Catholics of Ottawa have good reasons to

Notice.-As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Rev Father Barrett, the Bazar for the benefit of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, is postponed from the 4th of January to the 1st of February, 1809.

Confession of Reno - According to the Globs Reno while in prison confecsed to the jailer his guilt of the Express robbery with which he was charged Resaid Anderson had taken no rart in it; but had planaed it. He would have tell more if the jaier had encouraged his confidence. Of course his communications were 'not intended for publication;' but now that the man is hanged the publication carnot hurt him.

13TH HUSSARS. - The Army and Navy Gizatte mentions that it is probable that the 13th Hussars will he brought home from Canada in the early part of

THE BIBLE, THE WHOLE BIBLE, AND NOTHING BUT THE BIBLE. - The egotism of Protestantism in seeking to impose its views of Bible-reading upon all the rest of the world is certainly amusing. "I say you must read the Bible," says the Protestant. You say; forsooth! pray who are you? asks the Catholic .--Where do you come from? and what gives you authority to dictate to the world? You forsooth! who are you? Pro. - "Ob, I'm a march-of intellect man; all the world was miserably benighted before we came into the world. Don't you know me? I'm a Protestant."-Cat.—"Oh, you're a Protestant, are you?— Why yes, I've beard of Protestants before. They came into the world about 300 years ago, begotten of Martin Luther, an incontinent monk. and they immediately began to dictate to the rest of the world what they should, and what they should not, believe. It's true they did not agree very distinctly amongst themselves about anything, except that the world before them had been a vast lunatic asylum, and that there never would have been any same men in the world, if they had not happened to have been born. So vou're a Protestant, are vou? And pray, Sir, to which sect do you belong? to winch of the gallant 300?" Pro .- "Well now that's rather a hard question. It would really be very bard to say. When I'm in England, I'm Church of England-(it's not respectable to be anything else). When I go to Scotland, I go to Kirk. When I'm in Wales, I'm strict Methodist. And, I suppose, if I went to Salt Lake, I should be Mormon. It's all right, you know, provided I'm not Papish. Don't von know what ' Protestant' means? It means all that is not Popery. So, you see, I'm all right." Cat.-" Oh, I've no doubt you're all right; but have you no favorite sect, which you can call your own?" Pro.-" Oh! now don't be too hard upon a fellow! You know in some things I'm Church of England; and in others I'm Unitarian; and in others Trinitarian; and in some I'm Free Lovist. But, you know, it's all right so that there's no Popery in me." Cat .-"Then you're not a Puseyite?" Pro.-" Oh! now deuce take the fellows! they do play at Popery too much; but they're crazy, you know." Cat .- "So the sole sign of crazmess in religious matters is Popery?" P .- "Whr. yes! to be sure!" C .- "But what about Private Judgment ? If a man, hy Private Judgment, became a Catholic, what about him?"-P .- "Oh, well, I suppose, he must be crazy too. Private interpretation don't hold in his case you know." C .- "So every man his own 'Interpreter' is all very good, as long as it keeps him out of Popery-but it it lead him there, it's not all right, eh?" P .- " Just so ; I c'on't see any other way of getting out of it. Good bre." SACERDOS.

ORDINATIONS AT THE GRAND SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE.

The Christmas Ordination at the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice of this City took place on Saturday morning last, 19th inst. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, was the celebrator on the occasion. He was assisted by the Rev. M. Delavigne, Superior of the Grand Seminary, as Archdeacon, and by the Revds. Bertin and Deguire, as assistants.

Immediately before the interesting ceremony began, the Venerable Bishop, as is customary with him, addressed those who presented themselves as candidates, in a brief but pathetic discourse appropriate to the occasion. His Lordship said that the solemn moment of the Ordination, for which they came to the Seminary to prepare themselves, had now arrived. It only remained for him now to exhort them to redouble their fervor at its approach, in order to render themselves worthy of receiving the plenitude of the gifts and graces of the Holy Ghost. He was about to descend upon them and fill them with bis choicest blessings, provided they placed no obstacle therete. It should be the special study of all their life, he said, to preserve the precious treasure of grace they were about to receive in their ordination to-day, for their own proper sanctification, and for all those that would be entrusted to their care. They were all called to the ecclesiastical state to save sculs: but they were all called in the first place to save their own. Every one ought to be able to say to himself at the end of his life, what the great Apostle did: I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." His reward would then be what the Apostle said was reserved for himself: " a crown of justice which the Lord the just judge will render to me in that

His Lordship concluded his interesting address in suggesting to them the necessity of uniting themselves with, and of praying for, all the Ordinations that took place on that day throughout the universal Church. Neither should they forget, he said, to pray for the Sovereign Pontiff, the common father of all the faithful; as well as for the Œcumenical Council which was to assemble next year, that its deliberations might be directed by the unerring wisdom of the Holy Ghost, for the government and extension of the

Church, and for the conversion and salvation of the whole world.

There is nothing, Mr. Editor, more impressive and more beautiful than the ceremonies of our holy Catholic Church. This is freely conceded even by those who are unwilling to concede other things in her equally just and true. They have all a true and proper signification, though often a hidden and mystic one; and forin to one thoroughly understanding it, an excellent and eloquent discourse in action. Hence the continual solicitude of the Church to maintain. always and everywhere, a complete uniformity in her external worship and discipline.

This is true of all the ceremonies of the Church to general, but particularly so of those used by her in the ordination of her ministers, so beautifully laid down in her Pontifical. They all tend to one end, as the parts do to form a whole, and as the flights of a stairs or of a ladder do to ascend to the roof-to elevate the young Levite to the top of the mountain-which is the priesthood. This is never lost sight of, and everything tends to it as it were to a convex point. Everything in them, in a word, is well calculated to produce both on the mind of the recipent of Orders and the by-stander, the highest impression. They show the first, the greatness of the work in which he is engaged, and the grandeur and sublimity of the sacerdotal dignity to which he aspires. They appear to the second solemn and impressive, instructive and edifying.

Therein too, Mr. Editor, we observe formali ties which we read in the New Testament were instituted by the Apostles themselves, and were always observed by them and by their successors in every succeeding age, as we learn from the pages of ecclesiastical history—a proof not the least important and convincing to the candid inquirer of truth, of the indefectibility and Apostolicity of the one holy Catholic Church.

The subjoined is a list of the names of those who participated in the Ordination referred to. It will be seen that the number of priests and of those in sacred orders, is small compared with that of former occasions. This is owing to the fact that during the last three months, upwards of twenty new priests were ordained in the Seminary, being called by their Bishops for the wants of their respective dioceses:-

PRIESTHOCO. Rev. Edward McKenna. New York. James M. Kiely, Boston, U.S. " Father Authory, Order of the Trappists,

DEACONSE!P.

E. S. Demers " J. Ste. Morisseau do. " J. Kilcullin, Toronto, Ont. SUBDRACONSHIP.

Rev E. A. Coallier, Montreal.

Canada,

Rev. M. Aucisir, Montreal. " P C. Dufresne, do. T. J. L. Giroux, do. " J. L. Smith, Hartford, U. S. O. McKenns, New York. MINOR OBDERS.

Messrs. Jos. Brien, Montreal. F. T. Z. Rasicot do Hugh Symth, Boston, U. S.

M. Richard, Chatam, N B. L. B. Demers, Chicago, U S.

P. W. Brown, Halifax, N. S. J. J Connolly, do. R Kearus. P. Finnegan, Hartford U. S.

" F. Lvneb, " F. O'Kas e. " J Russell, do.

W. F. Chanman, St. John, N. B. TONSURE. T. McLaughlir, Boston U. S; F A. Heidenis, New

York, U. S; P. Dignau, Sandwich, Unt; E. F. MoBarrow, Vincennee, Ind, U. S.; J. Champagne, A. Joubert; S. Lonergon, S. Rouleau, Montreal; A. Guy, T. Dugel, of the order of the Holy Cross— Canada, F. A. Hormisdar, Moutreal.

> IN MEMORIAN REVEREND WALTER BARRETT.

Farewell ! a long farewell, dear friend ! Sweet be thy dreams of Heaven; Our earthly friendship Death now ends, With ghostly touch and leaven, Oh! many a joyous eye shall dim, And many a heart grow sorrowed, When tongue shall speak the loss of him Whom earth had only borrowed.

A spirit free! an honest man,-A high and noble creature; Without the meanness that would span The motives of minds' feature, Who'd speak his mind, let others frown, With freedom, though with measure; Who'd rather truth than earthly crown! Who'd honor before pleasure.

Farewell, dear Walter! Time may bring Its changes and its sorrow, But, would to God! that I might sing With thee, in bliss, to-morrow? Would that the fears which burden me, Like thine, were dissipated, And the griefs of life for aye set free, Should leave me, like thee,—mated. IV.

Yes, maied with the good and true, That Heaven alone, can give us; That through Eternity's long flow No power can e'er deprive us! None, - but the Mighty Infinite Who guarantees possession,-Whose boundless love lights up Deaths' night And saves from Hell's derision.

Ol 'mid the mysteries that lie In awful gloom beyond us, List, friend, a friend's solemn " good bye" Nor with sad silence wound ur, The lovely visions of that land Whose beauty none had spoker, Seem more enhanced; still more grand When the Golden bowl was broken.

Dear Walter! if a tear can stay One pang from thy vast future, O ! look apon thy friend to-day Whose grief is his soul's tutor.

Oh I from the awful shades that death Hath clouded thy fair promise, Sand us a gentle, loving breath, And say, "Why stayest thou from us ?"

VII. We loved him, for his heart was great With charity and feeling; We mourn his early, touching fate, Here at his young shrine kneeling. Dear friend, farewell! Lite's sun has set For thee to day ; - tc-morrow, Perhaps, its fall shall glorious smile Upon thy true friend's sorrow.

J. M. J. G.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

APPEAL FOR THE BOOR. - The committee of Management of St. Patrick's Society beg to in timate to their fellow-countrymen and citizens at large, that, as their Charity Fund is well-nigh exhausted, and the wants of the poor increasing, particularly during this inclement season, they would be thankful for donations either of money, clothes, or wood, &c. 'They feel assured that in a community so proverbially charitable, they have only to raise their voice in behalf of the distressed, and means will be placed at their disposal to alleviate in some degree the wants of the more needy. By its own exertions, that society has done, and is doing, very much in the direction; and yet the very pressing demands on them today, far exceed the resources at their command. The St. Patricks Society cannot sufficiently en logise the praiseworthy, charitable stand already taken by sister national societies in this city, in behalf of the unfortunate, and while witnessing with delight the very noble manner in which their appeal is being responded to by the more wealthy, barbor the found assurance that their call will not meet with a less generous response. The duty of relieving the poor requires no comment, while the blessings of the widow and the fruitful prayers of the fatherless will more than amply compensate for any sacrifice made by the charitably disnosed. The merry Christmas days are at hand, and what greater joy can be experienced than the consciousness of having aided in bringing comfort and gladuess to even one desolate fireside? Donations addressed either to the President, J. E. Mullin, Esq., at his place of business, No. 30 St. Peter street; or to the Treasurer, Mr. M. Donovan, No. S St. Helen street,-will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged. J. P. COYLE, Rec. Sec.

The Committee of Management of the St. Patrick's Society beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the following donations to their charitable fund :- Messrs J. E Mullin, \$10; P. Jordan \$10; Michael Donavan, \$5; Lewis Hughes, \$3; Patrick Mullin, \$2 50; J. H. Duggan, \$2; Robt McCready, \$2; J. Rooney, \$2; J. O'Farrell, \$2; Miles Murphy, \$2; J. J. Walsh, 1; N. Kinsella, 1: M. J. McAndrews, 1: - Gilboy, 1: Thomas Mullin, 1: P. Mc. Crory, 1.

Montreal, 19th Dec., 1868.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE-December, 1868. -Our old friend is always welcome, and the present number by the excellence of its articles approves itself worthy of its predecessors. We subjoin a table of contents :-

Le jour de la Saint Sylvestre-Legende-Journal des Demoiselles.

Fior d'Aliza [Fin]-Entretiens par M. de

Les Alarmes de l'Episcopat Justifiees par les faits-Lettre a un Cardinal par Monseigneur l'Eveque d'Orleans [Fin].

Bruzelles.

Du Materialisme Medical et de son Insanite -Dr. E Bertulus.

La Religion de l'Avenir, par l'Abbe Baunard [Fin] - Le Contemporain. Hamlet en Opera.

Clemest d'Alexandrie et Origene [Fin ]-Cours d'Eloquence Sacree a la Sorbonue-Par l'Ahbe Froppel-U. Maynard.

Discours de M. Prevost Paradol sur les rapnorts de la politique avec les Lettres-Prononce devant les cinq Academies reunies.

Rapport de M. Villemain, Secretaire Perpetuel de l'Academie. sur les concours de 1868, lu devant l'Academie Française.

La Fontaine et M. Saint Marc Girardin-Gazette de France.

Le genie des nations dans l'Architecture-Le Refus de Sepulture-L'Abbe Gorbeneche

-Docteur en theologie.

M. Guizot-A. de Pontmartin. Bibliographie-Le Palmier Celcate-Gropings after Truth- Le Canada et les Zouaves Ponti-

Le travail des Femmes - L'Univers.

Le 23 Octobre. Vanite-Possie. Table par Sommaires. Table Alphabet que.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE-November 1868. -The articles in the current number will well repay perusal. They are:-1. Un Guerrier School, the editor says:- There can be no justice Canadien. 2. La Bataille de Menana by A in expending the proceeds of this endowment from Canadien. 2. La Bataille de Mentana, by A. Lirocque, Esc. 3. Le Deboisement. 4. De L'Alimentation du Peuple en Bis Canada. 5. Anne Severin. 6 Bibliographie. 7. Avis de L'Editeur.

By a note at the end of the present number we learn that a free gift of two volumes " Ving Annees de Missions," by Mgr. the Bishop of St. Boniface, and " Les Jeunes Converties," will be made to all the subscribers to the Revue Canadienne who, before the 25th of next month, shall have paid up their subscriptions in full, and who shall also have paid for the year 1869 in advance.

We are indepted to J. Ross Robertson, Eaq , of the Toronto Telegraph, for the following report of the preceedings in Osgoode Hall, Toronto, yesterday in the case of Whe'an. TORONTO, Dec. 21 .- Torday, at Osgnode Hill,

Whelan was brought up at 10 delock. The Judges entered about a quarter to 1 o'clock, and the Ohiet | ning by St. Patrick St. Justine on taking his seat, announced that there was a difference of opinion between the members of the bave found a new charge against Mr. Hawe which, to the Papils.

of one bour and twenty minaces length deciding against the prisoner on the first and second grounds of error, deciding at the same time, that he was legally right as to the challenge of Sparks, but that no injury had been done him by the decision of the Court, and, that further, he had waived his right to such a ground of error by challenging peremiorily That the challenge of Hodging's depending on the challenge of Sparks, must be similarly disposed of. He decided, therefore, against disturbing the verdict of the Jury at Otttawa.

Judge Morrison agreed with Judge Wilson on the last two grounds, and also to the right to challenge Sparks, but held that the prisoner had not waived bis right, and that on this ground the prisoner should have a venira de novo or new trial.

After the judgements had been read, the Chief Justice said the appeal was in favour of the Crown on all the points.

Mr. Harrison, in the absence of Mr. Cameron, appeared for the prisoner, and asked whether it was necessary that he should make an application for permission to appeal from the judgment. The chief Justice-This is a matter for you to

exercise your own discretion on. Mr. Harrison-If it is necessary, I make my appli-

cation. Of course the Attorney General will be referred to for his fiat. I ask you to note my application on behalf of the prisoner. The Chief Justice - You will have to make a motion

and submit it in writing. Mr. Ohristopher Robinson - I will ask for an order for his remand into the custody of the Sheriff of

Mr. Harrison-Of course in a matter where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges, there will of her age. May her soul rest in peace. he no difficulty in obtaining an appeal under the

Judge Morrison-Have you looked at the Statute. Mr. Anderson (for the Attorney General)-Of course, my Lord, we do not admit that the Statute applies.

Judge Morrison - The question as to the applicability of the Statute will be a different matter. Mr. Robinson handed in an order for the remand of

The Chief Justice said he would consider the mat

At a subsequent bour, Mr. Robinson asked for Whelen to be brought up on Thursday. Mr. Harrison not being present, the application

was allowed to stand. Mr Harrison returned and put in his motion on paper, under the 29th sec of the Act regarding the Court of Error and Appeal.

Mr. Robinson then handed the Judges an order agreed upon by Counsel for both sides, that the prisoner be remanded till Thursday, when application to appeal will be heard. Whelan was then taken away in charge of the plice

Prisoner felt rather uneasy after the Chief Justice had pronounced against him. He has still hopes that the appeal will prove good.

I have it from the best of authority in Court, that the case will finally be disposed of at the next sitting this month of the Court of Error and Appeal

Swindling. - Saturday a well known character was arrested, named Ernest Charles Stabl. It appears he went into Mr. Irish's Exchange Office, after four o'clock with a cheque for \$10 on the City Bank, for the purpose of getting it cashed, as he said he was too late for the bank. Mr. Irish at first declined, but as Stahl was going out the door, he said 'I am a Commission Merchant, ask your brother next door, he will tell you who I am.' Thinking this was all in good faith Mr. Irish consented to pay the money, which he accordingly did. On presenting the cheque at the bank however, the next day it was found there were no funds, nor ever had been any. This is the fourth time the prisoner had made such attempts. On Saturday the prisoner was brought before the Police Magistrate, and committed for Quarter Sessions.

RECAPTURE OF CONVICTS .- On Saturday afternoon three escaped convicts, named Martin Ryan, John Blagg, and James Quigley, who had escaped from the Reformatory four or five days age. were annie handed by Datectives Cullen and Murphy, assisted by Constables Lafteur and Fraser, who found them at the corner of St. Paul and St. Pater streets. They had come to town for Christmas.

RESIGNATION OF DR RYERSON.-Dr. Ryerson, whose name has been familiar to Canadians for the past thirty years, and who for nearly a quarter of a can- | January 1st prox. I the important position Histoire Ancienne de l'Orient.—Journal de intendent of Education is about to pass from the scene of his labours; not to enjoy a dignified retirement but to become, as he says, the historian of the Country. He now simply holds office until a successor is appointed, but it is not yet known whether any one will be appointed, as the action of the Government depends upon the progress made with the new School Bills. According to the proposed changes in the School System the office of Chief Superiatendent will be dispensed with, and the Educational Department placed under the control of a Cabinet Minister -| Hamilton Speciator.

The Ottown Citizen says: It appeared from the manner in which any allusion to the Upper O-nada Coilege was received that that institution was in bad odor in the Legislature, and that only an opportunity is wanting to do away with this miserable fungus on our educational system. We believe that the only thing which prevents the Legislature from taking some steps to abate that unisance is that it is pretty generally conceded that some comprehensive system of improved Grammar School instruction must anon be considered by the House. At the risk of being considered somewhat prolix we annex the following apposite remarks of the Hamilton Times, in which it shews up pratty conclusively the inconsistency of the Toronto press in their advocacy of the claims of this

Docteur en theologie.

Melanges Biographiques et Literaires—Par College:
The Globe poobpoobs the idea of referring to the fraudulent establishment and extravagant career of the Upper Canada College. 'The transactions of these past times have nothing to do with the present question. Here is an institution, and the question is not how it came into existence, but is it worth while to sustain it? 'Viewing it, as we do in a previncial light, we believe it would be a great injury to the higher education of our country were the opponents of the Upper Canada Gollege successful in their present movement.' We have much pleasure in placing beside the above extracts an extract from an article on the Upper Oanada College in the Globe of June 1st, 1852. After making a particular reference to the endowment self appropriated by that Grammar the general funds exclusively in Toronto

But the Globe does not wish to 'talk of abolishing that which is the only establishment in the country that can be looked upon as even approaching in character and design the higher educational institutions in Europe' We have much pleasure in again quoting the Globe of 1852.

Nearly one-half of the expenditure from King's College funds has been made on account of this miserably inefficient Grammer School, which has been of but slight benefit to the public."

Not one word of the above description requires alteration at the present day.'

CAUGHT AT LAST - Nash, who embezzied some time beck \$4 000 or \$5,000, the property of Mesare. B. and S. H. Thompson, his employers, and cleared for the States, ventured 'no near this place whilst on his way to Portland, and was arrested at the Tanperies. He now awaits examination.

Puzz Milk .- On Saturday aftercoon a well known milk seller was seen to be improving his milk by the addition of one-half filthy water from the creek run-

REPEAL MATTERS IN NOVA SCOTIA. - The Repealers

Bench. Judge Adam Wilson delivered a judgment | it not centradicted, will do him much damage. The Chroniele republishes, from St. John Freeman, an article stating that a formidable repeal movement was organized in St. John, at the time of Cudlip's election, - that steps were being taken to establish branch repeal leagues in other parts of New Brunswick,-that Mr. Howe wished the leaders of the movement to abandon it -and that, although somewhat astonished, they accepted his advice, believing that he knew best what was most likely to damage the chances of Nova Scotia to obtain repeal. Mr. Howe's opponents accepting the statement as true. declars that he has all along been working against repeal, while professedly its advocate. The Chronicle publishes an anonymous letter in reply to Stiles, the man who writes annexation letters from Washington, disputing his arguments and protesting against the question of annexation being entertained at present. The writer says that the question can never arise except as a choice between that and Confederation. in which case the writer intimates that he would choose the former.

> The Islander a Union paper of Charlottetown P. E. I., in an article on confederation; says; -- There are in the Island, a few carnest advocates of Confederation, who believe that even under existing circumstances, the Union of the Island with the Dominion would be highly advantageous to us; but the vast majority of the people are bostile to it,-more bostile than they were in 1864 and 1865; and the subject of Confederation is now seldom mentioned.

> > Died.

At Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., Elisaboth Dalton, wife of D. Phelan, Esq, in the 70th year

At Cornwall, Ont,, on the 12th inst., of Pulmonary consumption, in the 30th year of her age, Annie J O'Connor, the beloved wife of Augus McPhaul Esq , and Sister to Rav. J. S. O'Connor P.P., Alexandria, Out. May ber soul rest in Deace.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, of

NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Monday the fourth day of January next the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the

> T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee.

PROVINCE OF QUEREC, ? SUPERIOR COURT. District of Mentreal.

Montreal, 9 Dec. 1868.

In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Trader, o the City of Montreal.

Nutice is hereby given that, on Monday, the twenty second day of February next, at ten o'clock in the foreucon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the

undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said act. LOUIS G. ST. JEAN,

RIVARD & TAILLON

2 m 16

His Attorneys ad lilem. Montreul, Nov 22, 1868.

WANTED TO BUY, A COPY of KEATING'S HISTORY of IRELAND,

folio edition. SIR WILLIAM PETTY'S DOWN SURVEY, Edited

by Sir Thomas Larcom.
Apply at this Office. Montreal, Dac. 9th, 1868.

WANTED

For the Roman Catholic Separate School at Prescott. Ont, a first class Male Teacher, one holding a Wormal School certificate preferred; application by letter prepaid will be received by the undersigned up to

FRANCIS FORD Secretary. Roman C. S. Schoo

Prescott, Ont. Dec. 1st 1868-

TEACHERS WANTED.

Wanted for R. C. separate School, Lindsay, to e on his duties 1st January next, a male teacher hav a first class certificate also a first class assistant female teacher. Application (with testimonial) prepaid, stating salary, will be received up to 15th

A. CADOTTE,

December next. Secretary School Board. P. S. A male teacher capable of teaching classics and an assistant qualified to take charge of a choir prefered.

Lindsay 20th Nov. 1868.

TEACHER WANTED. WANTED for the R C. Seperate School of Brock-

ville, a Mele Teacher, holding a first class certificate, to enter on duty on first of January next. Apply, with references, and stating salary to the JOHN O'BRIEN, Pricat.

Broockwill, 15th Dec. 1868.

TEACHERS WANTED. TWO Teachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia.

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

SITUATION WANTED.

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, ONT.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Atle Tenchers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the lostitution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and menners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include acomplete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPE

#### FORRIGH INTELLIGENCE:

#### FRANCE.

The Pall Mall Gazette says :- "te apprehensions entertained as to the health of the Emperor Napoleon seem to be well founded. ' Not only, says one of our correspondents, 'did be not mount on horseback and follow the hounds at the grand hunt the other day at Compiegoe, but, contrary to his usual practice, he accepted as sistance while getting into and alighting from his carriage. At the shooting party one could see that he walked with great difficulty and seeming lameness, dragging his legs, which were spread rather wide apart, after him, as it were, and with his arms held out to steady his movements. On the evening of the curee a chair was placed for bim on the balcony of the chateau, on which he continued seated until the conclusion of the affair, although the Empress and Princess of Wales were both standing. At the performance at the theatre, too, a night or two afterwards, he sat with his head bent forward on his chest the whole time, seemingly perfectly mattentive to everything that was going on.

Several other newspaper editors and publishers have been condemned for publishing subscriptions to the Baudin monument, but as in most cases appeals have been lodged, the matter will ultimately have to be decided by the Supreme Court.

General Prim has announced, through a Paris journal, that he never has had, nor will he have, any negotiations with any of the branches of the Bourbon family.

Senor Olozaga has arrived in Paris as the

Representative of his country. sent law of association the special authorization of the Government, held in defferent quarters of Paris, such as the Redoute, Presaux Clercs, and others. The subjects discussed are chiefly social and economical, and the doctrines sometimes propounded by the speakers, male and female, remind us of those which we were accustomed to bear during the storms period of the Republic. At one of these reunions a day or two ago, held in the Salle de la Redoute, the question for dis cussion was ' Labour.' The first speaker who presented himself appeared to be favorite with the majority of the audience, for he was received with applause. He declared that all the enlightened intelligence of the French nation was concentrated in the 'people;' that capital was not in the hands of the working classes, but in those of abandoned women and of extortioners. and therefore he had sworn the deepest hatred to the middle classes. He regretted the glorious days of the Mountain, and charged the present epoch with 'Moderatism' Moderatism was death. Labor was the right to live. People did not pay sufficient attention to the mutterings of the social revolution which was approaching, and which would surely swallow all up. The right of assocator was incompatible; indeed. impossible with the existing regime, and could never be real until interest on capital was abolished, like other rubbish of the past. He reiterated his protound detestation of the bourgensie. When the Commis ary interposed and pointed out objections to those expressions, the chairman intimated that he accepted the responsibility of them, as belonging to the subject under discussion. Another speaker alluded to disbelief in God and in a future state of existence. She demanded the abolition of luxury, and observed that some young girls employed in the establishment of the Empress's milliners had died from overwork. She concluded by expres sing her earnest desire for a prompt and radical social revolution. During the discussion on the question of the Chamber of Syndics (the Stock Exchange Committee) another speaker made a vehement attack on the trio formed by the Minister of Public Works, the Bourse, and the Prefect of the Seine.' The Ministers, he observed, not being responsible, were not to he blamed, as they were merely the valets of the master; and to his question as to who was the greatest exploiteur in France, a voice answered. The Emperor.' Here, again, the Commissary interposed, and the majority expressed their disapproval of the exclamation. The meeting soon after separated; but it is said the minutes of the proceedings

communism, marriage, proletarial, &c It says :-We should not be very corry to see MM. Jules Favre, Simor, Pelletan, and Picard present themselves to combat or approve the doctrines of their electors Once more we ask them if they are afraid, and do these children of Saturn dread the appetite of their father? -Times Cor.

have been communicated to the Procureur-General.

A Government journal expresses its indignation at

the Democratic deputies of Paris persisting in keeping

aloof from these debates; whereas their duty is to attend them and counteract as much as in them lies

the mischievous doctrines propounded on religior,

FRENCH WOMEN IN FRENCH CLUB3. - If we may be lieve certain journals of Belgium and Germany, usually well-informed, the signs of democratic act on are multiplying in Paris. What is called the Baudin manifestation 'assumes a serious character and stimulates the excitement of which it was only one of the fruits. The attitude of the Government is hardly intelligible to English observers. As there is happily no conflict is this country between the slaims of authority on the one hand and of liberty on the other no one fears any undue pressure from the first, nor is slarmed by the occasional verbosity of the last. Words do no harm in England. In France they are dangerous. M. Baudin was probably an innoxious citizen, but the speeches made in his honcur breed tumult and disaffection. The manifestation at the cemetery of Montmartre, which in England would have attracted no attention, becomes on event in France. This inconvenience is the result partly of the restlessness and mobility of the French mind partly of what we are accustomed to consider the anomaly of a 'personal' Government and an irresponsible Ministry. All our sympathies are with the party of order, and whatever may be the defects of the imperial system, the duration of the present order Europe. For this reason we desire that the authorigiven birth to a multitude of clubs, or rather debating | the cure. - Times Cor.

societies, which rival in blambemy and impiety the socialist conclaves of workmen at Geneva and Liege where open war was declared against God and society, and whose horrible proclamations of atheism and sedition were lately denounced with so much energy by the eloquent Bishop of Orleans. One novelty in these assemblies is the presence of female orators. A French contemporary gives extracts from a discourse delivered at a club called the Preaux Clerce, by a certain Madame Paule Minck. As a sign of the times it deserves serious attention. The subject under discussion was the 'Question of Divorce,' and we translate the following passages for the consideration of our readers: - Toat marriage is indissoluble is the theory of the Church. I maintain that this doctrine is bad and inconsistent with human dignity. In our days marriage is but an hypocrisy based upon selfish interests. The Church pretends that it raises and sustains the position of women. I maintain that it has done nothing but degrade her, and that the 'valiant women,' who alone knows how to preserve her honour and dignity, is the Daughter of the Revolution. We are strong enough to guide ourselves, and we want neither shepherd nor pastors. We are told that the marriage law is a Divine institution, as all power is derived from God. 'Therefore we will have neither God aor His power!' And this sentiment, of which the intense folly is only equalled by its blasphemy, is received with 'loud chee.s' and cries of 'Bravo! bravo!' Is this the result of the female emancipation' of which we hear so much? Is this the fruit of 'secularisation'? What, after all, is at the bottom of the theory of this unhappy woman? It is nothing more nor less than 'civil marriage, such as we see it in Be'gium. Such as the revolution is trying to bring about in Spain. Such as has already ocen legalized in England. Only that, with us, a kind of veil is still thrown over the matter; whereas the 'Citizen' Paule Minck, being free from Catholic superstitions, paints this 'free and legal union' in her own colours. These are not only the words and feelings of a deluded woman. The president is an atheist, and openly avows it. It is enough to mention the words 'God,' 'Providence, or the like ' (wrote an eye witness)' to be interrupted with a yell of derision and hisses both loud and long.' And these societies have their Press; and this organ but too faithfully repeats the base and I alluded in a previous letter to the meetings, idiotic columnies which form the daily bread of these or debating societies not requiring under the pre- | sc-called 'reformers' of our social system, The orators at the Pre-aux-Clercs and their Opinion Nationale are branded with the same stamp. They have not bana brought up 'at the knees of the Church.' No, they have been taught to insult and despise her; but they have been nursed at the knees of the Press. and here we see the fruits. M de Montalembert exclaimed in 1848 ' that the cannon of the insurgents were primed and fired by newspaper articles' Certain it is that the Press in Europe at this moment is the most powerful engine of rationalism and implety: the blamphemies of the Pre-aux-Cle cs are but the r-flection of the 'leaders' in the public journals of France Men call the Press a torch. Be it so ! But it too often blinds those who tollow its light, while its noisome smoke spreads pestilence far and wide. - Cor. of Tablet

#### SWITZERLAND.

The spirit of revolution and implety hears everywhere the same fruit. The liberty in whose name its ministers work means the liberty to put fetters on all who disagree with you G n va has just pasted through an electoral crisis. The Catholics of the Cantor, who had been accustomed to vote for M. Fazr, because he alone restrained the sectarian excesses of his party, have found it necessary, since his fall, to adopt their own list of candidates. The election took place, as we learn from the Swiss correspondent of the Bien Public, on the 15th inst The Catholic electors, following the counsel of Mgr. Mermillod, presented themselves on masse to record their votes. The Radical party, which professes to regard the free exercise of the elective franchise as the inalienable privilege of a citizen, had openly an nounced that they would not suffer the Catholic votes to be deposited, because they were sure to be hostile to themselves. The authorities, duly inform ed of their project, removed the police, in order that its execution might be facilitated! Guardians of public order, they were willing that it should be replaced by sparchy, if the political interests of their faction could be promoted We do not talk to much about liberty in England, but we understand it better. More than a thousand Catholic voters were the Gospel as justifying slavery, and a lady who either robbed of the bulletin which they were about had appeared at previous meetings professed her to deposit in the un or forciby repelled from the dishellef in God and up a future state of exispolling station by an armed mob. The great majority of the latter were not even electors, but hired ruffians, employed by the Radical party. Eng-'and has her 'roughs,' whose presence in our great cties is not conducive to public prosperity, but et least her magistrates do not conspire with them. This is a 'progress' to which we have not yet attained. We trust that, whatever Swiss Radicals may think of it, our own tribunals may never cease to be, what they were designed to be, 'a terror to evi 'Liberty,' said the great Lord Mansfield, ' is doers' the reign of law.'-[Tablet.

The persocution of the poor nuns and religious continues as merciless as ever; churches and monesteries are everywhere strewing the ground with their ruins The somewhat tardy but most powerful and eleguent protestations of the bishops, and the equally dignified and moving petitions which all the Spanish ladies, not only from many cities in Sonin, but from Paris too, are sending up to the Government, praying against the sacrilegions plun der and destrucion of God's temples, and the ruthless cruelty with which innocent and defenceless women ere treated have as yet failed to check the vandalism of the revolutionists. It is sad, very sad indeed, to contemplate how this relentless persecution against Christ and His spouse is carried on in the name of liberty; r persecution so blind and reckless and van dulic that it is destroying and reducing to dust principally in the ancient city Seville, architectural monuments of great antiquity and of rare artistic baauty.

The movement in favour of Federal Republicanism is attaining somewhat alarming proportions. The Governor of Malago, Senor Don Carles Massay Sanquineti, a creature of Senor Don Praxedes Maten Sagnata, telegraphs on the 17th that '14 000 to 16,000 orderly citizens had made a demonstration in favour of the Republic.' He does not add that the popular movement had been provoked by his own imprudence; that from his place at the theatre be bad announced the so called 'Liberal manifestation' of the Government in favour of Monarchy at Madril on Sunday; that the announcement was received with shouts of ' Viva la Republica 1' and that bethe Governor-had threatened with imprisonment any person who would utter such 'seditious cries. Demonstrations in a Republican sense are being daily made at Velez Malaga at Seville, at Almeria, at Medina Sidonia, in other places of the kingdom. especially in the South. At Reus, in Ostaloria, while the Government is evidently anxious to keep on good terms with the Pope and to truckle to the priesthood, the people proceed to the actual emancipation, of the law by the frequent celebration of civil marriages. Everywhere and in every sense is the Government outstripped by popular impatience. That freedom which it ought to be the Government's duty to organize and regulate is breaking out into of things appears to us a necessity both for France and every shape of unbridled licence. Actual excesses of the worst description have bitherto not been very ties may be wisely inspired in dealing with the de-mocratio parly. Their true safety, we conceive, will be found in a juste milieu between imprudent con-time compelled to meet disorder with the only remedy cessions and inflexible resistance. For our part, we which circumstances may ultimately admit of, it will have confidence in the sagacity of the Emperor The recent law authorizing public meetings in France place itself under that very necessity; of having of which the chief of the State is the real author, has created the very evil of which it had pre arranged

Chicago Carrolle Collo

PREDMOST.-The Roman question is always the uppermost in the revolutionary circles, and it is the corner stone around which group the hopes and fears of the Republican agitators. Whether any serious movement takes place depends much on the turn of affairs in Spain; and if every Catholic candidature is set aside, and the republic triumphs, there is no saying what may be the consequence. The recent declarations of the junta in favour of monarchy, the Carlist movement in the north, the reaction in favour of religion which is so evidently setting in, are so many warnings to Mazzini that, save a handful of adventurers, he can rely on no general support from the Spanish people, unless he can establish republican terroiem by means of he army; and it appears certain that, seeing this he is redoubling his activity in France, B. Igium, and Germany to hasten the European anarchy on which alone he can rely for the execution of his plans. The Florentine Cabinet, on the other hand, are particularly desirious of maintaining tranquility, as they wish to be able to point to this result of their efforts for the preservation of the neutrality of the Papal territory, and to make this pea for requiring the withdrawal of the French troops. If Menabrea retains the office this will be his programme Ratazzi and Crispi, on the other hand, will probably attempt a desperate coup de main at the very first opportunity.

Two priests were lately attacked in a pub'ic square in Sienna, Italy, by several mer, and one of them was killed, The position which the monarchy occupies at this

present moment is as degrading as it is precarious. Imagine nine or ten jurnals under prosecution or sequestration at the same time for nersonal offences against the King, viz., the Unita Raliana of Milan, the Dovere of Genoa, the Asino and the Buc of Flo rence the Diavolo, the Ticcunase, the Monitore delle Bestie of Turin, the Mulclingue of Naples, the Democratico of Forli, and the Tengero primo Indeed we may say that whenever a journal is placed under sequestration it is invariably for some insult to the sovereign Could any one have imagined that it would come to this, who beard the Deputy Doria exclaim, on the 16 h of April, 1861, when addressing the Ministers 'You surround with your counsels the pleois of kings who for the good of Italy, did not hesitate to sacrifice the cradle and the grave of his ancestors.' That very same day, however, an observation was made by another deputy, Micheli, which contained a programma of the future in store for the phonix of kings, of which the present state of things is but the natural development. 'Gentlemea,' enid the deputy in question, the House of Savoy, in accepting the revolution, accepted the principles of the revolution; the basis of public law of the ancient kingdom has therefore been abolished by the dynasty itself, as it was by the people from the first moment that it took up arms to free itself. In Victor Emmanuel are reflected all the principles of the revolution with which he has allied himself.' As a commentary on this act of self-deth-onement and its results, we may quote the words of the deputy Giuseppe Fe rari, uttered that self same 16th of 'A bundred times has the Pope, he said, been menaced, detbroned, exiled, assessinated, but the uncient law continuing, the Papacy itse'f subsisted in its integrity, and created new Popes.' It is not, however, journalists alone who insult the King, but the very deputies of the nation itself, who personally swear fealty to the sovereign. A political letter of Salvatore Morelli to his electors of the college of Sessa Aurunga (Naples) has just fallen under our eye. He has the face (courage is acercaly needed) to say to write, and to print that where there are kings there is no people, no liberty, no well-being To poper, emperors, and kings are to be imputed all the evils of suffering humanity. This being so, Morelli tells his electors that they can lock to no progressive transformation so long as the Papacy is in existence, or the empire and monarchy, which are its emanations When will kings learn wisdom, and see that when the Pops and the Church are throws overboard, their turn is soon to follow? Meanwhile the Republicans have had a triumph over royalty at the Court of Assizes at Milan; the Unita Italiana having been acquitted after a two day's diecussion of the question. It is difficult to know what offences of the same character may not escape with impunity after this decision. The charge was directed against eleven separate articles containing twelve distinct acts of achesion to other forms of govern ment; coupled with threats of destruction to the m narchical order, offences against the sacred person of the sovereign, icanlting and dispersor the sovereign, issulting and concerning Prince Humbers, the Royal Family, and the constitution generally, provocation to criminal outrges, and contempt of the law of conscription. In the defence it was orged that the strongest upholders of fidelity to the monarchy, and, amongst them the Perseveranca itself, claim the privilege of freely discussing the personal acts of the King (this is most true); and besides that, under existing constitutional law, the responsible Ministry is the governing power; it was, lawful for the citizens to discuss its acts particularly when such acts had produced the late regime of terror at Ravenna and the butcheries at Palermo The line adopted by the Commendatore Costo for the prosecution was, we think, as offensive to the King as anything which was urged on the part of the defence. It represented the sovereign as a furnullone a do-nothing, a mere pupet; and justified be expression by showing that the King is external to every political act of the Government; that he is in fact, a mito, a myth. Upon this another defender of the Unita observed that if this theory of the soverign being a muth was to hold good, we should have the first example of an acephelous State, a State possessing no executiva. Eleven questions were proposed by the President for the decision of the ury, who, after three-quarters of an hour's aeliberation, gave a negative reply to them all. Rome Last Mirch, six poor Danish workmen,

from an obscure parish near Alsen, where no Outhelie priest or missionary had ever been ster, arrived in Rome foot-sore and weary, and demanded to be enrolled in the Zonaves. They had heard of the P pe. they said, and fe't a call they could not explain to offer him their services, for, as they said, his cause was just and of God! They had walked to Brussels. and had there been refused by the Belgium committee. as Protestants. Nothing daunted, they started on their journey, crossed Germany and Switzerland, and, descending by the Sr. Bernard, traversed the whole length of Italy on foot! Need I say that every rule was put aside in their favour, that they were enrolled among the Zonaves, and that the gift of faith was their reward! They are now among the most devoted soldiers of Pius IX.

FRENCH STEPATHY .- The French corvette le Dix Decembre, arrived at Civita Vechia this evening with a cargo of amunition and the mountain battery ordered for the service of the French Brigade. This does not lock like flitting! The Archbishop of Cambrai has received from one of his diocesans the sum of 38.600f's. for the Pope's service. The archdiocese maintains two active companies of Pontifical

THE COUNCIL. - The congregations appointed for the preparation of matter to be laid before the Ecumenical Council recommenced their labours on the 13th of November.

### GERMANY.

GERMAN ZOUAVES .- The Catholic movement in Germany is making most satisfactory progress, and the President of the Michelsverein is now in Rome to concert with the military authorities the best way of giving effective and to the Pope and ensuring reliable element in the German troops instead of the rather heterogeneous mixture the 'Swise" have recrived since Mentans, many of whom are from the Protestant States of Germany. Count B'om and Baron Schreder, the well-known Knight of Malta, whose devotion and charity are a household word in

Rome, are about to este blish a cercle or club for their countrymen in the Pope's service and M. Wilderic You Ketteler has collected for this purpose more than 27,000frs. Among the donors is a Prince of the Southern Confederation. The ladies of Paderborn have also sent 11,000frs, the product of a lottery to the Pope : and, what is more cheering, seven poor passibles of the Wendisch race, in Paxony, have collected 1,000 thaters to offer to their common Father.

A Boston paper mentions an individual there who clasps his hands so fervently in praver that he can't get them open when the contribution-box comes around.

THE MANIA FOR EFECULATION .- Burleigh, the New York correspondent of the Boston Journa', relates the following: A banker nearly eighty years of age, who three months ago was accounted a millionarie went under last week and can't pay five cents on the dollar. Naturally cool, self reliant, and cautions, the Erie mania seemed to infatuate him. He broke over all restraints, defied the judgment and counsel of his friends, and no gambler was ever more swallowed up with the excitement of play than was this man. Everybody saw that he was going to ruin, but he persisted in his course, and is now penciless in his old age. He is a type of a large class of men. The furore, passion and excitement that prevails among the Wall street brokers, together with the constant drinking, exceeds belief great mass of these men are just as wild and excited as are the so-called gamblers. One noted speculator very daring and reckles, is nearly 80 years old His property is estimated to about 20 millions. He is a professed Christian attends punctually the prayer meeting of his church, speaks, praye, and often leads the service. His friends have done everything to keep hits out of the stack market. He is too old azd to rich to be in this whirl, and to be the figure head of intense litigation, He has solemnly promised, over and over again, that he will have nothing more to do with it. Yet he goes down to Wall street, plunges in where the fray is hottest, and goes bome at pight richer or poorer or half a million While the whirlpool draws in such men, it is not surprising that small fry are inguifed by thousands.

Signor Blitz the ventriloguist, gives the following musing account of an interview be once held with D niel Webster: When Webster was Secre'ary of State the signor was in Washington en leavouring to collect a bill from a man who held a lucrative position in the Treasury D-parment. As he was intimate with Webster, Blitz called upon him and asked his advice on the subject. After learning that he could not attack the selvry of a government officer, the signor said o Mr. Webster, 'I think I vould it e to hold a government position. Well, what would you want? asked Mr Webster 'I would like to be government magiciar.' 'Wby so ?' asked Mr. Webster.' said the signor 'after you had carefully counted over a bundle of one hundred bank notes several times I could cour them over after you and there would only be seventy-five' 'Nonsense I said Webster.' 'we have men in the Treasury now who can give you twenty-five and then beat you!"

#### RACKED AND CONTORTED BY PAIN.

No disease is more agonizing than Rheumatism ; none more difficult to relieve; set a case which, for thirty years had baffied the Faculty, has, it appears, been completely cured. The particulars are giver, with expressions of astonishment at the result, in many of the western journals. They state that John Roche, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged fifty-six years, had, for the greater part of his life, endured torments of the most terrible description. His limbs had been racked and contorted by pain and muscular contractractions, until his knee-joints were of the size of a man's head, and his fingers knotted and drawn up, while a scrofulous tendency in the blood was in dicated by blotches and pustules on various parts of In this dire condition be began to use the hody Bristol's Sugar-Costed Pills, in conjunction with that great antidote to the virus of scrofula. Bristoi's Saraparilla. Eleven vials of the Pills, and eight bottles of the Sarsapathla, relieving him from every vestige of pain; and he is now well, cheerful, and able to attend to his business.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada, For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Camp-Gardner. J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi aine :

### WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD?

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEKC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. )

in the matter of WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, Traders, and Copartners, and of the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually,

Insolvents.

And ANDREW B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

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

WILLIAM HENDERSON ROBERT HENDERSON,

as co-partners, and the said WILLIAM HENDER SON individually, by the undersigned, their Attorneys,

LEBLANC & CASSIDY. Advocates.

2m-11

Montreal 19:h October 1368.

PROVINCE OF QUEESC, [ INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist. of Montreal | IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH POITRAS and HENRI GAUTHIER heretofore or-partners with the late Jean Bie. Brousseau as lime makers, at Montreal under the name and firm of Brousseau Poitras and Gaurbier, and the said Joseph Poitras as well as co-partner aforesaid as personally and individually,

Insolvents. ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the un dersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said act, JUSEPH PC. TRAS & HENRI GAUTHIER.

By their Attorneys ad litem, BONDY & FAUTEUX. Moniteal 23rd October, 1868, 2m-13

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, "I have never changed my mind respecting them

from the first, expecting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of"

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. For Throat Troubles they are a specific."

N. P. WILLIS. ' Contain no opium or anything injurious.' Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

'An elegant combination for Coughs.' Dr. G. F. Bisslow, Boston.

'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.' Rev. E H. CHAPIN. Most salutacy relief in Bronchitis.'

Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio. Very beneficial when suffering from Colde.'

Rev. S. J. P. Andreson, St. Louis. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.,

Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. ' They have suited my case exactly-relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHARME. Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal, As there are imitations, be sure to CETAIN the

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Rev. Sylvanus Cebb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman :- We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we do not know to be good-particularly for infants. But of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleer, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate the blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it effords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as 'bright as a button. And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of 'Cours & PERKINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. December, 1863.

ERUPTIONS CURED.

137 Sanguinet Stree', Montres', C E. June 17, 1865.

Gentlemen, -Permit me to add another testimonial to the number you have already rec ived relative to the curative powers of your Bristol's Sarsapariila .--Last September an eruption appeared on my nose, which alarmed me very much, and was also very annoying. I could not account for it, but attributed it to some medicines taken during my sickness in the spring of that year. I had heard and read of the wonderful properties of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and concluded to try it. I purchased a few bottles of Messrs Davins & Bolton and the result was after taking three bottles a complete cure, and no symp-toms of its return since. Trusting that others who are sillicted may test its healing properties, and find as good a result, I remain,

Very truly yours,
R. W BOYD.

Agents for Montreal-Dovins & Bolton, Lam; lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son. J. Goulden, R. S. Laikam and all Dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has ur-doubtedly achieved a success in this country which is without a parallel in the history of the toilet. Its popularity overshadows that of the firest perfomes imported from Germany, France, and England .-Nor is this popularity to be attributed to its comparative cheapness so much as to its intrinsic suprriorit". The fabric impregnated with it exhales the incense of the most odoriferous tropical flowers The fragrance is as fresh as if it flowed from the dew charged blossoms of that land whose spicy atmos-phere is alike celebrated by the poet and the historian. Nor is this odor evanescent. On the contrary, it clings to the handkerchielf, as if incorported with its threads. Diluted with water it is admirable as a mouth wath after smoking, and as a counter irritant after shaving.

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

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.)

In the matter of LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR, of the Ci'y and District of Montreal,

AND

Insolvent.

ANDREW B STEWART,

Official Assignes. MOTICE is bereby given that said Insolvent by the undersigned, his Attorneys ad litem, will, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of the Month of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, at balfpast Ten of the Clock in the forencon, make appliention to the said Court, sitting at Montreal in the said District, for the confirmation of the deed of composition and discharge to him granted by his creditors, and now fyled at the office of the said Court

LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS DIT BELA!R. By his Attorneys,

LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Advocates

Montreal 19th October, 1868. 2m — 11

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, ¿INSOLVENT ACT OF 1664 Dist. of Montreal. \ IN THE FUPERIOR COURT.
In the menter of LOUIS GAUTHIER and HENRI GAUTHIER of the city of Montreal, Merchants, as well persoully and individually, as heretofore copartners with the late Jean Bie Brousseau, under the name and firm of GAUTHIER

BROTHERS & Co., ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

LOUIS GAUTHIER & HENRI GAUTHIER By their Attorneys ad litem

BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal 23rd of October 1868. 2m-11

#### CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the Eurpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of Flour, Oatheau, Cornmeau, Butter, Cheece, Pork, Hans, Labd, Herrings, Dried FISH, DRIED AFPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 District of Richellen \ IN THE SUPERIOR COURT In the matter of FRANCOIS REMI TRANCHE-

MONTAGNE, of the Town of Berthier, Mer-

an Insalvent. THE undersigned has filed a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and on the thirteenth day of January next (1869) he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof FRANCOIS REMITRANCHEMONTAGNE.

FRANGOIS OF ...
By his Attorneys ad litem,
BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal, 23rd October, 1868.

#### JOHN ROONEY,

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October, 1868.

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Conveyances, with or without dri-rs furnishes to ravellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

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No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867.

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BELLS! BELLS!

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

Bell Motal (Copper and Tin,) hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and

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In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING

ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS,

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

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

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

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Jush pand for Rine Furs. THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the

Importers. THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,

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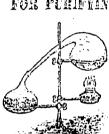
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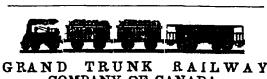
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