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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THE BANKS OF THE BORO.

By Patrick Kennedy.

BOOK I—THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE.

CHAPTER I—CHOUGHBAWN AND ITS SCHOOL.

It was a fine autumn morning, 1817 or 1818, as a couple of school fellows and myself were descending the steep way that leads from the village of Courtmacuddy down to the bridge of Ocb-na-Gorpal, and thence up the shady road to the cross of Colaght. How gladly would I look again on the view we had then before us unobscured and unregarded! On the river banks, beyond the bridge, rose lofty oaks, ash, and elm trees, with the sunbeams streaming through the foliage on the rich meadows and the surface of the river; above these lay the spacious garden and ivy-covered ruins of the old castle, and on the high grove-girt lawn to the right stood the modern house of Castleboro. Straight before us on the castle side of the shady road beyond the bridge, was the large park or field called Glanmun, and to the left spread thorn-fenced meadows, stretching away to the delightful old farm-house of Mr. Dick Greene, one of our strong gentlemen-farmers. On the severest winter morning the sight of that sunny road, sheltered by its skirting fir belt, would give us a feeling of comfort as we came down towards the bridge, running at a brisk pace to keep ourselves warm.

Still to the west beyond, and to the right of the castle, lay the townlands of Rathmure, Coolbawn, and Forrestalstown; and on the horizon stretched the White Mountain ridge and the eminence of Cahir Rua's Den, and on the extreme right rose the lofty rugged mass of Blackstairs.

At the upper or western end of this sunny road it meets the Colaght one, which runs south and north through Lord Carew's demesne, with trees as thick as they can grow on each side.—We take the left or southern branch, and leaving on our left hand Mr. Dick Greene's orchard and the rustic avenue leading down to his house, and on our right Mr. Watt Greene's large slated house and orchard, we cross the brook of Coolbawn and climb the little eminence to the school; we have been joined by the youngest of Mr. Greene's family at his gate, dear little Becky, and Richard, and Martha.

In former years our hours of instruction were spent in the chapel, up the shady lane on the left. The school was a thronged-attended one—the pupils varying in age from six to twenty years. Instances of immodest speech or action were very rare, the master being absent or present; and during my sojourn there for years there was no boxing to my knowledge; yet I never think of our daily use of the chapel for a school without a feeling of annoyance. So, though I often felt elated when delivering the speech of Brutus or that of Anthony from the altar-steps, and recollect many happy days spent in the gallery, or on the shaded grassy terraces of its yard, I turn with more pleasure to the secular building which fitted our profane and worldly studies much better.

We are among the first comers, and immediately begin to rehearse. By and by, Mr. O'Neil enters, gives us a cordial good morning, proceeds to hear off the lessons got out of the school, and the Misses Greene repeat their French dialogues.

Some dozen of us, from fourteen to eighteen years of age, retire to an outhouse (its floor covered with straw) to rehearse our Latin lessons studied on the previous evening. We have no monitor, but my dear old fellow student, John D., with whose family the Latin usher lodges, is supposed to be able 'to keep the beam of battle straight' amongst us. We get through some fifty or eighty lines of Cæsar, and Sallust, and Virgil; and when we judge the work efficiently done, we refresh our minds and bodies in this fashion. Every boy has in his pocket a square, that is a quarter of a circle of griddle cake; and any one that chooses commences the game by flinging up a piece of his cake; and then a lively scramble takes place among the straw to seize the coveted morsel. Once the piece is secured, the lucky finder, sitting on his heels, eats it with much gravity. No. 2 flings up his portion, and the scrutiny is renewed; clothes, bands, hats, and faces are treated with little ceremony, and by the time that the last pupil has projected his portion in the air, our faces are flushed, clothes and hair laced with straw, and bones sore, yet through all this severe horse-play not one angry word has been spoken.

There was amongst us a young giant, whom nature had evidently cut out, mind and body, for a farmer; but who was doomed for priesthood by the family decree. We called him 'Hoofs,' from his enjoying a liberal provision of these appendages, and we occasionally suffered both from his hoofs and his horns. After his parents had

lost many years striving to counteract the intentions of Providence, he shaped out his own proper course by marrying a neighbor's daughter, and turned out a good farmer, instead of becoming an ill-conditioned clergyman. It was interesting to see the priestly vocation marked from an early age in one or two others; I never think of one dear fellow-pupil, without bringing before my mind a lively image of innocence, mildness, and piety.

On this particular day we moderated the rancour, of our exercises, as the 'quality' from Castleboro, and some of the gentlemen and ladies of the neighborhood were expected to an examination.

The school economy, as to the fees, was of a varied character. The poor people on the estate sent their children to receive gratuitous instruction, and those who were able paid or did not pay, at their own option. Some advanced students, intended for the Church, were learning Latin and Greek, and supported an usher (himself laboring to obtain Holy Orders). He lodged at Morgan D.'s, and gave evening lessons to the young people of that hospitable old farm house. Very little use was made of birch or cane in our academy. Sharing as I do the general feeling of the unfitness of collecting together young people of both sexes to receive a common course of instruction, I look back on my school experience, and can declare with entire truth that very few instances of impropriety in word or action could be reckoned amongst us.

Our dignified, though affable teacher (Master in our vernacular) being near-sighted, many things might have passed unnoticed. Still we were in considerable awe, some portion of which probably arose from the respect shown him by the Family of the Castle, the Greenes, the Robinsons, and the Fitzhenrys.

At last 'the quality' were seen coming down the road from Mr. Watt Greene's gate: we all got into order; the door opened, and in walked the gentlemen and ladies. The master received them in his best style; and if being thoroughly at one's ease, unembarrassed by shyness, and gifted with a flow of words, be marks of a good address Mr. O'Neil had this accomplishment in perfection.

Our gentle visitors soon set us at ease by their courtesy; and examinations in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar proceeded.—Sometimes the judges would choose to differ on the subject of the relative merits of Laughlin Quigly and Sylvester Quino, or other rivals, and after a grave weighing and handling of the case, it would be decided that both were best, and consequently entitled to premiums; and so the poor little ragged students and their parents were in fairy land for the rest of that day, and many succeeding ones. Due praise and an interesting volume fell to the successful farmer's child, and a good suit of clothes, or at least a pair of shoes, brought warmth and gladness to the cottier's child, and rejoiced the hearts of his parents.

Our visitors took leave after a satisfactory examination, and we all scattered to dine, or enjoy our favorite pastimes.

We who had come from a distance, settled ourselves on the grass, in the shady paddock under Jenny Carroll's cottage, and enjoyed our bread and milk, drinking the latter out of a black bottle. When our slight repast was over, we crossed the bridge, and tried each other's powers, leaping the brook, or seeing how far we could go in a 'hop, step, and jump,' and we spent a happy hour on the grassy banks, without fear of blame from Mr. Greene. In the season we shot 'marvels' on the road, or played 'hunt the fox,' and occasionally repaired to the five-alley of Clonroche, and enjoyed some exciting games in its arena.

When summoned to the afternoon study, there is great inattention for a while, and great wiping of foreheads. The morning scene and mid-day play have unbinged our powers of abstraction. Gradually we become more attentive; the sun has been blazing for some time through the western windows of the room, and at last we got the welcome order for an early dismissal.

On coming down towards the bridge, Dan Mulrony, who had been outdone in the examination by little Laughlin Quigly, though he exceeded him by the head and shoulders, would not let his conqueror enjoy his little triumph, but kept harping on the victory being due to chance, or sleight, or favor; moreover hinting 'that there was no merit at all in the matter, seeing that Laughlin was luxuriating each day on good cups, while himself was merely kept alive on English rids;' and finally adding, 'that if Laughlin was near his own height, and if he thought it worth his while, what a leathering he would give him.' This was the last straw on the back of our illipitian camel. He jumped into the middle of the road, buttoned his coat, and invited his bulky antagonist to a trial at the fists, in these unstudied phrases: 'You are a big

dunce, Dan; ay, and a coward, too, Dan; come on if you dare, Dan; I'll stand my ground, Dan; I'm not a bit afraid of you, Dan; I'll knock an eye out of you, Dan.' Dan, not desiring the loss of that useful organ, did not accept the invitation, and we were relieved from his grumbings for the remainder of the walk.

CHAPTER II—ENTER TWO OF THE PERSONAGES.

Two of our former pupils had come on this day to witness the examination. They were long-tried friends and comrades, though differing in many points of taste and character. They had been together in Mr. Dermud K.'s school, at the chapel of Rathmure, and at Mr. Martin Doyle's, of Shanowel, near Tottenham Green, some miles to the south, and had spent their last two seasons of school life at Cloughbawn. They were now variously occupied, Bryan Roche working on his father's farm, not very far from the bridge of Castleboro, and Edward O'Brien teaching a school below Ennisecorthy. Edward's home family consisted of father, mother, and sister, the latter aged twenty-three, and little Pat, a boy of ten. Their farm adjoined Bryan's, and it was the general opinion that the old gentleman had a sheaf of bank notes laid aside somewhere or other. However, there was no evidence of this fact in his mode of living, nor in his treatment of his family. Edward having gone through his school career, and not feeling disposed to farm labor, and having no penchant for his duties as a shop-clerk, had assumed the charge of the children of a few Protestant families, to whom he was recommended by Mr. O'Neil. I happened to have been the companion of these young men at Shanowel school and for the two seasons spent afterwards at Cloughbawn.

The two friends were very dissimilar in appearance. O'Brien was middle-sized and dark of hue, while Roche was fair, tall, and proportionately stout. O'Brien was fond of everything connected with polite letters except the drudgery; but in happy hours, and when need urged, he was not to be dismayed by any amount of mental labor. As to bodily exertion, except in the article of juvenile sports, I am obliged to own that he was most decidedly lazy. Roche, on the other hand, was wedded to farming occupations. He had made a mere respectable progress in school business, and was now likely to lose, for want of exercise, the fruit of some years' study. Edward was returning to his duties from a trip to Graigue, of which we shall hear more by and by, and availing himself of a short vacation to visit his old teacher and playmates. He had been a sort of general favorite some two or three years past, being always ready to give the master a helping hand in instructing the classes, and likewise a ring-leader among the scholars from his activity and skill in all sorts of school pastimes.

From the school till we passed Watt Greene's gate there was no opportunity for confidential talk, as Martha, and Richard, and Rebecca had secured our attention, and were detailing their little grievances and important secrets. Rebecca's grand communication was addressed to myself in these words (she was the youngest of the family): 'Now you must not tell Martha, for your life, what I am going to say to you. I was going up the lane there on the right, yesterday, and I was looking among the bushes, and what did I see but a little ram's (wren's) nest, and so I stole over, and put my finger in the upper hole, and a nice little ram with a cocked tail jumped out of the other, and there I saw five or six of the daintiest creatures you ever saw in your life in the nest; and I went away for fear I'd make the mother forsake them; and now if you tell Martha she'll tell somebody else, and she will frighten the old bird, and she will forsake the nest, and the little things will die of hunger.'

I do not recollect the fate of the little pets, but all this time Martha and Richard had some other weighty secrets to divulge to Edward and Bryan; and when we came to the gate we were secured by Mr. Samuel and Miss Eliza, and treated to some sweet apples. I wonder if the figures '1790,' cut out in red brick, are still extant on the lofty gable-end wall, and if the apples in the old orchard are as sweet as in the long-vanished days. Kind and affable Mr. and Mrs. Greene, I still cherish your memory, and hereby send my loving regards to as many of your good-natured children as live to read these lines.

Bidding our gentle little friends good bye, we got on to the entrance of the sweet-briar that turned down to Mr. Dick Greene's. At that spot there was a deep ditch between the road and Mr. Greene's orchard; and on the high bank that served for fence were his sons—two fine young men; and for the next four or five exciting minutes there was a lively scene of scrambling among the scholars, young and old, for the nice fruit that was flung out to them by their laughing and generous entertainers; the few girls in our company being exempt from the struggle,

as their friends in the corduroys were only too happy to share the spoil with them. When the strife was over, poor James D., who was a great 'hoast' in his war, and mighty free with his tongue, said something that did not please his cousin Anty (Agastasia), a stout handsome little lamb of thirteen. She made no remark, but took him by the collar, and gave him the neatest fall I ever saw inflicted on a boaster.

CHAPTER III.—CASTLEBORO IN OUR YOUTH.

Some of the body turned at the cross of Colaght down the shady road to the bridge, which has been already described; others took the straight road which leads through the demesne, west of the lake and castle, and on to the mill and bridge of Castleboro; and Edward and Bryan took the path that crosses obliquely the great field of Glanmun, in the direction of the garden, and out-offices, and ruins of the old castle.

My own route was towards the 'horse ford,' but on this occasion I took the same path with my two friends, in order to refresh our reminiscences of Shanowel. When we were left to ourselves, I fancied that there was a shade of darkness on Edward's face. It was also noted by Bryan, who began to rally him on the subject. 'Ah, Ned, you and I have for ever bade adieu to the happy life of schoolboys. As for myself, however, I feel happy enough. I would sometimes wish the sun lower in the evening, that I might unyoke and have a bit of chat with your mother and Theresa. As for your father, he is so wrapped up in plans for swelling the stockings that's hid away somewhere, that his company is not very amusing. Indeed, I sometimes feel that Theresa is cold enough towards me, and I'm sure she need not. She can't but know the love I have for herself and everything she touches; eye, even the ground which she treads on. She might show a little more *grac* to me. Maybe she likes somebody else, but I can't think that either. No one ever saw her for three minutes in any young man's company. I am sure of you and Mrs. O'Brien's good wishes, but don't know what to make of the old gentleman.'

'But what has happened? You seem as if you were just after exploring Cahir Ruadh's den, and had seen some doleful vision there. Have pupils and parents for once agreed in their views on education, and combined to elect a new professor, or have you suffered a barring out?—Come, come, reveal your woes like a man!'

'Ah, Bryan, you may joke at your ease. I have incurred responsibilities which I might have avoided; and were it to be done again, I suppose my conduct would be just the same; but the future prospects are very serious looking.'

'Oh, dear! what a bappy careless life was ours at Shanowel, under the innocent wand of poor Martin Doyle! What a cozy school house, and what a collection of brave boys and hand some little girls, and what easy duty had Martin to do! He took the world very easy at all events. No whipping, no scolding, his hat ever more on his head, and his cane from January to December under his arm, never in his hand.—With what benignity and resignation did he hear the lessons, and how clear and interesting was the lecture on Bookkeeping. Well did he simplify its principles to the learners; and when the exercise was over, how complacently he would add—

Now my brave Throas, go study your *lager*, And work might and main, as you would for a wagger.

'Wasn't it pleasant on a fine summer day to quit the hot school, and lie abroad on the green bank that lay beneath the unfenced stony lane and the little stream, and work or idle as we pleased! Some good progress we made without doubt; but the catching of *flukes* in the stream under Tottenham Green, and the delights of 'Fox and Hounds' often interfered with 'Jackson' and 'Simson.' You can't but recollect how condescendingly would our worthy 'master' abridge the evening's exercises when any of his pupils' relations would give him a gentle pressing to take a walk over to the alehouse at the corner of the Old Deer Park. Well, I see you wonder what all this has to do with my late achievements. I must own that it has no connection with them whatever. I had not courage to begin, but now I feel a little warmed; I'll take the bull by the horns. Ah! Harry, you thief, read your story-books, tire yourself leaping and hurling, say your prayers, and avoid the society of girls, big or little. What I preach to you I have not practised myself. St. George for England! Now for the plunge!

'I have, as you know, been for nearly two years with Mr. Jenkins' family at —, below Ennisecorthy. I attend to private tuitions morning and evening, and have a select class in the day; and one of my morning occupations for some time has been to attend Rev. Mr. S.'s little people. We got on pretty well. I suppose they would prefer me a Protestant, but I have no complaint to make. The minister and his

lady are an amiable pair, and treat their children in a mild and rational manner. Mr. S. was studying the Bible the other morning, while his youngest child was poking in the cinders. Taking his eyes off the book for a moment, he added, 'What are you doing, *Crick*?' 'I am making poteen, father,' said he in a very husky tone; 'Will you have a glass?' 'No,' was the serious reply; 'I will not encourage the manufacture of illicit whiskey.'

'Thomas, the next above him, is all for studying the habits of animals, but he is rather backward at reading. We came the other day to the rhymed alphabet, where the last letter figures thus:

Z was a zebra, and found in Africa.

'Oh, Mr. O'Brien!' said he, 'did Billy Everett (a bookseller in a neighboring town) go to Africa to bring home this zebra?'

'John, the oldest, has not so much quicksilver in his veins as Thomas; but he, too, is odd in his own way. The other day his mamma gave him, for some little fault, a tap on the cheek that would have crushed the wing of a butterfly, and then walked very majestically out of the room. He was so astonished by this unusual proceeding, that he looked after her in the greatest amazement for about ten seconds; but then, seeming to recover his presence of mind, he remarked, 'I suppose she thinks she is clever after that.' I am sure you would have pitied poor Miss Dorothy if you had seen her distress one evening about a fortnight since. I had given her too long an exercise, or she was not in the vein of study; so after many uneasy symptoms she cried out, 'Oh! how I wish that I'd die to-night, and be buried to-morrow, and be rotting in my grave all the days of my life!'

'And this brings nice little Master Ben before me, with his tight plaid dress and bare arms. He was very busy one day, and contrary to his custom, was very quiet in the corner. At last he came over to me with a face of triumph, exhibiting a pair of corks, joined by an open work circular wall of needles, on pretence of its being a fly-cage; and joyfully cried out, 'Could you do such a thing as that, sir?'

Bryan.—Tell us what sort of people are these old Palatine families to live with.

Edward.—Faith, they are very like the better sort of our own people, a little staidier in their manner, and not so easily put in a passion, that's all. The head of one of the houses is a regular jolly Paddy as ever you saw, in spite of his very Scotch name. The young folk do not get as many thumps as ours; but they are kept too long at church on Sundays.

H. W.—Oh, dear! this is all very edifying, but what about the little secret you were going to tell us?

Bryan.—Ned reminds me of a man that took half a mile of a run to jump over a trench. The story will be good when it comes.

We got to the further side of Glanmun at this time, with the wooded banks of the Boro below at our right, and a straight avenue before us, passing the extensive garden before mentioned. I trembled for the chance of the promised communication for that evening at least when I saw coming out of the gate Charley Redmond, one of the young assistants, a most restless and good-humored individual, his chief pleasure consisting in bodily feats, and in detailing extravagant facts. It must be said to his praise that of two stories,—the one fact, the other no-tion, and both equally interesting,—he always preferred relating the true one. He was a favorite with most of the people about the castle, and was looked on with regard by the gentlemen; as among a society whose conscientiousness in small things had been only imperfectly developed, he really felt it a case for confession if he did not discharge his duty to his employers, or if he saw them injured by theft or neglect, when he could prevent it.

He now began to tell us in great glee the disappointment of a quarrelsome boy, who, being lately appointed to watch the fruit at night, had wheeled a barrow full of the best he could find out through the door in the lower wall, and hid them very safely, as he thought, in a clump of young saplings, with grass all round them. The evening of the next day he came to look after his treasure, but the pigs had been there before him. There wasn't as much as the skin of one of them left for the young rogue.

By the time the story was ended we had got through the yard, with the old castle on one side, and were out on the slope above the stream that runs from the lake down to the Boro.

The old lawn, with its big trees, stretched away on our left side, the lake flashed under the rays of the sinking sun, and on the farther bank and higher on the new lawn loomed the great, square, modern building. The fir grove encircling the north side of this lawn swept down along the river bank towards our right; the evening rays just glancing on the tops of the dark firs, tinging the outlines and roof of the castle, and darting through the lofty trees that ringed

the lower border of the lake, where its waters were confined by a massive dam.

These trees being just in front of us as we looked towards the building, the great breadth of shade formed by the partly opaque mass, and the shadows flung on the grassy bank and the stony bed below the dam, brought out in soft and bright relief the green velvety carpet of the lawn on which we were reclining to enjoy the view.

And what a lovely effect was produced in the clump of trees by the transparent yellowish green, where the thinner screen of leaves allowed the rays to pass through, contrasted with the dark stems shooting up till lost in the thicker foliage overhead.

The extensive new stables and garden had begun to occupy the castle side of the stream before this time, but I love rather to dwell on the old picture formed by the smooth turf slopes and the great trees, that stood here and there.

Having passed down the lawn and across the bridge, our friend Redmond left us to give some report to his chief in the new garden, while we took the gravelled walk across the lawn on the north of the castle, and down the path in the thick fir-grove that leads to the bridge and mill.

Edward being urged to commence his tale, took heart of grace at last, and began the recital as we leisurely trod the skirting walk of the lawn, with the golden light of evening around us, and then passed into the dark grove, where the walk was thickly strewn with withered fir leaves, if leaves they may be called.

CHAPTER IV.—EDWARD COMMENCES HIS STORY.

I had been about a year in my new employment, when, after closing my little seminary one evening, I joined Mr. Jenkins' family in the harvest field. I found the usual group, enlarged by the presence of a young girl of middle size, well formed, and presenting in features the usual type of Irish comeliness, large soft eyes, full lips, cheeks well colored, and hair of a chestnut hue.

One Sunday evening as she and I, and some of the younger folk, were on a walk to visit a sick neighbor, Mr. Jenkins' eldest son and a companion of his darted out from behind a tree, and so startled us that Eliza gave a scream, and flew to the other side of the road; and the young man I mentioned sprang over, and secured her society for the rest of the walk.

I am not able to tell how she contrived to remove this disagreeable sensation, but removed it was; and thenceforward I lost no opportunity of assisting her in her occupations when I fancied that my doing so would not be remarked, or of purchasing some trifling present for her, such as a ribbon or a little pocket book.

One Saturday afternoon, finding that Mrs. Jenkins had gone into town, accompanied by her daughter and Eliza, I walked in the same direction, and by good fortune met them on the point of returning home; and we managed, without much appearance of contrivance, to walk together for a good part of the way back.

I shall never forget that evening; it was just such a calm sunny one as this, the most of the road being in shadow, and the tops of the hedges, and the trees, and the fields on the other side of the Slaney, smiling in the evening sun light.

All the sounds audible were of a happy, pleasing character; the distant bark of a dog, the rambling of a car on the road, the gurgling of the Slaney, and the lowing of cows returning from pastures. Our companions kept a little in advance, or rather we kept a little in the rear; and the low murmuring sound of my dear one's voice, the loving character of the conversation, the occasional glimpses of her mild, sweet face, and a loving pressure of her hand when it could pass unnoticed, produced a state of pure, deep enjoyment such as I had never felt till then.

Up to this time the exhibition of our feelings towards each other was of an uncertain though interesting and tender character, but afterwards our discourse and demeanour to each other were those of declared lovers. The only bitter ingredient now was the difference to our religious, but on one occasion, when the subject was started, she promised me that in case we were ever to be united, there should be only one path to our dwelling.

This state of happiness was not appointed to endure. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins began to suspect our attachment, and judging that a union between us was not desirable, but yet not willing to use any avoidable harshness, procured a situation for Eliza with their son-in-law, who lived convenient to Carrick Ruadh; and sent her hither during one of my temporary home visits. When I returned and found her place vacant, I felt as a wayfarer who has been leisurely straying through lovely sun-lighted scenery, when he enters on a boundless waste, with a lead-colored sky over him. The day now seemed endless, and ordinary occupations intolerable; and after a month's endurance, I determined that, come what might, I would once more gaze on that loved form and face; so, taking a temporary leave of my pupils, I started on a foggy winter's morning for her residence.

It had been up to that time unwilling to write for fear the message might come into the wrong hands; and, besides, the receipt of a letter by a young girl in her sphere of life would be sure to awaken all sorts of surmises and inquiries. So I waited for an unwitnessed interview to whatever

influence watches over lovers, I pushed briskly forward, but with a disagreeable beating of my heart at times. I came into Enniscorthy through the lovely scenery that spreads on the west bank of the Slaney below the town; but the season being winter, and the sky overclouded, and my mind terribly pre-occupied, I was not much enlivened by the prospect.

I took a hurried breakfast in the neighborhood of the finely preserved castle built by Gerald de Prendergast, but I bestowed very little thought upon his wars, his loves, or his griefs; nor reflected that in some years hence my present anxiety would be as little remembered as his fame has been for seven hundred years past.

Resuming my journey, I descended the steep castle hill, crossed the old bridge, and went up the bye way by Shell's well, with its ever icy-cold water, gave a backward glance at the grey castle-walls and the well sheltered garden and flat green island above the bridge, the rushing waters of the river, the hilly, irregular streets, with the grey and red roofs and white walls of the houses, and the morning smoke struggling up through the leaden atmosphere, and thought of the hundreds of hearts and heads within these walls, some waking up to enjoyment, and many others to anxiety and sorrow.

Vinegar-hill, of bloody memory, with its wind-mill tower, in which no grain was ever ground, was now passed on my left hand, and for three long hours I was trudging through strange villages, along myrads, and amid scenery interesting enough in my present frame of feeling. I passed Clondaw, the chapel of Boalavogue, the Harrow, and Clorogue chapel, the rugged Carrick Ruadh still acting as my landmark. Having arrived within half a mile of my goal, I seduced an urchin to go forward and privately acquaint Eliza that a friend of hers wished to speak to her. Now there were ten chances to one that her mistress might get the message instead of herself, or that she might be watched, or might be absent. How can I give you an idea of the state of my mind while waiting on fates decree under a rueful hedge, and in a drizzling shower?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A LETTER OF OUR HOLY FATHER POPE PIUS IX.

INVITING THE SCHEMATIC BISHOPS OF THE ORIENT TO ATTEND THE COMING OECUMENICAL COUNCIL OF THE VATICAN.

POPE PIUS IX.

To all the Bishops of the Churches of the Eastern Rite who are not in communion with the Apostolic See.

Placed by the hidden design of Divine Providence, although without any desert of our own, in this exalted Chair as heir of the Blessed Prince of the Apostles, who, by the prerogative granted to him by God, is the firm and solid rock on which the Savior hath built the Church, and urged by the solicitude of the burden laid upon us, we long and strive most earnestly to extend our care to all, whatever region of the earth they inhabit, who bear the name of Christians, and to call them to the embrace of our soul, neglect any portion of the Christian people which, as having been redeemed by the precious blood of our Savior, and added to the Lord's flock by the sacred waters of Baptism, rightfully claims all our watchfulness. Wherefore, as we are bound to bend unceasingly all our thoughts and desires to procure the salvation of all who know and adore Jesus Christ, we turn our eyes and Fatherly thoughts to those Churches, which of yore, when united in the bonds of unity with the Apostolic See, flourished in such credit for sanctity and heavenly learning, and produced rich fruits of Divine glory and of the salvation of souls; but which now, by the nefarious arts and devices of him who first stirred up schism in heaven, exist to our great grief in a state of separation and division from the communion of the Holy Roman Church which is spread over the whole world.

For this reason, at the very beginning of our Supreme Pontificate, we spoke to you words of peace and charity with our whole heart's love. And, although our words did not have the desired result, still we have never lost the hope that our humble and fervent prayers would be graciously listened to by the most mild and benignant Author of peace and salvation, who worked out salvation upon earth, and who, as the Orient on high, plainly showing forth the peace which He loves, and which He wishes to be loved by all, announced it at His rising to men of goodwill, by the ministry of angels, and while sojourning among men taught it by his word, and preached it by His example.

And now by the advice of our Venerable Brethren the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, we have convoked an Oecumenical Council to be held in Rome in the ensuing year, and to be commenced on the 8th day of December, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of Mary the Virgin, Mother of God, we once more address ourselves to you, and, with all the power of our soul, we pray, we admonish, we conjure you to come to this General Council as your predecessors came to the Second Council of Lyons, held by the blessed Gregory, our predecessor, of venerated memory, and to the Council of Florence, celebrated by our predecessor of happy memory Eugene IV., that thus renewing the bonds of ancient affection, and recalling to life that ancient peace, the heavenly and blessed gift of Christ, which in the course of ages, has become lost to us, we may make the serene brightness of longed for Union shine resplendent before all, after being long and sadly clouded, and after the painful darkness of long lived dissension.

May this be the joyful fruit of the benediction which Jesus Christ, the Lord and Redeemer of us all, condescends to bestow upon the Catholic Church and wipes away her tears in these times of affliction, that so all divisions being healed, our voices no longer discordant may with perfect unanimity praise God who desires to see no schism between us, but commands us by the voice of His apostles to say and think one and the same thing. May everything thanks be rendered to the Father of Mercies by all His saints, and especially by the glorious ancient Fathers and doctors of the Eastern Churches, when they see from heaven the restoration and re-establishment of the Apostolic See, the centre of truth and union, of that unity which they during their lives strove for with every endeavor and with unflinching labor, both by their teachings and by their example. Let their thanks be paid for the diffusion in their hearts by the Holy Ghost of the love of Him who, by His blood, earned peace and reconciliation for all, and who enjoined that His disciples may be known by their unity, whose prayer to His Father was, I pray, that all may be one even as we are one. Given at Rome at St. Peter's, September 8, 1868. In the twenty-third year of our Pontificate.

God loves to smile most upon His people when this world smiles least. When the world puts its iron chains upon their necks; when the world puts a bitter cup into their hands; then God drops some of His honey—some of His goodness and sweetness into it.

DR. MANNING AND THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

At the morning service in St. Mary's pro-Cathedral, Moorfields, on Sunday, Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, preached a sermon in relation to the day of supplication for the Pope's General Council. Preaching from the text, 'Of His Kingdom there shall be no end,' he said the intention of the Pope in calling the council is to make inroads for the whole church as spread throughout the world in all its branches, and for the extirpation of heresy—that bitter, serpentine heresy with which the intellect of the world would taint the belief in the religion of God. Another intention is to ally schism. One more intention of the head of that great council—scored as it may be by the proud intellects of men—is to interpret the will of God on earth, and disbelieve it as men will, it will leave its mark upon the bigotry of mankind, it will form an epoch in a century of revolution; and more than this, it will paralyze the spirit of heresy. Only a few days ago we were warned that the prospects of his southern people are so dark and so menacing for the Pope himself, that men wonder he has time to think of his children abroad. It is, indeed, a time when he must solicitous for his children throughout the world. We know that Spain, in which he ruled as a Catholic country promising support, has fallen into the hands of revolution. Austria has degenerated from its faith in the Holy See. Italy has stretched from the Pope his provinces. It might be added that Russia is beginning to persecute the Catholic bishops, and to revoke or to dispute the supremacy of the Holy See. Last night brought up fresh tidings of persecution. But do these things discourage us? That man must be a most shallow reader, or he must have a most treacherous memory of what he has read, if for one moment he can despair in the perilous and menacing aspect of that which we see about us when compared with what we have met in century after century for 1800 years. I could show you periods in the history of the church which were storm and tempest compared with the sunshine at this moment. If there be a Pontiff whom Pius the Ninth resembles, it is Gregory the First the restorer of England to the light of the faith. St. Gregory first founded the old hierarchy of England. Pius the Ninth has founded the new. What were the circumstances of the church when first Mgr. Gregory arrived. The whole nation was under the shade of two great errors. The Byzantine emperors were Arians, who persecuted the Church of Rome; the Greek Church was separated from her; Russia was Pagan, Northern Germany was Pagan, Spain was Arian. There is nothing at this moment to compare with the menaces of that period. It is as sunshine to the storm; the sky is clear compared with that; therefore we are not alarmed by the threatening aspect of coming events. We know that of his kingdom there shall be no end. Men ask how it will endure? I say boldly I cannot tell; that must be left to the power and will of God. This is a reply to which no answer can be made. I know it is a reply that can be answered with ridicule. But I know also, that we can challenge the numbers before the holy God hereafter. Let us consider the present condition of the world—the world so lordly in its estimation of the church. How stands the account between them? I am not a prophet, and do not affect the spirit of prophecy; but this I will say that, while Christian Europe changes again and again, the church passes through mutation and vicissitude; dynasties change, and people fade, until you can scarcely find a trace of them—the throne of the Vicar of Christ stands, as it has stood, unchangeable and unchangeable. Nay, this I will say, it is a throne which contains the spirit of civil power, and the true ultimate basis of the civil order of the world. The spirit of the christian order of the world is to be found in the Holy See. She has the spirit of that unity and universality which belongs to the Catholic Church. And observe that this unity produces an authority. What is it that excludes from the Catholic Church all the controversies, divisions, and subdivisions which we see round about us in this our own country? Because we all hold the faith every day of our lives. The merest child begins with it—the theologian holds it likewise. The heart's and mind's will of the faithful are all under one and the same Divine authority, for the faith wherever it is exercised, has an authority in common. It has an indivisible unity in its eternal faith. From whence comes this authority, but from the faith there is in the light of the authority of the jurisdiction which there is in the spirit of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Therefore, Rome is the source of the unity and universality of the Church of God. The other day I saw it was asked, 'Of what worth will the great council be? The priests of the church nothing more than the speaking instruments whereby the voice of the Pope is repeated, he hears his own echoes.' It is a mechanical contrivance whereby the universal church echoes back the voice of its own head. Well it is a mechanical contrivance; it is a masterpiece of skill. It stands alone in the history of the world. Of all the machinists who ever accomplished any great achievement, none have ever yet reached to such perfection as this. Let me hear that the voice which goes from Canterbury can be re-echoed in its integrity in Natal, or that that from York can be re-echoed in Canton. I take it that God, and God only, has instituted this system of perfect unity of faith. No human power has yet been able to construct anything even similar in kind. I will go further, and say it is the will of God that the spiritual and civil powers of the world should be united together. What we hear of the union of church and state, in the ordinary popular and inexact phrase, but little represents the truth. The Kingdoms and states of the world were committed to the Church of God. The words of the prophet that the kingdoms of this world should become the kingdoms of God, were verified. What reproduced the civilized order of the world from the corruption which at one period prevailed? Why, the Pontiffs of Rome. Kingdom after kingdom were bound together in one holy family. Christian unity was the offspring of the Holy See. Unless there be laws and limitations to the individual wills of kings and princes they would have in their hands control over the consciences of men, and could interfere with their religious belief. Wherever kings and princes—as in Russia at this moment, as in Constantinople of old, and in Sweden and Denmark now—wherever kings and princes have interfered in matters of religion, their immediate despotism has been the result. Such was for centuries going on in our country. It is possible to be a pontiff and also a king, but it is impossible to be a king and to be a pontiff without introducing despotism. And here let me allude to what is called establishment. The Catholic Church cannot be established. The genius, nature, and Divine origin of the Catholic Church all alike refuse establishment. The Catholic Church will be treated as a monument of God on earth, and will accept its relation with civil powers; but to be established—never. It is degrading to the mind, the heart, and the spirit, to admit that a work of this nature, is independent on a superior power, and cannot stand alone. What is the meaning of Church Establishment? It means a Church which rests for its support on the Crown or the Legislature—the Crown may make laws even as to its ritual discipline and doctrines—a church from whose judgment even in spiritual things there is an appeal to civil power. It is bondage, not establishment; and in the whole Canon law of the Catholic Church there can be found no words equivalent to the words 'Established Church.' It was an invention of Henry the Eighth. It was a formula of the tyranny which arose where the spiritual and civil power were in one hand. The English people has gradually emancipated itself from that bond. Two-thirds of the population have extricated themselves from the confusion of things. It is not the English people that are established by authority. The English people never rejected the Catholic Church. They were deprived of it by the tyranny of royalty and the corruption of a court—they who plundered the sacred house and sanctuary of the Church of God, they it was who robbed the

Church of England of the unity of authority; but could they think the heart of the people passed from the Catholic Church? I have lived long among them, and have been among the working men, and I think that, apart from the prejudice and perversion which have been introduced into their minds, there does not exist in the noble and large-hearted people of this country any opposition to that Church of God which they know to exist throughout the world. We were told the other day by an authoritative voice that national churches are on their trial. If a bishop of the Catholic Church had said that—If I had said it here to-day—I know with what rebuke I should have been met to-morrow. It was a bishop of the Anglican Church who said it, and with perfect truth. Now, the national church was not introduced by Jesus Christ. True, the Church of Israel was perfect; but it was a type, and it passed to us here. It is perfectly true that the national churches are upon their trial. The Church of England has been for three hundred years upon its trial and in that trial has lost the people of England. Half the people of England had tried it and found it wanting. The next generation will put the Church of England on its trial, and will give its verdict. Even in our day we see changes which we could not have thought of ten years ago. Rome is a source of faith, and maintains the principles of order in every civilized state in the world. Now the pastors of the world are to assemble together to see what are the spiritual necessities of the church, and also to see what the church can do to heal the running sores of human society, tainted, poisoned and plague-stricken as it is. This great council will leave its mark on the Christian world. Pius IX has invited all Protestants—has invited all those who are not Catholic. In words of love and charity, he has called on them as his children. I am confident, said Dr. Manning, in concluding, that the loving words of the Holy Father will strike at the root of many an error, and will draw towards him the people of this country. He reminded them that rebellion and anarchy are sins against God, and endeavor to persuade and convince others, they should work with all charity, and having the perfect light of the truth and confidence in God, of whose kingdom there is no end.

MR. DISRAELI'S ADDRESS.

The Times of Monday morning has a leader on the Premier's address to his constituents, 'Mr. Disraeli (the Times remarks) can scarcely suppress his astonishment that services so splendid and successes so unexampled (rendered by the Conservative Government) should be required with a sudden demand, compliance with which would be fatal not only to the Government and the Conservative party, but to the Constitution and the Throne to Church and State, to Protestantism to religion, to property, to security, to conscience, to social order, and to the British people and the empire. This array of terrible consequences happens to be too wide for consistency. For the matter of Church and State, there is no Church that can claim the undivided allegiance of the British nation. There are in England not far from 10,000,000 Protestants dissenting from the Church of England, who have a right to be heard on this question. Do the Dissenters of England think that the cause of British Protestantism requires the endowment and establishment of a handful of Church people in Ireland, the remaining seven-eighths being left to shift as they can? But Protestantism Mr. Disraeli would hardly leave to the fate of such an issue. It is a fundamental law of the empire he says, which Mr. Gladstone has suddenly proposed to annul. But what sort of announcement is this for the 5,000,000 of Roman Catholics among us in the two islands? Are they to be told that they are not of the empire, but are in fact aliens, intruders, and heterogeneous. Mr. Disraeli boasts, and boasts truly, that he has done more than any other man living to make one man as good as another in the Constitution and government of this country. He boasts that to the people he has entrusted the institutions, establishments, interests, principles, and conscience of this great empire. In that boasted commission is necessarily included the property held by the State for the Church in Ireland, and in its disposal Roman Catholics count for 5,000,000 head of electors. The work, be it sacrilegious or not, is already done.—These consecrated properties are already in the charge of the constituencies, augmented beyond precedent by Mr. Disraeli himself. Not half that constituency is interested in the present appropriation. They will do what they please in the matter, and who will venture to gainsay them? Let Mr. Disraeli count the votes he has himself created, and he will find the ones have it.'

The other papers which noticed Mr. Disraeli's address on Saturday continue their comments. The Standard says the address is accepted as the manifesto of the Conservative party. The Premier has lifted his cause out of the arena of partisan animosities, and placed it in the keeping of the nation. In his pronouncement the loss and injury of the Protestant Church will be the gain and advancement of Popery. He has struck a keynote which will vibrate in the heart and the conscience of millions of his fellow-countrymen.

The Herald says that a perusal of the Prime Minister's straightforward and manly declaration of principle will show that the challenge of Mr. Gladstone has been accepted at all points. The Conservative party will avail themselves of no subterfuge, nor have they provided themselves with any scheme of compromise as a last resource.

The Daily News remarks that the address begins like a Queen's speech, and ends like a Papal allocution. It quotes passages in proof of this. As to Mr. Disraeli's defence of the Established Church as the necessary bulwark against Roman Catholicism, what is that but to clothe again Protestantism in Ireland with its old and odious character?—[Dundalk Democrat.]

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. PETER DALY, P. P.—The announcements we already made must have prepared the public for the intelligence which it is now our painful duty to communicate. On September 30, the Rev. Father Daly, who has been associated with Galway for the past half century, breathed his last, surrounded by his relations and fortified by all the consolations of our holy religion. His death will cause a vacuum in the higher special circles of Galway, for the rev. deceased was undoubtedly one of the most hospitable gentlemen connected with our city. Probably no stranger of any distinction ever visited the City of the Tribes without calling upon him and receiving a right good Irish welcome. He delighted in liberally discharging the duties of host and never seemed to feel more happy than on such occasions. His life would form an interesting biography; and it must be said, whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the means adopted, his every aspiration tended to the progress of Galway. He completed his education at Maynooth, and was ordained so far back as 1815; so that he was in the fifty-fourth year of his priesthood. During all that time he was in this diocese, and for the past forty years, up to about three months ago, took a very active part in the management of our public boards and in the politics of the town. A public man must necessarily expect opposition, and Father Daly had his admirers and his opponents that he had not his faults in only to say that there is no human perfection. He was, however, in private life, a pure minded old man, proud of, and devoted to his calling. A very impressive preacher, and a man of great energy of character, he was just the man to acquire popularity and to become a leader of public opinion. In church-building and convent-building he has left behind him enduring monuments of his

piety and energy. He was also a man of thorough business habits, and accumulated, comparatively, a very large fortune, a great portion of which, we understand, he has left for charitable purposes. He had reached the patriarchal age of 84 years; and, up to his last illness always enjoyed the best of health. His death was tranquil and most edifying. When he found his end was approaching, he sent for the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, and the reconciliation between the deceased and his lordship was most complete—and the Rev. Father Daly evidently derived the greatest consolation from the circumstance. His remains were interred in the Chapel of Bushy Park, on Friday, 21st instant, after solemn High Mass and Office for the Dead at the Pro-Cathedral of St. Nicholas. R. I. P.—Galway Vindicator.

DEDICATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, GLENMISH, FERMANAGH.—This fine chapel, which has been recently completed, and built under the direction of Rev. P. O'Garra, P. P., was dedicated for divine worship on Sunday last by the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Lord Bishop of Clogher. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father Sebastian. The parish of Glenmish is situated about 4 miles from Enniskillen, and a chapel was very badly required, and has just been completed.—Northern Star Correspondent.

ON OCT 3 MR. ANDREWS, Q. C., closed the electoral lists for the borough of Sligo. As anticipated, the result has proved entirely satisfactory to the Liberal party.

GOES WITH A VENGEANCE.—The scaffold for the execution of criminals had been removed from the front of the Newgate Jail. The same has been done in all other prisons in Ireland as there are to be no more public executions in the United Kingdom.

KNIGHTHOOD.—The Earls of Mayo and Erne are, it is said to be installed Knights of St. Patrick in the room of the late Marquis of Downshire and Lord Farnham.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH POLICE.—A few nights since a police patrol, consisting of two men, was on duty at a place called Carrybeg, parish of Errigle county Monaghan and were encountered by a body of men numbering about twenty, some of whom were armed. A policeman seized a gun from one of the party the whole of whom then pressed round the two policemen and forced them to deliver up the gun and also attacked them for the purpose of wresting their arms from them but the police resisted with great determination, and their assailants seeing it was hopeless to disarm them, ultimately ran away without doing any mischief.

There are no less than ten barrister candidates in Ireland for Parliamentary distinction!

SUDDEN DEATH.—A respectable man, named John Cahill, of Wexford, fell in the porch of the Immaculate Conception, where he was going to attend Mass, and died suddenly.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A young man named Vincent Murphy, who resided at 34 George's quay, was in a shop near his residence, buying some things with a friend, with whom he had been drinking previously, when he left the shop and did not return. It appeared that he went down the steps leading to the river, and fell in. Two brothers named Murphy, who reside in Poolbeg street, and a man named Geraghty, saw the occurrence and succeeded, after about five minutes, in bringing Murphy on shore from a depth of about five feet of water. They brought him to Mercer's Hospital, where it was found that life was extinct.

An inquest was held by Thomas Izod, Esq., county coroner, on the body of a respectable woman named Mary Kelley, residing at Minawin, near Stoneford, who dropped dead whilst milking cows in her own yard.

LIMESTONE.—The County and City members—Major Gavin and Counsellor Synan—have left town for the seaside. This confirms the belief that neither county or city will be disturbed by a contest. When the sitting members and their conducting agents are now found at the seaside, it is looked upon as a foregone conclusion that there is no sign of an enemy.

AN IRISH MODEL LANDLORD.—Blm Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Orlinara, has been the scene of great festivities during the past week. On Tuesday last the numerous and respectable tenantry were entertained at the Castle to a ball and supper. The health and prosperity of the tenantry having been drunk by Lord Orlinara, he addressed them in a speech appropriate to the occasion, which was heartily responded to amid loud and enthusiastic cheering. On Thursday the festivities were renewed when the numerous workers on the estate, with their families, amounting to nearly 200, were entertained by the Hon. Hugh Massy to a grand dinner. These and many other tokens of kindly feeling and sympathy by the noble lord and his amiable family have endeared them to all classes on the estate. Lord Orlinara is not one of the landlords who stints the exertions of the farmer, as an improver of the soil, by increasing his rent as his farm becomes more valuable, and what is more, to us the words of some of his own tenantry, 'this lordship's word is as sacred a bond as any lease.' If more of the landlords in Ireland followed his example, the cry for tenant right would soon cease or never have been raised in the land.—[Cork Examiner.]

DISPERSED MURDER IN THE COUNTY DOWN.—A man named Henry Daveys was found murdered about one mile from the town of Ballinabich on the road to Hillsborough. He and his only brother, James, attended the market of Ballinabich. Having a horse and cart between them, they occasionally acted as carriers, and attended the several markets and fairs in the neighborhood in search of business of this sort. On Thursday they had obtained a load in Ballinabich to carry to Dromore, about seven miles distant, and were seen leaving the former place about the hour of nine o'clock. Near ten o'clock, a man named Gillespie galloped into Ballinabich on the Daveys' horse, to inform the police that, when passing along the road, he had discovered the dead body of Henry Daveys, and his brother in a half drunken state bleating and with several marks upon him, indicating that he had been recently engaged in a severe hand-to-hand conflict. The police were immediately on the spot, accompanied by a doctor, who, upon examination of the body of the murdered man, found he had been killed by the stab of a knife in the right groin. James Daveys was at once arrested, and upon being questioned as to the manner of his brother's death, stated that he could not give any information as to how it occurred, or even how he received the injuries himself. He was not duly sober, but there is a suspicion that affected to be more intoxicated than he really was, and another suspicious circumstance is that, on being searched, it was found that he had a knife in his possession, although it is known that he had one late on that day. The deceased and his brother James held a small farm jointly, and resided with an aged father about four miles from Ballinabich, and it is rumored that a good feeling had not existed between the brothers for some time.

SCENE AT THE OPERA IN DUBLIN.—Rather an exciting incident occurred on Monday night at the close of Les Huguenots. Signor Mongini had just fallen in the last act, and the opposing soldiers were brandishing their spears above his prostrate person, when a dagger in some way caught the signor in front of the right ear. The wound bled very profusely, and Signor Mongini swooned from exhaustion. Miss Tildes came to the footlights and called for medical aid, when Dr. J. R. Fogarty, F. R. C. S. I., Blessington street and Dr. Moore F. R. C. S. I., Stephen's green, promptly gained the stage. Having examined the wound, which they pronounced not dangerous, the hemorrhage was stopped, and the puncture immediately dressed. A great deal of fright was caused by the mishap. But Dr. Fogarty and Dr. Moore soon restored Signor Mongini to confidence and the ladies to ease of mind. Half an hour after the accident the great tenor left the theatre little the worse for what rumor had exaggerated into a terrible affair.

New Church at Oxford.—There is a great resili- ent power in the Catholic mind, and in the Irish Catholic people. Like the shamrock when trampled on, it springs up again with a fresh vigor, and a brighter hue. So the Catholic faith, of which the little leaf is an emblem, springs ever afresh and full blows when it is trampled and seem crushed to the earth. At present there is not sufficient Church accommodation for the Catholics. Very Rev Canon M'Manus is determined to supply the want. And he will. He has energy. Success springs from the seed of energetic actions. He is not one of those who commence and then leave off. 'Finis coronatopus.' We wish him great success on his mission.—Connaught Patriot

ORANGE DEMOCRACY.—The following letter has been addressed by the Rev. Dr. Drew to William Johnston, Esq., of Ballykilbeg:—My Dear William— You have noticed, in your speech in Belfast, a letter which was published lately. I need not say to you that I ought to know what I wrote about. Has any clergyman in Ireland been so long in intercourse with thousands of our Protestant people? If I write, it is in behalf of our Protestant people everywhere. I have ever sought to bind rich and poor in kindness together; and, if I utter a warning voice, it is to awaken Irish land holders to the folly and peril of alienating their tenantry forever from all loyalty and attachment toward them. Am I become their enemy because I tell them the truth? My warrant for pleading for the Protestant tenantry of Ireland is to be found in Holy Scripture—'open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction.' If I find bumble Protestants in the country depressed and indifferent to the deeper thoughts of religion—if I find them languid, reserved, timid and often very servile—then I see a contrast to our town Protestant; and the cause was long hidden from me. Not was it still in the Grand Jury of Down proceeded to rivet your chains in jail, and to ungratefully insult the Orangemen of Ireland, that I opened my eyes to the avarice and selfishness of the landed gentry around me. I do not include all proprietors in this condemnation. I need not again specify instances of good landlords. I have to notice mainly a system which must of necessity demoralize and degrade; and samples of such humiliation are daily to be witnessed. Why should one man be so thoroughly in another man's power as to be liable to ejection at any time? Why should one man set up a claim to deal with another man's vote, as if it were his own private property, when the constitutional owner of that vote must answer to Almighty God for the due use of it? Then, I see with sorrow that those who assume a claim over these votes and who, in their respective counties, select such candidates as they please, rarely, if ever, select men of ability, eloquence or experience. Too often we are presented with persons born never to rise above a billiard-room or a dog kennel. Yet the last session might awaken our rural oligarchies, and from the utter helplessness of their Parliamentary nominees, assure them that they are hastening their own doom. I cannot conceive how any real honest, God-fearing man can justly be angry with me for placing on record a defense of the Protestant tenantry of Ireland. I desire freedom, justice and comfort for them, as full as is now enjoyed by the owners of the soil. I desire an end to be put to the heartless spirituality of the screw system. I want an end to be put to the crowbar exercise which is rapidly desolating many places in the N. Brit. When I tell you that two hundred Church families have disappeared from my parish in thirty years—and, as there are three Presbyterian congregations therein, they must have lost at least three hundred families more—can a pastor look on patiently while these things proceed? Already, because I dared, from pulpit and platform to plead the cause of the oppressed, I have been subject to indecent exhibitions of vindictive and heartless wrong. I have had remonstrances from various titled and untitled parties. Landlords and land agents tell me I must be mistaken as they never bear a word of dissatisfaction from the people. Yet they do not see that the cause of the people's silence is to be found in the people's depth of a miserable serfdom.—Yours, affectionately,

THOMAS DREW.

A STRANGE STORY.—We have been informed of a very suspicious occurrence in the neighborhood of Kate's-bridge. It appears that the daughter of a farmer in that locality was receiving the addresses of a young man the son of a neighboring farmer, but her parents were strongly opposed to their intercourse—had frequently chastised her severely, and sent her away from home altogether for a time. Immediately after her return the correspondence was renewed and her parents finding them together one evening, took her into the house and gave her a severe beating. She escaped from the house, and was returning to her lover, when she was again taken into the house and the door closed. Loud screams and cries were heard issuing from the dwelling for some time, but the neighbours on going to the door found it securely barred, and on forcing it open, they found the father and mother looking very excited, and a rope with a noose at the end of it suspended from a pole which crossed the road. The man got into a terrible rage at his door being broken, and peremptorily ordered them out. Next day the younger children of the family, in reply to the queries of their school-fellows, said that the young man need not come to look for their sister any more as their father and mother had hung her up, and then carried her away out. The parents deny all knowledge of their daughter's whereabouts, and the utmost vigilance of the police has hitherto been unable to discover any traces of the missing girl although more than a fortnight has elapsed.—Newry Reporter.

Much alarm is felt by the tenantry on the Waterford estates in the county of Londonderry at the prospect of the property being sold in the Landed Estates Court. The Derry Standard says that—'In the event of the property being purchased by any land speculator under the ordinary conditions annexed to similar transfers, there will be legally wrought a far more extensive confiscation of tenant interests and tenant property than any that has occurred in a single district since the plantation of Ulster.' The tenants petitioned the owner not to sell but to retain the property. This he cannot do but it has been arranged that the property shall be put up in small lots, so that tenants may have a chance of buying. Few of them however, are in a condition to do so. The Standard adds:—'The history of the County Derry Estate is briefly the following.—About two hundred years ago an ancestor of the Marquis of Waterford bought the property in question from the Haberdashers' Company of London for a sum amounting to £2500., or thereabouts, and now it produces a rental of about £4000. a year. The Beresford family never expended so much as one shilling in the improvement of this property beyond the sum paid for its original acquisition, and the entire difference between £2500. and the total value of the lands at the present day has been entirely produced by the capital and labour of the occupying tenants, amounting at least to fully two-thirds of the entire purchase money of the fee-simple! This is the fearful confiscation which will be wrought in our own county of Derry by the simple operation of that monstrous land economy which has so long brought disgrace upon the very name of British jurisprudence in Ireland.'

NOVEL USE OF PHOTOGRAPHS.—As most of our readers are aware, photographic likenesses of O'Leary, Luby, Kickham and other Fenian celebrities are to be found in the houses of many Irishmen, whom no earthly consideration could induce to join in, or favor any rebellious movement; but these mementoes of the State trials are prized, because the unfortunate men whom they represented are believed to be true and sincere patriots, who loved their country 'not wisely, but to well.' Who would ever imagine that photographs could ever be turned to account at a

Parliamentary election? Yet strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that they have been. It was said of a great general, when dead, that his bones could still win victories; but the Fenian converts are men even more remarkable still, for it would seem their photographic likenesses can influence the fate of a candidate for Parliamentary honors. When Sergeant Barry, M. P., was making his canvass the other day in Dungarvan, he met with a singular reception in a great many shops that he entered. The shopkeeper, after hearing what Mr. Barry had to say, would turn around without saying one word, and taking a photographic album full of likenesses of the State prisoners, from a shelf, would shew them, one after the other, to the perplexed and 'dumb-founded' Sergeant, who, thereupon, seeing the case was hopeless, would make his bow and retire.—[Waterford Citizen.

AN INGENUOUS FALSHOOD.—Mr. Barry and Mr. O'Donoghue felt considerably annoyed at finding themselves figuring before the world as having been escorted by police into Dungarvan. It was quite true, and still more true, as Dr. Hally said, the following Sunday at Mass, that the 'caravan' was assailed with showers of stones and that the party was fortunate in escaping with their lives. There is no use in concealing the fact, —the people were exasperated. 'Perhaps I too, was in that caravan,' said the rev. doctor, and barely escaped with my life.' The square was filled with armed police, and it was only by repeated arrests and by vigorous exertions they saved the 'member' and his 'best man.' Yet after all this Mr. Barry and Mr. O'Donoghue have the coolness to write to the Freeman, asserting that they were not escorted by the police, and have as their explanation—that they made no requisition to the sub-inspector for an escort. That is a quibble worthy of the man who defends himself from the charge of uttering the assassination slander, by saying—'I found it in my brief'—a defense effronterly disposed of in the speech of Mr. Matthews.—[Ibid.

CORK LIMESTONE IN ENGLAND.—Mr. John Scannel, of the Union quay Marble Works, has just finished a pillar made out of the limestone of the county of Cork for one of the colleges of the Oxford University. The extraordinary high polish which this stone is capable of receiving, and the beauty of its veining, are certain to give it a high place among the decorative marbles which we send to the English market. This is the first time Cork limestone was preferred to English or foreign marble in England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING.—On Wednesday his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster attended the St. Anne's Catholic Total Abstinence Society, Spicer street, Finsbury, at its usual weekly meeting. His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Manning, addressed the meeting and referred particularly to the Sunday closing of public houses, which he hoped to see carried early in the Reformed Parliament. He then strongly condemned the practice, so prevalent in England, of sending children and servants to the public houses for drink to carry home, and he added—'I am determined for the rest of my days never to touch one drop of intoxicating drinks.' This statement was received with rounds of applause and cheers. His Grace added, 'I must now purchase one of your society's medals, and pay my shilling for it as an honest man.' Having purchased a teetotal medal, his Grace attached it to his breast amid the great enthusiasm of the audience. Twenty-six others took the pledge after the Archbishop. It may be added that his Grace is an ardent promoter of the Permissive Bill, and expects to see it also carried through the Reformed Parliament.—London Temperance Star.

NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL IN LONDON.—We understand that land at the cost of some £40,000 has been bought near Buckingham Palace for the erection of the proposed new Roman Catholic Cathedral, in memory of Cardinal Wiseman, and that the Archbishop's residence, which will adjoin it is to be commenced immediately. This portion of the work has been entrusted to Mr. Henry Clutton, nephew of Archbishop Manning, who recently joined the Church of Rome.—Universal News.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.—A special letter addressed to the *Francis* speaks particularly of the progress of Catholicity in England. The Catholic population of London exceeds 200,000. In the diocese of Westminster alone there are about 1500 abjurations annually. Churches are built in every direction. The Curate of Kensington is building a church which will cost seventy five thousand dollars. It is almost incredible to tell of the enterprises started within the last three years by the zeal of Catholics and which have been completed as if by enchantment. Archbishop Manning has purchased a piece of ground in the city of Westminster, containing nearly three acres, for the purpose of building a cathedral and archiepiscopal residence. The site is quite close to the ancient abbey. Another evidence of progress is the multiplication of schools for poor children. Since 1856 twenty eight of these schools have been erected. In the diocese of Westminster 13,000 children frequent these establishments. The Catholics who are generally poor have contributed about \$70,000 for the support of the schools.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Preliminary steps are now being taken by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to clear the site for the construction of the embankment on the north side of the river Thames, and for the improvement of the approaches to the New Palace of Westminster, as provided by the 'Houses of Parliament Act, 1867.' Yesterday the first sale of property on the newly acquired additional lands, consisting of several houses in Little Abington street, Westminster, adjoining the Victoria Tower, took place, and further sales by auction are speedily to follow, involving the removal of buildings, wharves, stairs, piers, and other erections, the sites of which are to be appropriated to the above-named purposes.—[Post.

A sad reckoning is presented in the returns just issued by the Board of Trade of the wrecks casualties, and collisions on the coast of the United Kingdom for the year 1867. In that year there were more shipwrecks than in any previous twelve months on record.

There is now a mail communication with Malta 14 times a month, viz., four times by way of Southampton, six times by way of France, and four times by way of Italy.

A boiler explosion lately occurred at Moxley, in Lancashire, which caused the death of fifteen persons.

Lord Stanley is threatened with opposition by Mr. Anthony Trollope at King's Lynn.

Sir William Heathcote has announced that he intends to retire from the representation of Oxford University.

The Army and Navy Gazette understands that the Secretary of State at War is about to contract for 300 iron shields, for fortifications.

A Royal Commission is announced to inquire into the constitution and jurisdiction of the courts of justice in Scotland. Lord Westbury, Lord Colonsay, Lord President Inglis, Lord Justice Clerk Paton, Sir Roundell Palmer, and the Lord Advocate, are in the list of commissioners.

RIOT AT OXFORD.—In consequence of the suppression of Crofton fair, which has caused some ill-feeling, a crowd of ostermongers and others on Monday night commenced breaking the windows of the magistrates' clerk's office, and those of the magistrates residing in the town. While outside the house of Mr. R. Edridge (one of the magistrates who declared the fair illegal) that gentleman came out and seized a lad who had thrown a stone at the door lamp. Mr. Edridge was immediately knocked down

kicked, and otherwise illused. Several of the bystanders interfered and, raising him up, kept the crowd off till the arrival of a body of police, when he was taken inside his house, and found to be not very seriously injured. The mob then commenced stoning the police, who after drawing their cutlasses, were compelled to retreat. The arrival of eighty additional police from London shortly afterwards awed the mob and after smashing a few more windows, they dispersed.—Daily News.

The quantity of coal extracted from the earth in the United Kingdom last year was increased to 104,500,480 tons, as compared with 101,630,544 tons in 1868.

The *European Mail* says:—A familiar figure in railway circles has just disappeared from the scene of life. Sir Ousack Roney, whose name is intimately associated with railway history both in the old and new world, died on Wednesday morning, September 30, at his residence in Cleveland Square. The deceased knight first became known as the secretary of the Eastern Counties line, an office which he filled while Mr. George Hudson was leading potentate of railroads. He was afterwards closely connected with the Grand Trunk of Canada Railway and with Irish and Continental railway enterprises, his long experience of all matters pertaining to railroads rendering his service valuable when any new scheme had to be launched or any grand plan of operation to be accomplished. A few months ago Sir Ousack published a voluminous work relating to railroads, in which an immense number of facts and anecdotes were presented in readable form. Immediately before his death he spent a few weeks at Brighton for the benefit of his health, but unhappily the hopes of restoration were disappointed. In society, and among all his associates, the deceased was a favorite, on account of his amiable temper and genial disposition. He died in the 80th year of his age, leaving a son and three daughters to lament a real loss.

ALARMING ANTI-CATHOLIC RIOT.—The notorious Flynn, the aid-de-camp of the still more notorious Murphy, has been inflicting the deliriums of his presence for a week past upon the inhabitants of Hartlepool. He held forth in the Oxford Music Hall on Monday evening, but fearing damage to his property, the proprietor closed his door against them on the following evening. He remained quiet up till Saturday evening, when he delivered an outdoor lecture, which, however went off with but little damage; but on Sunday afternoon the performance was repeated, and immense mob of people, Catholic and Protestant, assembled. Until nearly the close of the lecture nothing of particular moment occurred; but at last, the Irish, who had been gradually increasing in numbers, began to hoot and throw stones upon the English. The latter, however, quickly dislodged their assailants. At the close of the lecture matters assumed a still more serious condition, and by five o'clock the great excitement became general. The Irish made a second attack upon the English, and near to Messrs. Walker's sawmill the parties came into open collision. Stones and bricks were seen flying in all directions. Many persons were more or less injured by the missiles, and pokers and stilettos were very freely used by the Irish. The police, who mustered, under Superintendent Davidson, in strong force, used every possible effort to restore order, and while so engaged they were exposed to considerable peril—one of their number, a man named Hardsmith, been struck by a poker, the blow penetrating the helmet and severely cutting his head. He was promptly conveyed to a place of safety, and his wounds were dressed by a medical man. Other cases of injury, of course arose, but chiefly among the Irish, who were pursued to their quarters by an English mob, and in the melee which ensued fourteen windows were smashed on John street, twenty-two in South street, and several in Tennant street. Matters went on in this way until between eleven and twelve o'clock, by which time the police, who acted with great firmness, and cool determination, succeeded in restoring order.

ENGLISH JUSTICE.—On Saturday a young man, named Liver, was brought before the county justices at Lancaster, charged with entering a field to gather mushrooms, and doing damage to the amount of a penny. A witness was called to prove that the lad was in a certain field, picking up mushrooms, twenty yards from the field gate. The accused denied that he had been in prosecutor's field, and called a witness, who swears that he had not been farther than two or three yards from the gate. The magistrates, however, sentenced the lad to fourteen days' imprisonment in Lancaster Gaol. A fortnight ago a farmer was brought before the same bench, charged with assaulting a boy who had been gathering mushrooms in his field. The lad bore traces of the violent treatment he had received—his face was severely bruised, and both his arms swollen with blows from a heavy stick, and it was proved that the poor lad was found in the lane, weak and almost unable to walk from the effects of the assault. The bench then sent a youth to prison for damaging a field to the amount of one penny, fined the farmer one shilling for a violent and—as the chairman described it—unjustifiable assault. After the farmer got his summons for the assault, he then took out another against the lad, charging him with damaging a fence and the lad had to pay one shilling and costs, in addition to the severe thrashing he got.—[Westminster Gazette.

The English papers state that Lord John Taylor, instead of proceeding to India on the staff of the Earl of Mayo, as at one time intended, will be appointed Military Secretary to Sir John Young, Bart., the new Governor of Canada.

SALT OF LEMONS.—A serious accident recently occurred in England from the incautious use of the article bearing the above harmless name. Peroxide of potash, as it is called by the chemist, removes stains effectually, but its resemblance to epsom salts renders it liable to be mistaken for that aperient medicine. The *London Medical Gazette* warns a householders against this dangerous preparation of oxalic acid.

RESCUE OF THIRTEEN MEN AT SEA.—The screw steamer *Oaledonia*, Captain Macdonald, which arrived at Glasgow on Saturday, reports having picked up on the 25th of September, in lat. 47 39 N., long. 50 16 W., the crew of the bark *Vasco de Gama*, of Hull, bound from Quebec for Sunderland. It appears that early on the morning of the 25th, the look-out on board the *Oaledonia* descried a small boat making signals some distance ahead. On a nearer approach it was found that the boat contained Captain Harrison and seven of the crew of the *Vasco de Gama*, which had been abandoned five days previously. Captain Harrison stated that the same morning they had parted with the second boat, containing the first mate and five of the crew, who had gone in pursuit of a sail. Captain Macdonald at once altered his course, and during the day succeeded in picking up the other boat with his six occupants. Both boats were very leaky; one of them was without a rudder and the oars had to do duty as masts. The supply of fresh water was almost gone, and the only food of the poor fellows consisted of a few broken biscuits steeped in salt water.

UNITED STATES.

A new church was dedicated in Bay City, Mich., on the 13th of September, under the patronage of St. James. Very Rev. P. Hennart V. G. performed the ceremonies of dedication. This makes the second church in this flourishing city. Father Smarius has recently given a mission there, and several converts were admitted into the church.

The *Herald* says that an artificial stringency has been produced in money, which threatens to lead to most serious results. 'A prominent firm in Broad street, for the purpose of breaking the Stock market, resorted last Tuesday to the expedient of locking

up some 8 or 9 millions of dollars in greenbacks, by procuring a loan at one of the Banks on collaterals. The money thus obtained, they deposited in other Banks, and by drawing their checks against the amount and having them certified, succeeded in withdrawing nearly 10 million dollars of currency from circulation. They failed in their main object, however. Stocks refused to go down as far as they wished. Yesterday three and a half millions more were put under lock and key. The effect was immediately felt in the tightness of money. Unless the other banks come to the assistance of the distressed to day there is danger of a serious financial crash.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 18.—B. F. Randolph, a negro preacher from the North, and a member of the South Carolina State Senate was murdered at Cooksbury in this State, on Friday.

New Orleans, Oct. 18.—The Sheriff and Parish Judge of St. Mary's Parish, were assassinated at Franklin, La., by some unknown persons last night.

New York, October 17.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says—So far as the name of Chief Justice Chase has been connected with the alleged new Democratic movement, it has been used without his knowledge and against his desires.

WATSON, N. Y., Oct. 21.—An extensive fraud is being perpetrated throughout the country, and especially in the West, by negotiating drafts purporting to be drawn by the banking house of Howard & Baker, Watertown, and signed E. Helman, cashier. Several thousand dollars have been sent here for collection. There has never been any such banking house in this village.

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 23.—The propeller *Northampton*, from New York for this port, was struck by the steamer *Continental* this morning and cut nearly in twain. She sank in about ten minutes. The passengers were taken off by the *Continental*.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the transportation of the California mails. The Pacific Mail S. S. company is to carry all documents and such other mail matter as may be directed to be sent by that route between New York and San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama, and arrangements have been made with Wells, Fargo, & Co. to carry the mail overland between the termini of the Union and the Central Pacific railroads until the junction is formed between these roads. The Secretary of the Interior thinks that the roads will be completed in one year from this time.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21.—In the boat race to-day, the *St. John's* crew beat the *Wards'* four-oared crew in a six mile race, forty lengths. Time 39 minutes, 28 seconds.

Boston, Oct. 21.—In the gale on Saturday six men who were fishing in dories belonging to the fishing vessels in the harbour were drowned, and the seventh was knocked overboard.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—Further official returns to-day, confirm the success of the Republican ticket by about one thousand majority.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—The steamer *Hesper*, which left here yesterday with four thousand stand of arms, which it is alleged were for negroes in Arkansas, was boarded by 40 men when some twenty-five miles below. They seized the arms and threw them overboard.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—It is officially announced that an encounter took place at Tunas between the Spanish troops and a band of insurgents, the latter were defeated and took to flight.

A piratical craft has been captured on the Ohio river. The pirates had murdered, robbed, stolen wheat and sheep, and once fought off a posse of constables.

A company has been formed in New York with Peter Cooper as president for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

It is reported that several passengers on the *Northampton* were scalded, and that the engineer, Beach, will probably die.

It is estimated that there are 7,000,000 head of cattle in Texas. This is nearly ten to each man, woman and child of that territory.

It is asserted positively that Seymour and Blair have placed letters of withdrawal in the hands of their friends, to be used in certain emergencies.

Several leading Democrats profess to believe that the movement is supported and urged by Mr. Seymour out of no friendship for the Democratic party.

The *Tribune's* Indianapolis despatch of the 19th says that eighty-three counties, official, and nine unofficial, give a Republican majority in Indiana of 961. The final announcement will be very near this.

The Republicans of the 6th Congressional District, have served a notice on Mr. Voorhes of the contest in his district. An affidavit of the frauds have already been made and the protest has been filed.

The *Tribune's* Richmond, Ind., special of the 19th says the inspectors of the election in this county, threw out the south poll of this city, because over 200 fraudulent tickets were found in the ballot box. They were republicans in character, with the exception of the congressmen.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans despatch says, on the night of the 17th, Stantaine Ohase, republican parish judge, was murdered and his body was found next morning in the street in Franklin.

The *Herald* says the proposed change of Democratic standard bearers is still being vigorously urged by prominent members of the party. A number of them left Washington for this city, to have a conference with the Tammanyites, and Belmont, and other members of the National Committee. Many Southern Democrats continue to favor the nomination of Chase on the Democratic ticket.

Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, is a city of most surprising growth, even in this very progressive age. Seven months ago there stood on this town site two log houses used by farmers as dwellings, situated one mile apart. Now, there dwells there a thousand souls, and many of the business houses and residences are of a fine order, being built of brick and stone.

The debt of Virginia is about \$46,000,000, of which West Virginia will pay about one-third. It was contracted mainly for internal improvements, from none of which is the State receiving any returns. Money is so scarce in the State, the people so impoverished through the emancipation of the negroes and Radical rule, that they are unable to meet the interest on the bonds.

Western railway stockholders are rejoicing over the heavy business in flour and grain they anticipate after the canals close. The Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, New York Central, Erie, Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central railroads, will in all probability have larger earnings from the transportation of flour and grain the present season than in any previous year.

George W. Childs, publisher of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, has presented the Typographical Society of Philadelphia with a large lot in the Woodland Cemetery, as a burial place for deceased printers. The dedication ceremonies took place on Saturday afternoon, and were attended by several of the most eminent men in the country, formerly printers.

The *New York Tribune* says—We learn from Washington that the Government has received news of the final disposition of the Alabama claims. After resisting for three years, in every conceivable way, our demand for payment, the British authorities have finally agreed with Minister Johnson to refer the

question for arbitration to the King of Prussia. At first sight this might seem a less favorable reference than that first reported. [King William, though friendly, has never been so conspicuously cordial to the United States as the Czar; while his family relationship with Queen Victoria is intimate. The reference, however, is practically to the Crown jurists of Prussia, and there is no reason for doubting their entire impartiality.

The *Tribune's* special says late despatches to the Government from the West contain favorable reports in regard to the Indian troubles, and it is believed that if Congress takes prompt action on the recommendation of the Peace Commission respecting annuities, there will be little cause for future complaint.

RES. BUTLER AND BELZEBUB IN TROUBLE.—The case of Ben. Butler (not to mention his friend Belzebub) is curious enough. Here are Bingham and Boutwell and Banks and all the rest, who so persistently urged Butler forward as a leader in the impeachment of President Johnson, leagued together against him in his contest for a seat in the next Congress. Nevertheless, ever-hungry justice requires that, against all odds, he should win. It is disgraceful that the *Times* and *Tribune* should go back on him after having urged and stimulated him to the utmost efforts to bring about the impeachment of the President. It is particularly mean on the part of Greeley, the editor of the *Tribune*, and a great stickler for regular nominations, to abandon Butler. It would be the height of folly for democrats to join the radicals in opposition to Butler, inasmuch as he, if anybody, can claim to be an original democrat. What more can the most obstinate copperhead ask for than a man who, in the Charleston Convention, voted sixty times in favour of Jeff. Davis, and nobody knows how many more times in favor of Breckinridge. Butler is, beyond doubt, a good fighting cock, and as we want as much fun as possible in the next Congress, we want to see him there. Moreover, Butler is now a thoroughgoing radical. His later record is sufficiently explicit on this point. If the contest in Massachusetts should be reduced to a fight between all the radical rascals on one side (including the fortunate author of 'Two Years Before the Mast'), and Ben. Butler and Belzebub on the other side, it is altogether likely that the latter would win. On the whole, it would be a great pity to have Butler defeated, were it for no better reason than that assigned by the wise sages who succeeded in making Sam. Ward subsede in his opposition to the hero of New Orleans and New York 'by saying, 'Let Butler alone; he is our best card.' Two years more of him will smother the radical party.' No one in full communion with the democratic party could do it so much good in Congress as Ben. Butler.—[N. Y. Herald,

NEW YORK GAMBLING BELLS.—Gambling has so increased in New York, that the principal business firms of that city have been obliged, in self-defense, to organize an association for its suppression. Bell, Black & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., A. S. Law & Co., and such houses have a regularly organized Society, which has suppressed already over three hundred gambling bells. It was found that a majority of the embezzlements and defalcations which occurred in the City of New York were directly traceable to the vice of gambling, to which many men in responsible positions of fiduciary trust were addicted. In the month of August no less than sixty-eight such persons were found in the gambling halls of New York and Brooklyn and their names were reported to their employers. The managers saw that they are determined to break up the gambling halls, and, failing in an entire or general suppression of them, they will, at least, be able to keep their own cashiers and clerks from frequenting such places, by detecting them and offering them an alternative of reform or dismissal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at 7:50 this morning. Several buildings on Pine, Battery, and Sanson streets, were thrown down, and a considerable number badly damaged. The ground settled, which threw buildings out of line, and at present, 9 a. m., no estimate can be made. Several severe shocks have followed at intervals since, creating general alarm. A shock was felt with great severity at San Jose, where a number of buildings are considerably injured. Second Despatch.—A survey of the city shows that the principal damage by the earthquake is confined to the lower portion below Montgomery, and among the old buildings in the made ground. Numerous houses in that portion of the city have been abandoned and pulled down. The custom house is considered unsafe, and the officials have removed from it. Business in the lower part of the city is suspended. The parapet, walls and chimneys of a number of buildings have been thrown down, causing loss of life. The damage will not exceed a million dollars. At Oakland, the shock was very severe. The ground opened in several places; and a strong sulphurous smell was noticed after the shock. The court house at San Leandro was demolished and one life lost. From various parts of the country, and in the vicinity of San Francisco, the shock is reported as severe in many places. The earth opened and water gushed forth. Third Despatch.—Twelve shocks were felt during the day. The greatest damage extends in a belt of several hundred feet wide and running about north-west and south-east, commencing near the Custom House and ending at Folsom street wharf, injuring and demolishing about twelve buildings in its course. At the corner of Market and First streets, the ground opened several inches wide, and about 50 feet long. In other places the ground opened and water forced above the surfaces. The City Hall is a perfect wreck. The courts have all adjourned. The U. S. Marine Hospital, U. S. Mint, Lincoln school house, San Francisco Gas Works and Deaf and Dumb Asylum, are all considerably damaged. Only four lives have been reported lost, although a great number are seriously injured. The shock was felt aboard the shipping in the harbor, and vessels had touched upon a rock, although the water was perfectly smooth at the time of the shock. Shocks were also felt at Sacramento and Stockton. The Central Coast and Alameda Company's building was thrown down. At Redwood City the large brick Court House is demolished.

Later.—Another shock has just been felt. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EARTHQUAKES IN CALIFORNIA.—San Francisco, Oct. 23.—From the Interior we learn that Alameda County has suffered most by the earthquake. fissures in the earth were made from which issued clouds of dust and volumes of water. Creeks which had been dry for several months, suddenly became large streams. Hot water and steam also gushed from the earth. The villages San Leandro and Hayward, are almost in ruins. The brick buildings were all thrown down, and hundreds of tenements rendered uninhabitable. The towns of Alameda, Brooklyn and Oakland suffered, also Jose and Redwood City. The brick buildings in the Old Mission at San Jose, are a mass of ruins. Sacramento, Stockton and Marysville, suffered slightly.—The damage in Rialto, Healdsburg, Santa Rosa, Vallejo, Martinez, was considerable. The shock extended southward to Los Angeles, but was light there, and in all the surrounding country. Our City Hall has been condemned and will be demolished. Other city buildings were only slightly injured. The Marine Hospital has been condemned; the Custom House building is very badly injured, and large numbers of laborers are at work clearing up the rubble. The total loss will reach the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

It is reported, the sub-Treasurer sent by the last steamer half a million of dollars to the treasury in Washington, making eight millions sent since the 1st of January last, and that the amount is to be used

The True Witness.

AND  
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER—1868  
Friday, 30—Of the Feria.  
Saturday, 31—Fast. Vigil of All Saints.  
NOVEMBER—1868.  
Sunday, 1—Twenty-second after Pentecost. ALL SAINTS.  
Monday, 2—All Souls.  
Tuesday, 3—Of the Octave.  
Wednesday, 4—St. Charles, B. C.  
Thursday, 5—Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The long suspended Alabama claims are at last, it seems, to be settled by arbitration, the King of Prussia to be arbiter. The issues on which his judgment is invoked will we suppose be limited to two. First whether Great Britain is to be held liable for injuries inflicted by the Confederate man-of-war Alabama on the ships of the Northern States; and secondly as to the amount to which she is liable. It is not credible that Great Britain should have acceded to Mr. Seward's original demand, that the propriety of the action of Great Britain in recognising the Confederate States as belligerent, be one of the issues to be arbitrated upon. The London Times congratulates its readers upon the turn that affairs have taken, and predicts that in a few days, Great Britain and the United States will be without the ghost of a cause of quarrel.

The Inverness, N. S. election—the result of which has been so anxiously expected as a test of the feelings of the people of Nova Scotia with respect to Confederation, has terminated in the defeat of Mr. Blanchard the Union candidate. There remains now but one member of the Nova Scotian legislature who is in favor of the Union.

By latest telegrams we learn that the provisional revolutionary government of Spain has been recognised by Great Britain, France, and by the Piedmontese government. Ferdinand has declined the offer of the Spanish crown. Fresh disturbances are reported as having broken out in several places, the insurgents clamoring for a federal republic. Of course Spain will have to go through all the phases of the revolutionary fever, whose order of recurrence is as fixed as is that of the heavenly bodies. At present she is only in the first stage of the disease.

Despatches from Sydney N. S. Wales have been received in London, in which it is stated that the Colonial authorities have now proof positive that the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred was the result of a deeply laid plot. Details are promised: in the mean time, though not incredible, such reports should be received with much caution.

Lecture by His Lordship, Rt Rev Dr Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, S.C., before the Catholic Young Men's Society. See advertisement.

PROGRESS OF RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.—Whether, as yet Ritualism—or in other words, a Protest against Protestantism in the bosom of an essentially Protestant institution—has made great progress amongst the people of England may be looked upon as doubtful. By some the Ritualists, or anti-Protestant party in the Established Church is represented as a paltry sect, contemptible in point of numbers, and made up of the least influential portion of the clergy, backed by few, a very few of the laity; by others on the contrary, the Ritualists are held to be strong numerically, and morally still stronger.

What is certain, however, is that they are forcing themselves more and more on public attention: that they are becoming bolder and more explicit in their Protest against Protestantism: and that they are not to be despised, either numerically or morally, is evident from the space that is devoted by the secular press of England, to their sayings, and doings.

At first Ritualism seemed to consist in great measure of a love of display, and ornament; and its supporters professed no more than a wish to make worship histrionic, and thereby more impressive or more attractive to the religiously indifferent English public. But the Ritualists, many of them at least, have gone far beyond this

stage of the disease, and not content with assuming the externals of Catholicity, seem to be imbuing its spirit; more especially—and this is the great and consoling fact—with respect to the cultus of Our Lady the B. Virgin Mother of God, and therefore with respect to the great mystery of the Incarnation. Vestments, Altar lights, Incense, and what may be called the theatrical properties of the Establishment are prized as highly as ever: but over and above this attachment to the externals of worship, the leading Ritualists are taking up, and adopting the language which the Catholic Church employs towards the Blessed Virgin. But as hatred of the Woman of whom it was foretold that she should crush the serpent's head, has always been the characteristic note of Protestantism,\* according to the prophecy—so we may reasonably hope from the altered tone of the more advanced Ritualists when speaking of that Woman, that they are not far from the Catholic Church. They begin to realize the fact—as the Yankees say—that Mary, whom Protestantism delights to depreciate and ignore—if not vilify—did play a part, a most important part, in the great drama of man's redemption; and realising this fact in theory, they seem willing to accept the inevitable logical and practical conclusions therefrom. So long as Ritualism is confined to a love of theatrical display in worship, and that more for the sake of its subjective effects upon the worshippers, than of the great truths which in the Catholic Church all ritualism is intended to symbolize, or signify, there is nothing in the movement to call for our respect, our sympathies, or to excite our hopes: but when Anglican ritualism assumes the form of what evangelical Protestantism—in its hatred of the Woman betwixt whose seed, and its votaries the Lord Himself from the beginning placed eternal enmities; and in its ignorance of the Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation—terms "Mariolatry," then indeed we are entitled to indulge in lively hopes for the conversion to the truth, and the restoration to the Catholic Church, of those whom the great foe of the Woman and of her seed, has so long held in unholy and ignominious bondage.

We do not pretend that as yet many of the Ritualists have advanced so far as to inspire us with these reasonable grounds of hope; but that in some instances a reverence and love for Mary have declared themselves in some of the ritualistic congregations of England, is certain from the reports published of their proceedings.

E. G. We find in a late number of the Times, and copied from the Church News, an account of how the congregation of All Saint's Church, Lambeth, of which a Rev. Mr. Lee is minister, celebrated the Eve of the Festival of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. There was first, as is usually the case with all the Ritualists, a large and handsomely ordered procession of more than 200 persons, of crucifers, and thurifers, and choir boys, gorgeously arrayed in elegant robes, in cottas, and scarlet cassocks, and Protestant clergymen dressed to look quite like Catholic priests; but besides all this outward show, there were prayers to, and invocations of the Blessed Virgin, breathing a truly Catholic, and therefore thoroughly anti-Protestant spirit, and which in all charity we will believe to speak the genuine sentiments of the worshippers. Here is a specimen, being portion of a hymn sung during the procession:—

Wave the censer! chant the song,  
Loudly swell its chorus;  
Mary's banner, borne along,  
Floats in triumph o'er us.  
Type to fact hath given place,  
Gifts for every station;  
Ave! Lady, full of grace,  
Mother of salvation!

This her natal-day, who came,  
Sun of Justice bringing,  
Praise her work and love her name,  
Reading God thank-giving,  
Fairest Pearl of Time's broad sea,  
Brightest Star of Even,  
More and better love we Thee,  
Queen of Earth and Heaven!

Lead Thou to Thy Son and God,  
Drear the way before us;  
He Himself that path had trod,  
And His Love is o'er us.  
Intercede when sin is strong,  
Christ thy voice is heeding;  
Desert tracks are parch'd and long;  
Our desires w' a' reading:

Pray a prayer: that rise we may  
When we fall or stumble;  
So we wait the break of day,  
Trusting, patient, humble!

In this there is something more than ritualism, something which a taste for man-millinery could never have generated, or fancy for histrionic worship have matured. We perceive here a yearning of the heart, and an appreciation of distinctive Catholic doctrine—the doctrine of the Incarnation, and of the exalted prerogatives of her whom our separated brethren have learned to recognise as the Immaculate Queen of Earth and Heaven, and as the channel through which those graces purchased for us by the blood of the Son, reach us. Surely these men cannot be far from the portals of the Church.

But the seed between whom and the seed of the woman, hatreds have been placed, are exceeding wrath, and bitterly furious at these honors rendered to her who bruised their parent's head. The so-called evangelical world is up in arms

\* "And I will put enmity between thee, and the woman, and between thy seed, and her seed."—Gen. iii. 15. Protestant version.

against the ritualists, and clamors for their expulsion from the Protestant Establishment—in which, if truth must be told, there is indeed no place for them. Yet how are they to be expelled, if they will not go forth of their own accord? This is the troublesome question, which presses day by day more earnestly for an answer, and to which it becomes more difficult day by day to return one of any kind. Whatever course of action may be determined upon, the Church of England, as S. G. O., the writer in the Times argues, is broken up, and virtually disestablished. If the ritualists are allowed to remain in its bosom, to continue their anti-Protestant practices, and to disseminate their anti-Protestant doctrines—there will be an end of the distinctively Protestant character of the Church, and its more thoroughly Protestant members will secede, and set up conventicles for themselves apart from the Establishment. If the Ritualists be excommunicated and legally put forth, not only will their retirement cause great numerical loss to the Establishment, but a death blow will have been given to that compromise on which the Anglican sect was founded, and to which it owes its three hundred years of existence. Even now it is only by courtesy that it can be styled a National Church, unless we use the qualification "national," as the contradictory, which indeed it is, of Catholic. In this sense indeed, but in no other, is the Church of England national: but national in the sense of being the church of the people of England, of being recognised by them as their spiritual mother to whom their spiritual allegiance is due, it is not even now; still less would it be so, were all the ritualistic party to be driven out by the application of more rigid legal tests and qualifications. This the statesmen of England clearly perceive, and hence their reluctance to legislate for the Establishment in an anti-ritualistic sense: but the clergy of the low or Evangelical party in their blind rage do not see this, and clamor for the hunter to bring in his hounds and kill the object of their hatred, no matter what the consequences to their own fat pastures.

REV. MR. NOSRENDER'S PLEA AGAINST RITUALISM

IN SOLEMN SYNOD DELIVERED.

Venerable Vessels,—In sorrow, mingled, I trust, with that indignation which is of the spirit—I rise to record my protest against the serpent Ritualism which has entered our Evangelical Eden. Believe me, I seek not the confusion of any erring brother, but merely the truth, as held by those blessed champions, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer. As also by those glorious monarchs and statesmen, Henry, Elizabeth, and Somerset, together with that sweet child Edward, of pious memory.

But, before I enter into the marrow of my argument, allow me to refute what I consider a foolish style of reasoning observable in the remarks of those speakers who have preceded me. "We are allowed," say they, "the right of private judgment on everything contained in the Bible, *à fortiori*, we may use the same privilege with the Book of Common Prayer." Venerable Vessels, such a terrible, such a heterodox, such an unprecedented assumption, argues a gloomy future—a precarious existence—for that heaven born church whose foundations have been watered by the blood of—its opponents. If such a doctrine were permitted, private judgment would be no longer a liberty, but a license. The assertion, in fact, proceeds from a totally false idea of what the great psallium of Protestantism means. The apostle Peter says that in the epistles of Paul there are many things hard to be understood, which the unstable wrest—as they do also the other Scriptures—to their own destruction. This being the case, we very properly allow every man, woman and child, how ever ignorant they may be—to judge for him, her or itself. Reasonably holding, that if we ourselves do not understand many things in the Bible, we should be wolves in sheep's clothing were we to exact from such persons the slightest submission to the peculiar views we may have formed of disputed or obscure points of doctrine. With the Book of Common Prayer, the case is totally different. Everything therein contained is so plain that "he who runs may read." Where there is the least obscurity it is very easy to explain the matter by reference to the Statute Book of the period at which the Canon or rubric became the law of the land. Hence, we must disallow private judgment as far as the Book of Common Prayer is concerned, upon the solid grounds of that book being plain and easily understood. It is true there are parts of it whose vagueness suggests to an impartial mind a looseness of legislation much to be regretted. This seems to have been understood even in the days that gave birth to our religion. For, the first compilation, being very defective, both in doctrine, morals and discipline, was replaced by a second which did little credit, I must admit, to the doctrinal ingenuity of the makers. The third, with some slight differences, (to adapt the aforesaid doctrine, morals and discipline to the successive stages of Church improvement) belongs to our times. Some sneering sons of Belial are fond of alluding to the assertion of the

authors of the Book—that the Holy Ghost aided them in their task—as a ludicrous blasphemy, seeing that it is full of contradictions, and absurdities. But I would like to ask those persons a question. If the spirit were not in them, they were dead. I allude to the authors. Now if dead, they could not have compiled that Book. Now, again, the Holy Ghost is a spirit. Therefore, he was with them. If this is not a sufficient argument, where will you find one? Truly, Venerable Vessels, it is lamentable to observe how largely sophistry and woful ignorance of the first principles of ratiocination enter into the carping objections of those men.

Having alluded in general terms to the Prayer Book, I shall, with your kind indulgence, descend to particulars respecting Ritualism. I must premise, by the bye, that I cannot conceive how rational beings are possessed of the absurd notion that because a certain rubric is found in the Prayer Book, that, therefore, it is to be followed. Such a course may do very well for Papists who scout the idea of human authority as a source of religious belief,—holding, with strange stupidity that it may be a motive for believing, but in no way, affecting the substance of the things believed. With us human authority is the foundation of our very dogmas—that is, if we be consistent with the avowed principles of the glorious Reformation, which was a rejection, *in toto*, of the only system that claimed then, as it does now, an origin altogether divine.—Now, our religion, being of human origin, must necessarily follow those variations which belong to earthly things. A rubric, therefore, or even a dogma,—as understood by us,—may be believed in one age and properly rejected in another; the principal motive for such acceptance or rejection being the peculiar tendency of human thought in different ages, and the adaptability—if I may use the expression—of such rubric or dogma to the fluctuations of human reason.

Now, I contend, that the rubrics claimed by the authors of Ritualism, though in the Prayer Book, are not to be followed, but rather rejected with scorn. We are approaching near enough to Popery without having those rags of that dreadful system thrown into our faces. The fact of such rubrics being in the Prayer Book is sufficiently mortifying—as witnesses of the ancient Catholic spirit—without having persons ill-advised enough to bring them forth into the light of day. Ye Ritualists! there is a law laid down in that same Prayer Book which orders you to abstain from flesh meat on Fridays. Why don't you insist upon its being reduced to practice? Why does such a requirement excite strong disgust and portentous rising of gorge? Must I join for once with Papists, and impute your evangelical horror of mortification? No, my erring brothers, I will not join with them, for you and I and every good Protestant reject that Popish rubric. Why do we reject it? Because it is not adapted to the age,—because this is an age of progress; because we should live and let live; because butchers are a deserving portion of the community. But why, again insist upon the practice of the rubrics equally absurd and more dangerous? You defend yourselves by allusions to the Jewish High Priests and the ornaments of Sacrifice. Admirable inconsistency! strange delusion! Their rubrics came from God: ours from the State: they had a sacrifice; we have none. If you show me your sacrifice, I shall imitate your example. What is the meaning of an altar, lights, incense and vestments without a victim for sacrifice? When the Legislature abolished Catholicity, it rejected the victim and sacrifice. And if it abolished the principal things, why act a farce with the secondary concomitants of that rite? There should be no toleration of such insane practices, for they will result in bringing back thousands of Protestants to the faith which our fathers abandoned. Then shall those backsliders grow aghast with conscious remorse. When the starving wives and children of sturdy orthodoxy besiege the doors of heresy, let the ritualistic Divines within tremble with apprehension; let him begin to consider the distance between Abraham's bosom and the pit; let him, if thirsty, take a single drop of water, and see if, even in this life, he derive much comfort from such a copious refreshment.

Am I heated with this subject, venerable vessels? Yes, I am heated with it. Am I excited? Who can avoid it, I would like to know. If Ritualists meant stoles and candles merely, I should not have lifted up my voice to protest against them. But they mean Transubstantiation, and Absolution, and worship of the Virgin, and rejection of Her Most Gracious Majesty's spiritual Supremacy. They speak of God present in the Eucharist! As if God could by any possibility be present in our churches! The dreadful heresy of this is apparent, venerable vessels, in your horrified visages. Would that kindred emotions might influence our erring brothers! They profess the forgiveness of sins by sacramental absolution. Disloyal Britons! where is your boasted veneration for the laws that gave you liberty to think as you like in matters of religion? If your sins be forgiven by the absolution you impart, then I say without fear of contradiction that such forgiveness is il-

legal, because opposed to the statute in that case made and provided. If one spark of patriotism remained in their rebellious bosoms, could they not have petitioned Parliament to rescind the disputed Law? Would there have been the slightest difficulty in obtaining any measure they wished, now that—in our expanded liberty—we have an Israelitish keeper of the conscience of Her Gracious Majesty—the Spiritual Head of our Church on earth? But no! these men are not satisfied with observing those proper legal forms which were the safeguards and consolation of our forefathers in disputed doctrinal points. They argue that Absolution is enjoined in the rubrics of the Prayer Book. If I had time I would demonstrate to the very nail that the word "Absolution" in that rubric, was not intended to convey the meaning usually attached to the word, in short, it means something else. That "something else," venerable vessels, is very much opposed to Popery. Augustine has said that he would not believe the Scriptures except upon the authority of the Church. I do not quote this or any other of the fathers for the purpose of exciting faith in their opinions, which were decidedly Romish, but merely to make an almost similar remark, viz.: that I would not believe any dogma, doctrine or discipline of our Church except I possessed Parliamentary authority for such belief. It was but the other day that the most sublimely authoritative body in Christendom—I mean the Pan-Anglican fathers—decided, after many days wrestling in prayer and solemn deliberation—that something was to be done. This decision has so deeply affected the Legislature of England that they have actually dissolved Parliament in order to give members an opportunity of bringing to a consideration of the matter that coolness and reflection so absolutely requisite. Now, why should Ritualists bind the hands of our spiritual law-givers by their brazen—their Watt Tylerish demonstrations?

I have been very much pleased with the remarks of a respected brother who has just sat down. He informed us that at the institution of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which took place—as he accurately says—at the Marriage Feast of Cana, the Saviour used ordinary bread, and did not put any water into the wine. He merely changed the substance of water into the substance of wine, which might be termed Trans—(dear me! will any brother be so kind as to reach me the water piteher. Thanks.)—which might be termed, as I was about to say when this troublesome cough interrupted me, a—wonderful phenomenon. I hope the Ritualists will make a note of this.

This spirit of innovation is nothing more than a resuscitation of idolatry. As another respected friend has truly said, the purest of created things, the sun, was the first object of such adoration. Thus we find the children of Israel dancing around the Golden Calf which, from the adjective used to qualify the idol, evidently was the rising sun. But, becoming more and more degraded, as my orthodox and learned brother still affirms, they began to hold inanimate things as gods. The sun, of course, is animate, being always apostrophized as a blazing creature of the masculine gender. Now, as the lowest form of idolatry was that of the Egyptians of those times—they worshipping bulls and cats—it follows, as my brother puts it, that bulls and cats are—ahem! are (another glass of water, if you please.) are, in fact, pestilent creatures.

I think I have said enough to show the dreadful danger of tampering with Ritualism. Let us have no more millinery. Speaking from a financial point of view as husbands and fathers, millinery is sufficiently expensive without adding to the burden. The variations of fashion are sufficiently trying in a domestic sense, let us have none in religion. (The rev. gentleman sat down much applauded and exhausted.)

J. M. J. G.

We learn from the Key West Dispatch, a paper published in Florida, that a detachment of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary are daily expected from Montreal, and that the Ladies will take up their residence in the building known as the New Barracks. It is anticipated that much good will result from this mission, as the Sisters will devote themselves greatly to education, and as the people of Key West seem prepared for the reception of the good seed. Their papers boast that the greatest harmony prevails betwixt the white and the colored populations, that there are no acts of violence to record, but that all live in peace with one another.

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

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

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

LOOMING IN THE FUTURE.—What we have to expect from no very distant legislation on the matter of "Marriage and Divorce" may be gathered from the annexed paragraphs:—

It is evident from the increasing number of applications for divorce, at the hands of the Dominion Parliament, which are already beginning to fill the columns of the official Gazette, that Parliament have to delegate its dissolving powers to the courts, if it does not wish each session to be forced to try a large number of cases, many of which had better go through the more formal and more satisfactory process which guides the deliberations, and controls the forms of regular courts of law. The evil is of no great consequence just now, but the time will soon come when the applications will be very numerous, and legislation of a more satisfactory character delayed. —Gazette 9th Sept.

INCREASE OF DIVORCE APPLICATIONS.—The Ottawa Times says: An unpleasant notion of the spread of 'American Institutions' may be gathered from the fact that in the official Gazette there are four notices of application to Parliament for bills of divorce; three of them being on the part of the husbands, and one on the part of the wife; and all from the Province of Ontario. During the last Session of Parliament there was but a single application of the kind; and if we remember rightly, many sessions of the old Canadian Legislature have passed over without a single appeal having been made for the severance of the matrimonial tie.

Four notices of application to the Federal Parliament for divorce have already appeared in the official 'Gazette' and all from the Province of Ontario. This is a greater number than has been known before, but it does not follow that immorality is on the increase, or that the sacredness and permanence of the marriage tie are not so highly regarded as formerly. As far as Ontario is concerned it is simply an intimation that it is thought that under federation there is a greater likelihood of such applications being successful. The common remedy hitherto resorted to has been to go over to the States, and secure by residence the right of divorce according to States laws. In some cases those who went returned, in very many more they continued on the other side, and became permanent citizens of the republic. Under the new order of things when French influence perhaps will not be so powerful at Ottawa, it is thought a divorce may be secured with less difficulty under our own laws. Canadian rules and forms of procedure in this matter are eminently unsatisfactory. Why should there not be a divorce Court for hearing and determining such cases in the most inexpensive and expeditious fashion?—Toronto Globe.

We are evidently about to commence a new era in this matter, and the central or Federal Government will, ere long, in virtue of its acknowledged right to legislate on "Marriage and Divorce," set up special Courts, as the Globe suggests, for the facilitating of the process of putting asunder those whom God has joined together in matrimony. It was never denied by the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada, pending the discussion of Confederation, that this was the object of the clause in the Act of Union asserting the right of the Federal Legislature to legislate on the subject; and we cannot expect that they will now hesitate to avail themselves to the utmost of the power we have placed in their hands. Ere long marriage in Canada will be what it is in the United States; and what it has been degraded to there, the annexed extracts from United States papers show:—

Statistics would seem to show that divorce is on the increase in the United States. In Vermont, during the seven years ending with 1866, the ratio of divorces to marriages was 1 to 21; in the year of 1869, 1 to 19. In Massachusetts, during the four years ending with 1864, the ratio of divorces to marriages was 1 to 44; in the year 1864, 1 to 40. In Ohio, in the year 1866, the ratio of divorces to marriages was 1 to 26. In Connecticut, during the eight years ending with 1867, the ratio was little less than 1 to 11; and the last of those years it was a little less than 1 to 10.

(From the American Churchman)

The increase of divorce is awakening great interest in the New England States. The practical working of legislation relative to this alarming evil is well known. It is enough to say that it is snapping every foundation of virtue and happiness, and bids fair to let in upon the community a flood of appalling sin.

We know that the family is a divine institution. It is the oldest institution of God. It has the sanction of a divine commandment. Whatever then sullies its purity, or touches its life, must awaken the earnest and anxious opposition of Christian men. In many places the public begin to think and speak aloud upon this important subject.

The Bishops of the Episcopal Churches, in Connecticut and Rhode Island, have recently called the attention of the clergy and laity to the disgraceful laxity now prevailing in regard to divorce.

Bishop Williams urges the Convention to unite in respectfully petitioning the Legislature of Connecticut to be conformed to the ordinance of God in regard to marriage and divorce. The Bishop of Rhode Island recommended the same thing.

Says the Bishop of Connecticut: 'That evil is the natural, I may say indeed, the necessary outgrowth of the idea that marriage is no more than a civil contract; and that idea was, as we know, widely prevalent among those who settled in New England. So prevalent indeed, that till 1832 ministers were not allowed in Massachusetts to officiate at marriages.'

Order has been taken by the civil authorities to secure statistical information on the evil complained of. The State Librarian of Connecticut has already made a report, in which he announces that during the past year the divorces in the State were equal to one-tenth the entire number of marriages, or, nearly six hundred. The Legislature of Rhode Island has issued instructions for a similar investigation. The Hon. Hugh Davey Evans of Baltimore, has sent for publication in the different papers of the Episcopal Church the draft of a canon (i. e. an ecclesiastical law), which it is proposed to submit to the next General Convention in October. This canon proposes to render more stringent the law of marriage and divorce, and to forbid clergymen from solemnizing matrimony between persons either of whom shall have been divorced from any person then living, except for fornication, or between persons connected with each other in any of the degrees of consanguinity or affinity mentioned in the included table of prohibited degrees. The resolution of the General Convention of that Church, 1863, amounted to nearly the same thing, except the form of a canon or law. It is not expected that this will touch the evil in the way of a general remedy, but it will carry with it a great moral power. It will be one strong outspoken protest against a grievous wrong.

The American Church Review, for July, contains the following:—

No thoughtful man can behold without solicitude the low grade of domestic morals which seems to prevail to a large extent in our New England families. The general decay of public sentiment in relation to family, religion, the practical neglect of respect to family, religion, the infrequency of family prayer, the Holy Scriptures, the infrequency of family prayer, the reluctance of parents to make their children obey, the transference of responsibility for the man-

ners and morals of children from parents to public school teachers, the common rudeness and arrogance of boys and girls, the great prevalence of untruth among the young, the license and familiarity of intercourse which is allowed between the growing youth of different sexes, the murder of living but unborn children, the number of illegitimate births—these are sufficient to fill one with consternation and dismay. Doubtless, New England stands not alone in these evils; but these things in her require every energy for their amendment and suppression, and if other sections of the country are nearly as bad, God help them!

A CARD OF THANKS.

The Ladies of Charity of the Irish Congregations beg to tender their most sincere thanks to the public for their liberal contributions to the Orphans Bazaar. Whilst returning thanks to the public in general, they feel themselves bound, as usual, to thank in a very special manner, those who differ from them in religious belief, for their generous assistance. They also beg to acknowledge the courtesy of the TRUE WITNESS, the Daily News, the Gazette, and the Herald newspapers, for their gratuitous advertisements and friendly notices of the Bazaar. To the Catholic Young Men's Society, the Benevolent and Total Abstinence Society, they are also indebted for their good offices in preserving order.

In conclusion they are happy to announce that the net proceeds of the Bazaar amounts to the very handsome sum of \$3800 50 (£950 12s. 6d).

By order of the Society, C. AUSTIN, Sec. October 27, 1868.

CONCERT.—On the 22nd inst., a concert was given in the St. Patrick's Hall by "L'Orchestre Comis" in aid of the Red River Relief Fund. There was a very large audience. Mr. Hone led the Orchestra and in addition gave several violin solos. Mr. H. Prince gave a very fine cornet solo. The remainder of the programme was a selection of vocal and instrumental music given by city amateurs. The performance gave great satisfaction, and will help greatly the fund now being raised for Red River.

WAR MATERIAL.—A number of gun carriages, forges, &c., discharged by the 'John Bull,' are being removed from the wharf. Some of the carriages are seige guns, the wheels being of the most ponderous description and provided with double tiers. Two other vessels with military stores are expected in port.

COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit Niagara District Bank \$4 bill has made its appearance in Toronto. It is well executed, but can easily be detected from the fact that the green colour in the counterfeit is much heavier than in the original. The likeness of Mr. Merritt is very badly done. In every other way, it closely resembles the good one.

CHANGES IN THE NAME OF STREETS.—The Road Committee recommend the following changes in the names of Streets:—Great St. James, Little St. James and St. Bonaventure, to be called St. James street. Ste. Marie, Notre Dame and St. Joseph, to be called Notre Dame street. St. Paul and College, to be called St. Paul street. Commissioner and Water, to be called William street. Foundling and William, to be called William street. Papeau Road and Monarque, to be called Papeau Road. Bonsecours and St. Denis, to be called St. Denis street. St. Lawrence and St. Lambert's Hill, St. Lawrence street. St. Francois Xavier and Pointe a Callier, to be called St. Francois Xavier. Ontario, and Berthelet, to be called Ontario street. St. Francois de Salles and Peel, to be called Peel street. Cemetery and Metcalfe, to be called Metcalfe street. McCord and Mountain, to be called Mountain street. Sanguinet and Gosford, to be called City Hall street. St. Peter and Bleury street, to be called St. Peter street. Radegonde, to be called Victoria square.

ROBBERY ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—On the 20th inst; the half past seven mixed train arrived at the Annemiers, where it left its conductor. The charge of the train for the remainder of the journey to point St. Charles was devolved upon Labelle the baggage master and Winton the pilot. A box containing \$2,470 of the property of the railway company was on board one of the cars, which when it arrived at Point St. Charles was found to be rifled of its contents, though it was looked as before. Soon after the arrival of the train Winton came up and stated that he had been knocked off the train when it was going at a high speed, his hat having been previously knocked over his face, so that he could not identify his assailant. Labelle stated that no one had passed by the passenger car in the rear of the train to the baggage car in which was the box, but he positively asserts that he saw a man jump off the train just before it reached the semaphore. Winton shows a few bruises on his person. Both he and Labelle were arrested by Detectives Cullen and Lafon. They were yesterday brought up at the Police Court and their case having been explained were remanded for further examination. Several persons appeared and testified to the exceedingly good character of Winton.

The short discussion in the City Council last night on the new School Law, would seem to indicate that the position of the question of school taxation is not generally understood. We believe we are correct in stating that a deputation, consisting of the Honorable Mr. Forrier, the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, the Rev. Mr. McVicar, and Mr. William Lunn, representing the Protestant element in this city, visited Quebec when the School Bill came up for discussion. It was found, after various interviews between those gentlemen and the Government, that it would be impossible to prepare and bring in a perfect measure that Session, but inasmuch as the above named Protestant School Commissioners expressed an urgent need for money to pay the teachers, the bill was passed in its present shape with their approval, and with the understanding that at the next meeting of the Legislature a bill harmonizing interests would be prepared and passed.—Montreal Daily News.

Departure of the 100th.—The 100th Regiment were inspected in barracks on Saturday by the General Bisset, and will leave by the Richelieu steamer on Friday next for Quebec, where they will embark on board the Moravian for England. Two companies will leave Montreal on the 29th, and will embark at Quebec the day following.

Three new Canadian Zouaves have left Montreal for Rome. They are MM. E. Dupre, of Outremour; B. Bourgeois, of St. Gregoire; and E. Beauchamp, of the City of Montreal.

The 78th Regiment.—The remainder of the 78th Regiment, now at Quebec, will leave for this city in a few days, and the whole regiment will understand be quartered in the Victoria Barracks, replacing the 100th Regiment.

QUEBEC, October 22.—Thermometer fell on Sunday morning to 26, and to the thickness of half an inch was formed on the ring fountain and in other shallow places. Last evening a north wind set in bringing snow clouds and a layer of two inches of snow, fell before dark, most of which has to-day melted away.

SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKES.—Tuesday 30th inst. about half-past three o'clock we were visited by another shock of earthquake, which lasted over thirty seconds. One person says that there was one continuous vibration. Another person 'a brewer,' describes it as if men were rolling punches over the brewery floor. Mr. Thompson a farmer from Valcartier, mentions one he felt the night before while driving into town. The shock was felt on St. Louis road and in several places, and we are assured that the top of the chimney of the Crown Lands Department fell about the hour alluded to.

AN OFFICER ROBBED.—In the Police Court to-day Thomas Noous, a deserter from the 60th Rifles, and who had also robbed his master, Capt. Worsley, of \$60 was handed over to the military authorities to be conveyed to Montreal where his regiment now is.—[Quebec Daily News.

The Courier, of St. Hyacinthe, says that the persons employed in searching for the missing young man Brunelle have found, a shovel with stains resembling blood, and a torn shirt-sleeve saturated with blood. The body has not yet been found, but many circumstances tend to prove that a crime has been committed.

MOON'S FOREST, Oct. 22.—A man named Edward Cosgrove, a resident of Arthur Township, was killed by another in a scuffle which took place in front of Ross's Hotel yesterday afternoon. In the investigation before Thoms Swan and Sidney Smith, it appears that a disturbance arose between James Anderson, of Arthur, and Edward Cosgrove, concerning some oxen. Some other parties, in attempting to quiet the disturbance, were drawn into the row, and matters made worse. Cosgrove received a blow from the pointed end of an umbrella, thrust by some one in the crowd over another man's shoulder, entering the side of his head, and causing him to fall directly to the ground. None of the evidence examined could testify who the party was who dealt the blow. The wounded man was carried into the hotel, and medical assistance called in, but to no avail. After remaining in an insensible state for about six hours, he died at eleven o'clock last night. An inquest will be held at ten o'clock, when further evidence will be taken and more light thrown on the matter.

A ten year old son of Mr. Joseph Kibby of the township of Beverly, Ont., was killed in a singular manner last Sunday. He was playing in a blacksmith shop with several comrades, and placing his mouth over the blow-pipe of a new pair of bellows one of the boys compressed them with all his force, sending a powerful draught of air into the lungs of his companion. Young Kibby immediately sank down in a lifeless state, and did not recover his breath again, although medical assistance was soon procured and every effort made to restore animation.

Charles Lamb of Sheffield Ont., is a drunken fit, stabbed his son Robert, a lad of sixteen, completely severing the lower portion of his right lung, and disconnecting two ribs. The boy's life is despaired of.

GALEDONIA, Oct. 20.—Between four and five o'clock this morning the Victoria Foundry, belonging to Mr. Christopher Young was destroyed by fire with nearly all the contents. Loss, between three and four thousand dollars. Stock and tools insured in the Provincial Insurance Co for \$800; building insured in the British America for \$300. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A FOREIGN MARKET FOR CANADIAN OIL.—The chief difficulty in the way of a foreign market has always been the quality of our refined oil. The Americans have hitherto succeeded in making a more marketable article, owing to having a crude of a lighter gravity to deal with. It is with great satisfaction, then, we announce that this difficulty has at length been remedied and, from the experiments this summer, our refiners are now in a position to challenge comparison with the best American 'standard white,' whether as regards colour, odour, fire test, or gravity. The new method is by double distillation and double treatment. The process is simple: the oil is distilled in the usual way and 75 per cent. of the crude is taken out; the distilled oil is then 'treated' with acid, and the whole is pumped back into the still and re-distilled, about 50 to 80 per cent. Being taken out, and then 'treated' again. This double distilling, and double treating by sulphuric acid, produces, with ordinary attention, an oil, white, and free from objectionable odour, of gravity of 44, and which will stand a fire of 120, or five degrees over the standard. Some thousands of barrels have lately been made by different manufacturers with a uniform result.—London Free Press.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—The snow which fell last night and this morning has almost disappeared.

Two children, of German parents were burned to death on the 21 inst; the house having caught fire while the children were in bed and the father and mother out at work. The whole house was consumed and the bodies of the children much charred.

ACCIDENT TO DR PARKER, M.P.—The Globe says: 'We regret to learn that Dr. Parker, M.P., met with a serious accident on Sunday evening. He had been called professionally to Rockwood, to attend a child, and being anxious to return to Guelph the same night, undertook to walk home on the railway track. He proceeded but about a mile, when he fell through a bridge fifteen feet high, and broke his thigh, besides receiving other bruises. He remained there some seven hours, when he was rescued and carried to the nearest house by a man going to work in the morning. We hope to learn of his speedy recovery.'

BURGLARY.—The house of a farmer named Henry Graham, on the Kingston Road, a few miles from Toronto was entered by burglars on Monday night, and about \$49 in money carried away. Mr. Graham had been in the city during the day selling a load of grain and it is supposed that he was followed by some of the thieves, who entered the house some time after midnight and committed the robbery.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.—We learn that the 'Lumber Company,' of the Assomption, is actively preparing for operations. Mr. Boswick, the manager, is now building large mills at the old Panet castle, at the junction of the Riviere des Prairies and the Assomption. It is contemplated to build a saw mill, a grist-mill, and a carding and fulling mill. If those things are accomplished, as intended, that locality will be flourishing. There are already Mr. O. Pelletier's mills at Epiphany, Messrs. Ouching's mills at Repentigny, and the Assomption Company's Mill at St. Paul d'Ermitte where Mr. Marchand has an excellent plough-factory.—[Minerve.

ROBBERY.—A robbery was effected at the Stanfold Station, G. T. R., by some unaccountable means. The cash-box, containing about \$114, was abstracted from the safe. This is the second robbery there this year.

Farmers in the neighborhood of Ottawa are complaining that from the hardness of the ground they have been unable to plough, and that there is no water in their wells.

A seal was shot in the Ottawa river on Monday opposite the capital.

Mason the notorious whiskey detective, has been arrested in Ottawa, charged with perjury.

The Toronto Telegraph remarks:—The petition to the House of Commons and the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, in regard to the Ontario and Huron Ship Canal, are being numerously signed all over the country. Though sent out only a short time ago they now contain tens of thousands of names. The people east and west are all signing them. At the present

rate the petitions will be something less than a mile long by the time they are sent in. Mr. Osprey will have to get a horse and wagon to carry them up to the Parliament House.

A fearful tragedy has taken place in the township of Vaughan, near Toronto. A woman named Baunders quarrelled with her husband, and set fire to the house and barns, which were all burned, with \$300. She then cut her throat with a razor, and crawled to the woods, where she was in a dying state when found. She is now in the Toronto Hospital, and confesses to the deeds.

St. John N. B., Oct. 22.—Great demonstrations were exhibited last night at the success of the Paris crew. Guns were fired and bonfires were blazing in various parts of the city. To-day a public meeting was held, at which it was resolved to present each of the crew with a purse and five hundred dollars. The Corporation was requested to give them the freedom of the city and a medal.

WHAT CAN ALL THAT CHILD?

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more enervated and miserable every day, while neither their physician nor themselves can assign any cause. In ten of every twelve such cases, a correct reply to the question would be Worms; but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is allowed to go on without relief until it is too late.

Parents, you can save your children. Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles are a safe and certain cure; they not only destroy the worms, but they neutralize the vitiated mucus in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court House, Montreal.

Died.

In this city, on the 22nd instant, after a lingering illness, John Rafter, aged 71 years.

In this city on the 21st instant, Thomas Battle, cooper, aged 62 years and 2 months.



LECTURE BY HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REVEREND DR. LYNCH, BISHOP OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

BEFORE THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE ST. PATRICK'S HALL, ON WEDNESDAY, 4th NOVEMBER, Next.

SUBJECT: 'The Centenary Celebration of St. Peter in Rome.' Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at eight.

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

BAZAAR.

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

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.

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

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.

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

INFORMATION WANTED

Of David O'Shoughnessy, of the city of Limerick, Ireland; when last heard of he was in a place called Marsh Market, Baltimore. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his niece, Mrs Julia Kelly, daughter of the late Patrick O'Shoughnessy, No. 168 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. Montreal, Oct. 30, 1868.

INFORMATION WANTED

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

WANTED.

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

TEACHERS WANTED.

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

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

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

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

N. A. DUBERGER,

Deputy P. S. O., District of Three Rivers. Fourth insertion, 30rd October, 1868. 4m-9

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

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

THE undersigned has deposited in my office a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, in number according to law and that unless opposition be filed to the said deed, within six juridical days after the last insertion of this notice, I will act upon the said deed according to law. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. Montreal, 16th September, 1868. 1m-7

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee, No. 19, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, 26th October, 1868. 2w12

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the R. C. S. Separate School of the Town of Picton, Ont., a Male Teacher holding a first-class certificate (well recommended), engagement to commence on the 15th October next. The applicant to state salary, and apply to the REV. M. LALOR, if by letter, pre paid. Picton, 8th October, 1868.

SITUATION WANTED.

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

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

OFFICE—29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL: October, 1868. 12m10

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street. THE dates of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the thirty-first day of August, instant, at nine o'clock a.m.

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

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER, CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS, LABELS, &c., &c., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE. NO. 21 BONAVENTURE STREET, Nearly opposite Albert Buildings, MONTREAL.

COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO. Post-Office Address—Box 508.

JOHN ROONEY,

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

PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, ONT. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Constitutionnel gives a denial to the rumor of negotiations having taken place for the conclusion of a treaty for a commercial and military union between France and Holland.

The Opinions National learns that, in consequence of the late events in Spain, France is about to offer concessions to Italy.

The Constitutionnel and France have the following paragraph:—"A foreign journal pretends that it is the Emperor's intention, on his return to Paris, to submit to the Senate a senatus consultum which should associate the Prince Imperial in a direct manner in the government of France.

The late elector of Hesse has despatched a document to the various courts of Europe representing his case as against that had Prussia. It is entitled 'A Memorial of his Royal Highness the Elector Friedrich Wilhelm I. of Hesse respecting the dissolution of the German Confederation, and the usurpation of the Electorate by Prussia in 1866.'

The prosecution of Herr Twisten for a speech made in the second chamber in 1865, in which he made a very severe attack upon the administration of justice in Prussia attracted so much attention at the time, that it has probably not entirely escaped the attention of your readers.

The Patrie, discussing the passage in the recent speech of the King of Denmark relative to North Schleswig, says:—"It would be difficult to deny that Prussia has at times the right of overstepping the provisions of the Treaty of Prague.

The Provincial Correspondence says:—"The Government of the North German Confederation is able to await the development of affairs in Spain with feelings of perfect impartiality, and will respect the results springing from the independent decisions of the Spanish people relative to their national future.

The Sonn- und Zeitung states that the Emperor has accepted the resignation tendered by Count Goluchowski, Governor of Galicia.

In Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, leave was asked on the part of the committee to take legal proceedings against M. Boeszoermenyi for fresh contraventions of the press law.

The Austrian Government lately commenced a prosecution against the bishops who had refused to obey a recent law passed by the Reichsrath, entrenching themselves behind an article of the Concordat which exempts them from civil jurisdiction.

The Borsen Courier publishes a private telegram from Vienna stating that the appointment of Count Trutmannsdorf the brother-in-law of Count Grunne, as President of the Ministry, may shortly be expected.

The following paragraphs are taken from a Berlin letter dated October 3rd, in the Daily News:—"A rather remarkable case has just been tried before the criminal side of the Town Court of Berlin.

The Royal flour mill at Buda was burnt down on Tuesday morning. The loss is estimated at 611,000fl.

It is said that the police have obtained a clue to the murderer of the Honored Colonel Benitzky.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg, dated Oct. 4, are as follows:—"The official Journal gives an emphatic denial to the statements of a Dutch journal respecting alleged persecutions of the Jews in this capital.

The Emperor has signed a ukase dissolving the Government Commission which performed the functions of the Ministry of Justice in Poland.

The Italian Government has just recognized officially the Government of Juarez by appointing M. Scovallo, at present Consul at Belgrade, to be Minister at Mexico.

According to letters from Florence the Empress of Russia has taken up her quarters at the Villa d'Este, a few miles from Como, on the lake of that name, close to the village of Osnobbia, and which was formerly inhabited by Queen Caroline, the wife of George IV.

M. Erden says:—"The papers are full of the biography of Gaggino, the brigand of the Romagna, who, with his associates, the two brothers Barisani, still keeps the field. His biography becomes more

and more legendary. Gaggino is a nickname which means the 'little fair man' in Romagna patois. The bandit has no name of his own. He was very gentle and good up to the age of 22, which he attained in 1854, when he underwent two or three terms of imprisonment for offences committed in the exercise of his occupation as facchino, or porter.

A treaty of amity and commerce between the King of Italy and the Supreme King of Siam was signed on the 3rd inst., at the Italian Legation, by the respective plenipotentiaries, Count Maffei and Sir John Bowring.

The Roman correspondent of the Post sends the following:—"On the 23rd ult., three arrived at Civita Vecchia 200 cases of projectiles for the artillery, and on the following day 20 cases of Remington rifles and cartridges.

The British subjects residing at Madrid have, on their part, to congratulate the city of Madrid on the occasion of the birth of the new nation, and of the revolution which has been accomplished in so splendid a manner without effusion of blood.

The address bears date September 29, to this address the Revolutionary Junta returned the following reply:—"The Revolutionary Junta of Madrid to the English residing in that Capital.

The Junta has read with great enthusiasm the warm and most noble expression of your sentiments in favour of Spain and in the name of the children of Albion. Yes to-day a new nation is born, which, springing from liberty, will cordially stretch forth its hand to the English people, who gained their liberty two centuries ago.

Marshal Serrano has delivered a speech, in which the following passage occurs:—"Let tranquillity continue to prevail, and don't allow your confidence in the issue of our efforts to diminish.

Madrid is enthusiastic in its demonstrations of joy over the late change of Government. On Sunday a grand civic fête and a review were held. The army and the National Guard, under the command of General Ros d'Olano, defied before the members of the Junta.

It is now affirmed (says the Globe), that the statement that the Queen had carried off the Crown diamonds is untrue—they are in safety at the Secular.

Why do you hesitate? Why await the fatal attack of diseases which may prove fatal, when the first onset can be repelled with BISTOL'S SERRAVALLO'S PILL'S, a preparation so general and salutary, so searching, yet so invigorating, that while it fights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also builds up the strength and braces the constitution of the patient.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Ladies who are in the habit of using pearl powder which clogs the pores, and prevent evaporation from the surface, would do well to throw it aside, and substitute this pure floral cosmetic, which not only perfumes the skin with a fragrance as fresh as the breath of opening flowers, but removes the blemishes which impair the beauty of the complexion and gives a healthy tone to the superficial vessels.

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

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and more legendary. Gaggino is a nickname which means the 'little fair man' in Romagna patois. The bandit has no name of his own. He was very gentle and good up to the age of 22, which he attained in 1854, when he underwent two or three terms of imprisonment for offences committed in the exercise of his occupation as facchino, or porter.

A treaty of amity and commerce between the King of Italy and the Supreme King of Siam was signed on the 3rd inst., at the Italian Legation, by the respective plenipotentiaries, Count Maffei and Sir John Bowring.

The Roman correspondent of the Post sends the following:—"On the 23rd ult., three arrived at Civita Vecchia 200 cases of projectiles for the artillery, and on the following day 20 cases of Remington rifles and cartridges.

The British subjects residing at Madrid have, on their part, to congratulate the city of Madrid on the occasion of the birth of the new nation, and of the revolution which has been accomplished in so splendid a manner without effusion of blood.

The address bears date September 29, to this address the Revolutionary Junta returned the following reply:—"The Revolutionary Junta of Madrid to the English residing in that Capital.

The Junta has read with great enthusiasm the warm and most noble expression of your sentiments in favour of Spain and in the name of the children of Albion. Yes to-day a new nation is born, which, springing from liberty, will cordially stretch forth its hand to the English people, who gained their liberty two centuries ago.

Marshal Serrano has delivered a speech, in which the following passage occurs:—"Let tranquillity continue to prevail, and don't allow your confidence in the issue of our efforts to diminish.

Madrid is enthusiastic in its demonstrations of joy over the late change of Government. On Sunday a grand civic fête and a review were held. The army and the National Guard, under the command of General Ros d'Olano, defied before the members of the Junta.

It is now affirmed (says the Globe), that the statement that the Queen had carried off the Crown diamonds is untrue—they are in safety at the Secular.

Why do you hesitate? Why await the fatal attack of diseases which may prove fatal, when the first onset can be repelled with BISTOL'S SERRAVALLO'S PILL'S, a preparation so general and salutary, so searching, yet so invigorating, that while it fights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also builds up the strength and braces the constitution of the patient.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Ladies who are in the habit of using pearl powder which clogs the pores, and prevent evaporation from the surface, would do well to throw it aside, and substitute this pure floral cosmetic, which not only perfumes the skin with a fragrance as fresh as the breath of opening flowers, but removes the blemishes which impair the beauty of the complexion and gives a healthy tone to the superficial vessels.

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

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

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Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges.

'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations beware to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine at 25 cents a box.

October, 1868. 2m

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic.

Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. October, 1868. 2m

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BAKED, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

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

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

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

A CITIZEN OF QUEBEC CURED OF FIFTEEN RUNNING SORES.

The following letter was received by W. E. BURNET Esq., Druggist, Pont St. Roch (or Oratoire) Street, Quebec:—"Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have been thoroughly and entirely cured of FIFTEEN SORES which I had on my right arm, by the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

These sores had been on my arm over four years, and during that time had been continually discharging, which weakened me so much that I was unable to leave my bed for four months. Having heard of Bristol's Sarsaparilla I made up my mind to try it. I used six bottles, and with the best result; for I am now as strong and as able a workman as I was before having the sores.

OLIVE GARNEAU, Sworn to before me, this 10th day of February, 1868. ED. ROUSSEAU, M. D. And Justice of the Peace, Quebec. No. 473.

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

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 '65. No. 346. In the matter of GEORGE E. MAYRAND, formerly Merchant of River du Loup (en haut), and now of St. Remi, District of Iberville, Insolvent.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 577. In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, fils, Trader of L'Acadie, District of Iberville, Insolvent.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors according to law, and that on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of said deed. JOSEPH H. ROY, fils. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th September, 1868. 2m-7

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } In the matter of BAURHAGE, BEAK & Co., Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the Twenty-Sixth Day of October next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. IGNAZ BEAK. By his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE. Montreal, 19th August, 1869. 2a 3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. CANADA, } PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } In the matter of LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. CANADA, } PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } In the matter of WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, Traders, and Copartners, and of the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually, Insolvents.

AND ANDREW B STEWART, Official Assignee. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvents, by the undersigned, their Attorneys ad litem, will on the twenty-sixth day of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the said District, for their discharge, respectively, under the said Act and the amendments thereto. WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, as co-partners, and the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually, by the undersigned, their Attorneys, LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Advocates. Montreal 19th October 1868. 2m-11

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

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

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

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

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

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

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &c., No. 50 Little St. James Street.

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

RICHELIEU COMPANY, DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

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

ON and after MONDAY, the 21st Sept, the Steamers of this Company will leave their respective wharves as follows:—

The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, for Quebec, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SIX o'clock P.M.

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

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

Spartan, Capt. FAIRBANKS on Mondays. Passport do Sinclair on Tuesdays. Kingston do Farrell on Wednesdays. Grecian do Kelly on Thursdays. Magnat do Sims on Fridays. Corinthian do Dunlop on Saturdays.

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

The Steamers of this Line are unequalled, and from the completeness of their present arrangements, present advantages to travellers which none other can afford.

Through Tickets with any information may be obtained from D. McLean, at the Hotels, Robert McEwen, at the Freight Office Canal Basin; and at the Office, 73 Great St. James Street.

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS,

NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JACKETS! Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6.50 Pea Jackets at \$8

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ROLIPSE PANTS at \$4 EACH, READY-MADE or to MEASURE Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Juvenile Department BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3, \$4 and \$5 BOYS' and YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6 [the largest stock in the city] BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, from \$4

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

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal. Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

BLACK TEA. English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50; Fine Flavored New Season, do, 55c, 60c 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Second Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, 60c, Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA. Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c. Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c. Fine do, 75c. Very Fine 85c; Superior and Very Choice \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superior do, \$1.

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heartburn, which would always pain me after breakfast.

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future order. Yours, &c., S SKINNER.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal. July 24th 1868.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W.

Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Accuracy and Dispatch. Physicians' Preparations scientifically dispensed and forwarded to all parts of the City.

STREET Dialogue — Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. E.) Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment? Mr. E.—I am happy to say that the place was offered to me and that I have accepted it.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Hart's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops.

WINTER FLUID.—For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required for the relief of constipation as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and more effectual remedy than any other.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints.

Montreal, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS, ETC., 675 ORAIG STREET, (Two doors West of Henry) MONTREAL.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER: 1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES. NO MORE POISONOUS OILS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS.



Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system. THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

SEWING MACHINES J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF SEWING MACHINES for Family and Manufacturing purposes, would most respectfully invite the public to examine his great variety of First-class Sewing Machines.

ACTA ET DEORETA CONCILII PLENARII BALTIMORENSIS SECONDI. This important Work which will embrace all the Acts of the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, together with all the official Documents from Rome, will be issued in a superior style, in various Bindings, from \$3.00 to \$7 per copy.

APRIL 24th, 1868.

STOVES. COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6.00 up, warranted from the best makers in Canada.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS Recently Published and for Sale by MURPHY & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father Rossignol, S. J. Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Arch Bishop Spalding.

FATHER LAYAL; or, the Jesuit Missionary, a Tale of the North American Indians by James McSherry, Esq.

THE STUDENT OF BLENNHEIM FOREST; or, the Trials of a Convert, by Mrs. Dorsey.

MANUAL OF LIVES OF THE POPES, from St. Peter to Pius IX.

THE KEY OF HEAVEN, A Manual of Prayer, by Rt. Rev. J. Milner, D. D.

THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Recently Published, in a neat and attractive style suitable for Framing—

FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATES. RENEWEL OF THE BAPTISMAL PROMISES on the occasion of FIRST COMMUNION and CONFIRMATION, illustrated with neat and appropriate Engravings.

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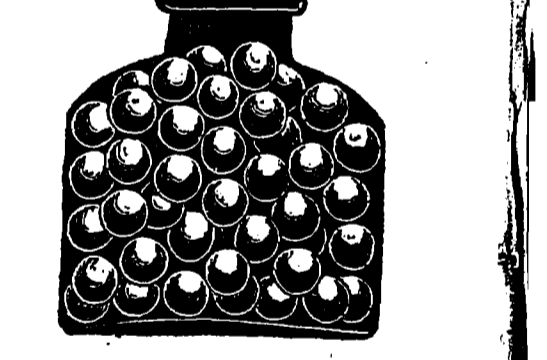
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