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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1869.

No. 6

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

OR,

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton

PART SECOND.—THE SLAVE.

CHAPTER IV.—PARMENON'S REGISTER.

On the morning following the nocturnal conversation between Eutrapelus and Gurgus and the short consultation which had afterwards taken place between the former and Marcus Regulus, a stranger presented himself in the barber's shop soon after it had been opened.

This stranger was no other than Parmenon, the slave trader; but he no longer wore the gaudy toga we have seen him wearing whilst attending his calling: his dark-colored tunic was almost concealed under the folds of a wide 'pallium' or mantle.

'I am sent,' said Parmenon to the tonsor whom he found alone in his shop, 'by the lord Marcus Regulus, for the business you know of.'

'Ah very well,' said Eutrapelus; 'I see that the lord Marcus Regulus loses no time. You are welcome.'

'Here,' resumed Parmenon, 'are the ten thousand sestertii which it has been agreed to pay Gurgus, and here is the register which will prove the transfer to me of that amount.'

Parmenon unrolled the connected leaves of a roll of papyrus of a common kind, and proceeded to explain the writing to the barber.

'You see,' said he, 'here is the 'acceptum' on this side, and the 'expensum' on that, which is sufficient to show that I have paid in order to receive. The vesipillo must sign at the bottom of these two columns during the day.'

'Gurgus cannot come before night,' remarked Eutrapelus.

'Very well,' said Parmenon, 'I shall call for my register at the hour you generally see the lord Marcus Regulus. He will not come tonight. See that the register be properly signed.'

And Parmenon went out after nodding to Eutrapelus in a rather discourteous manner.

'I don't like this fellow,' mused the tonsor.—'He looks like a real 'parricide's sack'! (the sack in which parricides were drowned contained a dog, a cock, a viper, and a monkey. The proverbial designation 'parricide's sack' was used to designate the assemblage, in one person, of all kinds of wickedness). After all Regulus has his own reasons for employing him; it is none of my business.'

At the hour appointed Parmenon called for his register. He found it duly signed by Gurgus.

The vesipillo had readily consented to the transfer by which he got back the ten thousand sestertii he had considered lost. He could not understand, however, why any one should exchange those pretty gold pieces for a claim against an insolvent debtor like Cecilius.

On the following day, Parmenon, still wearing his dark tunic and his 'pallium' and carrying his register under his arm, could be seen awaiting the opening of the court of Publius Aufidius Namusa, one of the seventeen pretors who administered justice in Rome.

When this magistrate had taken his seat, and his crier (accensus) had asked aloud whether any citizen had a case for trial, Parmenon unrolled his register before the pretor, and requested him to see that his claim against Cecilius was legal, certain and demandable.

Aufidius Namusa ordered an action to be entered against the fiscal agent, and Parmenon went away rejoicing. During the day, an 'executor litum' or 'viator,' that is to say a constable, called on Cecilius.

'I summon you in Parmenon's name; follow me to the court,' said the 'viator,' putting a written citation in the hands of the astonished Cecilius.

'I do not know this Parmenon, and I owe him nothing,' remarked Cecilius.

'This, the Pretor Publius Aufidius Namusa will decide,' replied the 'viator.' 'If you should refuse, I would touch this witness' ear,' he added, pointing to a man who had accompanied him, 'and I would take you by the neck, in conformity with the law of the Twelve Tables. However, you have until to-morrow to make up your mind, for this is an uncertain day ('intercivis dies').'

Cecilius after due reflection, came to the conclusion that he could not do otherwise than appear before the pretor. He there found Parmenon, who had taken care not to forget his register.

The pretor requested Parmenon to swear, ac-

ording to the provisions of the law, that in bringing this suit he had not been actuated by a feeling of chicanery or revenge, and that he did not claim more than was due to him.

Parmenon hesitated to take the required oath.

Aufidius Namusa then told him to state his claim and to show Cecilius his register. These two formalities having been complied with, the pretor invited Cecilius to declare whether he acknowledged the debt, or if he denied it, to state upon what grounds.

Cecilius admitted that he owed ten thousand sestertii to Gurgus; but remarked that he could not understand why Gurgus should have transferred his claim to Parmenon, unless it were through motives of revenge because Cecilia had refused to marry him.

This argument had little weight in law; 'Dico,' said the pretor, which was affirming Parmenon's right. 'Consequently,' he continued, 'I adjudge the body of Cecilius to the said Parmenon.'

And he ordered the crier to call the next case.

'I don't understand,' faltered Cecilius, rolling his ear between his fingers—a way embarrassed people have had from times immemorial.

'You don't understand!' quote Parmenon brutally as he retired. 'It means that if by to-morrow you have not paid me ten thousand sestertii, I shall put my hand on your tunic, and you will belong to me.'

Cecilius began to comprehend, but ten thousand sestertii are no small sum for a poor man to find, and the wretched tax-gatherer saw no issue to his dilemma.

'This Parmenon has gained his suit very easily,' remarked a stranger who had followed the case with interest, and who was walking by the side of Cecilius. 'Marcus Regulus shrugged his shoulders when he heard the judgment.'

Cecilius heard the remark and conceived a hope!

'Who is this Marcus Regulus, and what did he say?' asked the unfortunate suitor, approaching the stranger.

'Marcus Regulus is the first lawyer of Rome,' replied the latter; 'and he was saying that he would have compelled this Parmenon to carry away his register without obtaining anything.'

'Indeed!' exclaimed Cecilius; 'Marcus Regulus said this! Is he still in the Forum?'

'Yes, there he is, amidst that group of pleaders. I would advise to speak to him; he will give you some means of escaping from Parmenon's clutches,' said the stranger, pointing out the lawyer who, on his side, had lost nothing of this by-play unnoticed by others.

Cecilius went straight up to Marcus Regulus, to whom he explained his case in a few words, asking him whether there was any means of obtaining a reversion of the judgment.

'We shall see about it,' replied Marcus Regulus, 'I think we may find some remedy. But, at present, as you see, I am detained here by other engagements. Come to see me to-morrow morning, early; my house is beyond the Tiber.'

Cecilius turned his steps homeward, feeling a little easier in mind. But the poor fellow had not seen the end of his troubles. When he arrived home he found a communication from the City Prefect, enjoining him to explain his suspected affiliation with the Jews or Christians of Capena Gate; then a summons from the Council of the Pontiffs, to answer an accusation of sacrilege based on the fact that the little god Jugatinus had been found lying broken on the public highway, in front of his house.

Could it be that some officious neighbor, having collected those mutilated fragments, had really carried them to the Pontiffs, and in his indignation, had brought this accusation against Cecilius? or did the blow come from a hand more directly interested in his ruin?

The unfortunate man did not even think of propounding to himself these questions, overcome as he was by the triple calamity with which he was threatened: to be in Parmenon's clutches, to lose his situation, and, what was still more serious, to be accused of sacrilege before the Pontiff's court!

'Cecilia!' he cried, in a voice of thunder; 'come here, unworthy child!'

The young girl hastened to her father's presence. Since the scene witnessed by Gurgus, she had not left the house. Her father had forbidden it. Cecilius had ascertained without difficulty that, as alleged, his daughter was a Christian, that she was about to marry a Jew, and that old Petronilla had been the cause of all this trouble. He was furious! What-ever religious convictions he had, revolted at the idea that his daughter had embraced the odious superstitions of those miserable Jews, the most despised of men; and he foresaw the misfortunes likely to happen to him, the agent of the law, and commissioned to enforce it in all its rigor

towards a detested class, when it should be known that his own daughter had been initiated to their sacrilegious and impious creed.

He had therefore signified to his daughter that she must give up her new faith, or he would compel her even if he had to use the extraordinary power conferred by the law to its fullest extent. Meanwhile he placed her under the closest surveillance, to prevent any communication between her and those who, in his judgment, had caused her ruin.

When Cecilia came down she found her father in a state of terrible excitement.

'Wretched child!' he cried, 'here then are the fruits of your infamous conduct!'

And he showed her the writ in Parmenon's name, the citation to appear before the Pontiff's and the Prefect's letter.

'So,' he continued, 'I am ruined, my freedom is in the hands of a wretch, my life is in danger, because my daughter has betrayed her father and her gods!... Come, Cecilia, have you reflected? For you must speak now!—Will you renounce that abominable creed?'

'How, my dear father, could the sacrifice of my faith save you? would your misfortunes if they exist, be remedied?'

'If they exist! Great Gods! Have I invented them?'

'No, father! but it is not you they threaten, it is me!'

'How is that?'

'The City Prefect will not displace you when you will have told him that your daughter alone is a Christian. The Pontiffs will not punish you, but me, when they learn that I broke the idol.'

'And Parmenon?'

'Parmenon will have no power when his claim is satisfied.'

'By Hercules! the girl has a charming, easy way of arranging this!' cried Cecilius with bitter irony. 'Indeed, it is foolish in me to feel alarmed! Oh! how like the way of those perfidious Jews this is! They have a ready answer for the most difficult questions! Unfortunate child!' added the father, addressing his daughter with a certain tenderness, 'can you not understand that all is lost if you persist in proclaiming yourself a Christian! and that all is saved if you will abjure at the feet of the Pontiffs!'

'Father, said Cecilia, in a firm and respectful tone; 'do not expect that I shall ever renounce the religion of Christ. Better die than...'

'What! you would persist in this infamous creed, at the risk of destroying your own prospects, and, what you do not seem to care much about, at the risk of consuming your father's ruin, and perhaps of imperilling his liberty and his life!'

'It would be a dreadful thing, O my father! it would be for me a source of everlasting sorrow, if I should be the cause of your misfortune! but, I repeat it, you are unnecessarily alarmed, and...'

'And?' asked Cecilius, trembling with fear and rage, 'And? Proceed, unnatural child!'

'O father, take my life... it belongs to you... and I would be happy to lay it down for you... but do not ask of me a sacrifice which I cannot make.'

Cecilius, pale with rage, was fearful to behold. He raised his hand, as if to strike or curse his daughter! But a sudden thought made him withhold the blow.

'You are no longer my daughter!' he exclaimed vehemently; 'no, by all the gods; I disown you! But I shall crush you, as I crush this vase which, like you, is mine!'

And seizing an amphora upon the table he dashed it on the floor.

'Father, father!' said Cecilia imploringly.

'What is it you wish to say? that you repent? that you will renounce this cursed superstition?' asked Cecilius looking at her with a madman's gaze.

'Never!' said the young girl making a supreme effort; and, overcome by her emotion, she fell, sobbing bitterly, on a seat.

Her father cast on her a glance full of sadness and bitter sorrow, and left her without speaking another word; but as he went out he muttered to himself:

'This consultation with Marcus Regulus is more necessary than ever.'

CHAPTER V.—A LEGAL CONSULTATION.

Marcus Atilius Regulus possessed more wealth than many illustrious patricians. In his youth, he once offered a sacrifice to the gods, for the purpose of learning whether he would ever possess sixty millions sestertii; and he often related, himself, how, on that occasion, the entrails of the victims happening to be double, he had understood this omen to mean that this immense sum was twice promised to him.

He had, in fact, accumulated this incredible amount, but by the most abject and infamous

means. His career may be divided into three distinct periods.

During the first, which extends from Nero's reign to those of Vespasian and Titus, he served his apprenticeship in those crimes which subsequently won him such untimely fame.

His father, banished by Claudius or by Nero, having left him no patrimony, he had felt at an early age the thirst for blood and the insatiable craving for gold—'Libidine sanguinis et huius præmiorum,' says Tacitus with inimitable force of style—and he had inaugurated his entrance into the bar, by becoming instrumental in three odious murders perpetrated by Nero upon his accusers.

These murders were those of Marcus Licinius Crassus, great-grand-son of the famous orator, who was also one of the wealthiest citizens of Rome during the last years of the republic; and of Camerinus and Salvadius Orphitus about whose rank and quality little is said by the historians.

The accusation against Crassus brought in Regulus seven million sestertii; those against Camerinus and Salvadius Orphitus were paid with the questorship and the sacerdotal dignity.

During the second period, which comprises the reigns of Vespasian and Titus, informers were looked upon with disfavor. Regulus endeavored to retain his seat in the Senate, but he was crushed under the burning words of Curtius Moutanus, and ignominiously expelled from that illustrious body.

He returned to the bar where shone such men as Satrius Rufus, Pompeius Saturninus. Sætonius the author of the life of the 'Twelve Cæsars,' Satrius Liberalis, Cornelius Tacitus, the great historian, Caius Fronto, Tuscilius Nominatus, Claudius Restitutus, and Pliny the Younger, the greatest orator among them.

We need not say that Regulus was despised by his colleagues.

During the third period—Domitian's reign—Marcus Regulus resumed his trade of informer and spy. It was not, however, by acting openly as he had done in former times, but by secret denunciations and dark undertakings that he endeavored to win Domitian's favor.

He vied in infamous zeal with Metius Carus, a vile informer, but less dangerous than Regulus, and who could scarcely brook the latter's competition.

Herenius Senecionus having been condemned and put to death through the accusations of Metius Carus, simply because he had eluded Helvidius Priscus, the son in law of Thraza, and one of Nero's victims, Regulus, jealous of having had no share in so meritorious a denunciation, attempted to connect himself with it by pursuing with his insults the memory of Herenius.

But his rival could not bear this interference, and checked him in the midst of his facile triumph, with this terrible apostrophe: 'What have you to do with my dead? Have you seen me torment Crassus and Camerinus?'

Marcus Regulus was certainly, as one of his victims wrote to Domitian: the most wicked of two-legged animals—'omniur bipedum nequissimus.' He was also the most skilful of plotters. We have already seen how he had woven a web around Flavius Clemens, the Grand-Vestal and Metellus Celer. He had found a most useful tool in the loquacious Eutrapelus, in whose shop he picked up, almost every night, some valuable information.

The conversation between Gurgus and Eutrapelus, overheard by Regulus from his hiding place in the barber's 'tepadarium,' had admirably served his purpose, for he had acquired the certainty that Flavia Domitilla was a Christian, entertaining relations with the Jews of Capena Gate; and, at the same time, he had learned the name of the young girl through whom it would be easy—so he thought, at least—to penetrate the mysteries he was so anxious to discover.

But before all, he must have the girl in his power. If this might have seemed difficult to others, it was nothing for a tactician like Marcus Regulus. His plan was promptly conceived, and he made the most of every circumstance mentioned by the vesipillo. He imagined, first, to bring forward Parmenon, in order that he might have a hold on Cecilius, who being without resources must fear for his liberty.

Then he completed his plan of campaign against the poor tax-gatherer by the Prefect's letter and the citation before the Pontiff's court, for, the reader must have surmised it, these documents found by Cecilius on his return home, had been sent at this arch-plotters' suggestion.

He it was who had sent the officious stranger to the Forum to lend the defeated pleader into the snare, by showing him Marcus Regulus as the only man who could save him from Parmenon.

Marcus Regulus now felt sure that Cecilius would come, and he was confidently expecting him, when his nomenclator introduced Cecilia's

unhappy father in his exedra or consultation room.

A single window admitted the light in this vast room, around which were placed purple covered seats or beds for the visitors. The four angles were occupied by the brazen statues of Apollo, the god of eloquence and poetry; of Minerva, the goddess of science and wisdom; of Hercules, the emblem of strength; and of Cupid, the god of love and the emblem of literary grace.

Above the seats and running up as high as the hand could reach, could be seen a number of little balls, some gilded and the others simply made of wood, of bone, or of horn. These were the bosses or 'umbilici' of the books placed in their 'scrinia' or 'foruli,' cylindrical cases, with round holes in the top into which the volumes, carefully rolled, were slipped.

Generally, these 'scrinia' were placed on their end, around the room, but Regulus had adopted the system introduced by the booksellers in their shops, and which consisted in the cutting small square compartments or pigeon-holes, in the thickness of the wall, into which the 'scrinia' were placed horizontally.

The number of books contained in these nests was quite considerable and had been collected at great cost, for Regulus aspired to the triple fame of the juriconsult, the eloquent lawyer, and the writer; and the choice of his books corresponded with this ambition.

The table placed in the centre of the exedra was covered with briefs and documents, with wax tablets and styles for taking notes; with pergamins and immaculate sheets of papyrus for writing petitions and pleadings. There could also be seen the long calami which served as pens; the small cylindrical vases containing a gummy preparation for connecting together the papyrus sheets. The rollers or sticks were piled there, ready to receive the completed manuscripts and their umbilici.

When Cecilius entered the exedra, the lawyer seemed to be busily engaged in examining some manuscripts; but an oblique glance thrown on his visitor was sufficient to identify the latter. An imperceptible smile lighted his features.

'What is it? What do you want?' he asked feigning at first not to recognize Cecilius; then he resumed 'Ah! very well; it is you who spoke to me yesterday, concerning one Parmenon...'

'Yes, sir,' replied Cecilius; 'but since yesterday, my position has undergone a strange complication.'

'How is that?' asked the lawyer. 'What new incident has occurred?'

Cecilius handed him the Prefect's letter and the citation of the Pontiffs.

Regulus feigned to read the two documents with the greatest attention.

'This is nothing,' he remarked to Cecilius after a pause, and he crumpled the Prefect's letter; 'I am particularly acquainted with Honoratus Messio, and with a word of explanation from me, the matter will be dropped. But this is much more serious,' he added, putting his forefinger on the Pontiff's citation. 'Is this charge true?'

'Unfortunately, it is,' faltered Cecilius.—'However, it was not I, but my daughter who broke the statue of the little god Jugatinus.'

'Your daughter lives with you, and under your paternal authority?' asked the lawyer with peculiar emphasis.

'Of course she does,' replied Cecilius.

'Then, it amounts to the same thing. It is the same as if you had committed the sacrilege yourself: 'Quia vox tua tanquam filii, sicuti filii vox tanquam tua intelligitur, say the juriconsults in their figurative style.'

'By Jupiter! Is it possible?' exclaimed the poor man.

'Did you not understand the quotation? Well, let us put 'manus' in the place of 'vox,' and the meaning will be: 'that thy hand is like the hand of thy son, and the hand of thy son like thine.' Is this clear?'

'And what is the penalty?' asked the wretched Cecilius, with evident anxiety.

But, Marcus Regulus, thinking probably that the time had not come to satisfy his client on this point, replied by putting this other question:

'And what was the motive for this sacrilege?'

'My daughter is a Christian!'

'Your daughter is a Christian!' exclaimed Regulus with well assumed astonishment. 'Oh! this is serious! very serious! I understand now Honoratus Messio's letter... and I don't know if he can show himself as leniently disposed as I hoped. No, it is scarcely probable. Let us see, however, he resumed, 'the case may not be so bad after all. If your daughter would renounce this infamous superstition, I am sure the Pontiffs could pronounce themselves satisfied. Have you tried to persuade her?'

'Alas! yes,' replied the unhappy father dejectedly; 'but I have not succeeded.'

'You must try again, and by the most energetic means,' suggested Regulus, who before proceeding further, wished to ascertain how far he could go.

on which you counsel?' asked Cecilius dejectedly but with some indignation. 'I counsel nothing,' replied Regulus. 'You come here to consult me in your embarrassments and I suggest the only means by which you can get out of them. Do as you please, what concerns me is it. The gods are witness that I have only sought to save you.'

position, even more miserable; his wages average from seven to nine shillings a week, paid in cash regularly all the year round, or full equivalent in money and food, the rest of his dwelling being about 10. 10s., and he has in a great measure given up the potato, and substituted for it a better diet. Indeed, his condition in some places excites the jealousy of the farmers. I asked the tannery of Ballycoy— the scene of Mr. Souly's exploits last year—if they had any grievances now to complain of, and the answer I received was that 'all would be blooming but that the farm boys insisted on getting their bit, their lodging, and 12. a month.'

And deep, keep the owners and occupiers of the soil apart; when large tracts are deprived of the presence of those whose duty it is to make the relations of landlord and tenant gracious; when the delinquent but all-potent chard of sympathy is wanting to knit a community together; when it is the power of a dominant class to appropriate the fruits of the industry of others and to enforce a law of 'sic vos non vobis;' when examples of this wrong may be cited; when those with whom more than any others the property of a district rests are legally in a state of mere dependence, and hold the land by a precarious tenure; and when it is possible to confiscate rights gained morally by purchase, it is easy to see that the elements of content and of general welfare are extremely deficient. Nor is it necessary, to effect this result that oppression or wrong should be generally exercised; the mere existence of this state of society, the apprehensions it inevitably diffuses among those who may suffer from it, the certain check it imposes on industry, are quite sufficient to retard progress and to create a sentiment of angry irritation. It should be observed, moreover, that this very feeling is not unlikely to co-exist with a certain amount of material prosperity; indeed, the sense of inferiority and subjection engendered by this condition of things will wound more deeply a class that has risen in some degree in the social scale than one sunk in mere abject wretchedness. Still, after making every fair allowance, I do not think the existing arrangements of landed property or their effects account completely for the peculiar notions and tendencies that, to a great extent, prevail among the farmers in this district. It would be untrue to assert that there is anything like a war against landlords about Tipperary; rents are well paid, the peasantry are usually courteous in manner to their superiors; and those proprietors who manage their estates with deference to the usages of the country are as safe, perhaps, as they would be in England. But it is not too much to say that the occupiers of the soil resent the exercise of some rights of property that would not cause much offence in England; they do not oppose the eviction of a tenant who has made default in the payment of his rent, and in some cases would not object to the rent of land being considerably raised; but I believe at this moment few landlords here would venture to serve a notice to quit, or to put an end to a tenancy at will, even though the tenant had no moral claim to hold beyond the term of his contract. I think, moreover, that the tenantry as a class, are impressed with an idea that a great change is at hand that will decidedly improve their condition; and possibly, at the bottom of the hearts of many, lurks a sentiment that, subject to a reasonable rent, the land they occupy is virtually their own, no matter what the nominal tenure.

kingdom. The recognise the rights and the duties of landlords. They claim, in the same spirit, the rights as they recognize the duties of tenants. They believe that the comparative desolation, the chronic discontent, and the depressing discouragement of the people of Ireland, are, at this period of her history, to be attributed more to the want of a settlement of this question on fair and equitable principles than to any other cause. Therefore, in the interest of all classes, they earnestly hope that the responsible advisers of the Crown will take this most important subject into immediate consideration, and propose to Parliament such measures as may restore confidence stimulate industry, increase national wealth, and lead to general union, contentment, and happiness.

'So, it is the sale of my daughter to Parmen-

on which you counsel?' asked Cecilius dejectedly but with some indignation.

position, even more miserable; his wages average from seven to nine shillings a week, paid in cash regularly all the year round, or full equivalent in money and food, the rest of his dwelling being about 10. 10s., and he has in a great measure given up the potato, and substituted for it a better diet.

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THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND.

(FROM TIMES SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

No. 2.

Tipperary, Aug 5.

I shall now endeavour to give you an account of the social arrangements of this neighbourhood, referring especially to its landed system; and in doing so I shall confine myself to existing facts, postponing the consideration of causes, and any attempt to draw general inferences, to a subsequent stage of this inquiry. Having conversed freely with persons of all classes, landowners, their agents and immediate dependents, ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church of the highest and of inferior degrees, officials charged with the administration of justice, men in business, bankers, merchants, and shop-keepers, I have received a great deal of valuable information; and this, coupled with my own observations, enables me to supply a report, I do not doubt, in the main accurate. Like all those who have had to deal with questions involving numerous interests, viewed in a great diversity of lights, and obscured or distorted by passion and prejudice, I have heard some wild and exaggerated statements and have been obliged to exercise my judgment in reconciling and balancing evidence; but, notwithstanding difficulties of this kind, I think that what I am about to say will be found sufficiently correct and trustworthy.

In the first place, then, as to one particular of the greatest importance in considering the general state of any district, there is, happily, little difference of opinion. The condition of the agricultural labourer about Tipperary, as elsewhere in Ireland, has improved marvellously of late years. The tillers of the soil here, in the days of Arthur Young, were usually cottiers, living on a patch of potato ground, rented at from 3s. to 6s. an acre, worked out in wages at 6d. a day. At this rate the cottier was generally able to support his family in coarse plenty upon the lowest description of food; but he was evidently in extreme poverty. Seventy years afterwards, at the period of the Devon Commission, the rent of the cottier had risen from 6s. to 10s., his wages having only increased to 8d., while the price of all commodities had advanced, so that he had relatively declined in the social scale; and as a large mass of agricultural labourers had grown up, detached from the soil, and without even the advantages of a cottier, this whole class was on the verge of abject wretchedness. The distress and privations those people endure, said a witness before the Devon Commission, respecting the labourers near Tipperary; 'are incredible except to those who witness them; there is a periodical starvation in this town for want of employment.' All this, fortunately, has been completely changed; and, partly owing to the progress of wealth, partly to the beneficial effects of the Poor Law, but principally to the results of the immense emigration which has occurred since 1846-8, the agricultural population around Tipperary are in a state of comparative affluence. I have already intimated that in dress and looks they appear for the most part decent and comfortable; and, considered fairly, they are as well off as the same class in many English counties. The agricultural labourer of this neighbourhood is no longer a cottier serf, or in a

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland assembled at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on Wednesday, the 18th of August, 1869, His Eminence Cardinal Cullen Archbishop of Dublin presiding, deemed it their duty to place on record at this important crisis the following resolutions respecting the Education and Land Questions:—

- I.—They reiterate their condemnation of the mixed system of education, whether primary, intermediate, or university, as gravely and intrinsically dangerous to the faith and morals of Catholic youth; and they declare that to Catholics only, and under the supreme control of the Church in all things appertaining to faith and morals, the teaching of Catholics be safely entrusted. Fully rejoicing in the love which the Catholics of Ireland have ever cherished for their ancient faith, and on the filial obedience they have uniformly manifested towards their pastors, the Bishops call upon the clergy and the laity of their respective flocks to oppose by every constitutional means the extension or perpetuation of the mixed system, whether by the creation of new institutions by the maintenance of old ones, or by changing Trinity College, Dublin, into a mixed college.
- II.—At the same time they recognize the right, as well as the duty, of Catholic parents to procure as far as possible for their children the advantages of good secular education. Justice demands that Catholic youth should enjoy endowments and all other privileges on terms of perfect equality with the youth of other persuasions; without which equality in the matter of education, religious equality cannot be said to have any real existence.
- III.—The Bishops, without any wish to interfere with the rights of persons of a different denomination, demand for Catholics Catholic education, which alone is consonant to their religious principles.
- IV.—The assembled prelates, learning with pleasure that it is the intention of Her Majesty's recent advisers to legislate for Ireland in accordance with the wishes of its people—and of this they have given good earnest—trust that the distinguished statesman now at the head of the Government will, with the aid of his able colleagues, give to Irish Catholics a complete system of secular education based upon religion; for it alone can be in keeping with the feelings and requirements of the vast majority of the nation.
- V.—As regards higher education, since the Protestants of this country have had a Protestant University for three hundred years, and have it still, the Catholic people of Ireland clearly have a right to a Catholic University.
- VI.—But should Her Majesty's Government be unwilling to increase the number of universities in this country, the Bishops declare that religious equality cannot be realised unless the degrees, endowments, and other privileges enjoyed by their fellow subjects of a different religion be placed within the reach of Catholics in the fullest sense of equality. The injustice of denying to them a participation in those advantages, except at the cost of principle and conscience, is aggravated by the consideration that whilst they contribute their share to the public funds for the support of educational institutions from which conscience warns them away, they have moreover to tax themselves for the education of their children in their own colleges and universities.
- VII.—Should it please Her Majesty's Government therefore, to remove the many grievances to which Catholics are subjected by existing university arrangements, and to establish one National University in this kingdom for examining candidates and conferring degrees, the Catholic people of Ireland are entitled in justice to demand that in such university, or annexed to it—(a) They shall have a distinct college, conducted upon purely Catholic principles, and at the same time fully participating in the privileges enjoyed by other colleges of whatsoever denomination or character. (b) That the university honours and emoluments be accessible to Catholics equally with their Protestant fellow-subjects. (c) That the examinations and all other details of university arrangement be free from every influence hostile to the religious sentiments of Catholics, and that with this view the Catholic element be adequately represented upon the Senate, or other supreme university body, by persons enjoying the confidence of the Catholic Bishops, priests, and people of Ireland.
- VIII.—The Bishops also declare, that the Catholics of Ireland are justly entitled to their due proportion of the public funds hitherto set apart for education in the Royal and other endowed Schools.
- IX.—The Bishops furthermore declare, that a settlement of the University Question to be complete and, at the same time in accordance with the wishes of the Catholic people of Ireland must include the re-arrangement of the Queen's Colleges on the denominational principle.
- X.—Finally, the Bishops of Ireland deeply sympathizing with the sufferings of their faithful flocks, believe that the settlement of the Land Question is essential to the peace and welfare of the United

PAUL O'NEILL, Archbishop of Dublin, Chairman.

The Bishops' Resolutions.—We publish to day the resolutions adopted, on the 18th August, by the Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland, at their meeting in Maynooth. These resolutions are of the utmost importance, and they are so reasonable and just they will, we are certain, be endorsed by more than three-fourths of the people of Ireland. The first reiterates the views so frequently expressed by the Bishops on the question of education, again declaring that mixed education is 'dangerous to faith and morals,' and asserting that to Catholics only and under the control of the Church can the teaching of Catholics be safely entrusted. Nothing can be more true than this declaration of the Irish Prelates. There was a time, perhaps, some fifty years ago, when Protestants who kept private schools would not dare to tamper with the faith of the Catholic children or young men, but that time has passed; and we know that the so-called National Schools were conducted in many districts with the view of corrupting the hearts of young persons, and inducing them to become apostates to the faith of their fathers; a treasure more precious than gold; for without the true faith no one can please God. There is nothing of Catholicity in the schools; nothing impressing the minds of Catholic children with the duties they owe to God and their neighbors. All is cold and ungodly, and more suitable for heathens than for the followers of Christ. The resolutions also deal with higher education, and declare that religious equality cannot be said to exist whilst the State supports a Protestant University in Ireland, and at the same time refuses to endow and sustain a Catholic University. The statement is perfectly correct. To have real religious equality the Catholic should be put on the same footing with the Protestant in the matter of education; and this cannot be effected unless the Catholic University be endowed by the State, and two of the three Queen's Colleges handed over to the Bishops for purely Catholic education.—Dundalk Democrat.

Dublin, Sept. 2.—The Catholic bishops have met here and adopted resolutions demanding an exclusive Catholic college endowment by the State, the division of the property of the royal and endowed schools, the alteration of the Queen's colleges to denominational institutions, and a general land bill for Ireland.

Information Wanted of Anthony Fisher, who left Galway upwards of forty years ago; when last heard of was trading from Quebec to Liverpool.—Any information of him will be thankfully received by his sister, Catherine St. Leger, 14, Horsley street, Mount Vernon, Liverpool.

Information Wanted of Abraham Fu Roe, who left Clonkeen, Barony of Garbhoy, Co. Kildare, Ireland, about 28 years ago, and emigrated to Canada; supposed to have subsequently emigrated from there to Melbourne, Australia, and to have become proprietor of the Rainbow Tavern, Swanwick-street, Melbourne. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, William Du Roe, 36 Mountpelier Hill, Dublin.

A farmer named Hunter, a Scotchman, living five or six miles from Newport, County Mayo, was shot dead near his own house at ten o'clock last night. He was driving home on a car, with his wife, son, and servant, and finding some obstruction on the road, pulled up. Immediately an assassin came out and, lodging two pistol balls in his body, killed him instantly. The others of the party were unhurt. The motive of the crime is believed to be that the deceased was leaving a decree on a tenant. Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

At a recent conference held at Bandon, Ireland, under the presidency of the 'disestablished' Bishop of the Diocese, for the purpose of reorganizing the following significant expression of feeling took place:—Lord Bandon said he would propose a resolution, which was, that it was the opinion of the meeting that persons entitled to vote should be persons over 21 years of age, and should be prepared to sign a document that they were members of the Church of England.—A voice: Church of Ireland (hoar, hoar).—Lord Bandon: Church of Ireland (hoar, hoar).—The Bishop: We will not have a taint of the touch of the Church of England. We will be the Church of Ireland (applause).

At the police office in Cork a man named Eschberry was brought before the magistrates on a charge of tampering with the military, and using additional language. Thomas Ferguson, a private in the Scots Greys, deposed that he was returning to the barracks on Saturday night about half-past eleven o'clock, when he was accosted by the prisoner and two other men. The prisoner, who was under the influence of drink, addressed him and said, 'Are you an Irish Republican?' Witness replied that he was a British soldier, and, seeing a soldier of the 39th approaching, requested his assistance. One of the men who was with Eschberry then decamped, and witness and the other soldier arrested the prisoner, whom they detained until the police arrived. Ferguson, in reply to the bench, stated that the prisoner said nothing more than what he had stated. Mr. Ukies (one of the presiding magistrates)—And was it for saying that you gave him into custody? Ferguson—He said he was himself an Irish republican. The magistrates discharged the prisoner on the ground that there was no offence proved, but expressed their approval of the soldier's conduct.

Information Wanted of Byron Kilian, also his sons, Pat, Michael James, and Denis, and Mary Kilian, who left Clonsilla, Roscommon, Ireland, and emigrated to Quebec, America. Any information will be most thankfully received by his son, John Kilian, No. 15, Jersey-street, West Hartlepool, Co. Durham, England.

Snakes in Ireland.—Poor Ireland has another trouble. The snakes which the great and good St. Patrick banished centuries ago, are returning to the green Isle, as is shown by the following letter published in a recent number of the Irish Times:—33th June.—Sir: I will feel obliged if you will be kind enough to insert the following in your extensively circulated journal:—On Sunday evening last, my wife was sitting at the drawing-room window when she perceived a reptile crawling through the grass in front of our house. She immediately called my attention to it. I went out, and, at some difficulty succeeded in killing a snake measuring 2 feet 6 in. I have preserved this strange visitor as a curiosity. It is beautifully marked, and I leave it at 112, Grafton Street, for a few days, where it may be seen by anyone who calls and solicits information respecting it. I am, sir, your obedient and obliged, JOHN DUDLEY, Kensington Cottage, Brighton Avenue, Rathgar.

NATIONAL FUNERAL DEMONSTRATION.—At the funeral of John Dalton blacksmith, Townsend street, a remarkable expression of sympathy with the memory of the deceased was exhibited. At half-past eleven o'clock, the hour appointed for the funeral, about three hundred respectable young tradesmen assembled and formed a procession, two deep, each man wearing a green necktie, and many having green leaves in their buttons. The funeral was preceded by a hearse with black plumes, as the deceased was a married man, but in the good old Irish fashion he was borne on the shoulders of his friends the whole way to Glasnevin Cemetery. Following the procession came over 100 vehicles, each one crowded with women and children decorated with green ribbons, and most of them carrying branches of laurel, with which the coffin was also festooned. The utmost solemnity and order characterised the procession, which was joined on its way by hundreds of spectators. On arriving at the cemetery the usual prayers were said, and then the crowd unanimously dropped upon their knees, and each one prayed fervently in silence for the eternal repose of John Dalton. Subsequently very many of them present proceeded to the memorial crosses of the Manchester Martyrs and to the grave of Stephen O'Donoghue, who was shot at Tallaght, and recited most fervently the Prayers for the Dead, after which all retired in the utmost order. The occasion for this demonstration consisted in the fact that John Dalton had been a sufferer for the cause of Ireland, as represented by Fenianism, and had been incarcerated under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. All through the life of the deceased he had been an ardent, enthusiastic Irishman, a hard-working head of his family to which he had been a good son and during his married life an equally good husband.—Freeman.

BARL SPENCER ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.—At the annual banquet of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Tralee presided over by Lord Ventry, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in responding to the toast of 'The Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland,' said:—'He considered it as a high honour to be associated with the toast, and he thanked them for the manner in which they responded to it. He was but a poor representative of one of the most constitutional Sovereigns that ever sat on the throne, and who has justly earned the esteem and affection of her people. He thanked the people of Tralee for the cordial reception which they had given Lady Spencer and himself. He congratulated the Royal Agricultural Society on the success of its operations; and he thought the society must do a great deal of good, because of its proceedings not being confined to one locality. He had visited the show on the past two days, and had opportunities of hearing what was said by persons better qualified than he was to judge as to the merits of the exhibition. The show should be regarded as a success, although some of the sections were not as well filled as they might have been. He wished to glance at the present condition of the country with regard to the state of the houses of the working agricultural classes, and the amount of savings recorded to have been made. He remarked that the mud cabin was disappearing. He was glad to perceive the increase of deposits made in the several banks by the agricultural community, which now amounted to over 20,000,000 sterling. The wealth of the country in sheep had not decreased. Their numbers were doubled since 1848. The amount of cattle was about the same as last year. He alluded to the statistics in respect to cattle, and observed that he thought the amount of tillage land should be kept up to the fullest extent. He spoke of the mixed arable and grazing land in England, and referred to the several tracts of moderate grass lands in this country which could be profitably turned into tillage. It was not necessary to have a depressed tillage by the increase of stock. His Excellency entered into minute statistics relative to the cereal crops, and spoke of the peculiar character of the fences in Ireland. He did not think there was any necessity for the high and numerous fences in this country. On the Albert Model Farm he found 13 acres of fences had been levelled, and 6 per cent of land gained. He advocated the levelling of large fences, and concluded by observing that he avoided the introduction of political subjects. He knew the importance of encouraging the relations between landlord and tenant, and would implore those who have an interest in the question to approach it with calm and dignified consideration, and solemnly asked them, in consideration of the matter, not to introduce anything into it that was not practical. He was confident the question would be settled in a way which would afford satisfaction to all. He congratulated them on the good harvest, and he hoped it would be successfully gathered. His Excellency concluded amid loud applause.

STONING A CORONER.—SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—CLONSILLA.—A young man, named James Quigley, died yesterday morning at a place called Crossagh, distant about a mile from the town of Newbliss. The circumstances connected with the death of the deceased are involved in considerable mystery, which the conflicting accounts that are in circulation serve only to intensify. It appears that the deceased and a young man named McCabe were drawing hay for Mr. McKeeney of this town. It is said that drink was pretty freely indulged in during the day, and on their way home. At a late hour in the night Quigley's horse and cart returned home—the latter wanting a wheel—and without deceased. His father and some friends set out in search of him, and after some time his insensible body was found lying on the high road leading from this town. After a short interval signs of vitality began to manifest themselves, and he was then removed to his father's residence, and placed under efficient medical care. The injuries from which the deceased lost his life are described as indicating, apparently, a dreadful kicking. It is said that a cry of "Murder" was heard, and that two persons were seen running away from the place where deceased was subsequently found lying. After the death of Quigley, Constable Robert Hanley reported the matter to the district coroner, William Charles Waddell, Esq., who arrived, where he was told that the most determined opposition would be given to the holding of the inquest. The coroner, however, proceeded out to the place, followed shortly afterwards, it appears by a posse of the Newbliss Royal Irish Constabulary. The coroner, being mounted, arrived at the residence of the deceased some time before the constabulary. His arrival was the signal for distant hostilities; he was first greeted with a shower of very formidable stones, his horse was then kicked, and, finally, himself driven off the

ground. In the meantime the police came up, and the coroner, seeing that he is persecuted in holding the inquest the result would probably be the loss of his life abandoned his intention. The Attorney General's attention will, I understand, be immediately called to the occurrence by the coroner.—Irish Times.

THE 'IRISH TIMES' ON LAND TENURE.—There is no lesson more abundantly confirmed by experience, and there is none more apt to put out of sight, than the truth that Reforms sometimes come too late. Reforms which would have been effectual for the salvation of kingdoms of institutions, of families, if only they had been conceded in good time, are found of no avail to stem the tide of revolution and disaster when they are deferred till antipathies have become inveterate, mutual confidences lost, and pride and passion enlisted in the controversy. The legend of the Sybil's books is repeated from age to age in the downfall of empires, the reading of omens, of religions the abolition of churches and religious institutions, the reversal of principles on which a whole social system has been built. Francis II., offering a constitution to his subjects when Garibaldi was on the eve of invading Naples, is a type of the tardy efforts at amendments whose futility is attested in too many pages of history. Had England anticipated by a single year the withdrawal of her claim to tax her American colonies, how much more smoothly would her subsequent course have run, how strong would she be now in the affections of her kith and kin beyond the Atlantic? Had Austria listened to the demands of Hungary in 1865 instead of 1867, all the needs of Prussia would have failed to inflict on her the disaster and humiliation of Sadowa. The domestic legislation of the last two years repeats the same lesson. Had the Church Commission of 1867 been issued eight or ten years earlier, its proposals, instead of falling still born from the press, might have given a new lease of life to the decadent institution. With examples of this kind before our eyes, examples so recent and notorious and decisive, that one would say it was impossible to ignore the lesson they convey, it is difficult to understand the attitude assumed by a portion of the Conservative press with regard to the Irish land question. That attitude is one of uncompromising resistance to all change in the conditions on which land is held in Ireland. Conservatism as interpreted by the Evening Mail, is a refusal to acknowledge existing facts, a silly defiance of an irresistible public opinion, and the lavish denunciation of any effectual measure of reform as 'Communism,' as 'Confidential Republicanism of the worst form,' as a 'stab at property and social order.' The landlords of Ireland are exhorted to combine in a great Defensive Property League, with the object, not of candidly assisting in the settlement of a difficult and very pressing question, not of securing their own substantial rights by a frank relinquishment of powers which only minister to pride, and can only be employed for oppression, not of bringing the letter of the law into some sort of harmony with the traditions, the customs, the ideas, and the genius of the people to whom it is to be applied, but of insisting that as regards land legislation, nothing shall be done for Ireland which is not also done for England and of clamouring, meanwhile, against every suggestion of Reform, as dictated by either the 'open hostility of the revolutionary factionist,' or the 'invidious but more dangerous treachery of 'friends.'—We do not apprehend that this attempt to sound the tocsin of civil strife will meet with any countenance from the lauded gentry of Ireland. They are aware of the dangerous tendency which discussions concerning property have to inflame and envenom the parties to them, until none but revolutionary remedies will be listened to. They know that the Land Question in Ireland has passed into a phase which can only become more alarming the longer a settlement is not to be attained now by 'enough stoppings' as compulsory leases, or retrospective compensation for improvement, or the simplification and cheapening of legal contracts, or the removal of feudal hindrances to free trade in land.

ANTIGUITY OF IRISH NAMES.—Mr. Joyce handles this part of his subject with his usual patience, accuracy, and research, and satisfactorily establishes the great antiquity of the names of our localities, cities, &c. In the Book of Armagh, a MS. of the date 807, that city is mentioned as the *Alliudo Macha* and St. Patrick's connection with it quoted at the year 457, when he built the cathedral on ground granted by the Chief Oaire. In the *Dinosaechas* a very ancient topographical tract, the name is derived from one of three queens all bearing the same name, who lived respectively 600 years after the deluge, 300 years before the Christian era, and early in the first years of it. All old MSS point out Macha of the Golden hour, who lived 300 A.C., as the foundress. So the name Ard (Macha's Hill) has remained on the old city as its name for upwards of 2,000 years. What a pity that out of fifty names mentioned on Ptolemy's map of Ireland only nine have been recognised. The circumstances will excite little wonder in any one studying the text 'The Irish names originally collected for this ancient atlas were learned from the natives by sailors speaking a totally different language. The latter delivered them in turn to the compiler, who was of course obliged to represent them by Phœnician letters, and they were ultimately transferred by Ptolemy into the Greek language. It appears perfectly obvious, therefore, that the names as we find them on Ptolemy's map must in general be very much distorted from the proper form as used at the time by the inhabitants.' Ptolemy lived in the second century, and his work was a corrected copy of one written by Marinus of Tyre, who lived a short time before him, and is supposed to have derived his information from a Tyrian atlas. In one instance we have in modern times copied the name of a river from Ptolemy—the *Avoca*. It appears on this map as the *Obecks*, but its ancient Gaelic name is the *Avonmore* (large river). Near the river is settled a town on the map called *Douon* an evident representative at fourth or fifth hand of our dun. Outside Ebbana appears a small island with the name 'Eiri Deserta' on the map, and 'Edron Horomos' in the Greek text, both names meaning the desert of Edros, Ben Eair, the Gaelic name, must consequently have been applied to the promontory of Howth before the Christian era. How much earlier who can say? Scholars have divided on the derivation of *Edair*, some, *Edar*, a Danaan oak (*Benedair*, hill of oaks); others, *Edar*, a Danaan chief; others, *Edar*, wife of a Fíroibh chief. Howth is from the Danish 'Hoved,' a head. The other places identified on Ptolemy's map are *Senos* the Shannon; *Birgos*, the Barrow; *Beouandia*, the Boyne; *Rhinina*, Rathlin; *Logis*, the Lagan; *Nagatal*, Connaught; *Isamion Akroa*, Island Magee; *Edlana*, Dublin. That we have been spared as many is fortunate, for, as we have it in the text:—'When we reflect that several of the names are no doubt fantastic translations, and with great probability many of them never existed at all, except in the imagination of the voyagers we shall cease to be surprised that out of more than fifty we are only able to identify nine of Ptolemy's names.'

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Economist urges the intervention of Europe in order to prevent the cessation of Cuba to the United States. Members of parliament are threatened with a new and most frightful danger, much worse than the explosion in the crypt which is to blow them into the air. A mechanic named Gensoul has invented a machine which reports speeches verbatim. The 'Church News' states that 'there are times when rebellion is not only excusable but a positive duty,' and that 'such a time may be at hand if, as reports say, Dr. Stanley be nominated by Government to a bishopric. In that case it would be the duty of Dean and Chapter not to elect, and of the diocesan clergy to refuse to acknowledge such a notorious seditious heretic as their spiritual head.'

St. Margaret's Stone, Dunfermline.—An iron tablet has lately been placed under the stone on which Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, rested on her way from Leveikething to the Royal palace of Dunfermline in the year 1068. The tablet has been erected at the expense of a gentleman who holds the rank of general in Her Majesty's forces, though now retired from active service. The following is the inscription: Queen Margaret's Stone. Margaret Atheling, Wife of Malcolm Canmore, Rested on the stone above In the year 1068.

The BYRON SCANDAL.—Mr. Wentworth writes to the Pall Mall Gazette to-day on the matter of the Stowe-Byron Scandal. He says Lady Byron's statement in her own handwriting does not contain an accusation as grave as Mrs. Stowe's. Mrs. Stowe's story is inconsistent with Lady Byron's letters. Mr. Wentworth concludes his letter with the following words. I cannot allow that Mrs. Stowe's statement is substantially correct.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND ON THE IRISH LAND LAW.—The Duke of Richmond, in the course of speeches which he made the other day at the annual dinner of the Strathgobbe Farmers' Club, made allusion, among other matters, to the Irish land question. His grace intimated that he should not like the question when it came up in parliament; but as it was to be raised it must be looked at. And he suggested that the proper thing to be done in Ireland was not to make the holdings smaller, but to make them larger. While farms were split up in the way they now are in Ireland, his grace did not see much chance of agricultural improvement in that country.—Scotsman.

Those hideous deformities which young women attach to their "back hair," and then call chignons are fertile sources of disgusting inconveniences. Not long ago, attention was called to the fact that they are nests of all species of worms and insects. This is bad enough, but it is not all. It is well known that large quantities of the hair used in making chignons are torn by hives from the beetles and toms of the East, and this without any discrimination as to the disease of the plundered dead. The result is that the hideous diseases of the East are translated to the West. But a few weeks ago, according to the Newcastle Journal, a young lady of that neighbourhood died of a loathsome leprosy, the origin of which could be traced to her chignon alone. Let this be a "caution" to chignon wearers.

WHISKY AND MISSIONS.—At a meeting of the Glasgow United Presbyterian Prebytery last week, Mr. W. Melvin (elder) called the attention of the Prebytery to extracts from the journal of the Rev. Hugh Goldie, missionary at Old Calabar, Africa, as published in the Missionary Record for August, wherein it is stated that 'the cargo of the Clyde steamers for the oil rivers, as they are called, is ardent spirits,' also, 'that there are those in the membership of the Church, who have a far greater capital employed in the traffic, than the capital contributed by the benevolence of the Church for the salvation of those tribes.' Mr. Melvin moved that the Prebytery appoint a Committee to inquire as to the truth of such allegations, to consider the whole subject, and to report as to what measures should be adopted to remedy the evil complained of.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL AND THE AMERICAN PRESS.—The Weekly Register thus comments on an article in the Church Times, upon the coming Council in the Vatican:—'To say that the Catholic-minded men of the English Church are to be congratulated on the immense change that has gradually been worked in the journals which advocate their opinions, would be to express but feebly the satisfaction all Catholics must feel at the nearer approximation of a large body of our countrymen to our own views and to the creed of the one true Church. It is true that they still remain outside the pale of the latter. They still have their difficulties, which they cannot—and, perhaps, will not for a time—get over. But to say that men who have gone thus far will not go further—that, believing thus much in the doctrines of the Catholic Church, they will not end by joining her altogether—would be to ignore all past experience in like matters, if not to doubt the providence of God Himself. The Ritualists seem, in point of fact, to have but one more difficulty to contend with. They cannot yet see that the orders of the Church of England, in which they have so long believed, are unreal, or, at the best, exceedingly doubtful as to their validity. The writer in the 'Church Times' seems to cling still to the hope that at the Council of the Vatican the validity of English orders, and even the status of English Church, as a branch of the Catholic Church, will be acknowledged. In common with every Catholic throughout the world at the present time, we would wish to speak and to write gently, and without giving offence, of this well meant but impossible idea. But we assure our Church of England friends that there is no more chance of their orders being recognised by the Holy Father or by the General Council than there is of the Thirty-nine articles being added on to the Nicene Creed, or of the 'Filioque' in the latter being expunged in order to please the Greek and Russian Churches. Of one thing we would beg them to be convinced, which is, that at Rome the question of Anglican order is not new. It has again and again for nearly three centuries, been handled in every possible manner by the theologians and learned men of the schools in the Eternal City. A very distinguished clerical convert to Catholicity, who died in Rome some years ago, when preparing for the priesthood, once wrote to a friend that he never fully understood how utterly low were the pretensions to holy orders in the English Church, until he had conversed and turned the matter over with some of the Fathers he met in Rome—men who had for years and years made it their sole business to sift to the very bottom questions of this nature. So far from there being any wish on the part of the Holy Father, the Cardinals, and, indeed, the whole Episcopate throughout the world, to ignore their orders, there ever has been a desire if it were possible to do so, to recognise them. But this has been found impossible. Let those who really desire to sift the matter to the bottom bear, on the one side, what the best champion of English orders has to say in their favor, on the other, what any Catholic theologian in any one of the Catholic colleges in England, has to urge on the other side. If made in all good faith, we have not the slightest fear as to what would be the result.'

Sir George Warrander, not long ago, gave a curious, but a very good illustration of the absurd anomalies of our marriage laws as regards the relative position of England and Scotland. A lover of Oriental customs might, he pointed out, marry in England, get divorced in Scotland and then contract a second marriage. Having done so, he should erect his dwelling with two opposite wings for his respective wives, where the line between the two countries will divide it. Let him then put the Scotch wife on the Scotch side, and the English wife on the English side, and he will be in both countries equally a good citizen and a good Christian, so pronounced by one common superior tribunal. If, however, his wives, better skilled in household duties than in a business legal lore, should chance to change sides but for a single day, he would be at once transformed into a felon in both countries, pursued by the authorities of both under the approval of the same ultimate tribunal. 'This little inconvenience,' he adds, with bitter sarcasm, 'he might easily avoid by marrying intelligent women, who would certainly be prompted to aid him in the discharge of his peculiar onerous, legal, moral, and social duties, by the natural desire for the legitimacy of their offspring.' But—even better than this—had we not an illustration of the present state of things with regard to Scotch marriages in the case of Mrs. Yelverton? To this day the highest judges in the land are divided in opinion as to whether that lady was, or was not legally married. And one of the most celebrated equity lawyers of the day once said in open court that there was hardly a family in England in which, going back for only two hundred years, some legal flaw might not be discovered in one or other of the marriages made by some of its members.—Weekly Register.

The English people obtain the credit of being a practical people by those who are ignorant of the working of the social machine; but few compliments are more undeserved. No great wrong can be remedied in this country until the suffering which it has inflicted on hundreds and thousands of individuals has become positively unendurable. Take the case of the broken banks in Liverpool which have hurried so many respectable, well-to-do local families from the height of competence to the abyss of poverty and misery. The lying prospectus, the garbled reports, the cooked accounts were all believed until the crash came, and then it was found that the plunderers behind the scenes, who had been helping themselves to the spoil, and silently undermining the comfort and independence of those who had faith in their honor and integrity, were persons who stood in the estimation of their fellow-citizens—were believed to be incapable of doing anything that was mean and dirty; and the annoying part of the wretched history is, that while the penniless wretch who steals some paltry article of clothing, and turns it into money to keep body and soul together, is summarily dealt with—comes at once under the lash of the criminal law, is sent to prison, and the hard labor of his sentence sweetened by the luxuries of bread and water, the well-dressed, stuck-up scoundrel, whose malappropriations represent hundreds of thousands sterling, can only be reached by a civil process so costly and dilatory that in nine cases out of ten, or we might say in ninety nine cases out of a hundred, he escapes untouched, unscathed in person or pocket, free to go where he likes with the booty in his possession, rejoicing in the simplicity of the dupes he has left behind. Can a people be properly called practical who have submitted so long to a condition of things like this?—Northern Press.

THE EXODUS TO AMERICA.—Are we witnessing the beginning of an English exodus? Some prophets of evil have long foretold that the day would come when our laborers would find the way that the Irish peasantry found to prosperity and independence, and that when they did so an exodus would begin.—Whatever be the explanation of this fact, the increase in the emigration from Liverpool is becoming almost alarming. If in the course of a single week nearly 7,800 persons can find the necessary means to set out on a journey to the Western world, it is at least clear that a movement is on foot which needs no special government to keep it going. But it is very doubtful whether this emigration touches the classes who are supposed to need it most. It is not the agricultural laborer, nor the hereditary pauper of the towns that is hurrying to Liverpool with his face to the West. It is altogether another class. Probably most of the persons who crowded the ten steamers which left Liverpool last week were from the great cities at the manufacturing town of England and Germany. Their emigration is the result of the late commercial panic. 'There is little to earn, and many to keep,' and the most energetic laborers are pushing to other markets with their labor. Probably so far as the movement has yet gone, the movement is a beneficial one; but it will be beneficial just in proportion as it is spontaneous. It is a natural movement of the population which may be anxiously watched by patriotic statesmen, but should neither be checked nor encouraged. Merchants and manufacturers are already alarmed by it; and although we can see little in it to cause alarm, nothing which threatens us with an exodus of labor, we can well see that it would be of infinite advantage to the welfare of the country if some means could be found of giving these enterprising spirits a career at home.—London News.

TRIALS OF A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.—A young parson thus feelingly describes his bachelor experience in the first village in which he settled after entering the ministry: 'Old ladies gave me tracts and tormented me in every possible way. One gave me cough lozenges because a fly got under my throat in church; another sent me her late husband's galoshes to wear when I went out on wet evenings (the late husband's feet were about five inches long). A third sent a wonderful kind of India rubber bag, which she said could be applied whenever a chill was felt. Not till after my sister came to stay with me did I know that hot water ought to be put into the creature before using. I had thought it a sort of mat to lay over my feet; and very useless of its kind. A Miss Thompson was the most disagreeable of the old maids. She actually one day ran her fingers underneath my collar to see if I were honest. During the year I was at Littlebeck I had thirteen pairs of slippers twenty-five sermon cases and three smoking caps worked for me. One young lady embroidered my initials on a handkerchief in shiny-looking black thread. My sister says that I was done in hair; and perhaps that accounts for Miss Rudge being so offended when I said I thought Leaters red marking cotton as good as any other. Three young ladies declared that I had trifled with their affections; two, on the contrary, affirmed that they had rejected me, while the village school mistress assured the rector that I had tried to press her hand. I certainly never had such work as while at Littlebeck. I played at least three hundred games of orquet, went to an archery meeting every week, and at an spare moment I was liable to be sent for by Miss Anna Phelps to practice an Italian duet. I bore my trials with Christian fortitude, till one morning the rector sent for me and said that my conduct disgraced my profession. I took the hint, and at the end of a year and three months my career at Littlebeck was over. The young ladies cried when I went; they said I was 'such a darling.' Now, I ask my impartial reader whether it was not hard that I should be blamed for the ladies of Littlebeck? My life is blighted, and all that is left to me is thirteen pairs of slippers, twenty-five sermon cases, three smoking caps, one handkerchief, marked 'T. G.' and a bad character from my late employer.'

AN INCIDENT OF THE CUBAN REBELLION.—We take the following from a recent number of *Gala's Express*, published in Kingston, Ja.:—'A poor unfortunate seaman had been apprehended on a charge of being implicated in a filibustering expedition, and he was thrust into prison, and afterwards condemned to be shot, on evidence as unlikely and improbable as any one could conceive. He was an American, the son of English parents, and notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions on the part of the English and American consuls, the Spanish authorities seemed determined to sacrifice this poor man's life. On the morning appointed for his execution he was marched out to the usual place amidst a great show of bloody solemnity. He was immediately followed by Mr. Ramsden, British Vice-Consul, who formally protested against the man's execution, the United States Consul joining with him. A consultation followed, and Mr. Ramsden and the American Consul were eventually informed that the remonstrance came too late, the prisoner had already been sentenced to death for having taken up arms against Spain, and that the sentence must be carried into effect. With this order was given to the firing party to 'present.' It was the work of an instant when Mr. Ramsden rushing before the levelled rifles of the Spanish troops and in front of the uniformed men, shouted 'hold fire!' and wrapping the English flag around himself and the prisoner, and addressing the officer in charge of the firing party, said, 'Gentlemen, as a consul of her British Majesty, I cannot stand silently by and see this foul murder of an innocent man. It is my duty to protect his life, and if you take his life you must take it through these,' placing himself immediately in front of the condemned man, his eyes sparkling, while his manly form heaved with the indignation his speech had so heroically expressed. The American

consul, wrapped in the 'Stars and Stripes' of the Union, stood abreast, and for some moments the Spanish stood aghast, the conduct of these two consuls being more than they could comprehend. The emotion of the prisoner was extreme; he was supported right and left by the consuls, and the poor fellow shed a profusion of tears from weakness and excitement. A consultation was again held, and the prisoner marched back to jail under an escort of troops, the consuls supporting the unhappy man all the way along. The future was beyond description. After dark he was relieved and placed on board a British man-of-war.

UNITED STATES.

INCREASE OF CATHOLICITY IN NEW ENGLAND.—The Boston correspondent of the Sacramento Union bears the following testimony to the rapid increase of Catholicity in New England where but a few years ago a Catholic was believed by many errands to be a monster. The growth of Roman Catholicism in New England in the last ten years is one of the most noteworthy religious facts of the age. Thirty years ago, outside of the few largest cities, there was no Catholic church or chapel, and the membership was trifling in numbers compared with several Protestant denominations. Now, there is hardly a town of 5,000 people in any of the six States without its church and priest. The Catholics here for some time been the most numerous religious body in Massachusetts, Boston and many large manufacturing cities and towns in her limits being made up in a large degree of Irish population. But it is a fact that will surprise many former residents of the old Granite State that the Roman Catholics now rank as the most numerous religious denomination in New Hampshire. The rapid growth of the manufacturing interest in this State is mainly responsible for this condition of things. Manchester, the seat of many enormous factories, has 7,000 Catholics in a population of 26,000. Of the remaining 19,000, it is said not more than 6,000 attend any church. New here is the secret of the rapid growth—comparatively rather than absolutely rapid—of Roman Catholicism. Protestantism is inert, careless, indifferent, lifeless, Catholicism is aggressive and unyielding. What is true of New Hampshire is true of all New England; not more than one-fifth—or, I might safely say one-sixth—of the Protestant population attend church at all. If I had space, I should like to give at length what I believe to be the reasons for this obnoxiousness; but I must content myself with this simple statement of two facts. In the country churches the service of God is made dull and utterly uninteresting. If a man of real abilities and fitness for the ministerial work comes to the surface a city charge, with a salary of \$3,000 to \$10,000 instantly attracts him, and the rural worshippers are left to the care of those who cannot aspire to city churches. A country minister's life is an earthly martyrdom, a pathway beset with thorns and rough places, and relieved only in rare cases by the manifestations of that Christian charity which is the basis of all true religion. Educated and ground down by fate, the country minister, naturally dull, sinks into a groove and there remains, and drones through a course of lifeless platitudes until even his uneducated church grows weary and sends him up upon the world to look for pasture elsewhere. In the city, Protestant churches have come to rank with theatres and concert halls, and more fields for the display of fashions and wealth. No man of moderate means can afford to hire a pew or a seat in them; and if he could, his wife and daughter would refuse to go where their dresses would suffer by comparison with those of their wealthier fellow-worshippers. When I was a boy every body went to church, now church going is the exception.

A TRUE SNOWMAN.—Over the river from New York but almost in sight of it, at 'Bergen city' N. J., a Public School was opened last week. The following is the account of it in the N. Y. Herald:

OPENING A PUBLIC SCHOOL.—EXTRAORDINARY DECLARATION OF THE OFFICIATING CLERGYMAN.

'The new public school which was recently erected in the Fourth Ward of Bergen city, was formally opened and dedicated yesterday afternoon in the presence of about 300 persons. Mr. Brigham, Superintendent of the Board of Education, presided, and presented the keys to Mr. Atwood, who accepted them on the part of the Board. It is customary to have them presented by the Mayor or a member of the Common Council. But none of these were present. The dedicatory address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Lowrie, who uttered the remarkable declaration that the school was erected for Protestants and was in the true sense a Protestant school, and he thanked God that it was an institution where the Bible would be read every morning and the progress of infidelity be arrested. This statement will give rise to some agitation on the part of other denominations who have been taxed for the erection of the school. Speeches were made by Mr. Garret, Vreeland, Superintendent Dickinson, Professor Beall and others. The school will accommodate 700 children and the cost of erection was \$54,000. Mr. Lowrie is more candid than cunning. He is not up to the last development of Protestantism. This says: 'to bill with Bible reading, or anything else, that keeps the children of Catholics out of the Public Schools; where they lose their faith!' In old Bishop Hurley's time it answered to any: 'The Bible and the Bible alone, interpreted by each one for himself, according to his own judgment, is the religion of Protestants.' But, now, it has gone further. 'Opposition to all Church authority is the religion of Protestants.' It is not necessary any more to read the Bible to be a Protestant. It is enough to protest against the Catholic Church.—N. Y. Freeman.

Mark Twain's editorial labors on the Buffalo Express are seen in the column headed 'People and Things.' Here is one of the best paragraphs in a recent issue of the paper:—'John Wagner, the oldest man in Buffalo—one hundred and four years—recently walked a mile and a half in two weeks. He is as cheerful and bright as any of these other old men that charge around so in the newspapers, and is in every way as remarkable. Last November he walked five blocks in a rain storm without any shelter but an umbrella, and cast his vote for Grant, remarking that he had voted for forty-seven Presidents—which was a lie. His 'second crop of rich brown hair' arrived from New York yesterday, and he has a new set of teeth coming—from Philadelphia. He is to be married next week to a girl one hundred and two years old, who still takes in washing. They have been engaged eighty years, but their parents persistently refused their consent until three days ago.

Twenty divorce cases were heard before the Recorder's Court in Chicago on the 4th, and it was a poor day for divorces at that.

The 'Imperialist' has given up the ghost. It will be revived whenever the United States are ripe for a 'coup d'etat' and a monarchy.

Years ago, an Elizabeth, N. J., woman voted at an election as follows: For example, a certain Mary Jones came and voted; a few hours afterward, she changed her dress and offered a second vote, when asked her name by the inspector, 'I am Mary Still.' What does Mrs. Stanton say to this?

The New York 'World' makes the following candid avowal. We commend it to the disconcerted Quebec shipwrights.—'The ship owners of this city, who may not be unreasonably supposed to know something about the effects of 'protection' on their business, held a meeting yesterday at which they spoke bitterly of the ruinous results of the tariff on the materials used in ship-building. Owing to the tariff, there is now not a single large ship building in New York, which would seem to be the natural home of that industry.'

The True Witness.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 663 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLBERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

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

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

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week show the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription from that date.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1869.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER—1869.

Friday, 24—Our Lady of Mercy. Saturday, 25—St. Jovianus and Comp. M. M. Sunday, 26—Nineteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 27—St. Cosmas and Damian, M. M. Tuesday, 28—St. Wenceslaus, M. Wednesday, 29—St. Michael, Archangel. Thursday, 30—St. Jerome, O. D.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By all accounts the health of Louis Napoleon is improving; but that for a time he was seriously, dangerously ill is now pretty generally admitted. The precise nature of the disease with which he has been afflicted, and with which he is still menaced, is not mentioned, but it seems that he is liable to suffer from a complication of diseases, and a general break up of his constitution is hinted at. The rumors of a regency, in which the young Prince Imperial will be called upon to take part, are still rife. The majority of the Prince we are told, will be proclaimed in the month of March next.

The Irish Land Question, and what Mr. Gladstone will do with it?—the release of the Fenian prisoners—and the relations betwixt Great Britain and her Colonies—furnish the chief topics of discussion in the English papers. As to the first, no one pretends to be able to give an answer. That something has to be done with regard to the tenure of land in Ireland—and done quickly, and that Mr. Gladstone has a scheme, more or less matured, in his portfolio, are things taken for granted; but no one can say what ought to be done, or what Mr. Gladstone proposes to do. The question of the release of the Fenian prisoners is perhaps one only of time; but the Government is no doubt at the present moment apprehensive lest by acceding to the popular demand, it should convict itself of weakness. The third question also as to the future relations of Great Britain with her Colonies, is a most difficult question of which all that can be said is:—that the existing relations must soon be modified in many important particulars—but how, or in what direction we are not yet told.

The Cracow Nun excitement has exploded at last, to the great disappointment of the Liberal press, and the lovers of anti-Catholic sensational stories. It turns out, as from the first we knew would be the case, to be a canard of the veritable Maria Monk stamp, with a bottom of truth of course, but on which was erected a fearful superstructure of falsehood. Of this the proof is clear.—With all their desire to make out a case of cruelty or of deliberate neglect, against the Lady Superior and Sisters of the Cracow Carmelite Convent, the judicial authorities have found themselves obliged to order the discharge of the said Superior and her assistants, there being in reality no grounds whatsoever for proceeding against them. In the same way, another convent case at Bologna, has been untimely disposed of by a letter from the insane nun's relations, protesting against the scandalous language of the liberal press, and expressing their gratitude to the pious community for the kindness and trouble bestowed upon an afflicted relative.

Italy for the moment is quiet, and Spain torpid. A recent telegram says that Victor Emmanuel has signified his approbation of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa for the vacant, but by no means enviable situation of King of Spain. Great efforts are to be made for the subjugation of Cuba, but it is most probable that that fine island is lost to Spain for ever, and is doomed to form ere long another State of the great Yankee Republic.

Horrid stories, incredible from their very atrocity, as to the cause of the fire at the Avondale colliery, by which such numbers of Welsh miners came to an untimely end, are in circulation. It is said that the fire was the work of incendiaries; but of this there is as yet no proof, and most likely it will turn out to be a lie.

The trial of Reiffenstein the defaulting government clerk at Ottawa is still pending; the papers say that he is confident of escaping. A True Bill had been found against him by the Grand Jury.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur received, as was his

due as the son of our beloved Queen, a hearty reception from the loyal citizens of all denominations of Canada's ancient capital. The Prince visited the Laval University where he was received by His Grace, Mgr. de Quebec, Archbishop of the Province of Canada, and the other authorities. He also visited the other chief institutions of the City with which he professed himself well pleased.

The foolish strike of working shoemakers in Montreal still continues. Many of the men who have been entrapped into taking part in this mad business are it is said leaving the city for the U. States, with the idea of bettering themselves as the saying is. The poor fellows will have plenty of leisure to repeat of their folly, when repentance will be too late.

As the circumstances alluded to by the Montreal Witness of the 16th inst., in an article upon, or rather to speak correctly, in a scurrilous libel against the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, are likely to be sifted before a legal tribunal, we do not deem it becoming to go into any details at present. We merely content ourselves with assuring our readers that the allegations of the Witness as to the misdemeanors of a certain priest at the Lake of Two Mountains are just as true, (neither more nor less so)—as was the story which he told a few years ago about a Scotch nobleman having s' or two children for gathering blackberries on his estate, and which, the honorable and veracious editor was shortly afterwards forced to retract, and to apologize for, in the most abject fashion. This is all that we feel it our duty to say about the matter at the present moment, and pending an investigation which we hope will soon take place.

At the same time we would observe to some of our Catholic friends, who seem to be a little too sensitive, that the Montreal Witness is by no means a fair exponent of the sentiments towards our Church and her clergy, of the great majority of our Protestant fellow-citizens: if it were, we should indeed be in a bad plight, and the worst feuds of old Ireland would flourish in Canada.

No. It is not from the Witness that we would learn the sentiments towards us of our Protestant neighbors, but rather from the tone of our other contemporaries; from the columns of the really respectable Protestant papers, the Gazette, the Herald, the Daily News, the Evening Telegraph, and journals of that stamp. Besides, Protestants in Montreal are brought every day into contact with our Clergy, and our Religious: and from personal experience we know whether they at all resemble the hideous portraits which the Witness gives of them.

It would be well no doubt were our Protestant contemporaries to express the contempt which we know that they entertain for the libel who plies his dirty trade in the Witness; for so they would do much towards preserving the entente cordiale betwixt Catholics and Protestants which still happily exists, but which evidently it is the mission of our evangelical slanderer to destroy. Let Protestant journalists but ask themselves what would be their feelings—what kind of a world we should live in, if we, or Catholic journalists generally, were to follow the example of the Montreal Witness, and to publish every nasty scandalous story that reached our ears to the discredit of Protestant ministers. If we do not do so, it is certainly not from lack of matter, for as every one who has ever sat in the editor's chair for a day must know, stories from all quarters, and many of them apparently well authenticated, are always pouring in with requests for "insertion." We suppress them, because a gentleman and a Christian will never publish a story detrimental to another, which he does not know to be true—and the publication of which will not promote some useful end. There are of course—where are there not?—black sheep in the ranks of the Protestant clergy; but God forbid that we, or our co-religionists, should trade upon their delinquencies, or traduce a whole body of men, because of the exceptional transgressions of some of their members. God forbid that we, or that they, should do as does the Witness—either invent lies, or hire dirty knaves to concoct them for us, as did the Witness in the case of the attacks upon the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

"The True Witness compares the Jesuits and nuns of Cracow, who were recently the objects of popular vengeance, to the Lord Jesus going peacefully along the streets of Jerusalem, beset by a hell-inspired populace. The comparison would have been eminently just, if the Lord Jesus had confined a poor woman, say, for instance, the woman taken in adultery—twenty-one years in a dark and loathsome dungeon. Instead of that, what did he say to her? Will the True Witness answer? The lawless violence of the Cracow mob, which we in no way justify, had the greatest possible provocation, namely a terrible outrage upon a helpless woman. What provocation had the Jerusalem mob?"

As requested to do, we answer:—Firstly—The Jesuits, the victims of the brutality of Cracow Liberals and Protestants, have never as yet been accused even of having had anything to do with the confinement and alleged ill-treatment of Barbara, the insane nun, to whom we suppose the Witness alludes, as the woman confined in a loathsome dungeon. Therefore as against the Jesuits, the Cracow mob had no more cause of

provocation than had the Jerusalem mob against Our Lord.

Secondly—The sole crime of which the Nuns of the Carmelite Convent can be accused is that of imprudence, or error of judgment * in having given shelter to an insane member of their community. It would have been more prudent on their part, and certainly more to their material advantage, if on the first symptoms of her malady declaring themselves, they had turned her out into the streets. Instead of this, they took care of her to the best of their abilities, and, in so far as her condition—that of a furious lunatic who constantly destroyed every thing within her reach—allowed. There was no attempt at concealment, for the relatives of the insane nun Barbara were aware of all the facts of the case, and made no effort to release the other nuns from the heavy and disagreeable charge imposed on them: whilst the poor creature herself was regularly visited by the medical attendants of the hospital. That no charge, worse than that of imprudence, can be made good against the Carmelite convent is pretty evident from this:—That, in spite of the desire of the Liberals to get up a case against Convents, and the temper of the popular party, the Judicial authorities have not been able to prove against the Superior of the Carmelite Convent either intentional cruelty, or culpable neglect. Had it been possible to obtain a verdict against the nuns, even from such bitterly prejudiced adversaries of Catholic conventual institutions as the Cracow judicial authorities, the details, and adverse finding of the Court would long ago have been triumphantly published to all the anti-Catholic papers of Europe. Their silence is therefore conclusive proof that, with every motive to make out a case of cruelty against the Carmelite nuns, the populace and judicial authorities of Cracow have been unable to do so.

And now having answered the Witness we will trouble him for an answer to our questions:

1. How came it to pass—if the insane nun Barbara had been left utterly neglected, unvisited, uncheered by a ray of light, and the sight of a human being, for twenty-one years—that, when discovered her head was found to be close shorn, as the Protestant papers stated was the case?

2. How, if the story as told by the papers be evidently false in any one of its details, can any reliance whatsoever be placed on its other details by any unprejudiced and intelligent person?

Will the Montreal Witness answer.

* We believe that the whole method upon which lunatics have hitherto generally been treated is erroneous: and we admit that the Cracow nuns seem to have been as ignorant on this head as nine tenths of our medical men are to-day, and as they all were some half a century ago, when poor old George III. was treated much as was Barbara the insane nun at Cracow.

HOLY AND UNHOLY MATRIMONY.—In several of our Protestant exchanges we find the following paragraph:—

"There is a disgraceful sheet published in Chicago, which advocates the abolition of marriage, and holds that no woman should be under man's control."

We quote this paragraph as an instance of the inconsistency of Protestants—an inconsistency in one sense, highly creditable to them. Their hearts are better than their heads: and their instincts as Christians revolt against their own principles, when reduced to practice. For that which the disgraceful sheet at Chicago advocates, is but the legitimate and inevitable consequence of the principles laid down by modern liberals, enforced by all your modern progressive governments, and advocated by all the champions of Civil Marriage, and Women's Rights, in Europe and in America.

We have never seen the "disgraceful sheet" in question, but of course we understand that that which it advocates is not the abolition of all intercourse betwixt the sexes—but the abolition of marriage as a divine institution, imposing duties as well as conferring rights. It is the abolition of "holy matrimony," as distinguished from the mere "civil contract" unions of the sexes, that the Chicago paper advocates.

Is this "disgraceful?" Then equally disgraceful is the action of those governments which legislate in the same spirit. What the Chicago paper advocates, is merely that which the Austrian government has decreed in its late legislation; and for denouncing which as "disgraceful," a Bishop, the subject of that government, has been hailed as a criminal before the civil tribunals, and sentenced to be imprisoned as a felon; whilst throughout the Protestant world this action of the Austrian authorities is hailed with joy, and cited as an instance of the progress made by civil and religious liberty, and of the dying out of Romish intolerance.

If marriage be, as all Catholics, as many Protestants, especially Protestants of the Anglican denomination, contend that it is, a "spiritual" as distinguished from a mere "civil" contract, of divine institution, and therefore "holy," then of course it is disgraceful and immoral to advocate its abolition; but if it be, as too many Protestants, as all our modern Liberals contend that it is, a mere civil contract, a human institution, and the creature of human legislation—then there can be nothing more immoral or disgraceful in

advocating its abolition, than there is in advocating the abolition of any other form of contract—a reform of the Irish land tenure for instance; or than in advocating a revision of the Tariff; or the repeal of any other laws on the Statute Book—such for instance as those which regulate the inspection of flour or potash.

And if it be disgraceful to advocate the absolute emancipation of woman from man's control, then we fear that some of the leading politicians of both Continents, nay that the House of Commons itself, are tarred with the same brush; as these most certainly have already gone a long way in the same direction as the disgraceful sheet published in Chicago.

We do not pretend to take up the cudgels in defence of that sheet, or its theories; but (this we say, and we defy any one to refute us:—That, if marriage be but a civil contract, there is nothing disgraceful in advocating its abolition; for on that hypothesis there is no moral difference betwixt what is called marriage, and what is called concubinage; that if only a "civil contract," the terms or conditions of marriage, whether for life, or for a limited season, or during pleasure, should be determined by the contracting parties themselves; and that there is nothing more honorable, or more disgraceful in one form of contract, than in any other form. The State can, if it so pleases, attach certain civil advantages to one form of civil contract, which it is at liberty to withhold from every other form; but it cannot make that immoral or disgraceful which God Himself has not condemned, or cleanse from the stain of immorality that which He has forbidden. Why then do our Protestant contemporaries denounce as disgraceful the "Chicago sheet?" Because in spite of their applause as Protestants of the civil contract "theory," they still in their hearts cling, as Christians, to the doctrine of "Holy Matrimony."

"A difficulty with regard to the school tax has just arisen, the cause of which has been incorrectly stated by one of our contemporaries.

The law of last session provides that, in the case of business firms, the members of which have intimated no desire to the City Treasurer to be classed either as Protestant or Catholic, shall be classed as neutrals, and the school tax levied upon them divided proportionately between the Protestant and Catholic School Commissioners.

The assessors have, in all cases where the faith of the members of firms was well known, returned them as either Protestant or Catholic. Exception has been taken to this by the Catholic Board, and it is requisite for those who have any preference as to which Board these taxes should be allotted, that they should notify the City Treasurer forthwith.

It would seem to be an unnecessary trouble to give members of firms whose faith is as well known, or as easily ascertainable as that of individuals, but as it is the law, and that law is invoked, all must submit to it until it shall be changed.

We think that our respected contemporary the Montreal Gazette, whose tone when treating of subjects controverted by Catholics and Protestants is worthy of all praise, is in error in assuming that in the case of a firm, the faith of its members, and therefore the proper mode of dealing with the portion of the school tax from it collected, "is as easily ascertainable as that of individuals." A firm may be composed, often no doubt is composed, of Catholics and Protestants; and unless by mutual agreement amongst those members as to the application of the school tax, announced to the assessors, the latter have no means of knowing in what manner the amount of the tax should be distributed.—They may assume safely that a single Protestant merchant wishes to be classed as a Protestant; but in the case of firms they must assume nothing.

It is, after all, but a trifling hardship of which the Gazette complains, a little, very little additional trouble is all that the law imposes.—Would to God that the Catholic minority in Upper Canada had nothing worse to complain of.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.—Miss Rye, so we learn from the Toronto Globe, was to have sailed in the Prussians, on Saturday last, for England, there to make up her first instalment of pauper children for Canada. The children are to be taken from the several work-houses in England, and will be consigned to Miss Rye by the officials connected with those institutions.—On their arrival they will be stored, until disposed of, in the old gaol at Niagara, which Miss Rye has engaged and fitted up for the purpose.

We disclaim any intention of saying one word against Miss Rye, or her motives; but, should these lines meet the eyes of any of our Catholic contemporaries in England, we take the liberty of invoking their aid to ward off the dangers to which it is to be apprehended many pauper Catholic children will be exposed in Canada, should Miss Rye be allowed to carry out her scheme. However benevolent she may be, however pure her motives, that scheme will be made to work as an instrument, as much for proselytism, as for immigration, if Catholics be not vigilant to surround it with proper safeguards.

In the English workhouses there are unfortunately to be found many destitute children, of Irish and Catholic parents. Now it would be monstrous to entrust, upon any pretence whatsoever, any of these children to Miss Rye, who herself a Protestant, will naturally consign her living cargo of pauper children, to Protestant

masters, and subject them, whilst in her hands, to a Protestant system of training. Let her do as she pleases with children of her own faith; but the Catholic press of England is bound to put forth all its influence to prevent the workhouse officials from consigning to Miss Rye's care any children whose parents were Catholics. For this purpose, earnestly do we invoke the co-operation of our contemporaries, to interfere, ere it be too late, with a scheme which menaces spiritual destruction to hundreds of helpless Catholic orphans.

PRATERS FOR THE DEAD.—The antiquity of this custom amongst the Jews is often denied by Protestants. It has, however, lately received a striking confirmation in a work on the Falashas, or Jewish Abyssinians, by M. Halevy, a notice of which work by the Jewish Chronicle is reproduced in the London Times:

The Falashas.—M. Halevy, to whose expedition to Abyssinia we have frequently referred, has published a most interesting and important account of his journey, which is issued as a "transaction" of the French Geographical Society. An investigation into the condition, customs, and creed of that singular people, the Falashas or Jewish Abyssinians, was the main object of his expedition. The district in which they reside, it appears, has long remained a blank space on our maps. He found a few hermits, who made a vow of celibacy after having lost their wives, an absolute celibacy is rejected by the Falashas as by all other Jews. The Falashas, though resembling Christian Abyssinians in dress and other matters are stouter and darker than they. Their eyes are less dilated, and their faces are shorter. They are singularly like a detestable tribe of Agau origin residing in the country, and they speak an Agau dialect called Falashina, or Kallina. In this language they translate the Bible and offer their prayers. Their phrase of religion is Mosiem, founded on a Gueez version of the Bible, and modified by local influences, so that their sect differs from that of the Rabinists, the Karaites, and the Samaritans. They do not practice polygamy. They circumcise on the seventh day. Laymen go bareheaded, but priests wear turbans. They do not, like the Amharas, eat raw flesh. They will not cross a running stream on Sabbath (whence their name, Kallii, meaning not to cross; Falasha means emigrants). Their proper names are derived from Hebrew, Gueez, and Amharic. The institution of purification seems to be known. The children are taught the Bible, the psalms, prayers and sacred history. The sexes sit apart during service. Incense is burnt. The prayers (some of which we have had an opportunity of seeing) are beautiful. Their religious hopes are turned to Jerusalem, but their ideas of the Messiah are very indistinct; they are quite unacquainted with Hebrew, and know nothing of ceremonies instituted after the time of Ezra. Hence they do not keep Hanukah nor Purim. They have a religious literature written in the style of the Mishnah. They keep the Sabbath rigidly, and also extra half-festivals, monthly, on dates corresponding with those of the great festivals so as to remind themselves of them. Hence they have in each month eight days of abstinence from work. The pious fast on Mondays and Thursdays. They keep the 9th of Ab to commemorate the destruction of Jerusalem. They wash before and say grace after eating. They have a traditional mode of slaughtering animals for food. They practice commemorative sacrifices on the holidays, and also for the repose of the dead. Their cemeteries are distant from their habitations, and the tomb-stones are plain. Women enjoy equality with men. They are not veiled nor restricted to harems. A slave can only serve six years. The number of Falashas is estimated at about a quarter of a million. We congratulate the public on the appearance of this remarkable pamphlet. The thanks of the communities of our brethren are due to M. Halevy for the extraordinarily important information which he has obtained and laid before them. We hope that the consideration of our brethren will be evoked for this singular and interesting offshoot of Israel.—Jewish Chronicle.

Hence then we have the fact of a Jewish colony, or "offshoot of Israel," the period of whose emigration is indeed unknown, but which at least must have been prior to the time of Ezra, and who "know nothing of the ceremonies instituted after" that time—who practise religious ceremonies "for the repose of the dead." The legitimate deduction from these facts is, that prayers for the repose of the dead formed an essential part of those religious rites and practices which were in use amongst the people of Israel before the ancestors of the modern Abyssinian Jews, or Falashas, separated themselves from the parent stock of Israel—that is to say, before the time of Ezra. Ceremonies of a later date, such as the "Hanukah and Purim," they do not observe, as these are of comparatively modern origin; but they still retain the practise of prayers for the dead.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CANADA.—This is the title of a pamphlet which we have received containing the annual address delivered before the Agricultural Society of the County of Missisquoi, on Sept. 8th, by the Hon. L. S. Huntington, Q. C., member for the County of Shelburne. The views of the speaker are ably advocated, but with them we cannot sympathise, holding as we do that Independence is but a round about way of spelling Annexation.

ECCLIASTICAL CHANGES.—We learn from our Protestant contemporaries that the Reverend Miss Ruth A. Damon, for the past two years, pastor of the Universalist church at Cavendish, Vermont, has resigned, to marry a brother minister from Illinois.

Stormont, Sept. 18, 1869.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Sir,—About a fortnight ago public notice was given through the local press here, that a picnic for the benefit of the St. Andrews new church would take place on the 16th inst., and to ensure its success, it was made known that the Very Rev. Geo. A. Hay, the Parish Priest, was interested in it. The good thing of life, including choice substantial and delicate eatables, were contributed by the parishioners, so that 6 tables

200 feet long, set under the shade of beautiful maple trees, interspersed at intervals with bouquets of flowers, could be tastefully replenished with every luxury to suit either the sharp or the delicate appetite. Before the day appointed, the only fear entertained as to its success was, as to whether or not the weather would prove favourable; but Thursday dawned to cheer the most anxious mind, and at 10 a.m., the time appointed for the commencement of dancing, upwards of 1500 persons were already promenading on nature's green carpet, sheltered from the rays of the sun by the foliage of outstretched boughs. During the forenoon carriages from every direction were wending their way to the entertainment, so that towards noon the numbers swelled to upwards of 3000 persons of all denominations, including ladies and the elite of the counties of Stormont and Glengarry. His lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Horan accompanied by the Rev. Messieurs Marcoux, Lynch, McCarthy and Masterson honored the occasion by their presence, and had an affable countenance, agreeable words, and condescension of manners to all who had the honor to meet them. The very best Scotch music, including pipers, were in attendance at two large platforms erected for dancing, where those fond of such amusement away wiled the time with their fair partners, performing the graceful feats in vogue by Terpsichore. I noticed other innocent amusements including swings, all being made good use of by jovial little groups.

The Very Rev. Mr. Hay was all day busy here and there, endeavouring to make his numerous guests feel comfortable and at home, and his venerable and familiar countenance, in addition to his agreeable conversation, made all as contented as they were orderly. Well may he feel satisfied and elated at the success of the picnic, when he comes to consider that it was through his influence and the estimation in which he is held by all classes and creeds, as a priest and a gentleman, that so many attended. I have no hesitation in saying that no other man in the Eastern Districts could attract such a respectable, social and orderly gathering.

I have not ascertained the financial result of the entertainment, but have no doubt, as the gathering was large and generous beyond the most sanguine anticipation, that it will add to the funds of the St. Andrews new church upwards of one thousand dollars.

Yours &c,
Z.
Lochiel, Sept. 18th 1869.
(To the Editor of the True Witness)

Sir,—Profiting by the example set them by their co-religionists of the Parish of St. Andrews, Ont., the young ladies of this Parish of Lochiel, gallantly aided by their young gentlemen friends, got up a Picnic here on Thursday last, 16th instant, with the two-fold object in view of providing themselves and the kind friends who might choose to patronize them, with a pleasant day's enjoyment; and also of creating a fund for the purpose of assisting our zealous Parish Priest—Rev. Mr. Alexander McDonnell—in his untiring efforts to ameliorate the already creditable condition of church affairs here. That they succeeded in both respects, even beyond their brightest anticipations, may, I think, be safely inferred from the fact that the manner in which the whole thing was conducted, from its inception to its completion, was the subject of laudatory comment on every lip; while the assents, clear of all expenses, show the nice little sum of one hundred dollars! Great credit is due to the young ladies who moved in this matter, as they only had some eight days to make the necessary preparations. It must therefore afford them intense satisfaction to witness such a successful termination to their labors; and I have it on the best authority that our respected Parish Priest, Father McDonnell, is duly grateful both to them, and also to our Catholic and Protestant neighbours for their welcome presence, and liberal patronage on the occasion,—a compliment which we all appreciate, and hope to return in kind, when a fitting opportunity presents itself.

Your obedient servant,
Lochiel.

ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX ON THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—At the Halifax banquet, the Archbishop explained why he took a prominent part in the festivities. He said:—“If it be politics to vindicate the civil or religious rights of my people either in the press or on the platform,—if it be politics to love and defend the flag under which I live and enjoy more privileges than any of my compatriots in the Episcopacy under any other form of government, then I say my tongue shall never be stilled, my mouth shall never be gagged, and my goose quill will ever keep going. It is in consequence of my unalterable belief in this principle that I am here to-night. I am here because it is a duty which I owe to God and that religion of which I am an humble minister. I am here to do homage, as the Holy Scriptures command, to the Powers that be; to pay the tribute of my sincerest respect to the Representative of the freest and happiest country, and the best Monarch on the face of the earth (cheers.) I am here to-night because I am an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, and in the person of the estimable gentlemen in whose honor we are assembled, I recognise the most truly liberal and enlightened of Irish Landlords. I am here to

do honor to the man who, as one of the small band of heroes, with John Bright as his companion and William Gladstone as his leader, resisted the whole power of the British House of Commons for months and months in defence of the glorious Catholic Hierarchy of my native land. I do it the more heartily because he was the only Irish Protestant member who had courage enough to withstand the tide of public frenzy, in defence of his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen. I am here to-night to offer an Irishman's welcome to the man who, during the whole of a long and chequered life, proved himself to be the Irishman's friend all over the globe. No sooner was our magnificent Cathedral burned down in Australia than Sir John Young, himself a Protestant, was the very first man to come to the rescue, and to call on his fellow Protestants everywhere, to help the Catholics in the hour of their desolation. He has not only condescended to become Chairman at a public meeting for that purpose, but he headed the subscription list with a hundred pounds as a first instalment, and made a speech that has immortalized his name at home and abroad. There may be other Catholics of Irish extraction, either ignorant of the merits of the case, or stolid enough not to pay respect to such a man, but for my part I should be recreant to every principle of honor, if I could not have an Irish heart within my breast, if I did not do everything within my power to be simply grateful. I am here too because as an Irishman I feel proud to see a fellow countryman in so distinguished a position, and qualified for it by every virtue of head and earth that can do honor to human nature.”

On the education question Mr. Gladstone sees his way to no such convenient backing, and he therefore told the House of Commons that it was not the intention of Government to make any change in the system. It is one of the cherished doctrines of the Liberals that education should be non-sectarian. On the other hand, that education should be sectarian is as persistently held by Roman Catholics, and particularly by those of Ultramontane tendencies, who are only liberals on those occasions on which, it is said, “cocks are free among horses' corn.” We need hardly say that we as entirely agree with Cardinal Cullen and his party on the educational question as we disagree with him on the Church Bill. We have never yet heard a single word which could be called an argument in favour of the non-sectarian education side of the question, nor can we conceive that any such could be used. There is no possible reason why Protestants and Roman Catholics should disagree on this matter; at all events, there is no reason for Protestants taking the side they do. We make a bug-bear of a name, and then we cease to see, to hear, or even to listen. But is it not preposterously absurd for Protestants to be alarmed at the word “sectarian”? On what do the liberties of Protestant countries, or rather we should say “Protestant liberties, so much depend as on sectarianism. In spite of an occasional outburst of the spirit of intolerance, as for instance when a member of the House of Commons was called to order for saying that religion was a speculative subject; in spite, we say, of such outbursts, the admitted principle in England is that people shall hold just such religious opinions as they please. Is this a desirable condition of things? Without going to the extreme length of the Court of Queen's Bench, and admitting the heathen marriage of a British subject in the Queen's dominions to be valid, we must say that, like the New York clergyman, we should declare Protestantism a failure, practically and theoretically, if the right to hold any doctrine one pleases be abandoned. From this Protestant principle then, we maintain it follows that the expenditure of the national revenue should be applied as equally as possible for the advantage of all sects. Now it is a mere deception to pretend that this is done in any shape or way by non-sectarian schools. In the first place, most people hold that some sort of religious instruction should accompany education. This, it seems, should be as much the feeling of a Reformed Tinker as of a Roman Catholic, if equally sincere; and, therefore it is plain that if the State is to give pecuniary aid to education, that assistance should be applied in proportion to the work each sect has to perform. In dealing with the Church question, Mr. Gladstone did us the honour to cite Canadian legislation as a precedent for that he was about to introduce. He had the misfortune, on that occasion, to misunderstand his authority, but we readily admit he could hardly have applied to any one more worthy of respect. Slightly elated by the recommendation of so eminent a person as Mr. Gladstone, we make bold to suggest to him the propriety of examining our school law before he expresses great determination not to submit to the terms imposed upon him by Cardinal Cullen. That reverend prelate was a valuable supporter during the last elections, when he was in the wrong; he might be a very formidable foe now he is in the right.—Evening Telegraph.

La Minerve asserts that the first detachment of Papal Zouaves, under the new call, will leave for Rome on the 30th inst., and that it will comprise about one hundred recruits. In reference to the statement we published the other day, it is explained that the Catholic School Commissioners have had no meeting since the assessments were made, and that therefore they could have taken no formal exception to the fact of absence of sufficient legal intention of Protestant rate-payers to place their names on the neutral list. We learn however that it is the intention of the Catholic Commissioners to waive all claim to the money, although they might legally assert it, as the formal declaration now being signed, upon the understanding that exception had been taken to the list, is too late, the 30 days allowed by the Act for this purpose being past. It is better that the requirements of the law and the legal rights of all parties under it should be well understood at this early period of its working. We receive with satisfaction the explanation given to us on behalf of the Catholic Commissioners, to the effect that they do not wish to take any exceptions, and that they will not take any Protestant money.—

It is only by working in a broad and Christian spirit that good entente between different classes of the population can be maintained, and this is required by the very highest public interests.—Montreal Gazette, 20th Sept.

Prince Arthur arrived in Quebec yesterday (Sept. 15th) and was received with every demonstration of loyalty in the ancient capital. We give elsewhere some particulars. Arches decorated with evergreens were erected in considerable numbers in the streets; great crowds gathered; the volunteers and the regulars turned out; and the cheering of the multitude was one of the most enthusiastic kind. The City Council presented him with an address to which he made a fitting reply, in a clear and distinct voice. His easy and kindly manner won for him the good opinions of everybody. His features resemble those of his royal mother, and altogether his manner is that of a well bred English gentleman. Lieutenant Governor Billeau, with several of the Ministers, the Mayor of the City and City Council met him at the wharf when the steamer arrived, and after the ceremonies of reception were over he drove off in the carriage of the Lieutenant Governor. According to our previous advices Prince Arthur was to remain at Quebec till Monday, when he will proceed west, and pass in the first place through Montreal in an informal manner.—Montreal Gazette.

Quebec, September 15th.—Never since the arrival of the Prince of Wales, was there such an enthusiastic welcome given to any one, as was to-day given to Prince Arthur. Obedient after other greeted him from the loyal citizens, assembled in great numbers. The Napoleon steamed up to the Queen's wharf about half-past eleven. Prince Arthur was standing on the quarter deck with Ool. Elphinstone, Mr. Gregory, Superintendent of Provincial Steamers, and a New York newspaper correspondent. He was met at the wharf by Lt. Gov. Billeau, Hon. Mr. Chabreau, Hon. Mr. Dunkin, and other members of the local Government, Gen. Stisted and staff. A guard of honor was furnished from the 69th Regt. As His Royal Highness stepped from the steamer he acknowledged the loud cheers by raising his hat. He was dressed in a closely buttoned dark blue frock coat and light pantaloons. His resemblance to Queen Victoria was at once noticed. He shook hands cordially with the members of the Privy Council, and impressed every one by his gentlemanly manner. The address of the Mayor and City Council was then read, and his Royal Highness replied in a clear voice, in the course of which he said he had been told by his brother, the Prince of Wales, that he would always remember the reception given him by Quebec in 1860. The Prince then entered the carriage used by the Lt. Governor on state occasions, and drove through the streets, which were crowded with people. The carriage was a close one, and this caused a great deal of dissatisfaction, as the Prince could not be seen. A troop of Volunteer Hussars guarded the carriage, and a large number of mounted officers followed. There were hundreds of flags displayed, and numerous arches of evergreens across the streets. The ships in the harbor presented a gay sight with their flags flying in honor of the occasion. The weather was very fine. The Prince is for the present at Spencer Wood. He will, no doubt visit places of interest to-morrow.

It would appear that Prince Arthur received a very warm reception in his progress through St. John and was indeed so thoroughly pelted that his carriage had to shield him from the storm. This is what the Freeman says of the transaction:—After the cheers subsided the cortege moved forward and the Prince had fairly to run or rather to walk the gauntlet. On his way from the Station several bouquets had been thrown into the carriage, but now came a floral tempest. The moment the carriage began to move the school girls began to shower their bouquets at the Prince, and every one seemed determined that her flowers must touch his person. At first he received them smilingly, but as the tempest grew more furious he was compelled to bow his head and bury his face in his hands. The other occupants of the carriage endeavoured to shield him from the storm but they only partially succeeded.

THE BANK DEFAUCATION AT QUEBEC.—Quebec, Sept. 15.—Considerable excitement has been created here by the defalcation of Mr. Harris, the Manager of the Bank of Montreal here, and Mr. Sanderson, a well known broker. The city is filled with rumors of all kinds about the matter. Mr. Harris and Mr. Sanderson, it is said, have been engaged in gold and other speculations for some time, in which they met with heavy losses. In order to meet pressing engagements Mr. Sanderson drew cheques on the bank of Montreal here, for, it is said, over \$100,000, and these were accepted by Mr. Harris or the bank keeper.—The cheques were then deposited with Mr. McGee, of the City Bank of Montreal, but before the cheques had been withdrawn by Mr. Sanderson. It is said Mr. Harris and Mr. Sanderson have both left the city. The losses of Mr. Harris and Mr. Sanderson, it is believed, were occasioned by the recent sudden rise in New York Central stock, in which they had largely speculated. Mr. Harris met ideas by over-drawing his account at the bank. The Bank Inspector, it appears, discovered this, and the whole amount—a part being met by cheques on other banks—was suspended, and other banks told not to receive cheques accepted by him.

A merchant in the city was accustomed to demand an excuse of his clerks whenever they arrived late. The excuse given, he invariably added, “Very well, but don't let it happen again.” One morning a married clerk being behind time, was promptly interrogated as to the cause. Slightly embarrassed, he replied, “The truth is, sir, I had an addition to my family this morning, and it was not convenient to be here sooner.” “Very well,” said the merchant, in his quick, nervous manner, “very well, but do not let it happen again.”—Toronto Globe.

Reifenstein is again held in goal. It is now believed that his trial can be proceeded with this evening. The Crown will oppose his being admitted to bail. It is the general belief that he will be convicted upon going to trial. The Crown Counsel are sure of their ground. Toronto, Sept. 17.—At 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a store kept by Mr. Chaloner, on Queen street west. Mr. Chaloner's wife and baby escaped, but two children, a girl aged 8 and a boy aged 6, were burned to death. At the same fire a freeman named James Kidd was horribly crushed by a falling chimney; he cannot survive.

The Telegraph has an astonishing rumor to the effect that Sir Francis Hincks and Hon. Geo. Brown are negotiating an alliance. It is believed by many that if they can come to terms a new party will be formed.

Sir Francis Hincks arrived in Toronto yesterday morning, and it is understood to have held interviews with Mr. Sandfield Macdonald and others, in reference to his proposed acceptance of office in the Dominion Cabinet. The circumstances are amply suggestive of comment, but we shall refrain till the Ministerial projects are more fully developed.—Globe 18th Inst.

St. Scholastique, Sept. 17.—Heavy storm here today. The lightning struck a man named Landry, who is still paralysed; also struck down the chimney of Dr. Lemeris. A barn of a farmer named Jean Marie Grattan, near here, was burned to the ground. All the people of the village helped with a will to put out the flames.

Mr. A. H. Mudge, whose death we noticed last week, was engaged with Mr. Wm. Burgess, of Princeton, and Mr. Sylvester Rouse, in fishing and hunting at Pine Pond, near Milton's mill, in Blenheim. They came to a small lake, in which they observed a few ducks. Mr. Rouse went in one direction, and Mr. Burgess in another, so as to watch for the game, Mr.

Mudge remaining behind. In about ten minutes Mr. Burgess heard the report of a rifle, but at the time thought that Mr. M. had seen and fired at the ducks. After a time hearing no sound, he called to Mr. M. and, not having a response he went to where he had last left him, a distance of only about six rods, and found him lying on his back breathing heavily, and speechless, with his gun beside him. He never spoke nor returned to consciousness. The was a log near where he was found lying, about four feet from the ground. The marks of the nails in the heels of his boots, as if he had slipped, were found on the log. It seems he had slipped from the log, and, in his fall, had exploded the rifle. The ball pierced the clothes near the groin ploughing its way over the region of the heart, but not deeply, and then entered the head under the jaw on the left side.—Globe.

MARRIED WOMAN'S PROPERTY.—The opponents of the Married Woman's Property Bill might strengthen their arguments against it by showing the results of a very similar law under the Roman Empire. By the form of marriage, the usus, almost universally adopted, and which resembled that of our modern Scotch marriages, the wife had virtually absolute control over all her real and personal property; and though the husband had the benefit of the dowry, yet even that was under certain restrictions. The rich wife, consequently, ruled both her household and her husband. Marriages went out of favor, especially among the higher classes of Roman society. “You ask me,” said Marital, “why I will not marry some one with plenty of money? It is because I have no wish to become the very humble servant of my own wife.”—Casell's Magazine.

There is very strong opposition in Newfoundland to the union of that Province with the Dominion. Two wealthy merchants have provided a steamer for the special purpose of conveying anti-Confederate speakers from place to place. What has caused this feeling does not appear; but the probabilities are that it is a ruse to secure better terms to obtain special favors, larger concessions and a higher price.

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING.—The New York Times draws a melancholy picture of the decay in the ship-building yards of the Empire City. Before the war American-built ships were noted for their speed and beauty. They did not last quite so long, perhaps, as English-built ships, but they made faster passages, and ship for ship, were larger in tonnage. Since the war, however, the ship-building interest of New York has succumbed to the difficulties with which it had to contend, and, at the present time, there is only one vessel building in that port which used to be the centre of the trade.—Toronto Globe.

AMENDE HONORABLE—RECORDER'S COURT.—In a report of proceedings of this Court, in our impression of the 9th instant, to which our attention has been called there was a reflection upon the character of Mr. Oscar Lemoine, which we very deeply regret. We believe that Mr. Lemoine is a young man of good education and gentle manners, and that the accident of his happening to be mixed in the fracas, as appeared from the proceedings in the Recorder's Court, by no means justified the imputations upon him. We make this publication of expression of our regret as the only amende we can in the circumstances make him.—Mont. Gazette 20th.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Pictou, O J Osmeron, \$2; Martintown, J J McRae, 4; Bolton Forest, J McGee, 4; Clinton, R McDonald, J; Stockwell, P Gorman, 4; Point Levi, T Dunn, 2; St Raphael, Dr McPherson, 4. Per S Labrosse for St Eugene Club, 15.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Sept. 21, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$2 75 to \$3.00; Middlings \$3 75 to \$4.00; Fine, \$4 40 to \$4.50; Super, No. 2 \$5 00 to \$5.30; Superfine \$5.20 to \$5.25; Fancy \$5.35 to \$5.00; Extra, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Superior Extra \$6 to \$6.00; Big Flour, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.75 to 6.00. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.17 to \$1.20. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 70 to \$5.75 Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4.87; Thirds, \$4.30 to 4.35.—First Pearls, 5.65 to 0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 28 50 to 28.75;—Prime Mess \$30.00; Prime, \$21.00 to 23.00. BUTTER, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 17c to 19c—good per choice Western bringing 19c. to 20c. CHEESE, per lb.—11 to 12c. LARD, per lb.—16c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.70 to \$0.75. PEASE, per 60 lbs.—\$1.02.

Married.

At the Cathedral, St. John, N.B., on Tuesday, the 14th instant, by the Very Rev. Thomas Conolly, V.G. Mr. Edward Harvey, of Montreal, to Ellen S., daughter of John G. Campbell, Esq., Q. C., of St. John.

Died.

In this city, on the 14th instant, Ellen Reardon, aged 20 years and 10 months. In Dundas on Sunday, 5th inst., Mr. Thom's O'Leary, aged 62 years.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

GRAND RAFFLE OF PRIZES, TO BE HELD IN THE ST. BRIDGET'S REFUGE, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1869.

1st Prize Presented by Rev. Father Down, Lives of the Saints, value, \$21.00
2nd Prize—Gift of President, a Douay Bible, Calif. Gilt Edges and Plates, 10 00
3rd Prize—\$10 in Gold
4th Prize—Steel Engraving, The Angels of the Passion, 3 feet 2 1/2 width, Rosewood and Gold, 12 00
5th Prize—Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 6 00
6th Prize—A Gold Pen holder, 6 00
THE SELLER OF EACH BOOK SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ONE TICKET.
Tickets, 25 Cents each.
M. J. McLOUGHLIN, Secretary.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street. The duties of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, the thirtieth of August instant, at NINE o'clock, A.M. A sound English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on very moderate terms. Parents desirous of placing their children in the above institution are requested to make early application. WM DORAN, Principal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham—Dolly Graham, now Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Tex.; U. S.

THE BAZAAR in aid of the ORPHANS of the ST. PATRICK'S ASYLUM will take place on WEDNESDAY, 13th OCTOBER.

WANTED.

A FEMALE TEACHER for the Catholic Separate School, Arthur Village. One able to play the Harmonium would be preferred. Apply, enclosing testimonials, to R. R. MAURICE, L.D.D.

WANTED.

A Clergyman living in a Country Place wants a housekeeper. Apply at the Office of this paper.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

THIS SCHOOL will re-open on the 20th September inst., at 3 o'clock p.m. The Pupils must: 1st—Pay the First Quarter in advance. 2nd—Furnish a Baptismal Certificate. 3rd—Have the Costume of the School. 2nd

FEMALE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION ROOMS,

ST. DENIS STREET. FOR SALE at the above Institution Rag Carpets, Machine Sewing, and Knitting of all kinds promptly executed. The public will confer a favor, as well as extend a much needed charity by patronizing this Institution

A WORK OF CHARITY.

ON Saturday, the 25th inst., and following days there will be held in the House of P. A. Fauteux Esq., Outeau St. Louis, a Bazaar in aid of a charitable undertaking. The doors will be opened at 7 p.m., and all persons interested in good and charitable works are respectfully invited to co-operate. Inf.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.)

THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on WEDNESDAY, FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1st and 2nd years.—Grammar Classes.

MATTERS:

1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax; 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Men's calculation; 4th Different styles of writing; 5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book keeping; 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd section

3rd year.—Business Class This department is provided with all the mechanical necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, drafts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions.—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the “Business Class” on current events, commerce, &c. N.B.—This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

MATTERS.

1st. Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated; 2nd Commercial arithmetic; 3rd Commercial correspondence; 4th Calligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law; 6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions); 8th Insurance; 9th Stenography; 10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course).

3rd and last section.

4th year.—Class of Police Literature.

MATTERS.

1st Belles Lettres—Rhetoric; Literary Composition; 2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography; 4th Natural History; 5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.); 6th Architecture; 7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy 5th year.—Class of Science.

MATTERS.

1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada; 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy; 5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS.

Drawing—Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music.

TERMS:

Board and Instruction.....\$100.00 per annum
Half Boarders..... 20.00
Day-Scholars..... 10.00
Bed and Bedding..... 6.00
Washing and Mending of Linen. 6.00
Use of Library..... 1.00

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given to all persons interested, who have the remains of relatives and friends buried in the old Catholic Cemetery situated in the St Antoine suburbs to the city of Montreal, that the “Fabrique de Notre Dame, Montreal” will, on the twenty-seventh day of September next and following days, cause the said remains to be disinterred in conformity with the provisions of the Local Legislature of Quebec, 22 Vic. chap. 72.

All parents relatives and persons interested are invited to call upon the undersigned for the purpose of coming to an understanding relative thereto, between now and the said 27th of September next, in default of which the said “Fabrique” will proceed alone with the said disinterment.

A. OROUET, Secretary. Office of the “Fabrique de Montreal.” July 20, 1869. 2nd

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Parisians are persuaded that the Emperor is recovering, although a marked difference in his appearance is observable. There is great anxiety in regard to the regency. By law the Empress is Regent during the minority of her son.

It is generally believed that the Emperor desires to promote a good understanding between the Empress and Prince Napoleon. The idea of entrusting a share of the regency to the Prince is discountenanced by some, while hints are current that the Prince's absence on board his yacht is connected with plans of others in his behalf, if not directly with his own.

SUPPRESSED ACCOUNTS OF THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.—The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, thus refers to the Emperor's health:

"The Emperor is better, but there would be more confidence in such news if the *Journal Officiel* used more freedom; and did not omit facts which have never been denied. It has created surprise that the special organ of the Government speaks only of the Emperor's rheumatism, when every one knows that it is not that which provokes inquietude. All the journals have spoken of a malady of greater gravity, which may not shorten the life of the sovereign, but causes an impossibility of either riding or driving. If this malady does not exist, the statements should be plainly contradicted; otherwise the impression of the gravity of the illness will be increased, by appearing to conceal its existence, and by publishing bulletins of confidence will be given to unassigned communications. It is remarked that the *Journal Officiel* of yesterday have not felt bound to say that the Emperor presided at the Cabinet Council yesterday. His Majesty came only for a few moments into the hall where Ministers were deliberating, and signed some documents. I am assured, also, that contrary to all that has been said of the Emperor walking in the park, during 15 days of his illness he has been only removed from his bed to an arm-chair which may have been rolled to the terrace on a level with his apartment.

There has been much to cause anxiety in the recent intelligence from France. The Emperor Napoleon, there seemed reason to believe, was certainly ill. According to some reports he had not shown himself in public for a fortnight. No one spoke of imminent danger, yet the utmost uneasiness was evinced in Parisian society and at the Bourse. On Thursday last the panic was so intense that the funds fell 1/2. Since then the alarm has been subsiding; but the news is still confused and contradictory and public opinion refuses to be entirely reassured. We can have no wish to lay too great a stress upon the Emperor's indisposition, but we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that the perturbation created by the rumours current on the subject is altogether to be ascribed to mere stratagems of Stock Exchange speculation; nor do we think that any good end can be served by two stubborn a denial of the fact that the Emperor is labouring under some more or less serious infirmity. It is not without reason, one would imagine, that half a dozen medical gentlemen are in daily attendance at St. Cloud, nor that with Nelaton, Ricord, Chauvel, and Corvisart about him His Majesty should deem it expedient to summon Dr. Chelius from Heidelberg in consideration of his special proficiency in some branch of his profession. It is satisfactory to hear that the Emperor finds himself so far relieved as to be able to transact business with his Council, and to drive and walk with his physician in the park. The fact that, after some hesitation the Empress and the Prince Imperial have gone to Corsica, as had been arranged, may also be taken as evidence that no sudden crisis is apprehended; and it would be needless to deny that there have been a few days of considerable anxiety in the Emperor's household, and some of his professional advisers made no mystery of the fact that His Majesty's health is not such as to remove all ground of uneasiness. He may yet have—and we hope he has—many years to live, but he is liable at any moment to another attack.—Times.

It is useless, I think, to remind your readers that anything like English loyalty is not to be found in France and that, except among personal friends, sympathetic feeling is out of the question, either about the chief of any reigning family or about the form of the Government. There can be no more futile attempt than trying to create in France attachment to, and still less faith in, any dynasty, were it to come from Heaven itself; but if anybody really cares who is to govern, and if a few only care what will be the name of the Government, a great many are anxious about public order, internal peace, and the existence of a Government, whatever it may be, strong enough to ward off civil war, and, above all, Socialist enterprises. Well, that large and impartial mass of the public is now lost in conjecture as to the probable consequences if the present ruler is called away from this troubled world. The most striking feature in that state of public mind is that the regular transmission of the Imperial Crown seems, at the same time, a material operation easy to achieve, and a moral phenomenon impossible to accomplish. If you only consider that the Senate and the Corps Legislatif are sure to meet and agree to the proclamation of the young Prince, that the marshals and the army are likely to surround and support him, that the Prefects everywhere will do their utmost to procure immediate acceptance and enthusiastic adhesion the whole proceeding seems as sure and as easy as the future accession of your Prince of Wales to the inoffensive and popular Throne of his respected mother. But there is the wide difference of which everybody here is conscious, that if the smallest link in that chain of adhesion and support is missing or broken, the whole delicate fabric, the artificial and precious work of a provident father, will crumble down and instantly disappear like a severed neckle, which scatters its pearls rolling on the ground. Fancy only a swerving regiment, a bestial General, a disaffected town and the Second Empire vanishes from the sight of men as quickly as the painted scenery in a fairy play, and there is an end once more to the ambitious hope—unnecessarily reviving and unceasingly defeated—of our having again the wonderful sight of a son succeeding to his father on a French throne. There is a deep inclination, even in those who deplore the fact and deprecate it, to believe that such a miracle will not be witnessed—that, even if quietly transferred from father to son, the Imperial crown, retained now

by habit only, and by the accepted prevalence of one will, cannot be sustained on a young brow among the well-known dissensions of its own partisans, and will prove itself to be a life tenure, forfeited of course by natural death, if not lost before by a decree of changing fortune.—Times Cor.

The *Opinion Nationale*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, comments in the following out spoken manner:—

"The destinies of France must not rest entirely on a single head; it must not be that because a man sixty years of age is ill France no longer has a Government; a Ministry must represent a known and definite policy, must be homogeneous and have a chief, so that, if misfortune came one might know where power was and of whom to ask orders. The Emperor's illness has revealed these necessities to nobody; it has only rendered them more evident and more imperious; it has transported them from the region of theory to practical ground. They have produced a fall at the Bourse. It is necessary, then, to proceed boldly and frankly to the transformation indicated by the Senate Consultum, not giving with one hand and holding back with the other, for the more radical and decided the transformation the more will the Legislative Body must be no longer deferred; a serious definitive, homogeneous Ministry must be constituted, so that an illness of the Emperor may no longer be the suspension of political life in France."

Le Public reports that at the recent interview with Gen. Foy, the Emperor renewed his declaration of absolute non-intervention in the affairs of Spain, and declined to accede to the request that France should make representations against the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents by the United States.

A terrible story, reported from Agen, and attested both by a doctor, and by the Director des Pompes Funebres, shows that fears of premature burial in France are not unfounded, in consequence of the law commanding interment within twenty-four hours after death. A young lady of Agen died about a year ago, and was buried in the cemetery of Sainte Foi. A few days ago her mother also expired, having before her death expressed a wish to repose in the same coffin as her daughter. A large coffin was accordingly constructed to contain the two corpses, and the body of the young lady was exhumed. It was then discovered that the winding sheet had been torn open, and the right hand, which was disengaged from its folds, was deeply marked with bites. On the lid of the coffin were some marks made with the crucifix which lay on her breast, and the whole circumstances of the case left no doubt that the unfortunate young lady had been a victim to the horrors of premature burial. Intense excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood, and an official inquiry is to be made on the subject.—Pall Mall Gazette.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Madrid correspondent of the London "Times" writes as follows: "Hitherto the Spanish Government and press have unwisely adopted plans of concealing Cuban news, but the 'Epoch' has now broken its silence and startled the Spaniards by making statements of actual facts, and by vehemently urging the despatch of troops and the union of men of all parties, so that Government may be left free to save Cuba."

The news of Gen. Sickle's proposal to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents has caused as much excitement as if he threatened to take the part of the Cubans. It had the effect of making funds fall to the lowest point which they have reached for the past 18 years. The despatch of Gen. Sickle's has not yet been published. Whatever its moral effect may be, the remonstrance of the Spaniards amazingly unquestionably terrified the Spaniards amazingly.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Letters from Madrid assert that a fleet of iron clads will be out to Cuba in November, in case the United States recognize the insurgent of the Spanish Government.

A Madrid despatch says that a new journal has appeared at the Spanish capital entitled *Guillotina*. The conductors recommend the permanent establishment of the scaffold upon public places in the principal towns of Spain and the execution of many of the inhabitants.

ITALY.

FIREMONT.—Rumours of a coup d'etat, of a dissolution of the Chamber, and of a consequent republican revolt are rife in Genoa and Florence. The King, assisted by his sons and daughters presided at a *Conseil de famille* the other day, at the Castle of Monza, but as Kenabrea and Cambray-Digny were present, it is probable that other than private matters entered into the discussion, and it seems to have transpired that the Royal Family conjointly with the Ministers had come to a conclusion that the present situation was utterly untenable, and that some very strong measure will be taken, if the army can be relied on. The King has been very unwell, and the five or six days of intense cold which followed the Assumption have induced him to postpone his return to Valdieri a little longer. Ricciotti Garibaldi and Friggesy are actively organizing in Sicily, and the opposition to the Government all over the land is so strong as for the moment to unite the Mazzinians and the Bourbonists in a common league. The statistics of murder in Italy for 1868 has just been published. The total number of homicides is 2,642. The same year in France, with 10,000,000 more of population, there were only 307! The lesson in comparative morality is one not to be forgotten.—Tablet.

The rumor of the transfer of the capital to Naples is by no means dead. The municipality of Florence, however, ask for an indemnity of 120 millions of francs. They have no desire to share in the ruin of Turin. One argument adduced for the change is the intolerable heat of Florence during the summer season, which seems a curious reason for going so much further south. Signor Mordini is said to have conceived a plan to legislate with the assurance that they would soon go to Rome. He must be a sanguine patriot if he thinks so, but if he were right we do not see that 100 degrees and one kind of fever, would be much of an improvement on 100 degrees and another kind of fever.—ib.

A SUDDEN AND UNPROVIDED DEATH.—The Ex-Dominican, Padre Proto, one of the most violent and most noted of the suspended and revolutionary priests of Naples, is dead. He was found in his room attempting, apparently, to ring a bell for assistance. The first time I saw him he was heading a Garibaldian procession in 1862, on the Piazza San Ferdinando, dressed in his full habit, waving his arms, and crying, *Abbasso il Papa. Roma o la morte!* The next he was saying a sacrilegious mass at the interdicted church of Sta. Brigida which I had entered by accident. It was perfectly empty, and a good market woman who saw me come out more hurriedly than I had entered, said: "Ah, you have made a mistake; good Christians cannot go in there, for the priest is accursed."—ib.

ROME.—There is reason to believe that the approaching Council will bear good fruit in England. One reason why so many pastors in the Anglican Church remain in heresy is, that they believe in the validity of their Orders. Now we hear from London, that many of them desire to obtain a solution of this question from the Fathers of the Council, whether favorable or otherwise.

We also know that several of those called Ritualists have already announced their speedy arrival in Rome. The *Unita Cattolica* finds these significant words in a letter from Florence, "You cannot imagine what disorder and immorality prevail in this capital of the kingdom,—lies, calumnies, treachery to friends, robbery of benefactors, Judas kisses, duels, outrages, conspiracies, private and public robbery, roguery and corruption of every kind. There is not in fact a word in the dictionary which may not now be applied to

this town. Dante and his verses must be called in to describe it. And then from this horrible ruin two great figures are seen to arise: Menabrea, who is labouring to hinder the (Omniscient) Council, and Cambray-Digny, who is endeavouring to collect a little money to pay the interest of the debt. Menabrea who has already made different stipulations with the German governments to induce them to favour the desertion of the Pontifical soldiers; and to transport them to the frontiers, desires now to conclude other treaties, in order to prevent the Catholic Bishops from going to Rome. He writes to our diplomatic agents, insisting on the danger which will be incurred by the Bishops who go to the Council, in consequence of the irritated state of public opinion.—Correspondence de Rome.

GERMANY.

CATHOLIC GERMANY.—The Catholic Congress of Dusseldorf opens on the 6th of September, in order to consider the best means of seconding the efforts of the Council and the Pope for the propagation and maintenance of religion in Germany. The Society of St. Boniface will bring before the meeting the question of education, seminaries, and poor schools.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF SUCCESS.—Twenty-five years ago Europe supplied America with perfumes. The essences &c. made in the United States previous to that time were scarcely merchantable at home, and were never exported. Mark the change! Within the period mentioned Murray & Lanman's Florida Water has almost driven the floral waters of France and Germany out of the markets of this hemisphere. It is admitted by the ladies (and their decision in a case of this kind admits of no appeal) to be a perfume superior to all others in the important particulars of delicacy, salubrity, and permanence. In spite of legitimate competition, in spite of the efforts of imitators and counterfeiters, it has obtained the proud position of the standard perfume of the Western World. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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

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

A perpetual necessity for purgation is created by the use of strong cathartics. They destroy the natural vigor of the intestines, and render them dependent on artificial means for the relief which nature should afford. On the other hand Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills permanently restore the normal action of the bowels, and do not require to be administered more than a few times in order to procure this desirable effect. Their corrective influence as a stomachic and antibilious medicine is most remarkable. Acidity of the stomach, flatulence, oppression after eating, pain in the right side, and all symptoms of indigestion and biliousness are speedily relieved by their operation.

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

GENERAL EXHAUSTION.—When the blood does not reproduce the solids of the body as fast as they are exhausted by the wear and tear of life, emaciation and debility ensue. Physical weakness and decrepitude are therefore evidences of a want of reproductive vigor in the vital current. Under these circumstances Bristol's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. Its effect is to enrich and vitalize the blood and stimulate the circulation. It is eminently a tonic that promotes digestion and retards the progress of natural decay.

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

The microscope shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfeebled, this pigment falls. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent but hard to cure. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops it: even restores the hair sometimes: always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible: softness, freshness and the gloss of youth. This great ornament should be preserved since it can be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair. [Tribune, Springfield, N. Y.]

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

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

BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN. Nothing can gladden the parent's heart more than to see their offspring in the full enjoyment of robust health, and in possession of that blooming childish beauty now so rarely seen, the bright sparkling eyes, the soft round cheek, the plump well developed form, the rosy complexion, are but the indications (in the absence of constitutional disease) of a vigorous digestion, undisturbed by the presence of Worms in the stomach or bowels, but nearly all children suffer with worms, hence nearly all are sickly, thin and pale. That great specific *Devins' Vegetable Worm Pills*, so agreeable and so efficacious should be used in every family; they are positively a certain cure.

A TEACHER WANTED. WANTED for the School of St. Joseph de Wakefield a Male Teacher, holding a Second Class Diploma Application, stating terms, to be made to the Rev. O. Gay, P.P., North Wakefield, County of Ottawa, P. Q. N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1868. 5-53

BOARDING SCHOOL

ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS.

The Grey Sisters of the City of Ottawa beg to inform the public that they have purchased the building heretofore known as the "Revere House" on Rideau street, to which they intend transferring their Boarding School at the beginning of their school term—1st September next.

From that date the plan of instruction for young Ladies, placed under the care of the Grey Sisters of Ottawa, will be as follows:

1st. The Academy at the Convent on Bolton street will be devoted to elementary instruction as well as the higher branches in English and French—with due regard to usefulness and social accomplishments, (for Day Scholars only).

2nd. The instruction at the Academy, Wellington street, known as St. Mary's Academy, will be the same as at the Academy in the Convent, and for Day Scholars only.

3rd. Complete course for Boarders and Day Scholars at the new institution, Rideau street, known as Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur. In this last establishment young ladies can have separate rooms if such be the wish of their parents. The non-Catholic pupils will be allowed to attend service in their respective churches on Sundays, and will not be required to attend the religious instructions of the institution.

The purchase of this spacious building, whose fine situation is well known to the public, was made with a view of meeting the encouragement they have received on the part of the public as affording greater space, and better guarantees of health for the still increasing number of the pupils. The health, discipline, the domestic education, and general instruction of the pupils will be, in the future, as in the past, the object of the Grey Sisters, who avail themselves of this opportunity to thank the public for the confidence and interest which it has continually extended to them.

Any further information regarding the rules, the terms, the order of studies, and other matters relating to the Boarding School and Academy will be given on application at the Convent, Bolton street. The Classes will be Opened on THURSDAY, the 12th of AUGUST, at Ten o'clock. Ottawa, July, 1869. 2m49.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA, ONT.

THE cheapest Educational Institution in Central Canada. A complete course of Classical and Commercial Training, as well English as French taught. Music and Fine Arts form extra charges. The classes will open on Wednesday the first of September.

Board and Tuition \$100 per annum, payable half yearly in advance in Backable Funds. Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed and Bedding may be had at the College—charges extra. Ottawa, August 9th 1869.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work. SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 10 1/2 MONTHS.

Board and Tuition in the English and French languages.....\$6 00 Music.....2 00 Drawing and Painting.....1 50 Bed and Bedding.....50 Washing.....1 00 Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness. Payments must be made invariably in advance. Reduction made for Sisters. Classes RE-OPEN on FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. Williamstown, vg. 15th 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Thomas A. Ducharme of the village of St. Michel de Lechine, Trader.

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, A. B. STEWART, Assignee. Montreal, 31st Aug. 1869. 2m4

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, of the Parish of St. Edward, in the 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 in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof. ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, By T. & C. G. deLORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 29th August 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, Furriers of the City and District of Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof. JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGEAU, Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, Furriers of the City and District of Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof. JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGEAU, Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, who holds a FIRST CLASS ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA for the FRENCH and ENGLISH languages, and can be well recommended, is now open to an engagement, and can be communicated with any time prior to the first of October next, stating salary. Address—"A. G. Teacher," office of this paper.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF \$20 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co. Marshall, Mich. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

In the matter of ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court to obtain his discharge under the above Act. ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, per MOUSSEAU & DAY, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Bousseau, An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above Act. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, per LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Her Attorneys ad litem. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

In the matter of ANDRE PONTBRIANT, of St. Pie de Deguire, in the District of Richelieu, trader, Insolvent. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof. ANDRE PONTBRIANT, By T. & C. G. deLORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 30th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. }

In the matter of MARCOU & HENDERSON, of the City of Montreal, Hatters and Furriers, Insolvents. On the Seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. MARCOU & HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGEON, Their Attorney. 2m2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

In the matter of JOSEPH DUHAMEL, An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of October next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 17th September 1869. JOSEPH DUHAMEL, By ALPHONSE JACQUES, His Attorney ad litem. 125

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Lindsay. Must be competent to take charge of a Choir. Good salary given. Apply immediately to, J. KNOWLSON, Sec., Lindsay, Ont. 2m1

JUST PUBLISHED

BY BENZIGER BROTHERS, Cincinnati and New York: BIBLE HISTORY, Containing the most remarkable events of the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT. Prepared for the use of the CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES. BY REV. RICHARD GILMOUR. Approved by the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, D.D., Archbishop of Cincinnati. 8. 346 Pages. Beautifully illustrated with 140 cuts and a map of the Holy Land, printed from electrotype, on excellent paper, substantially bound. PRICE—Free by Mail—70c. APPROBATION. The Illustrated History of the Bible: Old and New Testaments, compiled by a priest of the diocese of Basel, translated into French by Rev. Dr. Bourquard, of Paris approved by many Bishops in Europe, and reproduced in many languages, is presented, with our approbation to the reverend clergy, school teachers, parents and youths of this diocese, by all of whom we desire it to be extensively used and circulated. Never was the thorough and intelligent teaching of the Catholicism more needed than at the present day, and the Catechism of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catechism of the Bible. This translation has been well made by Rev. Richard Gilmour, of the Archdiocese. J. B. PROCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati. Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

APPROBATION.

Messrs. BENZIGER BROTHERS.—I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school book. The style is so purely English, that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator aimed to use Saxon words, where it was possible. While his language is elegant, it is at the same time fitted to the comprehension of children. The moral reflections, the allusions to the mysteries of the New Testament, combined with the well executed illustrations of the work, render the book a valuable acquisition, both for teachers and for school-children. We will adopt it in our school. Rev. W. H. HILL, S. J., President of St. Xavier College. Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869. 4m5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 847. In the matter of GIDEON DEGUIRE, of Coteau du Lac, Trader, Insolvent. THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited at the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Monday the twenty-seventh day of September next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter, as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, for a confirmation of the said deed.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 1065. In the matter of James McMillan, James Carson, and David McMillan, all of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Merchants, Importers, Co-partners, trading as such at Montreal aforesaid under the name of McMillan & Carson, and also individually, Insolvents. THE undersigned hereby give notice, that they have deposited at the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in their favor by their creditors, and that on Monday the Twenty-seventh day of September next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed of discharge.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 1065. In the matter of Walter Manning of the city of Montreal, Trader. Insolvent. THE undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will apply to this Court, for a discharge under said act, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of September next, sitting the said Court, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT FOR DIST. OF MONTREAL. LOWER CANADA. In the matter of ANTHONY WALSH and MATTHEW H. WALSH, as well as co-partners, as personally and individually, Insolvents. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvents, as well as co-partners as personally and individually, will apply, by the undersigned their attorneys, to the said Court sitting in and for the said District, on the nineteenth day of October next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, for their discharge under the provisions of the said Insolvent Act.

AS a Wood or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure adjacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul Street. For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Baptiste Street. Montreal, June 25, 1869.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, AMHERST, N. S. DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Great S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

F. M. CASSIDY (LATE WITH F. W. HENSHAW ESQ.) COMMISSION AGENT 19 ST. SACRAMENT STREET. Montreal. Consignments of Ashes, Grain, Flour, Butter &c &c will receive careful personal attendance. Returns made promptly. Charges moderate.

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

EDUCATION. MR. and MISS KEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMERCIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 116 Bonaventure street Montreal. Mr. Kegan holds a first Class diploma from the National Training Establishment of Education, Dublin, Ireland, and Miss Kegan holds a Diploma from the McGill Normal School Montreal. N.B.—The Class rooms are large and airy. A few Boarding pupils will be taken under 16. TERMS MODERATE. Montreal July 18th 1869.

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL. PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminations with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

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

RICHELIEU COMPANY. Office of the Richelieu Co., 201 Commissioner Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1869.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills. For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild and efficient purgative pill. The obvious reason, therefore, is that it is a more reliable and far more effective remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or defect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them from fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:— For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Langor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required. For Hemorrhoids, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge. For Suppression of a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, revives the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, the new and magnificent Iron Steamer, QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as follows:— The Steamer QUEBEC, Captain J. B. Labelle, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SIX o'clock P. M. The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at SIX o'clock P. M. RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin (Supper and State Room Berth included).....\$3.00 Steerage.....1.00 Tickets and State-rooms can be secured at Office on Richelieu Pier only. This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. L. B. LANIERE General Manager.

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. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on the receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10, to save expense it would be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea.— We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA. English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50; Fine Flavored New Season, do, 55c, 60c 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Second Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine, 60c, Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c. GREEN TEA. Twankey, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70; Fine do, 75. Very Fine 85c; Superior and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Garpowder, 85c; Extra Superior do, \$1. Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company. An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c. Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following:— A YEAR'S TRIAL. Montreal, 1868. The Montreal Tea Company: Gents— It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very truly, F. DENNIE.

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SEWING MACHINES. THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal, September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada. The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are— The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Sewing Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family 'Reverberate Feed.' A new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Elipic Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A, B, and O. I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First-Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better to us to Agents. Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention. A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions. Principal Office—365 Notre Dame street. Factory—48 Nazareth street, Montreal. Branch Offices—23 St. John Street Quebec, 78 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince street, Halifax, N.S. All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 48 Nazareth street; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office. J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

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

GRAY'S UMBRA. A new preparation for restoring grey hair to its original color. Warranted free from Sulphur, Sugar of Lead or Nitrate of Silver.—Price 50 cts. per bottle. GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN. A delicate and lasting perfume.—Price 50 cts. per bottle. GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (perfectionnee.) This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to most of the imported articles of this description.—Price 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY B. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main street. (Established 1859.) Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city. Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET. Housekeepers Economize: Save your money and make your own Soap. Hart's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c. per tin. PARODEE'S EPILEPTIC OURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady Epilepsy. To avoid disappointment ask for Parodee's Epileptic Oure, which is the only genuine article. Price, \$1 per bottle. PERFUME FOUNTAINS.—No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall. HOMOEOPATHY.—The subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers. J. A. HARTE, Druggist. Glasgow Drug Hall 36 Notre Dame Montreal, March 19th, 1869.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. 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. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on the receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10, to save expense it would be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea.— We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

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BURNS & MARKUM, (Successors to Kearney & Bro.) PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Doors West of Ryan.) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

F. GREENE, No. 54 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, No 54, PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &c. Public and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger. Montreal, March 26, 1869.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER: 1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868. Price, Vrennes seltzer, 3s per doz. (empty bottles to be returned; Vrennes saline, (quarts), 2s. 6d per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.

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

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

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STOVES. COLE & BROTHERS, HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6.00 up, warrants from the best makers in Canada, COME AND SEE THEM. All kind of Tin

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

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF THE
CITY OF MONTREAL.
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The cheapest Insurance Company in this city is undoubtedly, **THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.** The rates of insurance are generally half less than those of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the cost of insurance on properties to the lowest rate possible for the whole interest of the company. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing Company.
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A. DUMOUHEL Secretary
Montreal, May 21st 1869. 12m.

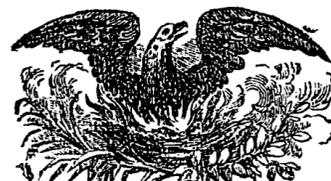
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, **TWO MILLIONS Sterling.**
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public the Advantages Afforded in this branch:
1st. Security unquestionable.
2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.
3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.
4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.
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The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:—
1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.
2nd. Moderate Premiums.
3rd. Small Charge for Management.
4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.
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6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, very five years, to Policies their two entire years in existence.
H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. 12m.
February 1, 1869

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE!
Which is continually going on betw health d disease, has never received from any edicine s h marked and unmistakable assistance, n the ide of health, as it has from

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

This powerful vegetable detergent has been fully tested in nearly every part of the civilized world. It has been tried in long-standing cases of

SCROFULA,
and has invariably been successful in curing them. It has been again and again tested in Fever and Ague Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and always with the same excellent results. In

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT
it is infallible, curing cases that had resisted all other treatment for nearly a lifetime. Allaying every phase of inflammation, and leaving the joints in a natural condition. In

OLD SORES
It is a sovereign remedy—causing new circulation of the blood around the edges of the sore, and speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh, which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless. In

SORE EYES AND RUNNING EARS
the effect is truly wonderful. The scrofulous and depraved blood and humors on which such sores feed and live, are neutralized at the stomach, the fountain-head, and new and healthy blood soon washes away every vestige of disease. In

ULCERS AND TUMORS
the effect is equally gratifying, although of course, it is necessary to persevere for some months in diseases such as those having their origin in bad blood and humors; and in such diseases as

CANCER,
the Sarsaparilla should be continued for at least four or five months after the trouble has to all appearance been overcome, because, unless this is done, and the nature of the blood and humors be entirely changed throughout the whole body, the disease is liable to return with unabated force. In

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES
the Sarsaparilla should be taken five or six times a day, but not in very large doses any two or three table-spoonfuls at a time. And in all of these diseases we strongly urge the use of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla, taking two or three pills every second night on retiring to rest. In this way, cures will be more speedily effected.
For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.
July 10 1869.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, would call the attention of those engaged in the work of Catholic education to their large stock of

SCHOOL BOOK

Published and Manufactured by themselves.

They can also supply

ANY SCHOOL BOOK

PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION AND UNITED STATES

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STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS

Published for the use of the Schools of the Christian Brothers, with the special approbation of the General of the Order, given at Paris, July 1, 1863, at the meeting of the Council of the Order, and recommended as the only School Book to be used in their Schools in the United States and the Dominion.
First Book. New and enlarged edition. Strong Muslin back. 72 pages, stiff covers.
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Metropolitan School Books are approved of by the Catholic Board of Education, and used in all Catholic Separate Schools.
The Metropolitan First Reader. Royal 18mo. 120 pages. Illustrated with ninety cuts. Beautifully printed on fine paper and handsomely bound.
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Bennett's Double Entry Book-Keeping. A New and Enlarged Edition, prepared by the Author, a short time before his death.
The American System of Practical Book Keeping Exemplified, by the Mercantile Transactions of New York City with all the United States; and with its Trade and Commerce all over the World, embracing all Foreign Exchanges resulting therefrom. By James Arlington Bennett. 8vo. Illustrated with a Bronze Chart, and a Portrait of the Author.
This work has already passed through forty editions.
[Adopted by the Provincial of the Christian Brothers for use in the Schools under his charge].
(Just Published.)
A New Catechism of Sacred History. Compiled for the Use of Catholic Schools. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo. 178 pages.
Old Edition Sacred History.
Butlers' Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. Toronto.
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Copy Books, School Stationery, &c.
D. & J. SADLIER & Co. Montreal.

JOHN CROWE,
BLACK & WHITE SMITH,
BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER,
AND
GENERAL JOBBER,
NO. 37 BONAVENTURE STREET, NO. 37,
MONTREAL

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO
Montreal, June 25, 1869. 12.

JOHN ROONEY,
IMPORTER OF PIANOS
359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359
(Gibb's New Buildings)
MONTREAL.
PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c.

F O' FARRELL,
CARRIAGE, HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE
PAINTER,
GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER &c. &c.,
Corner of
ST. MARGARET AND ST. ANTOINE STREETS,
MONTREAL
N.B. — Orders respectfully solicited, and executed with promptness.
Montreal, June 25, 1869. 12

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT.
No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to
Montreal, May 29, 1869. 12m

HEARSE! COFFINS!
NOTICE!—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.
He begs also to inform the public that he has at his Establishment **COFFINS**, at all prices, Gloves Orapes, &c. HEARSEs for Hire or Sale.
M. Cusson flatters himself that he will receive in the future even more encouragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves will have henceforward nothing to do with Hearse, having sold them all.
M. Cusson will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.
XAVIER CUSSON,
115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FIRST BOAT OF THE SEASON.

1869. GRAND EXCURSIONS 1869.

To the Far-famed River Saguenay and Sea Bathing at Murray Bay, Cacouna and Tadoussac.



The Splendid Steamer **UNION**, Capt Fairgrieve, and **MAGNET**, Capt. Simpson, will leave Napoleon Wharf, Quebec, during the Season, at Seven o'clock, A. M., for the River Saguenay to Ha' Ha! Bay, calling at Murray Bay, River Du Loup and Tadoussac as under:—
"Union" on Tuesdays and Thursdays, commencing June 22nd. About the 1st July the "Magnet" will leave Quebec on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the same hour.

By taking these Steamers at Quebec, the Tourist and Invalid will enjoy the refreshing and invigorating breeze and picturesque scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence, and avoid the annoyance of transshipment, as the Steamers run direct to Murray Bay, River du Loup, Tadoussac, and Ha! Ha! Bay.
Passengers leaving Montreal by the Steamers of the Richelieu Company, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, connect with the "Union" and "Magnet" at Quebec.
No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at Quebec, as in every instance the Steamers are brought alongside of each other.
These fine Steamers are of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety; they are most comfortably furnished, and in every respect unsurpassed.
Tickets, with any information, may be obtained of **W. PALMER**, at the Hotels, and at the Company's Office, 73 Great St. James Street.
ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.
CANADIAN NAVIGATION Co., }
Office, 73 Great St. James Street, }
Montreal, June 25.

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

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence.
If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$8.00 extra per quarter.

WES? TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
[Established in 1836.]
THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.
For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted &c., send for a circular Address
E. A. & O. R. MENRELY, West Troy, N. Y.

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

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.



TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:
GOING WEST.
Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at 8 30 A.M.
Night do do do 7 30 P.M.
Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at 7 15 A.M.
Trains for Lachine at 5.30 A.M., 7.00 A.M., 5.00 P.M., and 6.30 P.M.
GOING SOUTH AND EAST.
Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, 7 15 A.M.
Express for Boston, at 8.40 A.M.
Express for New York, and Boston } via Vermont Central, 4 30 P.M.
Express for Portland, (stopping over night at Island Pond), at 0 00 P.M.
Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville, and Coaticook only, at 10.10 P.M.
Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station
O. J. BRYDGES
Managing Director

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.
Trains will leave Brockville at 7 15 A.M., and 3 15 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and 9.00 P.M.
Trains leave Sand Point at 5 15 A.M., and 1 30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M., and 7 45 P.M.
All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth.
The 7.15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Coy's Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., and the 1.15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and West.
H. ABBOTT,
Manager for Trustees.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.
Trains leave **PORT HOPE** daily at 10.10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro.
Leave **PETERBORO** daily at 6.20 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.
PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.
Trains leave **PORT HOPE** daily at 5.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omeme and Lindsay.
Leave **LINDSAY** daily at 9.35 a.m. and 12.35 p.m. for Omeme, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope.
A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.
A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.
Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a



HAIR DRESSING,
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.
Prepared by **Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,**
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE \$1.00.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,
CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.
All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Beury), will be punctually attended to.
Montreal, Nov 22, 1866

A BOUQUET.



VIOLETS AND WATER LILLIES
Exhale an exquisite fragrance, agreeable to the most fastidious, but in the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman it is not to these two floral beauties alone that we are confined; in it we have the full fragrance of a whole bouquet of blooming tropic flowers.

MOSS-ROSE AND JASMIN.
Exquisite in their odors, are yet poor by comparison with the clouds of incense that arise from Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, so justly styled 'The Queen of Floral Perfumes'

ORANGE FLOWERS AND HONNYSUCKLE,
Delightful in the pure delicacy of their sweet breath, but faint and fading when compared with the refreshing and strengthening perfume of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

PRIMROSES AND HELIOTROPE,
Full of sweet perfume, and agreeable to many, but void of those important hygienic properties which make Murray & Lanman's Florida Water so welcome in a sick-room.

DAISIES AND BUTTERCUPS,
Nature's every day perfume, exhaling floral incense familiar to us all but from which we turn eagerly away to the more refined, delicacy of fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

LAVANDER AND MAGNOLIAS,
Rich with heavy perfume, but not invigorating nor refreshing, and so sweet that the sense of smell soon cloy, and longs for the fresh freshness of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water

SWEET BRIER AND OLOVER BLOOM,
Bringing memories of country life and exhaling a perfume pure and delicate, but lacking uniformity and permanence so marked a feature in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

MIGNONETTE AND DAFFODILS,
Of poetic celebrity, sweet and pleasant in the perfume but still only the perfume of single flowers. In Murray & Lanman's Florida Water we have the combined fragrance of more than all these floral beauties; We have the unsurpassable richness of the far-off tropic flowers made permanent, and giving justly to the exquisite Toilet-Water the title of

THE EVERLASTING PERFUME.
Purchasers should be careful to ask for the Florida Water prepared by **Lanman & Kemp,** New York, who are the sole proprietors of this perfume.
For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods Dealers.
July 13, 1869.

ARE YOU SICK?
Read the following
PLAIN TRUTHS!
and be induced for the sake of health to try



BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
If your face or forehead is covered with pimples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you: it is

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.
If you wish a clear complexion a smooth skin, and a sweet pleasant breath, the surest and safest of all methods to obtain them is by the use of

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
If you wish to have a good appetite, with a strong vigorous digestion, and a natural and healthy action of the liver, let us advise you to use without delay

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
If you wish to get a genial yet powerful tonic for the stomach, which is also at the same time, an excellent remedy for the various diseases of the Bowels and Kidneys, use

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
If you wish to get a really safe and effective cure for the sickness and ill health under which your wife or daughter labors, do not hesitate to try at once

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
They will speedily correct every derangement and remedy every irregularity. These excellent pills are the true purgative medicine for general use, being easy to take, safe at all seasons, strongly antibilious, and very effective in their action every way.
In all diseases of a Scrofulous, Ulcerous, or Syphilitic nature, or where the blood has become tainted or vitiated by the use of iron, mercury or any other mineral,
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
should be used in connection with the PILLS. And the sick may rely upon it, that where used together, as directed on the wrapper, no disease can long resist the combined searching and healing powers of

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.
AND
SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.
July 16, 1869.