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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1869.

No. 22.

NELLIE NETTENVILLE;

OR,
ONE OF THE TRANSPLANTED.

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

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued)

Half an hour before, this had been the hottest and most dangerous position in the church, but O'More had well calculated his chances. The real danger now was from the roof, which, having been burning for some time, might fall at any moment. Below, the fire, having rapidly exhausted the light material upon which it had fed its fury, was gradually dying out, and boldly scattering the fagots upon either side as he moved on. Roger made his way up to the only spot in the building from whence escape was possible. Here the floor sank considerably below the general surface, and dashing down a heap of brushwood which still lay smouldering near, he laid bare an aperture effected in the wall itself, and going right through it to the cliffs beyond.

Through this he passed at once, carrying Nellie as easily as if she had been a baby, and landing her safely on the other side. The people saw, and with a wild cry of hope rushed forward. Even as they did so the roof began to totter. They knew it, and, maddened by the near approach of death, pressed one upon another, blocking up the way and destroying every chance of safety by their wild efforts to attain it.

In the midst of this confusion, a shower, as of red-hot fire, poured down from the yielding rafters. Then came another cry (oh! so different from the last)—a cry of grief and terror mingled—then a crashing sound and a heavy fall—and then a silence more terrible even than the cry of terror—a ghastly, death-like silence, only broken by the hissing and crackling of the flames above and the deep sigh of the sea below—and all was over.

CHAPTER XII.

When first O'More unfolded the cloak in which he had brought Nellie safely through the flames, she lay so white and still that, for one brief, terrible moment, he almost fancied she was dead. The fresh air, however, soon revived her, and opening her eyes, filled with a look of terror which afterwards haunted them for months, she fixed them upon Roger, and whispered nervously:

"Where are the rest—the priest and all?—Where are they?"

"They are with their God, I trust," he answered solemnly. At that awful moment he felt that he could say nothing but the truth, terrible as he knew that truth must sound in the ears of the pale girl beside him. His words, in fact, seemed to cut through her like a knife, and she fell upon her knees, exclaiming, "I only saved—I only saved! O my God, my God! have mercy on their souls!" Then suddenly remembering that, if she were safe, she owed it entirely to Roger, she added earnestly, "You have risked your life for mine. How shall I thank you?"

"By helping me once more to save it," he answered curtly. "Nellie," he went on rapidly, he knew too well that every moment they lingered there was fraught with peril—"Nellie, you are saved, and yet not safe yet! Your life, however, is in your own hands now, and with courage and good trust in Providence, I doubt not we shall pull safely through."

Nellie seemed to gather up her mind for a great effort, and said calmly:

"Only say what I must do, and I will do it." "The case is this," said Roger shortly: "Yonder tower," and he pointed to the burning pile over head—"yonder tower must fall soon, and, if we linger here, will crush us in its ruins. On the other hand, even if we could creep round to the opposite side of the church, a thing in itself almost impossible, the fanatical demons who guard the gates will probably shoot us down like dogs. The cliff, therefore, is our best—almost our only chance. Nevertheless, I leave the choice in your own hands. Only remember you must decide at once."

"The cliff, then, be it!" said Nellie, with white lips but flashing eyes. "God is more merciful than man. He will save us, perhaps; if not His will be done—not mine. I will trust entirely to Him—entirely to Him and you."

Almost ere she had finished speaking, Roger had undone the rope which he carried round his waist, and was looking eagerly about him for some means of securing it in such a way as to make it useful to Nellie in her descent. Fortunately for his purpose, a thorny tree had planted itself, some hundreds of years before, in a fissure of the rocks so close to the walls of the tower that, old, and gray, and stunted, as it now was, its roots had in all probability penetrated

beneath their broad foundation, and were quite as firmly settled in the ground. Upon this Roger pounced at once, and having tied it sufficiently to make tolerably sure of its powers of endurance, he passed one end of the rope round the thickest and lowest portions of the stem, and made it fast with a sailor's knot. The other end he threw over the cliff, and then watched its fall with a terrible, silent fear at his heart lest it should prove shorter than his need required.—Down it went, and down, and he stooped over to mark its progress, until Nellie felt sick with fear, and turned away to avoid the giddiness which she knew would be fatal to them both.

At last she heard him say, "Thank God, it has reached the platform!" Then he turned round and anxiously scanned her features.

"Nellie," he said, "this thing is difficult, but not impossible. I have seen you bound like a deer down cliffs almost as steep, if not so high. The great, the only real peril, is in the eyesight. Lot's wife perished by a look. You must promise me neither to glance up nor down, but to keep your eyes fixed on the rocks before you. Hold well by the rope; take it hand over hand like a sailor, (I remember that you know the trick;) and leave the rest to me. There is really a path, though you can hardly see it from this spot; and there are clinks and crevices besides, in which you will easily find footing. You must feel for them as you descend, and when you are at a loss, I shall be below to help you.—Neither will you be quite alone, for I am going to fasten you by this cord, so that if you should happen to let go, I may perhaps be able to support you."

"My God!" said Nellie, white with terror, as he passed a strong, light cord, first round her waist and then his own, in such a way that there was length sufficient to enable them to act independently of each other, while, at the same time, neither could have fallen without almost to a certainty ensuring the destruction of both. "My God, I cannot consent to this. Go by yourself; my fall would kill you."

"But you will not fall—you shall not fall," he pleaded anxiously, "if only you will abide by my directions."

"Go alone, I do beseech you!" she answered, with a shiver. "You cannot save me, and I shall but ensure your destruction with my own."

"Nay, then, I give it up," he answered, almost sullenly. "We will stay here and die together; for never shall it be said of an O'More, that in seeking safety for himself he left a woman thus to perish."

"Then, in God's name let us try!" said Nellie; "only tell me what to do, and I will do it—if I can."

"Hold fast the rope, that is all. Never let one hand go until the other has grasped it firmly, and leave the rest to me. I will help to place your feet in safe resting-places as we go down. Only trust me, and all will yet be well."

"I will trust to you, and to God, and our Lady," said Nellie, unconsciously repeating the password of the morning. Her color was rising fast, and her eyes had begun to sparkle with excitement. O'More seized the propitious moment and, almost before Nellie knew it, she had begun her perilous descent.

"Are you steady now—quite steady?" he asked, in a low voice as if he feared to startle the air with motion by speaking louder. "Yes! with the natural instinct of a mountain climber Nellie had already found a rough indented spot in which her foot was firmly planted, and he descended a step lower. Thus inch by inch they went, Nellie ever clinging to the rope, and O'More guiding her descent with a success he had hardly looked for, and which he felt to be almost miraculous. His heart at last beat high with hope; for he saw by the distance which they had descended that they must be nearing a sort of platform formed by a sudden bulging out of the lower strata of the cliffs, and he knew that they were safe if they could only reach that spot, the rest of the path being so well marked that, even without his aid, Nellie could easily have found her way from thence to the sands beneath.

But the surge of the sea boomed louder and louder as she approached it, and at last, fairly forgetting Roger's caution, she turned her head a little and glanced downward. Then for the first time, she became fully conscious of the terrible position she occupied, suspended as it seemed by a very thread between earth and sky, and with the great, deep, awful ocean rolling hundreds of feet below her. Her head swam, her eyesight failed her, she had just enough presence of mind left to grasp the rope firmly by both hands, when, feeling as if her senses were utterly deserting her, she cried out:

"O my God! I am going! Save me, Roger, I am going!"

"No, no!" he cried, in agony, for he knew only too well the danger of the thought. "Hold fast—hold on; for Christ's dear sake, hold on!"

One step—two steps more, and you are safe.—"There!" he cried, in a voice hoarse with emotion, as he felt his own foot touch the platform; and seizing Nellie by the waist, he drew her, hardly conscious of what he was doing, by main strength to his side. "There, oh! thank God—thank God, you are safe at last!"

He was just in time. Nellie had that very moment let go the rope, and, if he had not caught her, would inevitably have been dashed to pieces on the rocks below. As it was, he landed her safely and gently on the ledge where he himself was standing, and without venturing to loose her entirely from his grasp, laid her down, that she might recover from her nervous panic.

"You are safe," he kept repeating, as if it required the assurance of his own voice to make certain of the fact. "You are safe!" and then with an instinctive yet entirely unacknowledged consciousness on his part, that his own safety might perhaps be at least a portion of her care, he added: "We are safe now. You can stay here until you are quite yourself again: only do not look up or down—at least not just yet, not until the giddiness is gone. You forgot Lot's wife, or this never would have happened."

Nellie was not insensible, though she looked so. She only felt as if she were in a dream.—She understood perfectly all that Roger said; the shadow even of a smile seemed to pass over her white lips as he alluded to Lot's wife: but his voice fell with a muffled sound, as if it came from a great distance, on her ear; and earth, and sky, and cliff, and ocean, all seemed blending and floating in a wild fantasy through her brain. By degrees, however, a sort of awakening seemed to creep over her, but she did not use it at first either to look up or speak. Possibly she felt that words would be powerless to express her thoughts, and was glad of any excuse for silence. Roger did not like to hurry her, and he therefore employed the next few minutes in scanning the sea in search of Henrietta. She was there, exactly in the place in which he had hidden her to wait for him; but she was watching the burning tower overhead, and had evidently very little notion that any of its victims had escaped.—From the spot where he was standing, he could easily have made her hear him; but fearing that his voice might rouse up some hidden foe he turned to Nellie for assistance.

"Have you a handkerchief," he asked, "or anything of that kind, which you could give me for signal?"

Without answering, without even looking up, (so obedient had she grown, poor Nellie!) she untied the scarlet kerchief, which, in her harmless vanity, she had that morning thrown over her head and knotted beneath her chin, as the last thing wanting to her costume of a native girl, and gave it into Roger's hand. He waved it for some time without success, but at last Henrietta saw it, and began to row vigorously into shore.

"Now you may look," cried Roger joyfully helping Nellie to stand up; "now you may look for you will see nothing but what it is good for you to see. Henrietta Hewison is waiting for us in the boat below, and the sooner we leave this resting-place the better."

"Henrietta Hewison!" cried Nellie, roused effectually to life again by the mention of her name. "His daughter! How kind, how noble! Shall we not go to her at once?"

"If you are able," he answered. "The rest of the way is easy—easier far than the cliffs of Clare Island, which you climbed with me yesterday."

"Easy! oh! yes, surely it is easy," cried Nellie wildly. "O my mother—my mother!" she sobbed, with a little gasp: "I shall see her once again—and my grandfather! the poor old man will not be left desolate, after all!"

Roger saw that she was growing every moment more and more excited, and he cut the matter short by carrying her down to the beach and laying her in the boat, as if she had been a baby. Henrietta received her with a look of remorse, as if she felt that she herself must seem, somehow or other, responsible in Nellie's eyes for the pain and misery she had been enduring for the last few hours; and while she wrapt her tenderly and affectionately in a cloak taken from her own shoulders, Roger sent the boat, by a few vigorous strokes of the oar, to a safe distance from the rocks near which they had embarked. This manoeuvre placed them full in view of the burning tower, and he dropped his oar and gazed upon it as if irresistibly attracted by the spectacle. The body of the church was by this time a smouldering heap of ruins, but the tower, wrapt in its terrible robes of fire, still stood bravely up as if in defiance of its coming doom. For a single second it remained thus, unyielding and apparently unjured, then it began visibly to totter. Another moment, and it was swaying backward and forward like a leaf in an autumn storm; and yet another, and, as if in a last wild effort to escape from the flames that swathed it, it plunged right over the cliffs, the fragments of

its ruined walls crashing and crumbling from rock to rock till they fell with a roar like thunder into the waters underneath. Both girls, at the first symptom of the catastrophe impending, had instinctively shut their eyes; but Roger, on the contrary, looked on as steadily as if he were keeping a count of every falling stone in order to set it down in his debt of vengeance against those who had done the deed. Not a syllable, however, did he utter, until the last stone had fallen, and the last fiery gleam disappeared from the cliff; but then, as if unable any longer to endure in silence, he threw up his arms toward heaven, and exclaimed:

"Men, women, and children all sent before their time to judgment! O God! what punishment hast thou reserved in this world or the next that shall be heavy enough for such a deed as this!"

"Curse me not—curse not!" cried Henrietta, with anguish in her voice. "The doom, God knows, is heavy enough already."

"Curse you!" said the astonished Roger, "you, to whom I owe more than my own life a thousand times. Nay, Mistress Henrietta, what madness has made you fear it?"

"I fear! I fear! Why should I not?" sobbed Henrietta. "The sin of the parents shall be visited on the children, and he is my father, after all!"

"Your father! your father!" Roger muttered, trying to keep down the storm of passion that was choking him. "Well, well, he is, as you say, your father, and so I must perforce be silent!"

"Alas, alas!" Henrietta pleaded, "if you did but know the completeness of his religious mania, you would also comprehend how easily a man, merciful in all things else, can in this one thing be merciless."

"Nay," said Roger bitterly; "it needs, I think, no great stretch of intellect to understand it thoroughly. A man, fresh from the siege of Tredagh, where children were dashed from the battlements lest, like nits, they should become troublesome if suffered to increase, will doubtless, merely consider the holocaust of human life which lies buried beneath yonder ruins, as a whole burnt offering, smelling sweet in the nostrils of the Lord, which he, as his high priest, has been deputed to offer up."

He broke off suddenly, for a hand was laid upon his arm, and a white face lifted pleadingly to his. "Speak not thus of her father," whispered Nellie. "Speak not thus; see how she is weeping!"

"Her tears are his best plea for mercy, then," said he in a gentler tone, and seizing the oars, he began to row as vigorously as if he hoped to quiet his boiling spirit by the mere fact of bodily exhaustion. Nellie made no answer, and silence fell upon them all.

The deed just done was not of a nature lightly to be forgotten, and they went quietly on their way, as people will, upon whom the shadow of a great terror still hangs heavily. Just, however, as they entered the harbor of Clare Island, Nellie caught sight of a well-known figure, and uttered a cry of joy. It was Hamish, and, in her impatience, she scarcely waited until the boat was fastened ere she was at his side. But there was no gladness in his eye as he turned to greet her. He was deadly pale, and his left arm hung powerless at his side. Nellie saw nothing of this at first, however, she was thinking so entirely of her mother.

"Is she come, dear Hamish?" she cried.—"Where is she?"

"In Dublin," he answered curtly. "In Dublin—and you here?" cried Nellie in dismay.

"Because she sent me," he replied. "What is it, Hamish? What is it?" faltered Nellie, struggling with a sense of some new and terrible misfortune impending over her.

"She is sore sick—sick even unto death," Hamish reluctantly replied. He could not bring himself to utter the terrible truth as yet.

Nellie stood for a moment mute with terror. She read upon her foster-brother's face that worse news than even this was about to follow; but when she would have asked what it was, courage and voice completely failed her. She knew it, however, soon enough. From his seat by the door of the tower, Lord Netterville had caught a glimpse of Hamish, and came down at once to greet him. Excitement seemed for one brief moment to have restored all his faculties, and he cried out eagerly:

"You here, good Hamish—I am heartily glad to see you! And what news bring you from Netterville? How goes my lady daughter? Ill do you say—sore stricken? Nay, man, remember that she is still but young. It cannot surely be an illness unto death?"

"Yes, but it is, my lord," said Hamish, speaking almost roughly in his agony. "Death, and nothing short of death, as surely as that I am here to say it."

"Art thou a prophet?" asked Roger, bending

his dark brows upon him, and half tempted to suspect a soothsayer. "Art thou a prophet, that thou dares to speak thus confidently of the future?"

"Sir," said Hamish, driven at last beyond his patience, and hardly knowing how to break his news more gently, "it needs not to be a prophet to foresee, that the widow of a royalist and a Catholic to boot, shut up in prison and condemned on a false charge of murder, is in danger—nay, said I danger?—and is as certain of her doom as if she were already in her coffin."

Nellie uttered a wild cry, the first and last that escaped her lips that day, and Lord Netterville repeated faintly, "Murder!"

"Ay, murder; and in another week she dies," Hamish answered, now desperate as to the consequences of his revelation.

Nellie turned short round toward Roger. "I must go!" she said. "I must go at once." "Of course you must," he answered, in that helpful tone which had so often that morning already reassured her.

"She has sent me hither to conduct you," Hamish—with some latent jealousy of the interference of a stranger—was beginning, when unable any longer to conceal the bodily anguish he was enduring, he uttered a moan of pain, and leaned back against the low wall of the pier.

Then for the first time Nellie looked into his face and saw that he was as white as ashes.

"My God! my God!" she cried in her perplexity. "What is to become of us, he is dying too!"

"No, no," Hamish muttered his failing strength to answer. "It is nothing. They shot at me as I took boat from the beach, and hit me in the arm; but it is not broken, and if only I could stop the bleeding, I should be well enough to start at once."

But he grew paler and paler as he spoke, and the blood gushed in torrents from his arm, as he tried to lift it for their inspection. Roger shouted to Norah to bring down a cordial from the tower, and he then helped Nellie and Henrietta in their nervous and not very efficient endeavors to check the bleeding with their kerchiefs. Hamish was by this time well nigh insensible, but a cup of wine revived him, and having ascertained that he was merely suffering from a flesh wound, Roger sent back Norah to rummage out some bandages which he remembered were among his soldier stores. With these he stanching the blood, and carefully bound up the wounded arm, assuring Nellie at the same time that her faithful follower was merely suffering from loss of blood, and that in a few days he would be as well again as ever. Nellie must be forgiven if at that moment she had no thought excepting for her mother.

"A few days!" she cried despairingly; "then I must go back alone, for my mother will be dead by that time."

Hamish did not hear her. He was leaning back in that half-dreamy state which often follows upon loss of blood; but Roger answered instantly:

"You shall go at once; but certainly not alone." He turned round to look for Lord Netterville; the poor old man had sunk upon the ground, and in his helplessness and perplexity was weeping like a child.

"Lord Netterville!" said Roger suddenly. Lord Netterville dashed the tears from his eyes, and looked up anxiously in the young man's face.

"Lord Netterville," Roger repeated, giving him his hand and helping him to stand up, "you see how the case stands; your grand daughter must go to her mother, and go at once. Any delay were fatal. This poor fellow is totally unable to accompany her. Will you trust her to my care? I swear to you that she shall be as dear and precious to me as a sister, and that I will watch over her and wait upon her as if I were in very deed her brother."

With a look of relief and confidence that was touching to behold, the old man wrung the hand which Roger gave him, and then silently turned toward Nellie. Roger did not ask her if she would accept him as an escort; he felt that after the events of the morning she would need no protestations of loyalty at his hand, and merely said:

"In two hours we can start; but I shall have to go first to the mainland to look for horses."

"Nay, that shall be my business," said Henrietta suddenly. "In two hours hence, at the foot of the round tower, you will find them waiting; and I will bring you at the same time a letter to a friend, who may, I think, prove useful to you in Dublin. Follow me not now," she added in a tone that admitted of no reply, as Roger made a movement as if he would have gone with her to the boat—"follow me not now. I can best arrange matters if I go alone, but in two hours hence I shall expect you."

CHAPTER XIII.

Henrietta was as good as her word, and thanks to her energy and kindness, Nellie, with

for herself, was supposed to have pressed the matter heavily against Mrs. Netterville for the facilitating of his own selfish wish.

view of our Constitution, it is remarkable that it should have hitherto escaped the observation of all the great men who have devoted their learning and talents to its elucidation.

Another well-known argument of Lord Derby's, what may be called the private property argument, in favour of the Irish Church is shown by Mr. MacOll to be equally suicidal and subversive of the ground its author has himself before maintained.

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IS THERE NOT A CAUSE?

(From the London Times.)

This pamphlet can well afford to be judged on its own merits; its author need ask no indulgence from the least partial critics.

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Late on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, an outrage of an unusual character occurred in the neighbourhood of Dundalk, near a place called Kilmurry.

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Is There Not a Cause? A Letter to Colonel Greveling, M.P., on the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, with a vindication of Mr. Gladstone's consistency. By the Rev. Malcolm MacOll, M.A., chaplain to His Excellency the Lord Cairns, K.T., &c. London: Longman, Green, and Co., 1868.

NEWRY, Dec. 5.—A man named Murphy was found dead, this morning, on the road at Deumhill, about four miles from here. Death is supposed to have resulted from exposure and destination.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN NEWRY.—The adjourned inquest on John Digney, who is supposed to have been murdered near this town on the night of the 29th ult., when returning home in company with a man named John Murtagh was held on yesterday, and was again adjourned until Tuesday next, the 8th inst. The medical evidence is conclusive that death resulted from injuries to the brain inflicted by another, and circumstantial evidence appears strong against Murtagh, who is in custody. Both men were in a state of excessive intoxication when they were quarrelling, and there can be little doubt that it was not a premeditated murder.

A petition will be presented in a few days against the return of Mr Devereux for Wexford, on the ground of informality, and a special case submitted to the Court of Common Pleas for its opinion. The point arises out of the retirement of Mr Motie after a show of hands in his favor, and a poll demanded, which was not opened, but Mr Devereux declared duly elected.

The Corporation of Cork have resolved to memorialise the Government for a commission of inquiry respecting the firing on the people out of the house of Mr Richardson, the gunmaker, on the night of the borough election. They are very much dissatisfied with the conduct of the magistrates in refusing to take information and send the case for trial.

THE REV. W. MATRIN. We have received a correspondence in which Mr Robinson, of Cabra Parade, Phibborough, calls the attention of the Rev Mr Matrin to the phrase—'Qualification of Dissenters, Roman Catholics, atheists, and other enemies of the Church of Christ,' alleged to have been used by the rev. gentleman the other evening in the course of a lecture delivered by him. The Rev Mr Matrin, in reply to Mr Robinson's inquiry, states that he used no such language, and that he could not have used it, as I believe both Dissenters and Roman Catholics to be themselves members of the Church of Christ.—Freeman's Journal.

During the process of clearing away weeds, etc., in the ancient churchyard at Trim a few days ago, a tombstone, no less than 360 years old, was come upon, which has attracted much interest amongst antiquarians. It bears the following inscription: 'Ejus Jacet Johannes Ward, decretorum doctor, istius ecclesie alim rector, obiit xvi. Feb. Anno Domini MDVIII.' The peculiar duties of John Ward as 'decretorum doctor' in connection with the Trim Parish Church appears to be a puzzle to all the parties who viewed the stone.

LOUTH ELECTION.—Mr Fortescue having accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, will have to come to Louth to be re-elected. We understand that the conservatives would be disposed to oppose him, if they had the power, but it is stated that there will not be a contest.

The notorious 'Captain' P. O'Brien, who succeeded some time ago in effecting his escape from Malinbeg, where he had been committed on a charge of stealing a gun from the residence of Mr Justice, of Mount Justice county of Cork, has been found in the neighborhood of Kentuck, and has been securely lodged in the local bridewell. O'Brien owes his arrest to his having resumed his old practices. He had gone on Friday night last to a house in the neighbourhood of Moll Carthy's bridge and carried away a gun, and by the description given of him by the victim of his degradation the police recognized O'Brien and proceeded to hunt him up. It appears that he had also taken unauthorized possession of a horse from a man named Beckley, and started on horseback in the direction of Masha Mountains. Two constables having got on his track, succeeded in coming up with him. O'Brien on seeing the constables endeavored to escape across country, but neither he nor the animal appeared to be accustomed to that method of progression. He was, therefore, compelled to succumb to the police, who removed him to the cart in which he had been travelling. A crowd collected, and O'Brien seeing this appealed to them to rescue him, saying that he was 'Captain P. O'Brien of the Fenian army,' and a relative of O'Brien the Manchester martyr. The bystanders were only kept in check by the results attitude assumed by the constables, one of whom—Constable Quinn—stood up in the cart and warned the people that he would fire on any man who should attempt to rescue the prisoner, who continued to struggle desperately with the constable. The crowd gradually fell to the rear, and O'Brien finding that there was no chance of active intervention on his behalf, ceased to struggle with the police. He was taken to Rathcoole police station, and subsequently conveyed to Kanturk.—[Times Oor.]

O. M. O'KEEFE IN WORKING.—On yesterday week Mr Hoey paid a visit to this prison, and had an interview with the prisoner O. M. O'Keefe. He is in tolerably good health. His employment is different from what he was engaged upon last summer. He was then a bricklayer's labourer. He is now at a somewhat more congenial labour, for a literary man—doing some small prison clerkship. He does not complain much, except of the extreme cold he feels, for he is not allowed any fire where his labours are carried on. He was anxious to know if there was any movement out of doors on his and his fellow-prisoners' behalf, and he wonders that he has been detained so long a prisoner, seeing, as he remarks, that he was nowise mixed up in the Fenian organisation, but merely a literary contributor to the Irish People. He is, of course, sensible that the unfortunate letter which he wrote, and which was found upon Mr Luby at the time of his arrest, was strong evidence against him; and as excitement and prejudice ran high at the time of his trial, it went far in convicting him. Notwithstanding poor O'Keefe's imprisonment he is still full of literary speculation, and he would gladly accept his pardon on condition of emigrating to America. Many matters were spoken of at the interview, but as they related to matters personal to the prisoner and his affairs, there is no need at present in making them public.—Universal News.

WATCH THE IRISH MEMBERS.—The Irish elections are all ended, and the country sinks down into apathy, as if it had accomplished all that was necessary for it to perform. The elector thinks when he has given his vote, and aided in returning the best of the candidates before him, that his labour is at an end. Such may be his idea, but we and others are of a different opinion. We think it is now after the elections, that his real work begins, and if he neglects to perform it, the man he has sent into the political field to do his bidding may become a lazy, indolent or careless workman; and instead of performing what he promised, he may commence to violate his pledges, and begin to spoil the business he was sent to perform. When a farmer hires men to cut his corn, he does not leave them to do as they please. He stands near them, or sends his steward to observe how they do their work, and if they act contrary to their agreement they are sent about their business. In the same manner the Irish people should look at how their members may act in London. They should ascertain how they vote; how they perform their promises; whether they commence to quarrel with each other; whether any of them are anxious to become the slaves of the minister; allowing him to treat Ireland as it has been always treated; and whether they are resolved to hurl him from office if he shows symptoms of leaving the wrongs of their country unpunished. It would be worth while appointing one or two sterling men in London to keep a sharp eye on our representatives, and send weekly or fortnightly reports of their doings to some Dublin journal. Knowing that they were watched by faithful Irish sentinels, who would perform their duties with strict fidelity, most of them, we believe, would

take care not to earn the censure of their constituents. These sentinels are absolutely necessary, because many of our members may prove unable to withstand the allurement of the parties who will best them in the modern Babylon, whose wealth and grandeur abound, and where an Irish representative may make his fortune, like William Keogh, by proving false to his country. In O'Connell's day there were no such Irish officers, if we may call them so, necessary in London. The great leader himself performed the duty of inspecting the conduct of the Irish members, and if one of them became recreant, his conduct was soon reported to his constituents, and at the next election he was discarded; dismissed from his public service, and permitted to stop at home to take care of his private affairs. It was an unpleasant duty for O'Connell to discharge, but he performed it faithfully; and it produced a salutary effect on those trimmers who desired to barter the rights of their country for place, pension or paltry honours. No honest Irish member should feel offended by his conduct being watched. We are all the better of having an 'eye over us'; for most men are weak, and if they are not afraid of punishment they may fall into bad habits.—How often have we seen Irish representatives, when they feared no reproof, acting contrary to their pledges and in direct opposition to the interests of Ireland? Indeed it may be truly said, that but for the conduct of the men we have sent to parliament for the past twenty years, Ireland would have got the most of her rights before this day. We tell the electors of Ireland, then, that they have not done the entire of their duty by sending a number of men to the English parliament. They have to watch these men; to reprove their errors; to remind them occasionally of their pledges and promises; to urge them on to resolute labour for their country's welfare. This course alone will keep the Irish members in the proper path; but to leave them in London for years without a word of reproof, if they deserve it; or the slightest caution to beware of committing a mistake, is just the way to allow them to fall into evil habits; to become corrupt; and, consequently, to have Irish freedom bestowed to the highest bidder. There should be no more such neglect of Ireland's interests by the Irish constituencies. They have done much during the late elections; but they are required to warn their members to perform their duties to their country like faithful and honest men.—Dundalk Democrat.

The legal appointments of the new Government, as regards Ireland, are very freely canvassed by the papers. Whig organs are of course, in a state of ecstatic jubilation and the Tory ones in a severely critical mood. The Observer—which is supposed to be Mr Gladstone's organ, writing of the appointment of Mr. O'Hagan to the chancery, in a strain of warm approval—takes a sly fling at Judge Keogh. He says:—'The appointment of the Chief Baron, Chief Justice Monaghan, Judge Fitzgerald, or Judge Keogh, would be a little more than a shufflings of the judicial cards, and, in the case of the last named gentleman, would be very decidedly unpopular. From which, we trust, the eminent judge will take to heart the lesson, that in doing his work for the British Government in Ireland, it is just possible to go too far—so far as to offend even the delicate susceptibilities of its supporters at the press. The Tory journals regard Judge O'Hagan's elevation with ill-concealed aversion. They throw out dark hints that 'the new rule of Ireland' is to be one of 'foreign spiritual domination'; and that, in fact, Cardinal Cullen and Chancellor O'Hagan are to be the real rulers of the country. It is worthy of note, also, that Mr. Keogh's appointment, as Solicitor-General, is hailed by Whig and Tory alike with unbounded approbation. Even the Mail says for him that, 'he is not believed to be a mere lay Roman agent.' And from the Freeman to the Cork Southern Reporter, the Whig organs rejoice at the step in advance which his appointment against Irishmen have earned him from an English Government. In fact, the 'miserable man' is no fool, he can be an 'Ultramontane' or as 'Liberal' as any man when occasion requires it. He is a lawyer, whose conscience as well as his abilities, is for hire, and he can talk over the Mail man, and gammon poor old Dr. Hally with equal facility. Surely, none so fit as he therefore, to serve the British Government in Ireland.—Irishman.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has pronounced upon the political situation and issued a manifesto embodying its views. A meeting was held in the Orange-hall, York street, on the 9th and 10th ult. and the result of their important deliberations was the adoption of a series of resolutions and an address to the members. The resolutions declared their opinion that the Act of Union is the charter of the rights of Ireland; that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church would be a direct violation of it, and would annihilate, cancel, and render void every article thereof; that the Union could only be maintained hereafter by physical force; and, what is a more formidable consideration, that 'as it is by virtue of the third article of that Act that the Imperial Parliament is constituted and invested with legislative authority, upon the cancelling of that Act their functions as a Parliament would be extinguished.' They further announce that, having regard to the Coronation Oath, they 'hold that any attempt to pass an Act of Parliament to disestablish or disendow the Irish Church to which the Sovereign cannot assent is an act of disloyalty to the Crown, and as such ought to be resisted by all loyal subjects.' The last resolution fully crowns the series. It is characteristic and reassuring:—'Resolved.—That in the event of our beloved Monarch being placed in the trying and difficult position of being called upon to refuse assent to any measure brought before her, we hereby pledge ourselves to afford to Her Majesty every aid and support in our power.' The address which is appended to the resolutions informs the brethren that we are in most critical times, that from the revolution the Protestant religion and liberties of the country were never surrounded with such perils arising from the rapid advance of Popery.' The relations of Church and State and voluntarism and disestablishment are only minor questions; the ascendancy of Papal power in this country which lies underneath is far graver. The Grand Lodge deplore the fact that this question was not clearly seen during the late election, or the result would have been different. The priests saw it, and labored by every means to effect their object in which they have been aided by Protestant apathy, blindness, and disunion. The consequences to be expected are 'the exclusion of all true Protestants from place and power, and the bringing of the judicial Bench, the executive government, and the magistracy of Ireland under the management and control of the Court of Rome.' A sample of what is to follow may be seen in the appointment of the Chancellor, between whom and Cardinal Cullen intimate and confidential relations are known to exist. What higher authority can there be for such a statement than the Grand Orange Lodge? What body more likely to be informed on such a delicate subject? They regard this appointment as a direct insult to the feelings of Protestants, and they complain that true Protestants—who never before were claimed as true Protestants—have been passed over. They further account for the increase of power to Mr. Gladstone by the irritation produced in the minds of many of their brethren by the 'one-sided and merciless administration of an unjust law.' Then comes the moral. They 'trust and hope that the eyes of all may be opened so that no Protestant may again fall into such an error, and they counsel the brethren in the meantime to avoid all disunion, to recruit their ranks, and especially to keep within the law, however unjust.' The address concludes with a pious exhortation to put their trust in God, without, however, the practical hint about their powder, which formed so suitable a sequel to the advice of their favorite hero. It is signed with due formality by the illustrations name of 'Enniskillen':—Oor: of Times.

GRATIBRITAIN. LONDON, Dec. 30.—The new House of Commons met yesterday for preliminary business only. The ministers who were elected took the oath of office. Writs were issued for elections to fill the vacant seats, after which the House adjourned until the 16th of February.

When Mr. Bright went to Windsor to take the oath of office, Her Majesty showed her delicate consideration for the great commoner in a very marked way. She sent Mr. Helps, the Clerk to the Privy Council, to assure Mr. Bright, if it was more agreeable to his feelings to omit the ceremony of kneeling or kissing hands, he was quite at liberty to do so.—Mr. Bright availed himself of this considerate permission, and was very kindly and cordially received by Her Majesty, who took occasion in the most marked manner to express her gratification at meeting him.

GOLD IN SUTHERLAND.—No small sensation has been created throughout the eastern district of Sutherland within the last few days by a report that gold had been found in Kildonan Strath, and though it has not yet so affected the public mind as to lead to a 'rush to the diggings' it has raised sufficient interest to justify such an amount of 'prospecting' as will put an end very soon to all doubt on the subject. Meantime, it has been established beyond doubt that gold is to be found there, and the only question for solution is as to the quantity. We believe that, in addition to gold, there has been detected the presence of scarcely less precious minerals in the same locality, and that a very decided impression prevails that considerable quantities of both descriptions may be obtained. No time will be lost in testing the matter. Meantime, the fact of gold being in Kildonan is established by the successful search of several persons, and the report of mineralogists as to the quality of the ore.—Northern Signal.

Lieutenant Colonel Brockman has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Rock appealing for contributions to a fund to be raised for the purpose of remunerating Mr. Murphy for his past services and of enabling him to carry on his future labors in the defence of Protestantism.

The Church News (Protestant) says:—In case of the disestablishment and disendowment of the National Establishment, the Church must infallibly break up. Catholics, mis-called 'Evangelicals,' and Stanleyites will soon separate and take different directions. Instead of Corporate Reunion there will be innumerable individual secessions, leaving only a State sect, infidel in its essence and contemptible in its accidents.

We congratulate the kingdom of Scotland upon the choice which the Sovereign Pontiff has made for the first Archbishop in North Britain since the Reformation. The Holy See chooses its men for its most important and trustworthy positions with peculiar tact and instinct. In Scotland there is a large Irish, as well as a large and increasing Scottish Catholic population. Mr. Eyre is neither a Scotchman nor an Irishman. He is an Englishman of an ancient and honorable Catholic stock, dating from the reign of Edward IV. He is about fifty years of age. He is the third son of Count Eyre, and was educated at Ushaw College. But, though an Englishman, he is connected with Ireland by having become the trusted and well-proved friend and pastor of a large Irish population in New-Castle and its neighbourhood; and, through a long residence in the North of England, not far from the border, he has been brought into a closer acquaintance with, and interest in the Scottish people than could have been acquired by any one who had lived further removed from the Tweed, whether in England or in Ireland. It is not for a journalist to commend the powers of administration, the zeal for education, prudence, and devotedness which characterize any person who is nominated to judge in Israel; but no one can have travelled in the diocese of Hexham without having heard these qualifications identified with the name of Mr. Charles Eyre, pastor of Newcastle.—[Tablet.]

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—one of the largest and, perhaps, one of the most representative Societies of the Church of England—on Tuesday refused, by a substantial majority, to identify itself with either of the combatants now at war within the Diocese of Natal. Such a result is rendered the more satisfactory and significant by the circumstances under which it was obtained. If the feelings of the conflicting parties were not fully expressed it is no fault of those who were yesterday present in Freemasons' Hall. The speakers more than once designated their Society as a venerable association, but it is questionable whether any one who attended yesterday would have recognized the description. It is true there was an Archbishop in the chair, bishops, Peers, and Archdeacons on the platform, and grave clergymen and laymen in the body of the meeting. Their presence, however, seemed to inspire no veneration in the assemblage itself. Except at a hustings when nobody expects to be heard, and the only object of each party in the crowd is to hoot down the opposing speakers, such a scene as that of yesterday afternoon can hardly have been witnessed. There is indeed, this defect the comparison, that the confusion at the hustings is generally good-humored, whereas the tumult of yesterday displayed an amount of excitement and passion which must have been seen to be believed. Clerical and respectable looking gentlemen exchanged face to face epithets and accusations which, in former days would have led to very serious consequences. For the first hour it seemed doubtful whether the business could proceed at all. Though the hall was already overcrowded, there were numbers of eager members outside, who did their best by shouts, and even by hammering at the doors, to prevent anything being heard or done in their absence. When the meeting had at last wearied itself by ineffectual clamor, five speakers were partially heard, and the Archbishop finally succeeded by exemplary patience in letting it be known what was the issue submitted to the vote. The manner, indeed, in which the last speaker was received was disgraceful to a society of clergymen and gentlemen. Dr. Miller of Greenwich, a member of the Standing Committee, rose for a few words of reply after the speakers to the Amendment had been heard. The participants of the Bishop of Capetown instantly raised a storm of furious noise, and continued them without intermission for some ten minutes. They shouted, they hissed they yelled, they stamped; Dr. Miller essayed to leave the room, the Archbishop threatened to leave the chair, and Lord Harrowby vainly appealed for fair play by mute gesticulation. When a vote had at length been taken, Archdeacon Denison characteristically refused to believe that he had been beaten, and, in a spirit which the majority very naturally resented, professed to doubt whether the sense of the meeting had really been expressed. Another stormy scene succeeded; but the majority properly refused to allow their decision to be eluded, and by overwhelming numbers supported the conclusion which was finally obtained.—Times.

AN ANGLICAN LEGACY.—The late Dr. Longley, who occupied the see of Canterbury, and was much esteemed by members of the Establishment, has bequeathed to his clergy his matured opinions on the subjects which now agitate them. They relate chiefly to Ritualism and cognate topics. We take them from the Guardian, which prints them in extenso, and seems to think them creditable to the judgment of the deceased prelate. Yet they are as antagonistic to High Church views, and as deeply tainted with heresy, as anything which has proceeded of late from similar sources. Anglican Episcopal foundations usually pour out muddy streams, at which a Christian would find it difficult to stake his thirst; but we have rarely tasted one of more nauseous flavour than this.

Why Ritualists should think they have been let by the substitution of Dr. Tait for Dr. Longley, we do not understand. Here are some specimens of Dr. Longley's sympathy with Ritualists and their doctrines. If each of them, he says, 'may change custom and ritual according to his own private opinion,' which he reproaches them with doing, 'anarchy will necessarily be the fruit.' The Ritualists will probably reply that their anarchy is as lawful as other people's anarchy. But Dr. Longley tells them that 700 Anglican bishops 'have acquiesced in an interpretation of the rubric adverse to their views,' a statement which they will find it more difficult to answer. He calls them also 'a noisy but not a very numerous section of our Church,' a sentence of which the first clause seems to us deficient in politeness, and the second in accuracy. And then he comes to their doctrines. Among the practices inconsistent with the principles of the English Church, the late Archbishop of Canterbury considers 'auricular confession the most offensive,' a decision which must be very embarrassing to the clergy who accept it, as a divinely instituted. The Ritualist, he adds, wish 'to substitute the Mass for the communion, the obvious aim of our Reformers having been to substitute the Communion for the Mass.' Here he is as right in his facts as he is wrong in his doctrine. 'The Church of England,' he continues, in language which might excite astonishment if any statement of an Anglican prelate could do so, 'admits of considerable latitude'—in what our reader suppose? In vestments and ceremonies? no, but—in the views which may be taken 'of that most mysterious of all mysteries, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.' And then he proceeds to show that her members may believe whatever they like about it, provided they do not believe the truth. For they must (1) deny any presence of 'the Natural Body,' (2) refuse all adoration, and (3) reject the notion of its being a sacrifice or satisfaction for sin. As to the language of the Fathers, who unfortunately taught the Catholic doctrine,—well, 'they used' words poured forth under the influence of excitement; 'an ingenious thought, which, as everybody perceives, reduces patristic tradition to its true value. Finally, 'the Romish notion' of the Christian Sacrifice, which no one will accuse poor Dr. Longley of favouring, 'entailed the use of the terms altar,' a term, as he judiciously adds, which 'appears nowhere in the Book of Common Prayer, and was no doubt omitted 'lest any countenance should be given to the sacrificial view.' With this observation of their late Primate we leave the subject to the meditation of our Anglican friends.—[Tablet.]

The Catholic vote contributed to place Mr. Gladstone in his present position: shall we have reason to regret it? The Liberal party is very strong, too strong if they are disposed to make a bad use of their power. We can only infer what they are likely to do by considering the character of their chiefs. Mr. Gladstone is not, we imagine, a revolutionist. He had and probably still has, strong religious convictions. Such a man, if true to his own instincts, can neither countenance secession and impiety abroad, nor godless education at home; and these are the two evils which menace society at the present moment. But his party may run ahead of him, and he may be compelled to follow. In that case, we may look out for chaos. Lord Chelmsford, again, is an avowed conservative rather than a democrat and like Mr. Guizot, would probably oppose on political grounds any attack on the Pontifical throne. Lord Granville is not likely, we presume, to forget the traditions of his order, nor to sow in other lands the seeds of confusion which would be sure to produce an evil crop in his own. Mr. Lowe was conspicuous during the last session for resisting the irruption of the masses into the sphere of public affairs. Let us find what comfort we can in these facts. They hardly suffice to encourage confidence, but they do not forbid hope. The days are evil, and we can only wait and watch. We heartily supported the Liberals at the recent election, because the rival party announced their determination to maintain in a Catholic country the hateful ascendancy of a Protestant Minority. Mr. Disraeli left us no choice. He told us plainly, 'I mean to be unjust.' It was as if he had said, 'I do not count upon your votes,' and we took him at his word. Let his party renounce all complicity with Italian and other revolutionists; let them set their faces against the project of a national system of secular education which would carry the nation back to paganism; and they will find that we have made no league with the Liberals, but reserve our respect for those, whether Liberal or Tory, who hold at least some of the articles of our political creed, and can help us most effectually in neutralizing the evils which we cannot successfully oppose without their aid, and which they cannot resist for an hour without ours.—[Tablet.]

THE STATE CHURCH CLERGY AS POLITICIANS.—The Pall Mall Gazette regards the clergy as peculiarly unfortunate in their general advocacy of political questions. Speaking from the experience of the last sixty years one cannot but see that every measure which they have zealously supported has proved a failure; every step in politics which they have strongly opposed has succeeded; every statesman whom they have worshipped has abandoned them; every proceeding which they have denounced after their peculiar fashion, not as a mere error, but a crime, has succeeded, and 'nobody seemed one penny the worse.' They attack manfully, as a body by the best of kings, George the Fourth; and his memory now speaks for itself. They opposed as a body the Roman Catholic relief measures, one after another, with far more energy than they now display in favour of the Irish Church. They opposed all relaxations of the laws against Dissenters. They opposed (that is, the great majority of them, although some sort of denial of this has been recently attempted) the repeal of the corn laws and other free-trade movements. They supported church rates to the last. Generally speaking, those who have taken part in the contest at all have consistently opposed every successive extension of the parliamentary suffrage. In short, their entire political history is one of zealous or desperate adherence to unsuccessful causes. And now, whenever we are informed that the clergy as a body are in favour of this or that political opinion, we have a pretty safe prognostic the opinion in question is destined to defeat.

THE CHURCH IN THE AUCTION-ROOM.—On Tuesday last, while High Church and Low Church were fiercely struggling for the mastery in Freemasons' Hall, a yet more suggestive display might have been witnessed at the auction-rooms of Messrs Debenham and Storr, in Covent-garden, where any person tolerably familiar with the sights of the French capital might, without any great stretch of the imagination, have fancied himself in the midst of that singular and unique collection of antiquarian shreds and patches, of historic odds and ends, the Cluny Museum. The walls of the well-known auction-room were covered with a multitude of ecclesiastical vestments and other personal paraphernalia of every conceivable description, shape, material, and colour. Rich banners of silk or velvet, profusely emblazoned with gold or silver ornaments, were suspended from the ceiling, while the numerous shelves were crowded with rolls of costly cloth of gold, brocade, silk and satin damask, brocade, moire, antique lace, fine linen, velvets, and other expensive fabrics. There was a vast array of chasubles, cope stoles, tunics, crosses, altar-cloths, mitres, chalice covers, dorsals, humeral veils, and other articles used in connexion with the gorgeous rites and ceremonies to which the Ritualists are so partial. Seldom has such a dazzling blaze of gold and silver been witnessed within the walls of an auction-room. Certainly the clerical element was conspicuous principally by its absence, the Jews having the field pretty much to themselves, although it is difficult to guess what possible use they could make of their purchases, unless they recold the same for exportation, or for conversion into theatrical properties during the coming pantomimic season. Judging from the prices realized, ecclesiastical

vestments of the true ritualistic fashion are not greatly in demand in this country. A chasuble, stole, and mantle beautifully embroidered in white, moire antique, and lined with crimson set, was sold for 20s. Another purchaser obtained for 25s. a rich set of priest's vestments, of the form used in the 15th century, made of gold brocade satin damask perfectly new and splendidly woven, with numerous figures of saints, trimmed with thick silk lace, and lined with crimson silk. A magnificent cope, the body formed of fine cloth of gold, richly brocaded, and bordered with silk lace, lined with crimson silk, the hood being ornamented with the lamb in silver embroidery, and decorated with massive silken fringe, brought only two guineas. A richly-worked and bordered violet satin damask chasuble stole, and mantle, lined with silk, realized 10s. The unmade-up materials were disposed of at correspondingly cheap rates, a piece of fine cloth of gold, perfectly new, bringing only 5s. 6d. per yard; other pieces selling as low as half-a-crown. Ten pieces of richly figured silk for stoles, together with three cloth of gold chalice covers, produced 13s. Among the remaining lots of which there were a goodly number were to be found a rich profusion of linen vestments, satin banners, specimens of silk bordering, crimson silk-velvet capes, white silk chalice veils, palli, offertory bags, surplices, bands for dalmatics, velvet altar-cloths, crimson and white dorsals, rich crimson and gold silk-damask vestments, elaborately carved oaken altar chair, carved oak inkstands, velvet book covers, embroidered pocket, and the like, few of which realized more than the cost of the mere materials.—Express.

THE REFORMERS.—In January, 1835, Richard Harrell Froude (the real author of the still existing Anglican movement) wrote home from Barbadoes to John Henry Newman, then a fellow of Oriel College, and commented *ad more* upon Lord Macaulay's well known articles in the Edinburgh Review. 'How beautifully they have shown up Luther, Melancthon, and Co.!' What good genius has possessed them to do our dirty work? The same 'good genius,' we are glad to say, has obtained a most useful place on the staff of the Saturday Review. A late number has an article headed 'Dr William Barlow.' The writer says:—'For such as have not even heard of the (Nag's Head) controversy, we may observe that Barlow was the principal consecrator of Archbishop Parker from whom all the bishops of the English Establishment derive their orders.' The Saturday Review has to do with the character of the man, not with the evidence of his consecration.' On this it says:—'We gladly admit that the character of the English clergy of the present day is for the most part unimpeachable. But, unfortunately, as much as this can be said of the character of their predecessors of the sixteenth century. We leave it to Lord Shaftesbury to fix the date of the Blessed Reformation, but whatever date should be agreed upon, the character of the Reformation will not be effected by it; and certainly, in face of the facts that can be proved against Poynter, Cramer, Barlow, Bale, and others, no one will be inclined to grudge the laity of that time the consolation which must have been conveyed to them by the assuring words of the 26th Article, that they might profitably use the ministry of evil men, both in hearing the word and receiving of the sacraments. We can only express our wonder that the suggestion of the rest of the article became such a dead letter. It would have been better for the Church of Edward VI.'s time to see nothing new of Elizabeth's reign, if inquiry had really been sometimes made of evil ministers, especially bishops, in order that, being found guilty, they might by just judgment be deposed.' Perhaps, of all the bishops who were created from the date of 1533 to the end of Edward VI.'s reign, Barlow is entitled to the palm for object serenity. He seems to have been a mere weathercock, changing sides perpetually, and always using the most violent language against those who differed from him. It then traces him, first as an Augustinian monk, next as a favourer of the Protestant doctrine, who 'went to Germany that he might have the opportunity of hearing Luther Melancthon, Ecolampadius, and others.' He published a 'Dialogue describing the Original Ground of these Lutheran Factions,' either just before, or, as seems more probable, just after. This is what, among a vast amount of abuse of the reformers he says:—'The people must first and most busy to practise of the gospel be as great users, deceivers of their neighbors, blasphemers, swearers, evil speakers and given to all vices as deeply as ever they were. Since the time of this new contentious learning the dread of God is greatly quenched, and charitable compassion sore abated. The Saturday Review continues:—The next thing we hear of Barlow is his adoption, or re-adoption, of Lutheran opinions, and his being retained in the service of Anne Bolern to help in bribing the French doctors to pronounce for the divorce. In this capacity he was sent to Paris in 1530, and in the following year was rewarded by his patroness applying to Archbishop Warham for the valuable rectory of Sandridge, in Kent. His promotion was now rapid. The King, Anne Bolern, and Cromwell were quite sure of that man, who had sold himself to them, body and soul, to do their pleasure. However, he ventured to advocate the marriage of the clergy, which, says our contemporary, is—'The best evidence that now exists for his marriage with the woman with whom he cohabited while he was bishop of St. David's and whom afterwards in Edward VI.'s reign he acknowledged as his wife. History has not informed us of the precautions taken for the concealment of Mrs Barlow during the reign of Henry VIII. Whatever defence may be set up for Cranmer for having married at least once after he had been made a priest, no such plea can be alleged on behalf of Dr. William Barlow, who had been an Augustinian monk, and had therefore taken the vow of celibacy. In all other respects he stood by Cranmer, who stood by the king in all points of controversy, and was quite ready to concur with his metropolitan in suggesting to Henry that he might consecrate bishops and ordain priests if he should feel himself called upon to do so by the inspiration of God. The Saturday Review thinks this a proof that he had himself been in some way consecrated. Perhaps so; but an argument is not very strong which assumes that there must have been some bounds to the impudence of these gentlemen, the Anglican reformers. After he had 'pillaged the episcopal residence' at St. David's, and 'alienated the property of the see for his own private advantage,' he was translated to Wells, where he made an attempt to get the revenues of the deanery into his own hands, which seems to have failed. Those were merry days for reformers,—but unluckily Edward died.—'At the accession of Mary he republished his early work against the Lutherans, but it does not appear to have answered his purpose, for he resigned his bishopric, and attempted to run away. Less successful than Poynter of Winchester, he was caught, and imprisoned in the Tower with about eighty others. It is said, though it is difficult to believe, that all of these, except two, refused to recant on Gardiner's offering them absolution. However this may have been, no one will be surprised that Barlow was one of the two. He, and a presbytery of his Church named Ordamer, recanted their opinions. The latter, to his credit, retracted his recantation, and was burned as a heretic, leaving the Bishop of Bath and Wells alone in his glory. He again sided on the principle that he that fights and runs away will live to fight another day. He had not the option which his friend Scory, another of Parker's consecrators, had, whether he would part from his wife and his opinions, or be deprived of his bishopric; for Scory was of the senior, whereas Barlow had been of the regular, clergy. Barlow's submission was sufficiently humiliating. But we have not room for it. The Saturday Review concludes:—'No one would describe Wolsey, Gardiner, or Bonner as being exemplary characters; but they would appear as paragons of virtue if compared with Cranmer, Poynter and Barlow.'

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1869.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY—1869. Friday, 5—Of the Octave. Saturday, 6—Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Conference for discussing the threatening Eastern Question, and for effecting if possible an amicable settlement of the differences between Greece and Turkey will, it is said, be held in a few days at Paris...

There has been more fighting in Spain, and the revolutionists, have, so we learn from telegram, defeated the rebels at Malaga.

The London Tablet publishes some interesting details with respect to the General Council to be held this year. The precedents of the Fifth General Council of Lateran, held in 1512, the Popes Julius II., and afterwards Leo X. presiding in person, will be strictly followed.

There are in the Catholic Church 12 Patriarchates, 177 Archbishoprics, and 905 Bishoprics, 1,094 in all. Of these 1 Patriarchate, 9 Archbishoprics, and 102 Bishoprics are at the present vacant; leaving 992 as the number of Prelates for the present year qualified to assist at the Council.

THE SEMINARY AND THE POOR.—We see that urgent appeals are being constantly made in favor of the Catholic poor of our city. Protestants are applied to, and, it is conceded, with success. We do not intend to blame any one, and in ordinary circumstances, or in other localities differently situated, we would be the first to urge all Christian and charitably disposed persons to answer favorably all appeals calculated to relieve the sufferings of the poor.

The above is a fair specimen of the manner in which the Witness without committing himself by any direct statements, contrives to insinuate that the Seminary of St. Sulpice disregards the interests of the poor, and makes an improper, and illegal use of its property.

might inhabit the island. The object for which the Institution in question was founded, and upon which it is legally authorized to expend its income, are set forth at length in the Ordinance of 1840—incorporating the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, and "confirming" not creating, their Title to the Fiefs and Seigneuries by them held long before the British flag floated over Canada.

In this document, clause II. "The rights and titles of the members of the said Seminary" to the property by them claimed "are confirmed,"—we quote the words of the Ordinance; which then goes on to determine how and to what extent the said Ecclesiastics shall have, and hold the said property, and to what purposes they shall be at liberty to employ it. We quote the very words of the document:—

"The Corporation hereby constituted, shall and may have hold and possess the same as proprietor thereof, as fully, in the same manner, and to the same extent as the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of the Faubourg of St Germain Les Paris, or the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, according to its constitution before the eighteenth day of September which was in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty nine, or either, or both of the said Seminaries, might or could have held, enjoyed, or applied the same, or any part thereof previously to the last mentioned period."

From this it is plain that the Seminarians of St Sulpice in Montreal to-day have precisely the same right over their property, as had the Seminarians of St. Sulpice of Paris on the 18th September 1759; and may apply the proceeds thereof to the same purposes as did the said Seminary, or as the Seminary of St Sulpice at Montreal, were at liberty to apply their revenues to, in the middle of the last century. Besides this the Ordinance of 1840 permits the Seminary of Montreal to apply its revenues to any one, or to all, of the undermentioned purposes:—

"and to and for the purpose, objects and intents following, that is to say the cure of souls within the Parish of Montreal; the mission of the Lake of Two Mountains, for the instruction and spiritual care of the Algonquin, and Iroquois Indians; the support of the Petit Seminaire, or College at Montreal; the support of Schools for children within the Parish of Montreal; the support of the poor Invalids and Orphans; the sufficient support and maintenance of the members of the Corporation, its officers, and servants; and the support of such other religious, charitable and educational institutions as may from time to time be approved and sanctioned by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being—and to, or for no other objects, purposes or intents whatsoever.

It will thus be seen that the Ordinance is both permissive, and restrictive. It permits the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal to apply its revenues to any one, or to all, of the purposes to which, before the 18th of September, 1759, the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris could apply its revenues; and also to other special purposes carefully enumerated. And it restricts the Seminary of Montreal, in so far as it prohibits the application of its revenues to purposes not legal to the Seminary of Paris prior to the date indicated, 18th Sept. 1759, or not subsequently set forth in the Ordinance of 1840.

Now in so far as the Seminary of Montreal is concerned, we may observe that the general support of the indigent in the island of Montreal, is not one of the objects enumerated. Two classes of indigent, ("Orphans") and ("poor invalids"), are particularized, as legitimate objects of the Seminary's care; not that it is bound by the Ordinance to support even these—only it is thereby permitted to do so, if it so sees fit. And if the Seminary does not, as a rule, care to publish to the world the record of all its noble charities, of the thousands whom it houses, feeds, and clothes, it is because, true to the spirit of their Master, its members do not, as did the Pharisees of old, as do our nineteenth century Pharisees in Montreal, cause to be sounded a trumpet before them when they do alms; as do the hypocrites in the synagogue and in the street "that they may have glory of men."

Still when properly called upon to give an account of their stewardship, the Seminary have no cause to shrink from the ordeal. But the 14th clause of the Ordinance, authorises only the Governor, or person administering in the name of the Queen, the Government of the Province, to call for such an account; and as we are not aware that Her Majesty has delegated any portion of her authority to the editor of the Witness, we do not expect that the St. Sulpicians will pay much attention to his demand.

Will the Witness, in justice to those whom he has misrepresented, lay before his readers, a statement of the objects to which the Sulpicians are at liberty to devote their revenues, and which we have quoted from the Ordinance of 1840. We pause for a reply.

* These two are the only classes of poor to whom the Seminary is permitted to extend its cares.

CONVENTS ver. WORKHOUSES.—Whether after all, even in a material point of view, society is a gainer by the confiscation of ecclesiastical property, and the breaking up of convents and Catholic charitable asylums, may be seriously doubted, even by the most zealous Protestant who cheers on the Piedmontese and Spanish governments in their hellish work of robbery, and evictions. Even in England, where

for three centuries the experiment has been tried of substituting the agency of the State for that of the Church, in the relief of the poor, and where that experiment has been tried under the most favorable circumstances, it has not eventuated as the Yankees would say, in such a splendid success, as to encourage us to be very sanguine as to the results of similar experiments elsewhere. Far be it from us to insinuate that the people of England are lacking in sympathy for the poor, or indifferent to the sufferings of the sick, the infirm, and destitute, for such is certainly not the case; but it is no less true, that, under the existing system, in spite of our Argus-eyed press, and the checks imposed upon the hard-heartedness of parochial officials by an ever vigilant public opinion, the condition of the poor and destitute in England does not improve, and is perhaps more abject and degraded than that of the similar classes of society in any part of the known world, either in ancient or in modern times.

From time to time some amateur "casual," or some prying newspaper correspondent brings more prominently than usual before the notice of the public some glaring case of neglect and indifference on the part of workhouse guardians; and for a moment there is a cry of indignation and commiseration. But the excitement is soon over, and even before the ink of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to examine the facts of the case, is well dry, the commiseration has subsided, and the workhouse has relapsed into its normal condition of filth, brutality and immorality. Such we fear will be the case with the excitement raised in the late disclosures of the "Poor Law Inquiry at Farnham Workhouse" of last year, and of which the revolting particulars were published in the London Times.

This Farnham Workhouse is a fair type of the average English workhouse, and its system is a fair specimen of the actual working of English Protestant Poor Laws. It is not by any means the worst of its class in the country. As the London Times some time ago editorially observed when commenting upon the disclosures of the then pending official inquiry, these reveal no abnormal, or exceptional state of things, but simply, "a radical weakness in our Poor Law system"—a weakness or vice inherent in the system itself: and the Times added:—

"Now that public attention has been fixed on the treatment of sick paupers in rural workhouses, it comes out, as we might have expected, that Farnham by no means stands alone."

It is important to keep this admission in mind, for it is tantamount to admitting that the exposed abuses of Farnham are the abuses, not of a particular set of guardians unmindful of their duty—but the abuses of the Protestant Poor Law system itself, radical, and inseparable from that system. This premised let us raise the curtain as far as it is permitted to us to do so without outraging decency, and see what are the actual workings of that system which Protestantism has substituted for the Catholic Convent, and Salle d'Asyle, as exemplified in the typical Farnham Workhouse. Much of course we must both for sake of brevity, and for decency's sake suppress, or keep hidden: but we can from the reports in the Times before us, show enough to satisfy the curiosity of the reader.

One of the most important witnesses examined was one of the officials of the workhouse, Dr. Powell, the medical officer of the establishment. Of the "tramp wards," or places wherein wandering poor are accommodated for the night this witness spoke as follows. We copy from the Times:

"On the question of the confessedly shameful tramp wards described as 'rabbit hutches,' the witness said the wards were the sheds stated, with straw for the wretched tramps to lie upon, and he was told by the porter that the men tramps had no food when admitted 'however weary or faint,' and the women were only allowed a piece of bread when they had children with them."

Into these vile hovels the wretched paupers are thrust for the night and locked up, with no one to look after them, or to see whether they were alive or dead. Thus the same witness Dr. Powell continued:—

"He knew of the case of a woman being locked up at night in one of these 'wards,' and when the wards were unlocked in the morning, she was found to be in labor, a condition it was said she had been in for four hours. He wrote a letter to the guardians in July last respecting this case, but the same plan was still pursued with respect to the tramps of locking them up."

Another witness, also a workhouse official, Mr. John Boulter, also testified to the condition of these wards which Protestant Poor Laws provide for the relief of the destitute poor. These wards—he said—and the stables were all together "only the stables were better than the tramp wards." He had seen, so he testified, but a few days before he was examined "two men and a girl standing in the rain outside the workhouse. . . . The three persons were dripping wet, and in a few minutes the porter of the workhouse came and took them away to the tramp wards, when they were locked up. During the night the witness heard the young woman screaming for water: and in the morning the following scene presented itself to his eyes, from which the reader may incidentally learn what

kind of morality obtains in a Protestant Workhouse:— "The next morning when he came again to put his horse up"—(the ward and the stables it will be remembered are all in one)—"he found those persons still in their 'hutches,' and they told him they were waiting while their clothes were dried. He believed they had lain in their wet clothes all night, for the men were huddled up in the straw with a rug, and the girl who had her clothes on was sitting on the edge of the sloping platform on which the men were lying."

In reply to a question put to him, this witness added that he had not complained either to the officials of the Workhouse, or to the Poor Law Board, "for it was equally useless to do so."

The wards for the sick, are described as being filthy and stinking beyond conception, destitute of every article of furniture that respect for humanity and decency would naturally prescribe for such places; but here again we must suppress, or keep back, the hideous facts, as a bare statement of them would be unfit for our columns. All the witnesses testified to the horrid stench of these places, and rendered still more offensive by being in close proximity to open cess-pools, the gases from which filled the wards. In these typhus fever nests, he had seen the wretched "lying with the sun burning on their heads, because there were no blinds. The people used to have bits of rags on their heads to keep the sun off."

And as if the state of these wards was not of itself sufficient to repel the sick and, to keep them far away from this Protestant Asylum, their treatment by the authorities was harsh and brutal. Take, for instance, the case of an epileptic patient, who was set to work to clean out one of the cess-pools. While engaged in this task, so admirably adapted to his condition, he was attacked with one of his fits and fell in. The poor wretch was indeed dragged out, pauper hough he was; washed, some time after, with water externally, and internally with gin; but the cess pool had poisoned him, and he passed away in a few hours to another and happier land, let us hope, where tramp wards are not, and where Protestant Poor Laws are unknown. The following evidence was given by the medical official above named:—

"Witness saw an epileptic inmate who was taken out of the cess-pool, into which he had tumbled when set to work, as it was said, by the late master, to ladle out manure. Witness was not sent for to attend the patient, but saw him on making the usual rounds. The man was in one of the dormitories of the house, not in the infirmary, and witness was told by a man one as a good joke that a man had fallen into the cess-pool, and the witness was not even asked to go and see him. However witness did go and see him, and found the man had been very sick. On inquiry, witness found that the man had fallen into the cess-pool at about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, and when his visit was paid it was 11. Witness also heard that the man had been hit, and given some gin; whether a warm or cold bath was given, witness did not know. The information was also given by the nurse or porter, that the man got into the bed in the state in which he had got out of the cess pool, but was taken out and bled. When seen by witness the man was becoming comatose, and was very cold, and answered questions with difficulty. The man died within 24 hours. In witness's opinion the man certainly died from the effects of falling into the cess-pool."

To this effect also was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The moral condition of the workhouse forms also a subject of investigation, but here, for obvious reasons, we say nothing. The moral and physical conditions of the establishment seem however to be on a par. We need scarcely pursue the disgusting subject any farther, or dilate upon the filth, the foul smells, the revolting cutaneous diseases under which the wretched children labor—"brought on," as the evidence testifies, "by poverty of blood, unwholesome atmosphere, and want of air and exercise." Still as there are some one or two of our contemporaries who are ever casting reflections on the treatment that abandoned children in Montreal receive from the Sisters of Charity of the Grey Nunnery, and the Providence, we may be pardoned for prolonging this article by an extract or two, showing how children are taken care of in an English Protestant Workhouse:—

"These children"—the victims of horrid skin disease, as we have shown—"are under the care of one pauper woman, who is provided with a wooden pail with an iron handle across, and one piece of calico about one yard square, for the washing and drying of these 13 children. In the woman's day-room (the room for women with young children) on a brick-floor likewise a most unhealthy room, there are these children, two of whom are on the medical report, for whom there is also provided a wooden pail for washing them in: but no article whatever for drying them in, and the mothers of these children are, as they themselves say, obliged to dry them in their aprons any old rags they can obtain, and in their soiled clothes."

But enough of this. From Protestant sources we see what the Protestant Poor Law system, under the most favorable circumstances, is; and what its results upon the condition of the poor. Any one in Montreal, or indeed in any Catholic country—can on any day of the week convince himself by personal inspection what is the nature of the relief afforded in the Convent, and by the Sister of Charity, and thus draw his conclusions as to the respective merits of the two systems—State Relief, and Catholic Charity. Of these two systems we must have either one or the other; and if we abolish the convent as in England, we must need, for there is no other alternative, accept the Workhouse of which Farnham is a fair average specimen. We do not of course pretend that, even the Convent, that even Catholic Charity can meet every case of pauperism

that arises, and must arise, under our actual social system, of which the direct and constant action is to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few, to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer; as we see exemplified in England, where in spite of the much vaunted material prosperity, pauperism is on the increase, having as we learn from some late monthly returns of the Poor Law Board attained to the fearful amount of 872,620 for the month of September 1866, being an "increase as compared with September 1865 of 37,615 or 45 per cent." No! in spite of the most fervent charity, and the best administered system of relief, that is to say a system animated, and directed by the precepts of the Gospel, and not by the "Rules of the Board"—there will be so long as men live as they do live, poverty, and wretchedness, and cases of distress which no system can reach. But we do say fearlessly, that never in any country where the spirit of Romanism, as its enemies call it, is still influential, can horrors occur such as are of every day occurrence in Protestant England, and of which the "Poor Law Enquiry at Farnham" gives us a fair unvarnished picture. Let us then pause, ere we pull down the Romish Convent, to build up on its site, and from its ruins, the Protestant Workhouse.

The hardest blows to the Anglican sect are those dealt to it by its friends, by its zealous, but imprudent champions. Catholics indeed have since its origin in the sixteenth century repeatedly argued against it, that it was nothing more than a State-created society; which in the State had its origin and its being; which, should the State withhold its helping hand, would at once collapse, and return to its original nothingness, even as would the material creation, but for the hand of God the Creator sustaining it.

And now Anglicans not only admit this to be strictly true, but urge it as their primary argument against the menaced disestablishment of their sect in Ireland. Disestablishment, using the word to denote the repeal of all Statutes, or laws about things ecclesiastical heretofore enacted by the State, would be unjust toward Anglicanism in Ireland—so it is urged—because it would not put them on a footing of equality with their Catholic fellow subjects, but would leave them in a very inferior position.

So argues a writer to the London Times, who over the signature of Bonamy Price thus pleads the cause of Anglicanism in Ireland:—

It seems to me that disestablishment, in the only sense which the word bears, namely, a repeal of all laws made about the Church by the State, a disconnection of the State from the Protestant Episcopalians as well as its severance from the Roman Catholics, is a remedy which goes beyond the disease for what is the disease? That a Protestant Church is imposed on a Catholic population; that funds which belong to Catholics have been given by the State to Protestants; that this act was carried out by a conquering force, and that its continuance is a perpetual memorial of that conquest. These are the things which the country has resolved to remove. But is it necessary for the accomplishment of this end that the residuum of Protestants should be totally disorganized, and their Church, their association, completely swept away? When the Reformation disestablished the Roman Catholics it did not disorganize them; it did not leave them a mass of broken-up and shattered individuals, for the very plain reason that their Church, their relations with one another as members of a society, were constructed not by the State, but by themselves. Disestablishment could not and did not touch their organization. Disestablishment, on the other hand, will destroy every social relation of the Protestant Episcopalians. Again I ask is this necessary? Is it equitable, is it political, that the disestablished Catholics in Ireland should be a compact and united society, and that the disestablished Protestants should be made by law a rope of sand?

The bitterest enemy of Anglicanism could not have pronounced against it, a stronger condemnation. Were it by a repeal of existing laws to be placed on a footing of perfect legal equality with the Catholic Church, it would at once be "a rope of sand;" whilst the other would remain, as it has remained in spite of three centuries of legal persecution, "a compact and united society." The most ardent champion of Catholicity could not have pronounced a more conclusive or emphatic eulogy on the Church of his affections.

For why could not Anglicans, even when disestablished, do what Catholics have done? Catholics in Ireland have not only had no aid from the State, but have had to struggle against laws enacted expressly to crush, and disorganize them; to deprive them of all church officers, such as priests and Bishops (officers essential to their organization) and to make the celebration of their worship an impossibility: and yet in spite of these laws, they are, as they have ever been a "compact and united society." If this compact union be a human work, as the Times' correspondent imagines, what is there to prevent a similar work being done by Anglicans, who will have none of the legal obstacles to encounter against which for nigh three centuries Catholics had to contend? Why should not the Anglicans of Ireland, though disendowed and disestablished, be able to erect an edifice strong and compact as that which the disendowed and persecuted Catholic Church has succeeded in building up?—This question the Psalmist answered long ago.

"Nisi Dominus adjuverit domum—except the Lord build the house, their labor is but lost that build it."

Here too is another Scripture which, considering the words used by the Anglican to describe the condition—"rope of sand"—to which his ecclesiastical house would be brought, were

the storm of disestablishment to burst over it, and were it to be left to its own resources, is by no means inappropriate:—

“And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man which built his house upon the sand;”

“And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon that house: and it fell: and great was the fall of it.”

In Ireland then it appears that there are two houses. The one in spite of storms and tempests is still strong, and compact in all its parts: the other, surrounded with legal buttresses, and Parliamentary props of all kinds, threatens, even in the opinion of those who dwell therein, upon the withdrawal of those legal supports to collapse at once into a “rope of sand.”

“Even the unbending Pope of Rome has condescended to invite Protestant Christendom to meet him in Ecumenical Council next autumn.”

Our correspondent is mistaken. The Pope has done no such foolish thing. He has indeed, with that paternal tenderness which characterises him, invited all who under the general name of Protestants are outside of the one fold of Christ, to return thereto as the means of saving their souls; but to invite them to meet him and the other Bishops of Christendom in Council, is a very different matter.

The right of “private judgment,” the denial of any living authority competent to determine what is God’s revealed truth, and to which therefore all are bound to submit themselves, is the formal principle of Protestantism. But attendance at an Ecumenical Council presupposes the recognition by all who attend, of its competence to determine with certainty all issues on faith or morals that may be laid before it; for it would be absurd for any one to attend a deliberative body, whose competence to do that which it had been convoked to do, he did not recognise.

All the Bishops of Christendom indeed, whether in communion with the Church or in schism, have, without exception, been invited to assist at the coming Council. But as amongst the Protestant sects there are no Bishops, it is clear that they are not included in the general invitation.

The schismatics who in spite of their schism have retained valid Orders, have retained also the principle of Church authority. They repudiate the fundamental principle of Protestantism, i.e., the right of private judgment; and acknowledge the Church as a divinely constituted society, or organism by Christ Himself established as the medium for perpetuating, and handing down to all nations the truths by Him made known.

SMALL POX.—We find in the Montreal Herald some important facts—which we subjoin—relating to this loathsome but unfortunately very prevalent disease. It will be seen that though vaccination does not give a perfect immunity to the person vaccinated it very greatly diminishes the danger in his case of contracting it, and almost always greatly modifies it.

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION.—In the course of the year just closed the number of deaths from small pox, as shown by the returns of interments at the Protestant and Catholic Cemeteries, was 463. The following will show the wards, &c., in which they occurred. Wards: St. Mary, 118; St. James, 99; St. Antoine, 58; St. Louis, 41; St. Anne, 29; St. Lawrence, 51; East, 4. Suburbs: Tanterre, 19; St. Jean Baptiste village, 19; Coteau St. Louis, 19; Coteau St. Augustin, 3; Cote St. Paul, 1; Cote St. Luc, 1; Point St. Charles, (outside the city limits), 7; Hotel Dieu, 8; Prison 1; Grey Nunnery, 1; General Hospital, 16. Total, 463. Of these 39 took place from January to April, inclusive, 204 from May to August, and 171 from September to the 27th December, the date of the last return. It will be seen by these details that the greatest number of deaths took place in the four summer months. This, as we learn from a statement furnished us by Dr. Brown, one of the vaccinators, was not attributable to the number of cases so much as to the debilitating influence of the season, inducing a general state of health which renders children especially much less able to resist the attacks of this loathsome disease.

58 years of age had been vaccinated when an infant in two cases the operation had been performed five years before, and its success was at the time considered doubtful, and in the other, the child before contracting small pox was suffering under diarrhoea, to which more properly his death might have been attributed, the small pox being of a very mild type. In the other 25 fatal cases not one had been vaccinated. Out of the 29 deaths, seven occurred in Barris Street, a narrow lane between St. Joseph and William Streets. In October he visited the locality and vaccinated 83. Out of these only one had died—a child who was ill at the time. In Murray, Kemp and Colborne Streets the disease was spreading rapidly, but since vaccination has been performed only a few cases have occurred. From other vaccinators we have received reports to the same effect, unaccompanied, however, by the details which would enable us to state such striking facts as those we have now given. All agree that successful vaccination is a safeguard from the attack of small pox, and even those who are attacked in consequence of the length of time since the operation was performed, rarely suffer more than a slight inconvenience. That so many remain unprotected is not to be wondered at. A very great degree of ignorance prevails on the subject and there is a consequent disinclination on the part of parents to put themselves to the slightest trouble. Had the vaccinators contented themselves with merely doing as the law directs, which is to remain in their offices once a month to attend to those who bring their children, or who come themselves, the mortality would have been much greater than it has been. The disease, from the testimony of most of the medical men, is very virulent this year, and its ravages threaten to be wide spread. Under these circumstances the vaccinators, partly in compliance with a wish expressed by the Health Committee, but still more from their own sense of the danger that would arise from delay, undertook to make a house to house visitation, insisting, sometimes without effect, on vaccinating those not already protected. In one case a mother persistently refused to submit her children to the operation, although small pox was raging in the court in which she lived. In less than a fortnight both of her children were dead from the disease.

LIBERAL PATRIOTISM.—In view of Spanish and Italian revolutions the London Times exclaims:—

“Patriots must have places. A generous cause has made them neglectful of their own interests, and if they have liberated their country it is right their country should feed them. So it is in Italy. So it is in Spain.”

And so too is it with your Liberal Patriots throughout the world, they “must have places.”

CORRECTION.—The letter which appeared in our last issue, from Martin A. O’Brennan, Esq., late editor of the Connaught Patriot, now travelling in the United States, was addressed to Edward Spelman, Esq., President of the St. Patrick’s Benevolent Society, whose name was accidentally omitted.

The Committee of Management of the St. Patrick’s Society with many thanks acknowledge the following donations in aid of their charity fund. Messrs. J. E. Mullin a further sum of \$15 making \$25; M. P. Ryan, M. P., \$10; T. S. Brown, official assignee, \$10; Councillor M. Gauvain, \$10; Neil Shannon, \$10; J. A. Rafter, \$5; Alex. Shannon, \$5; Richard McShane, \$5; Patton Bros, \$5; Edwd. Spelman, \$5; Fogarty Bros, \$5; Michael Farmer, \$5; P. Donovan, \$5; Thos. Cox, \$5; P. O’Meara, \$2; Chas. Milloy, 1; P. McLaughlin, 1; T. Sexton, 1; Samuel Jackson, 1; cash, 1.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

On Wednesday evening last, the 31st ult., a musical and literary entertainment, of a highly successful character, was given at the above institution, in honor of the Right Rev. Bishop Horan. His Lordship, who was enthusiastically welcomed upon entering the hall, which was beautifully and tastefully decorated for the occasion, was accompanied by the Very Rev the Vicar General, together with several of the clergy; and among the numerous visitors we remarked J. O’Reilly Esq. Q. C., Dr. Sullivan, President of the St. Patrick’s Society, Messrs. O’Neill and Tasse, M.D., Directors of the Penitentiary, Mr Moore &c. Several popular pieces of music selected from the best composers were admirably rendered by the pupils under the direction of Professor Fleck; and some excellent speeches were delivered by the following gentlemen, also students of the College—Messrs Burke, Macguire, Casey and Walsh. Burke, who was loudly applauded delivered an admirable address upon “Self Culture.” Macguire, who followed, was equally successful in a very able review of “The past and Present.” Casey selected “Greece Ancient and Modern” as his subject, in the treatment of which he displayed remarkable ability; and Walsh, who came last, spoke with much grace and effect upon “The Benefits of Liberty.” The speakers, who were again and again cheered, reflect considerable credit upon the elocutionary department of the College. At the close of the proceedings His Lordship delivered a short, eloquent and impressive address to the students, expressive of the deep gratification their entertainment had afforded him; and replete with excellent advice and counsel in connexion with their future career. “God Save the Queen” was then given by Professor Fleck, after which the company dispersed.

DIAGENES.—Our friend improves upon acquaintance. His jokes are good, his illustrations are excellent, and, best of all, he keeps clear of personalities. Long may it be so; and as long as it is so with him, he will deserve and obtain success.

Perhaps, if he were better posted up in all the facts relative to the three deserted children, to whom he makes allusion, he would revise his

judgment of the Reverend Director of the St. Patrick’s Orphan Asylum. All our charitable institutions, Protestant as well as Catholic, have rules and regulations which must be adhered to; and surely if blame be attributable to any one; it is to the living father of the deserted children. This unnatural feeling should be compelled by law to provide for his own little ones; nor should he be allowed to shuffle off his moral responsibility. Pitch into him Diogenes! and you will have the sympathies of all honest men.

BLACKWOOD’S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—December, 1868. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:—

This is a very capital number. The amusing story Double and Quits, which is continued, has provoked a strange letter from a Mr. Larpet O’Brien, who resides at Paris, and who is not in the habit of reading Blackwood; but whose attention having been drawn to the first part of the story in question, perceived at once that he was being turned into ridicule under the name of Captain Burridge, with which character he was universally identified. To Mr. Larpet O’Brien’s threatening letter the Editor of Blackwood briefly replies by saying that as he cannot be responsible for the monomanias, and intellectual aberrations of all the fanatics loose about the world, so he cannot conduct his periodical so as to avoid occasional collision with them. The other articles, besides that which has provoked the wrath of Mr. Larpet O’Brien, of Paris, are as follows:—Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II.; The Sailor; Kinglake’s History of the War in the Crimea; Dean Milman; Cornelius O’Dowd; What is to Come of It; and Inex.

Mr. David Walker, has kindly consented to act as our Agent, for the County of Victoria.

The Rev. C. Bochet, has kindly consented to act as Agent for this paper, in St. Patrick’s Hill.

THE WATER WORKS.—The engine house is nearly completed, and in the course of a fortnight the engine will be put up. The chairman of the Fire Department and Mr. Lesage visited the works on Saturday and expressed themselves satisfied with the progress made. In order to expedite matters the men engaged are working extra hours.

CAUTION.—The Montreal Gazette says:—There are not, we believe, many of the United States Bonds held in the Dominion; and this is well, for though we see no immediate danger of depreciation in their value, cautions men will do well to remember that any monetary crisis, any increased pressure upon the tax-payers, would prodigiously augment the number of those who would favour the very obvious means of relief, which a partial confiscation of the interest offers. Foreigners will not forget that repudiation is of American birth, nor is there any reason to suppose that this measure of finance is dead or even sleeping. Nor is the danger at all diminished in the face of an increase of the national debt of the alarming sum of thirty millions of dollars, with an admitted certainty of a decreasing revenue for the year about to commence.

A FIRE AT LIQUOR-GOVERNOR BELLEAU’S BALL.—Quebec, Dec. 31.—The Liquor-Governor’s ball was a successful affair. There was about the same number of invitations as last year. Among the guests was a fair representation of the different professions and trades of which our community is composed, and of the different nationalities. The arrangements were good. The ball looked well, and things passed off pleasantly, except as to one incident, thus described by the Chronicle:—About 11 o’clock, a dense smoke filled all the room, causing a great deal of inconvenience and inquietude while it lasted. It turned out that the flooring had caught fire from the hot-pipe leading from the furnace to the hall, and probably the result would have proved more serious, but for the timely assistance of Deputy Fire Chief Lemieux and men. Several square feet of wooden lining between the floor was burnt to a cinder, and the smoke was caused by water thrown on it. Four hand fire engines had been most fortunately provided during the day, to be used in case they were required.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON THE OTTAWA RIVER.—Since the river was frozen there have been several shanties built for the unlicensed sale of liquor. These shanties are the most prolific causes of outrage of various kinds. On Wednesday night, about eleven o’clock, a man belonging to New Edinburgh was passing near the shanty of which Daoust is proprietor, when two men who were drinking there, rushed out and attacked, and beat him in a most brutal manner, without, as he says the least provocation. One of his eyes was completely blinded; and his lip was split, as if cut by a sharp instrument, and he was otherwise severely injured. Daoust was arrested.

Mr. Sergt. Hunter reports that on New Year’s day, between 6 and 7 in the evening, Samuel Parker dropped dead at the door of the residence of his brother, 60 Nezareth street. Dr. Tracey was sent for but life was extinct. The Coroner summons a jury, who returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

TRUSTING IN PROVIDENCE.—On Thursday a respectable young woman, named Ann Joseph, who found herself in the city without money, went to Russell’s tavern, Bleury street, and called for the best they had. When she had enjoyed everything, she desired they would call a policeman as she had no money. This was done; and when she was brought up before the Recorder, she said that Providence had promised to take care of everybody, and she believed it would.

USURY AS PRACTISED IN THREE RIVERS.—A Three Rivers usurer recently brought an action against a debtor for the recovery of \$18 interest, due on a loan for \$5, at seven or eight months date! Judge Polette dismissed the suit with costs and gave the usurer a “bit of his mind” in the bargain.

A SHERIFF AND HIS PRISONER.—The Summer-aside Journal publishes the following paragraph, from which it would appear that sheriffs and prisoners are on good terms in Prince Edward Island. The man Hayden was arrested for horse stealing. Last week the Deputy Sheriff of Queen’s County while on his way to Georgetown goal, with Hayden, put up for the night at Adams Hotel, Vernon River. The night was bitter and cold, and the Sheriff partook of some warm toddy, sharing it also with his prisoner. They chatted comfortably together until bedtime, when the Sheriff and Hayden turned in, in the same bed—the door locked and the handcuffs removed. Through the night Hayden awoke, and found the kid Sheriff snoring away, and thinking that now was his chance to escape he crept quietly out. He dressed himself quickly leaving the handcuffs. Unlocking the door, he got down to the bar-room, where he lay on four bottles of whiskey, and then getting out a fee man, he made tracks for one of the back settlements. When last heard from he was on the Albany plains acquiring for horses, and as long as the whiskey holds out he will get a hearty night’s lodging from the honest and kind farmers.

A DRAY SHAMAN.—The timber-laden ship Hare’s-quin, which recently arrived at Greenock from Quebec, encountered during the greater part of the voyage a succession of heavy gales, and was only saved by the daring and hardihood of the captain.

On September 28, while a heavy gale was blowing, a great sea arose in the front of the forecastle, and swept everything movable out of it. On the same day another tremendous sea came on board, filling the deck, washing the water coaks and part of the cargo overboard, and leaving eight feet of water in the hold. Captain May, as the only chance of safety, put the vessel before the wind, and kept the pumps continually going. The crew, meanwhile, had been removed from the forecastle, where they were exposed to great danger from the sea, to the cabin. Early in October the gales increased in violence and on the 6th a sea was shipped which, bursting in the front of the poop, flooded the cabin, stove in the long-boat and smashed the bulwarks. Another sea struck the stern of the ship, starting the planking rudder trunk, and making two large gaps under the stern. To stop these gaps was absolutely necessary for the safety of the ship, and the captain himself undertook the perilous task. A ladder was rigged, and, carrying with him quantities of canvas and oakum, he proceeded to stuff the leaks, men on deck being stationed to give warning when the pursuing seas were about to strike. Thirteen times had the captain to be hove on deck to escape death from the approaching billows; but he succeeded in checking the leak, and with constant pumping the water was kept down. After a long and trying passage, the steamer sent out to seek the vessel met her in the North Channel, and brought her safely to Greenock.

MR. RECORDER O’REILLY.—It is with much pleasure we learn, says the Kingston Whig, that a testimonial to the late Recorder, James O’Reilly, Esq., is now in preparation, in the shape of a subscription list to have his Portrait painted by Mr. Sawyer, to be hung up in the City Hall in company with the other Chief Magistrates of the city. The promoters of this testimonial will have an easy time of it, for no single man can be found in town, who will not subscribe his dollar towards the Portrait.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman, twenty-one years of age, named Smith, living in Campeau street, died suddenly on Saturday night of congestion of the lungs.

From the report of the observation of a number of gentlemen and others who recently visited the Hartford Copper Mine in the Township of Ascot, published in the Sherbrooke Gazette, we gather some interesting information regarding the working of that mine. The works are under the management of Wm Adams & Son and employ about 130 men; seventy-five in actual mining, and the remainder in smelting works. The ore is mined at a distance underground of about 370 feet, whence it is drawn to the surface by a railway propelled by horse power; though there are parties working at several depths. The smelting works were in full operation, smelting about 50 tons of ore daily. There is a large steam engine used for blowing the fires and other purposes. The furnaces are constructed on a new principle introduced by Gen. Adams, and require about one-eighth quantity of fuel to seven-eighths of ore. The furnaces are kept going night and day by relays of workmen, and have been working, except on Sundays, since the 1st of July last. The per cent. targe of rock in the copper is about five per cent, and when manufactured into “matt” or “regulus” thirty to forty per cent, of pure copper is obtained. It is estimated there are 25,000 tons of copper ore in sight, and doubtless more will be discovered as explorations are pushed on. The price of copper is now very low but, should it rise there is another partially developed mine about half a mile from the Hartford mine, which will be worked in connection with it. There are also several other smelting works in the vicinity of the Hartford mine which are likely to prove remunerative. —[Montreal Gazette.]

HADIFEX, N.S. Dec. 26.—At a lecture delivered by Mr. H. E. in Cornwall, last week, one of the audience asked if he had accepted the situation. The local papers say Mr. Howley replied that it was not desirable to introduce politics into social gatherings where the people met for amusement or instruction; but as the gentleman had asked a civil question he would answer him, which answer is thus reported:—“Many changes have been rung upon the words ‘accept the situation.’ When King David’s son lay sick unto death, David went gravely, and prayed to the Lord. The child died, then David arose, eat bread and accepted the situation. Many poor fellows in St. John invested their all in one of the banks; the bank failed; their money was all gone. Some were reduced to penury. Sorely against their will they had to accept the situation, and I have no doubt that many have had at times to accept the situation when they would not have done so had they the power to order events. When vessels are wrecked, dwellings burnt, or lives lost, what could be done but bow to the will of Providence, however fall hearts might be of sorrow. In this way we have been compelled to accept of confederation, not because we like it, but because we cannot work miracles, and earthly means have been exhausted. If the gentleman means have I accepted a situation, I answer, No. In August last Sir John A. Macdonald offered me a seat in the Cabinet, with fifteen hundred pounds a year. I not only declined, but informed Sir John that no honorable man on our side of politics could take office until the scheme had been revised and the country satisfied that nothing better could be done. For six months an appointment worth a thousand or twelve hundred dollars a year has been open to me, which I might have taken without any obligation to run and election. I have taken nothing myself or have I solicited any favour or appointment for my friends. I am as free and independent of the Dominion Government down to this hour as I intend to be of the Local.”

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Lachrie; Rev Peres Oblate, \$2; Dalhousie N.S. Rev J. J. O’Leary 5; Terrebonne, Rev J. Gratton, 5; Warden, P. Mahard, 2; Toronto, J. G. Harper, 2; Rimouski, Rev D. Morisset, 2; St. Catharines de Fossambault, Rev J. O’Grady, 3; Brechin W. McDonald, 1; Kennebecville, J. O’Leary, 4; Marysville, Peter Killinarty, 2; Picton J. Smith, 2; Rivestouche, Rev P. J. Saucier, 2; Apploton, E. Dowling J. P. 2; Berthier, J. D. O. McLean 6; Charlottetown, Mass. U. S. Rev G. A. Hamilton, 5; Somers, M. Hawkins 7; L’Orignal, Mrs. J. Grant, 4; Port William, E. Carlen, 2; Streetsville, L. Mitchell, 2; St. Therese de Blainville, Rev W. M. Leblanc, 1; Tamworth, J. Byrne 2; Hawkesbury Mills, P. Rodgers 1; Remyville, E. Rodden, 2; Picton P. Kizer 2; St. Ferreol, Rev C. F. Cloutier, 5; Toronto, J. McEntee, 2; Pasnebriev, Rev. C. G. Fournier, 2; Honbelago, Rev J. Looze-gan, 2; Yamachiche, Rev J. H. Darice, 6; Per Messrs. D. & J. Sadiet & Co., Montreal.—Rev J. P. Kennedy, Penetanguishene, 2; Per H. O. C. Trainor; St. Mary’s—J. Madden, 1; W. Dwyer 2; Per Rev Mr. Kelly St. Fed de Frampton—M. Smith, 0.75; J. Codd, 1.50; J. Fyrrnell, 1.50; J. Ryan 1. Per J. Killorne Seafort—E. Hart, 1. Per J. Feevey, Brantford—Self, 4; D. Duggan, 3; Mrs. Struthers 1. Per Rev Mr. L. Lor. Pictou—Mrs. P. Low, 2. Per P. Lynch Plainfield—M. Braden, 1. Per J. Doherty, Peterboro—M. McRadden, 4; J. W. Fanning, 2; P. Hammon, 2; J. Kavanagh, California 2. Per P. Dowling, Ayton, Self, 2; D. Mullin, 1. Per P. Manogvan, Peterboro, Rev B. Coyle, 2; T. N. Healy, 1; T. Kelly, 2; Rev K. A. Campbell, 2.

Died. In this city, on the 31st ultimo, Thomas Clement, youngest son of Alderman McCready aged 13 months and 8 days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Jan. 4, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Middlings \$3.75 \$3.80; Fine, \$4.20 to \$0.00; Super, No. 2 \$4.55 to 4.60; Superfine \$5.00 \$5.05; Fancy \$5.10 to \$5.15; Extra, \$5.30 to \$5.50; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.45 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.20 to 0.00. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.14 to \$1.16. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1.20 to \$1.30. Aches per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.40 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Thirds, \$4.20 to 0.00.—First Pearls, 5.60. Pork per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 23.25 to 23.50;—Prime Mess \$30.00; Prime, \$13.00 to 13.25.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, and other details. Items include Flour, country, per quintal; Indian Meal; Peas, do.; Oats, do.; Butter, fresh, per lb; Lard, per lb; Beef, per lb; Pork, do.; Mutton do; Lamb, per quarter; Eggs, fresh, per dozen; Hay, per 100 bundles; Straw.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the Superior Court. District of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL, An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said act and its amendments. JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL. By M. GARAUULT, Atty ad litem. 2m21 Montreal, Dec 28, 1868

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

AND Official Assignee. ANDREW B STEWART, Official Assignee.

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

WANTED.

FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a School Mistress, with a diploma for elementary school in the English language. Apply to M. LESSARD, Secret.-Tres.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Thomas Moylin, who left Summer Hill, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, on the 20th Sept. 1867, and sailed from Liverpool, on Board the Moravian Steamship for Canada. Any information of him will be thankfully received by William or Thomas Moylin, G. W. R. R., London, Ont.

WANTED TO BUY,

A COPY OF KEATING’S HISTORY OF IRELAND, folio edition. ALSO, SIR WILLIAM PETTY’S DOWN SURVEY, Edited by Sir Thomas Larcom. Apply at this Office. Montreal, Dec. 9th, 1868.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the R. C. Separate School of Brockville, a Male Teacher, holding a first class certificate, to enter on duty on first of January next. Apply, with references, and stating salary to the undersigned. JOHN O’BRIEN, Priest. Brockville, 15th Dec. 1868.

TEACHERS WANTED.

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

SITUATION WANTED.

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

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

The above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance). Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

The aspect of French affairs during the last few weeks has, perhaps, been hardly comprehensible to the public at home. A strong Government, neither successful nor unpopular, has been exposed to attacks which, in our estimate of such matters, would be utterly insignificant, but which the resentment of the authorities themselves has invested with manifest importance.

There is, no doubt, a great undercurrent of discontent, not only in Paris, but, which is of more importance, in the provinces, hitherto so loyal. Even over the wide agricultural tablelands of Normandy discontent is spreading. And yet there, in as many other parts of France, the wonderful development which the Emperor has given to all the industry of the country, had met with its merited appreciation and gratitude.

Meanwhile, those who are best able to judge declare that the Emperor, with his wonderful foresight, is gradually veering round to a more liberal policy. It is certain he is beginning to feel the necessity of some change, something of a sop to Cerberus. It is even said that he is taking up the great question of social reform; and we may yet live to see him at the head of a movement in that direction, the very importance of which he had till now appeared to ignore.

In spite of differences of creed, the name of Guizot is one which is generally pronounced with respect. He has now reached his 82nd year, and is as vigorous in mind and body as many men of sixty. Last month he left his house at Val-Richer to visit a neighboring parish, where the cure had erected with much zeal and energy a church of considerable beauty.

Baron Haussmann is rapidly putting the tax payers of France out of all patience with him for his wanton waste of money. His latest project is to tear down two bridges across the Seine and replace them with others more in accordance with his symmetrical notions. One of these bridges was only twenty five years old and was good for centuries yet, while the other cost about a million francs and is a substantial and ingenious structure.

Fifteen years ago a young and brilliant pianist named Mlle. Hersilie Rouy disappeared from Paris in a singular and mysterious manner. No trace of her could be obtained. She has just made her appearance again after fourteen years' incarceration in a hospital for the insane where she was detained under a different name. The case is to be brought before the criminal courts.

About the 20 of August of last year a flower girl named Angelique Jourdan while selling her bouquets in the Cours Saint Louis was accosted by a strange woman who inquired for another bouquet-seller named Miette Marino. When it was found that Miette was not in her accustomed place the woman gave Angelique a message for her which was to the effect that Miette was to look to herself, as her husband had a mistress who longed to get rid of her and intended shortly to do so; moreover, that this mistress had already disposed of her own husband with the assistance of a man named Joye. In order to convince herself of the truth of all this, Miette was to go, accompanied by two witnesses, to Joye's shop and ask for poison to kill Marino.

communicated by Angelique Jourdan to Miette Marino, and the girl in turn recounted it to her husband. This man, Barthelmy Marino, a journeyman mason, recognizes in the woman who had addressed Jourdan one Copello, ordinarily known as Fanny Lamberte, a fortune teller and notorious bad character. Joye had been resident in Marseilles only for a few months. He was a man of about 40 years of age, and had lately been released from imprisonment at Toulon. At first he took up his quarters in the Rue St. Antoine, a street which ran through one of the worst and least known districts of the old town. Later, however, he contrived to pass the necessary examination, and though still keeping his old room, was settled as an herbalist in the Rue Panier. Knowing what sort of persons these were, Barthelmy Marino was somewhat alarmed at his wife's story, and hurried off to his mistress, a Mme. Ville, who had but recently become a widow, and questioned her on the subject of her acquaintance with Joye and Lamberte. Her replies were so unsatisfactory that Marino determined to sift the matter for himself. Accordingly, he assumed the part of a private detective, and looked himself to Joye's shop. He had heard enough from his wife and Mme. Ville to understand his man, and told him at once that he was Mme. Ville's lover. He also told Joye that he had only done his work by halves; that it was his business to get rid of Mme. Marino just as M. Ville had been disposed of. Upon that Joye looked fixed at his visitor and said, 'Are you a man?' 'Certainly I am a man,' rejoins the other, 'or I shouldn't be here; but I don't wish that my wife should be bawled with and tortured as M. Ville was.' Joye thereupon declared that that stupid business was entirely the fault of the woman Lamberte, who, in truth, was a mere card shuffler, a person having no real knowledge of her art, and utterly incompetent to deal with such a case; but that directly he, Joye, had been called in, he finished him off in a very day, with his 'little white powder.' Satisfied to all appearance on this point, Marino made an appointment with Joye at Mme. Ville's on an early day and went back to his mistress to tell her that he knew all, and that any attempt at concealment would be useless. In great alarm she confessed that she did kill her husband; adding that she had first obtained poison from Lamberte, but finding that too slow in its operation, she had recourse to Joye and his white powder. Mme. Ville avowed also that her intention was to kill Marino's wife, and then to have poisoned him also if he refused to marry her. Next day this precious pair went into the country to a small house belonging to Mme. Ville. On the way Marino spoke of the probable consequence of murdering his wife, exhibiting some fear on this head. The lady, however, endeavoured to reassure him by declaring that to her knowledge murder was not always found out—that, notably, the widows Salvago and Gabriel had disposed of their husbands in that way and had never been the worse for it. At this Marino seemed to take heart, and no more was said. Next day Joye went to Mme. Ville's house taken with him powder and herbs—arsenicous acid and belladonna. He gave Marino some of each, only stipulating that Marino should not make use of them in Marseilles itself. To this condition the man readily assented, explaining that as he was shortly going with his wife to her native village he could do the business conveniently there. But instead of leaving Marseilles he went straight to the police office, and denounced Salvago and Gabriel, as well as his mistress and her accomplices, Lamberte and Joye.

Mme. Ville, who is described as by no means a handsome woman, 40 years old, was the wife of a man who had risen from the position of a common weaver; he had accumulated a moderate fortune, and retired from business. Mme. Ville herself dealt in porcelain ware. For many years she had lived quietly with her husband, but some months before these terrible events happened she fell in love with Marino, a man much inferior to her in position. She appears to have had some suspicion that his affection was purely of a mercenary kind, and in order to find out whether it was so or not she applied to Fanny Lamberte, in her capacity of fortune teller. Lamberte, following the usual practice of her tribe, tells Mme. Ville what she thinks will be agreeable to her, affirming that according to the cards Marino is far more attached to her than is M. Ville. From this point the conversation at different times creeps gradually in a certain direction until one or other of them suggests that the best way to secure Marino's affection for Mme. Ville was to remove M. Ville from this life. An agreement was made to consummate that end, and early in 1868 Fanny Lamberte furnished the poison with which Mme. Ville began to practice upon her husband. The latter, who had previously been in good health, is taken seriously ill, and the wife carries on her operations carefully so that on one occasion she nearly poisoned herself and herself as well as her husband. M. Ville, who believed his wife all the time to be devotedly attached to him, grew worse and worse, and a Dr. Martin was sent for. He conceives suspicions, and another physician is called in. They agree as to the symptoms but Mme. Ville is now so cautious that they are unable to verify their suspicions. However, Dr. Martin alarms the prisoner, and she desists for a time. M. Ville grew better at once. But at the end of March he again fell ill, and after much suffering dies on the 19th of May, leaving all his property to his wife. For his services on this occasion Joye received about 3,000 francs. He had supplied the strong poison through Lamberte.

It is not nearly five months of slow poisoning to kill the unfortunate M. Ville; but Rosine Salvago had been far more expeditious in the treatment of her husband, Jean Salvago—a rough, drunken fellow. Towards the close of the year 1857, he fell ill, and Rosine got tired of nursing him. Accordingly, she consulted Fanny Lamberte, and the result of the consultation was that Jean Salvago, died within a few days on the 3d of February; it was at Lamberte's that Rosine Salvago met Mme. Ville and confided to her the manner of her husband's death.

SPAIN

An English gentleman, a member of the English Church, who has resided some years in Spain, writes to a friend in this country:—'People in England seem to have gone mad about the revolution in this country, but I do not believe they would be so zealous on the subject if they really knew the truth. Imagine the army and navy of England to have revolted and have got the upper hand throughout the land! Fancy the generals and admirals of these services the real rulers of the nation! Think how it would be if Mr. Bradlaugh and some hundreds like him came to have the power of the country in their hands! A missionary sent out post haste by the Bible Society asked me the other day what I thought of the change of religious sentiment in Spain. I said, what was the simple truth, that those amongst the people who had lost their Catholicism had simply become atheists. Strange to say, the Spaniards believe that in becoming what they call Protestants—really unbelievers—they will induce the Government of England to defend them. They talk quite gravely of leaving Christianity and becoming Protestants.'—London Register.

In most of the provinces of the Peninsula, but especially in those of Andalusia, the people at the outset applied for work and arms, and almost invariably obtained both. The employment, which was given either out of charity or for the sake of quiet living, had led to the establishment of the 'Right of Labor,' a right which the mob, with muskets in their hands, deem themselves able to vindicate. You are aware that we have here in Madrid an atelier of 16,000 workmen, of which no one knows how the community will ever be able to rid itself. The Governor of Seville professes to be at his wits' end; as he has an equally large multitude to provide for, and his means are exhausted. Hitherto the pretensions of

the working classes, or rather of the proletariat, which insists on work's wages, whether it works or not, have been met with excessive leniency on the part of the Government, and with adroit cowardice on the part of those well-to-do people out of whose fortunes the means for the support of this communism must be supplied. Everywhere the landowners, the manufacturers, the great merchants have either complied with the people's demands, or fled before them; and, upon their disappearance, the people have either in some instances helped themselves to what the wealthy had left behind, the lands themselves not being always spared, or they have carried their depredations wherever anything of value could be found, not unfrequently breaking into the churches and robbing them of their treasures. The outcry at the sacrilegious profanation has been loud and long throughout the newspapers of all parties; and the remedy proposed by the *Novedades*, that the Government itself should seize on the Church plate and jewelry, substituting copper or pewter instead of the gold and silver vessels hitherto used for religious purposes, is hardly likely to be applied without giving rise to even larger and louder clamours. Little as we were aware of it, it becomes clear that the worst classes of the populace have been for some time 'masters of the situation.'—Times Cor.

The continental nations, particularly those of the Latin race, are such servile imitators of France that it is not surprising there should be men ready to make a Revolution after the French pattern even where the danger of the precedent has been acknowledged. In spite of every warning, the Government allowed the establishment of national workshops for the poor or the idle of Madrid, and ever since, the revenue of the country has been employed in maintaining a crowd of people working as much or as little as they pleased at so many reals a day. Our Correspondent tells how the authorities, seeing their error and its pernicious consequences are endeavoring to get rid of the national workmen and how they hope to outdo the daily wages by little and little until the recipients take themselves to some more profitable occupation. But it is difficult to drag the prey from the wolf's mouth. In the first enthusiasm of the Revolution the Government would have been quite strong enough to refuse a daily dole. They have now admitted the theory that the people has a right to wage, and may be held to it more strictly than they expect. It was just such fatal concessions that brought on the struggle of June, 1848, in Paris. When, after four months of unproductive employment in Paris the Government desired to remove a number of the workmen to real labor on public works in the Departments the fury of the populace broke out. They had been paid for a pretence of labor, and they would not submit to its reality, nor forego the pleasant excitement of a revolutionary capital. At that time the effects on industry were forcibly described by a speaker in the National Assembly. The workmen had been allowed to increase from 13,000, to 120,000. Misery was extending to all classes of society. Very soon not a single manufacture would be in operation in Paris; the shops would be closed and the contagion would soon reach the provinces. One half of Paris was really relieved by the other half. It would be preferable to destroy the national workshops altogether, and to employ the funds in distributing alms to the indigent. Such an example as this ought to have had its effect on men who remember the events of 1848 as if they were of yesterday. Yet we find the Spanish authorities weakly guilty of the same errors. It will now need all the courage of the Government and all the patriotism of the middle classes to put an end to the system and to restore the industry of the country to a healthy condition.—Times.

MADRID, Dec 30.—There was a demonstration at Seville some days ago, and Gen. Caballero de Roda was ordered there with a body of national troops. The people were disarmed before the General's arrival. The country is entirely tranquil.

SWITZERLAND

Mlle. Jeanneret, a professional hospital nurse in Geneva, Switzerland, has been convicted of willfully killing nine patients by giving them belladonna. Her perfect sanity was proven, and no one can imagine what her motive could have been. It has become a subject of psychological discussion in England, France and Switzerland. Various motives are suggested—by some, the mere passion of cruelty; by others a scientific interest in the symptoms of death; by others still, a desire to exercise her power, and by a practical few, a mere wish to get rid of the more troublesome cases. This last suggestion reminds us that a woman was convicted in London, only a few weeks ago, who murdered her husband rather than take care of him in sickness.

ITALY

PIEDMONT.—The peasantry of the Marches and Legations have been nearly all armed; rifles at a nominal price having been sold recently at all the fairs and country gatherings, by Mazzinian agents. At Fucoli, at the burial of a Garibaldian officer, the populace paraded the streets shouting, 'Down with the Government! Long live the Republic!' At the theatre of Assoli the demonstration in a republican sense was so violent that the troops had to interfere, and several of them were seriously hurt. At San Nicola de Villola e di Quarto, near Bologna, a very serious riot took place in consequence of the attempted confiscation of provisions belonging to the peasants by the tax-collectors. The latter took refuge in a house, which the peasants surrounded, armed with pikes, pitchforks, and scythes; and a rescue having been attempted by the troops, the peasants resisted. The soldiers fired, and two peasants were killed, ten wounded, and sixteen arrested, among whom was the curate of San Nicola and Sant' Egidio. The meal tax takes effect at the new year, and we may be prepared for a serious resistance.

GARIBALDI.—An Italian corvette has been stationed off Capriera to watch Garibaldi's movements the last few weeks. His youngest son, Ricciotti, who unites much of his father's genius and audacity with a considerable amount of physical courage and energy, seems to be in a perpetual state of movement between Lugano and Florence, and is evidently *l'ame qui porte les reliques*. He is reorganizing the society of relief for the runaways from the battles of Italy, with a zeal more creditable to his heart than his head, as it is very certain that his proteges will repeat their performance of Mentana on the first occasion. An eye-witness, who was present in the Chamber at Florence during the debate on the execution of the Sarritori originals, writes to us as follows: 'Bixio and Ferrati were like two demons, and the whole Chamber went with them. Members were so nervous and frightened he could hardly speak. Cavour had at least what the French call 'the courage of his convictions'; but conscience makes Members, a coward, and fear makes him violate his conscience. Our correspondent, who has known Italy for twenty years, says that the wickedness of the leading Italian politicians has produced such general disgust among the people, who, in spite of evil examples, are still profoundly Catholic, that a counter-revolution in favour of the Pope would have the sympathy of a vast majority.'

CHARACTERISTICS.—The Church Review publishes a note from Admiral Radolph to a clergyman, who had asked his support to some one of the traitorous movements now going on in the Church, in which Admiral E. gives the Ritualist a 'bit of his mind.' He concludes—'Admiral R. was broad and brought up in the Protestant Church of England, but in these days he does not enter a church without seeing some sinister signs of Popery. Admiral R. will only name St. James's, Piccadilly, where is a crucifix in the east window. He will willingly give a sovereign to the first man or boy who breaks it with a stone.'

A number of persons styling themselves the Workingmen of England, having invited Mr. Revere Johnson to a public dinner, and afterwards finding that his courteous treatment of Englishmen did not please some of the Radicals of America, they were foolish enough, after he had accepted their invitation, to write and inform him that they could not entertain him.

To those who think that improper influence of intimidation is not possible where the ballot is in operation we commend the following story from an American paper.—An ironmaster in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was in the habit of driving his men in a wagon to the polls on election days. He did not trouble them to get out of the wagon, but took their ballots and handed them in, saying 'This is Peter Hummel's vote; this is Jacob Miller's vote; this is Casper Weber's vote' and so on. Then the wagon was sent off for a fresh load. Mr. O waiting until it arrived, and handing the ballots in himself, so as to be sure they were on the right side. Suppose the advocates of the ballot system explain how this could have been prevented?

A VITAL QUESTION!

Involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels. Will you accept certain, swift, and permanent relief through the medium of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills? A vegetable cathartic which controls disease without depreciating the physical strength, is absolutely painless in its operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation, which all the violent and depleting purgatives create. If you desire to enjoy the blessings of a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular excretions, and the mental calm which results from this conjunction of healthful conditions, Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills will realize your wish. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens: Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre-Dame St., Montreal:

Gentlemen.—Having suffered severely for four years from palpitation of the heart, and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body, I was induced to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth, found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure, and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.

Yours gratefully, ALFRED TUCK, Soap and Candle Maker, Craig Street, Montreal.

May 10, 1863.

No. 453.

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 greatest caution should be exercised in the use of preparations intended to promote the growth of the hair. A few applications of an improper substance to the delicate vessels from which the hair derives its nutriment, will cause irreparable injury, and entail premature baldness, upon the unhappy victim of charlatanism, whose nostrums crowd the market. No such bad effect need be feared from the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, manufactured in Newnan, N. H. This article is concocted upon scientific principles and with an intimate knowledge of chemistry and philosophy as applied to the growth, preservation and restoration of the human hair. When the hair has become gray, it will restore it to its natural color, and produce a fresh, vigorous and healthy growth, improved in texture, health and beauty. If people are wise, Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer will take the place of the multitude of inferior compositions now hawked about. —[Boston Commercial.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Besides its superiority as a perfume over its earlier foreign competitors, this delicious floral essence forms a delightful tooth wash, and a soothing application after shaving, when mixed with water. A handkerchief wetted with it and applied to the brow will relieve the severest nervous headache, and ladies, who value a clear complexion and a velvet skin, will find it extremely useful in removing blotches, pimples, cold sores, chaps, sunburns and all these external eruptions and discolorations which militate against the purity, transparency, and flexibility of the skin.

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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.

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD?

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the Superior Court. District of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL, An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act and its amendments.

JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL.

By M. GARAUULT, Atty ad litem.

Montreal, Dec 28, 1868 2m21

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

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

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PARSONS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. December, 1868. 2m.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

'I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, expecting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of.'

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

'For Throat Troubles they are a specific.'

N. P. WILLIS.

'Contain no opium or anything injurious.'

Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

'An elegant combination for Coughs.'

Dr. G. F. BUELOW, Boston.

'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.'

Rev. E. H. CHARN.

'Most salutary relief in Bronchitis.'

Rev. S. SMOGHER, Morristown, Ohio.

'Very beneficial when suffering from Colds.'

Rev. S. J. P. ANDREWS, St. Louis.

'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.'

Rev. A. C. EGLESTON, New York.

'They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHAMBE,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, o Montreal, Insolvent.

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

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee.

Montreal, 9 Dec. 1868. 2 19

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Teacher, o the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that, on Monday, the twenty second day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said act.

LOUIS G. ST. JEAN,

By RIVARD & TAILLON, His Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal, Nov 22, 1868. 2m16

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

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

LOUIS GAUTHIER & HENRI GAUTHIER.

By their Attorneys ad litem BONDY & FAUTREUX.

Montreal 23rd of October 1868. 2m—11

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

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

JOSEPH POITRAS & HENRI GAUTHIER.

By their Attorneys ad litem, BONDY & FAUTREUX.

Montreal 23rd October, 1868. 2m—11

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act and its amendments thereto.

WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON,

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

LEBLANC & OASSIDY,

Advocates.

Montreal 19th October 1868. 2m—11

CIRCULAR.

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

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 District of Richelieu, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT in the matter of FRANCOIS REMI TRANCHEMONTAGNE, of the Town of Berthier, Merchant, an Insolvent.

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

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

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER, CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS &c., &c., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE. NO. 21 BEAUVENUE STREET, Nearly opposite Albert Buildings, MONTREAL. COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO Post-Office Address—Box 508.

JOHN LILLY, AUCTIONEER, 18, BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL), QUEBEC. SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c. Remittances to Consignees promptly made day after day. Commission 7 1/2 per cent. Nov. 12. 4w14

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S., OFFICE—29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL. October, 1868. 12m10

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

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

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

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin), hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR, to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canadian, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent free, upon application to J. HENRY EVANS, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., Jan 5, 1868. 12 48

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JACKET! Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6.50 Pea Jackets at \$8

NOT TO BE EQUALLED FOR CUT, MAKE AND QUALITY. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH, READY MADE or TO MEASURE Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Juvenile Department BOYS and YOUTHS OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style BOYS and YOUTHS SKATING JACKETS at \$3, \$4 and \$5 BOYS and YOUTHS SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6 [the largest stock in the city] BOYS' KNIKERBOCKERS SUITS, from \$4

J. G. KENNEDY'S, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

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

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

The Whole Dominion should buy their Tea 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 profit, 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 poison 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 Fine 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. Twinkay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Fine do 75c. Very Fine 85c; Superior and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superior do, \$1. Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company. An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c. Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following:—

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

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

Montreal, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded we have only had occasion to return one box which we understand, was sent out through a mistake. G. CHENEY, Manager Canadian Express Company House of Senate, Ottawa.

Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN.—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future orders, Yours, &c., S SKINNER. Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages Nothing less than a cattle sold. Note the address.— THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal. July 24th 1868.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq., ESTABLISHED 1859.

Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Accuracy and Dispatch. Physicians' Preparations scientifically dispensed and forwarded to all parts of the city. All the new remedies kept in Stock. HENRY R. GRAY. Dispensing and Family Chemist. 144 St. Lawrence Main Street Country Physicians supplied cheap for CASH. Hospitals and Charitable Institutions supplied on favorable terms. STREET DIALOGUE.—Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. S.) Well Mr. S. What success in your application for that appointment? Mr. E.—I am happy to say that the place was offered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D.—How did you manage it? Mr. E.—I previously called on Mr. Fraser, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand Trunk Suits.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Hartie's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town and country. Price 2c per tin. CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words "Glasgow Drug Hall stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterfeits. WINTER FLUID.—For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used. Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price 25c per bottle. HOMOEOPATHY.—The Subscriber has always on hand a full assortment of Homoeopathic medicines from England and the States; also, Humphrey's Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully attend to. J. A. HASTE, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drug Hall 35 Notre Dame Montreal Feb. 4th, 1868

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

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Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada. April 24th, 1868.

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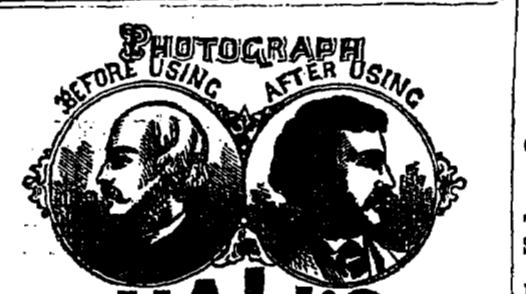
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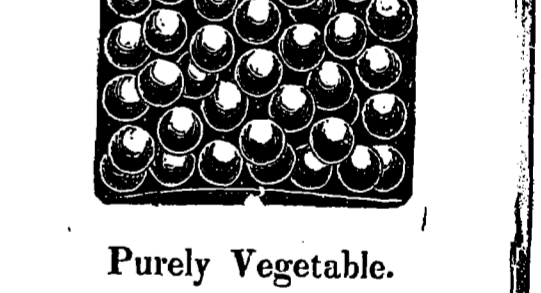
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