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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XIX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1868.

No. 11.

THE MEDAL, OR THE INFLUENCE OF EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

BY F. M.

(From the Catholic Standard.)

In a small village of one of the southern provinces of France lived the widow Marie Laval, who had an only son, whose tender infancy called forth all those cares and anxieties which usually fill the maternal bosom. Day by day the generous nature of the child developed itself, and the early sweetness of its disposition soothed the labor of his poor mother and gave her hope of having in her old days one whose tenderness would smooth the declining path of her life, and on whom she might confidently rest when no longer able to contend with that world whose troubles were already wearying her. Marie Laval was a pious woman, and none in the village was more noted for the pure and Christian observance of the religious teachings of the good curate, who watched over the inhabitants of the little village with that solicitude which notes the true minister of God. The little Pierre was marked with all the vivacity common to childhood, and with more than the intelligence that commonly belongs to that period of life. Frequent were his lively and eccentric sallies that astonished and delighted the villagers, and which furnished the curate of the village marvels with many anecdotes to delight the rustic circles of his native village.

His mother's heart glowed with maternal pride—the only pride known to her—as she listened to the praise and admiration which daily, and on every side, greeted her boy; though often the tear which joy had summoned to her eye was driven back by the doubt lest Pierre was rash, or that some of his lively freaks might not be altogether such as should demand commendation. Tenderly and fondly as a mother only feels, she watched over his blooming youth, and carefully as a Christian mother she instilled into his bosom those principles of religion which correctly direct the actions of life and fit the soul for that flight to regions destined for its lasting and joyful repose.

The curate of the village, who had early manifested a great degree of interest in the welfare of Pierre, imparted to him the rudiments of education, and found the only reward he sought for his labor in the rapid advancement of his pupil. The pride which the boy felt in the superiority shown by him in rustic sports, was not a little increased, when he beheld his companions, less favored by a cultivated mind, receiving his opinions as the declarations of an oracle. In fact, the labors of the curate and their successful results, were beginning to arouse a suspicion that they were turned from their legitimate object, and instead of begetting that modesty which usually marks the acquisition of knowledge, were arousing in young Pierre an inordinate pride and spirit of self-sufficiency.

Pierre's course of life flowed on in an almost unvaried channel, until he had completed his eighteenth year, when events which had changed the destiny of a great nation, were about to take him from scenes and manners of life which had otherwise probably been allotted to him.

The French revolution had broken out, and although for a time its fierce operations were confined to the metropolis, yet its progress was watched with a deep interest in all parts of France. The discussion of those principles which had caused it, had not been confined to Paris. In fact the revolution in America, which had afforded so many occasions to gratify the national pride by the chivalrous conduct of the sons of France, had also by its successful termination, and the political happiness which it was said to have conferred on Americans, attracted a significant attention to those principles upon which it was founded, and which appear to be congenial to that spirit of liberty and independence, so natural to the bosom of man.

It is unnecessary to speak here of the progress of that movement, of those enormities which attended the early part of its career and aroused at once the terror and pity of the good. Religion was for a while subverted, and infidelity pervaded all classes of society.

The wars in which France was at this time involved, rendered it necessary to resort to the conscription, and among the earliest of the provinces visited was that in which our hero lived. Like most Frenchmen the glory of a soldier's life had often formed the subject of Pierre's thoughts, and when we add to this consideration the daring and adventurous character of the young man, it will not surprise us if Pierre felt but little apprehension at the prospect of being transferred to that mode of life which would appear so well suited for him. To be true that the thoughts of parting from his affectionate mother, the kind curate, and all those friends who appeared inseparably connected with every remembrance of pleasure, and all the joys of his

boyhood and his early manhood, would fill his breast with pain, and for a while change the course of his thoughts. But his predilections for a military life came with a renewed force as often as news arrived of another one of those many victories which were covering the arms of France with an imperishable laurel and throwing around her banners that light of military glory, which time can never dim, and that shall forever excite the wonder of the world.

The officers to whom was allotted the duty of enrolling conscripts arrived in the little village in which Pierre lived. The work went steadily on, and Pierre with others was called on to take his chance for the army. The lots were drawn and the heart of Pierre bounded with joy as he found that he had been enrolled, and he looked with wonder on the joyful visages of many of those who had escaped his fortune, so great was his idea of the noble career and the glorious excitement of a soldier's life. Pierre started rapidly for his cottage to make the necessary preparations for his departure, but as he drew within sight of it, somehow his heart beat more slowly, and his foot lost its elasticity. It was now that Pierre was to taste of sorrow; a hundred painful thoughts flew rapidly through his excited brain, in all of which his mother appeared stricken with sorrow at the loss of him. In vain he endeavored, with a desperate exertion, to change the current of his feelings by calling to his mind that he was about to enter on a glorious career; in vain he tried to fancy himself returning from the wars covered with honor and titles, and the joy with which his mother would meet him in the day of his pride. But still he could see, he could feel nothing, but the grief of that mother to whom he was so tenderly attached. As he reached his door he stopped before entering, and sitting down, he buried his face in his hands and gave himself up to the bitter reflections that were overpowering him.

Who shall describe the agony which filled the heart of Marie when she learned, from her pale and weeping son, the misfortune that had fallen on her. For a long time Pierre's endeavors to comfort and alleviate her sorrows were fruitless. But what his filial exertions could not accomplish, she sought from Heaven, and the prayers which she addressed to the Great Consoler were not unheard.

The day of departure arrived, and Pierre was about to join his companions and as the roll of the drum broke the stillness of the village, Pierre knelt and besought the blessing of his parent. With an aching heart she turned her streaming eyes to heaven, and prayed the Father to watch and guard her son. Then taking from her neck one of those small religious medals, bearing an image of the Blessed Virgin, she gave it to him and besought him as often as he looked upon it, to remember those religious principles she had so often taught him in the innocent days of his childhood. As Pierre took it, he read aloud, with fervor, the short, sweet prayer with which the medal was encircled: 'Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us.'

Pierre joined his comrades. The scene was one of interest. Here might be seen some family group, the head of which was taking what was felt to be, and perhaps sadly true, a lasting farewell. Others, reckless in their feelings, and bound to their early home by no tender ties, were manifesting a wild and half joyous excitement, which contrasted strangely and even painfully with the groups to which we have referred.

We will pass over the early part of Pierre's military life, nor will it be necessary to note the despondency which preyed upon him as often as he thought of his mother. New scenes, new modes of life, and the turmoil and the dangers of the camp, gradually brought with them new feelings.

Some years have elapsed from the time of his departure, when a great and painful change might have been observed in Pierre. Constant intercourse with those who were devoid of religion, and who had substituted for it a blind belief in fatality, had done much to weaken the religious faith of Pierre. He heard constantly the most sophistical reasons advanced to sustain this horrid doctrine, and often found it difficult to combat them; he was shut out from those who might have confirmed his wavering faith, and we must acknowledge, that these bad teachers often found a strong advocate in that human pride, which gratified its possessor by inducing him to believe that in differing from so many of his fellow creatures, he was evincing a superior knowledge. As might be expected, Pierre was a brave soldier. Was a breach to be entered, who so brave as Pierre? Who was first in the forlorn hope? Pierre. He was the pride of his regiment, and his comrades looked upon his rapid promotion as a settled question. Proud as he was of praise, and honored as he was, yet Pierre was not happy. Pierre had grown infidel, and the great consolation in all troubles was wanting. He grew gloomy and irritable,

and that light and gay temperament which had endeared him to his companions had fled. He no longer maintained his accustomed respect to his superiors, and was so regardless of discipline, that for some breach of it he was sentenced to a punishment, that had for him no other severity than the humiliation it was about to inflict.

A regard, however, for his former exemplary conduct and his constant gallantry, induced the commander of his regiment to pardon him. But Pierre felt disgraced by the sentence, and as the regiment was on the eve of an undertaking which was deemed desperate, Pierre resolved that it should be his last, and that on the field he would at the same time end his life and retrieve his character.

The engagement was, as expected, of the most sanguinary character. Pierre was in the foremost ranks. The dead and wounded fell around him as the regiment advanced, and more than once the advancing column wavered under the deadly fire of the enemy, but the voice of Pierre in its mad excitement, was heard above the din of battle, and that voice which, in many an action had cheered his drooping comrades, was not heard in vain. The noble conduct of Pierre on that bloody day, reasserted, if necessary, the justness of his claim to the title of 'the brave Pierre,' which his comrades had long before conferred on him. At last the enemy were routed, and as the cry of victory burst from the conquerors, Pierre fell, desperately wounded. He was carried to the hospital, and there for a long time his life was despaired of.

Pierre's regiment had taken up its line of march, and Pierre had taken, as he believed, a last farewell of his companions. Left among a few strangers, and racked with pain, his mind was filled with the most torturing reflections.—He was one day thinking upon his late disgrace. At any time, this was a most painful subject, but more so now, when his mind was weakened by long sickness, and his feelings rendered most painfully acute. The very departure of his regiment, necessary as it was, he looked upon as an abandonment of him as one disgraced. His life had become burdensome to him, and the resolution which he had formed upon the eve of his last engagement, again possessed him. Regardless of his old religious training, forgetful of the happiness with which it had surrounded him, the wretched Pierre, determined to manifest his belief in fatality by a very consistent display of the tendency of that belief. Pierre was about to become a suicide. By some means or other he became possessed of a weapon, and when left to himself, he determined to end his wretched being. He did not look long for an occasion. Raising himself, as well as he was able, from his pallet, he was tearing open the bosom of his shirt, when his hand became entangled in a cord, and as he was rudely disengaging his hand, the cord broke, and he held the medal, which his tender mother had placed around his neck upon his departure from home. He paused for a moment but that pause was the salvation of Pierre. He thought of his mother and of his parting from her. He beheld her again with tearful eyes, praying Heaven to guard and protect him. And remorse wrung his heart as he reflected how he had disregarded her last admonition to remember the religious principles she had taught him in his youth. His heart softened and tender feelings made it throb with the same pulse it had known in his better and happier days. In fancy, he once again lived through the days of his innocence, his mother, and the good old curate, the simple-hearted friends of his youth all stood before him, and he felt he might again be happy. He looked upon the medal and almost mechanically read the words which it bore: 'Mary, conceived without sin pray for us.' Again he reverted to the time when he knelt at his mother's feet and received her blessing, and the old feeling overcoming him, he cried out with fervor: 'Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us.' Tears streamed from his eyes, as the influence of his early religious impressions gradually stole over him and trembled with horror as he considered the dreadful fate, from which he had escaped. He began now to be more cheerful, and the gloom which had oppressed him gradually disappeared before the light that was breaking upon him. His now tranquil mind helped to advance rapidly his cure, and in about a month he was able to rejoin his regiment. The desperate bravery he had shown and the great service he had rendered, in the engagement to which we have referred, did not go unnoticed by his superiors. He was received with joy by his old companions, and it was remarked with satisfaction that he had recovered his former cheerfulness of spirits. Pierre was promoted for his conduct in the last action, and what is rare upon such occasions, there was no envy expressed by his less fortunate comrades, so much was he beloved by them. We shall not follow him further through his military career, nor stop to tell how he advanced from step to step, until he had attained an exalted rank in the army. But we may remark that he has been

frequently seen to pore over the medal, especially before a battle.

Upon the conclusion of one of his most successful campaigns, he visited his mother, for the first time since he left her, a weeping conscript. How shall we describe the joy of that meeting? Maternal joy like maternal sorrow, begs the power of description. Shortly after this visit, he retired from the army, and his heart has bounded with gratitude as often as he has related the terrible fate he escaped, by having the force of true religion and the good teaching of his youth, revived by means of THE MEDAL.

THE UNFORGIVEN SISTER.

It was a pretty scene in the rich parlor that winter afternoon. A little girl with shining golden curls, and radiant eyes in which gleamed a world of love and beauty, sat upon a richly-embroidered cushion, which she had thrown from the sofa. In her lap she held a little dog, and by her side lay a wreath of bright hot-house flowers. With these latter she was decking the bright silver collar worn around the neck of the former, with many a crow of delight as the little dog snatched playfully at the flowers, alternately looking wistfully into the face of his little mistress.

Yet at that moment the door opened, and one made her appearance there who did not see the beauty of the picture. Her first exclamation was: 'Why, Minnie! you naughty, naughty girl! What are you doing?'

The sunshine was gone from the child's face in an instant. She jumped hurriedly up from her seat on the cushion, with a look of sorrow and fright on her face, while the little dog scampered beneath the sofa, and stood peeping timidly forth.

Little Minnie had not suspected, until that moment, that the bouquet that she had taken belonged to her sister; and even then she did not know how rare and costly it was; although she knew that she had done something wrong, and felt very sorry for it. So, after standing timidly a moment in the centre of the room, where she had risen from the cushion, she approached the other, and said: 'Dear sister Edith, you will not be angry with me, will you? Please forgive me. I did not mean to do wrong.'

'No, Minnie,' was the reply of the other, 'I shall not forgive you! Indeed you have been very naughty, and I do not love you!'

'Not love her! Not love that frail, beautiful but, the pride and light of the house? Ah, Edith Somerville! less than human you must be, to stand there, and say that, with those beseeching, tearful eyes upturned to yours.'

But Edith was very much vexed just then, and heeded not the pleading look that she drove away from the sinless little face. She was too much taken up with thinking of her bouquet.—It was one just sent from the green house, and which she was to wear at a grand ball that evening. So she bent angrily down to the floor, and commenced gathering up the flowers, finally catching hold of the little dog's leg, and pulling him roughly from his hiding place beneath the sofa, to get those which were in his collar.

'Please don't hurt my dog!' said the little Minnie, with tremulous lip. 'He has done nothing naughty.'

'Though said in the kindest of tones, this still further irritated Edith, and she replied sharply: 'Go into the nursery. You are very naughty, and I do not love you.'

Minnie tried to say something more; but the swelling in her throat choked her, and she went silently from the presence of her sister Edith, to cry bitterly at her thoughtless act, and her sister's cruel rebuke.

Meanwhile Edith busied herself in preparing for the ball. At last she was ready, and then grouped the flowers together in her bosom, not without noticing that the loveliest bud was crushed and broken.

At the garden gate, just as she was stepping into the carriage, she heard a pleading voice behind her, and, looking back, saw little Minnie standing half-way down the walk, the bright December moon shining full and radiantly down upon her. She had run out bare-headed, to ask again for her proud sister's forgiveness. Very pretty, she looked to the moonlight, her bright hair sparkling in its soft beams.

'Please, Edith,' said the timid voice—'please say you forgive me before you go. I am so sorry.'

Who but one bent on gratifying her own pleasure at all hazards, could have withstood this second appeal? Yet so will pride and self-love harden even the least obdurate hearts unless religion sheds its peaceful and benignant influence, here, to counteract the baleful wickedness of the former. Although her heart softened a little as she saw the frail child standing just the other side of the gate, yet she thought it would not do to show sister feelings now, after the spectacle of the afternoon, and thought, moreover, a little

discipline was needful; so she only said: 'There, there; run into the house, Minnie. You'll catch cold. Don't worry me now about my forgiveness. You've been very naughty, and I don't think you have had time to repent properly.'

'And with these heartless words, she stepped into the carriage, the footman closed the door, and away they rattled down the street.'

Edith did not have the pleasant time that she anticipated. Somehow, a little moonlit face in the gravelled walk constantly appeared between her and the brilliant constellations of light that flashed on all sides in the ball room; and a little childish voice, full of piteous, tender pleading, seemed to ceaselessly ring in her ears, and drown the music that swelled around her on all sides.

When at last the ball began to draw towards its close, Edith hailed it with delight, inasmuch as it would enable her to forgive and kiss the little sister to whom she had refused that boon a few hours previous. But she soon recollected, with a pang, that she had promised to go home with her aunt, Lady Hanbury, to Kew, after the ball, and stay a couple of days. How long a time that seemed. How far off was the propitiation thus placed.

Edith spent two miserably restless days at the house of her aunt, and then started to seek again the shelter of her own roof. She paused an instant at the gate, almost dreading to go in, yet could not tell why. She knocked at the door nervously, yet Hope all the time whispered that Minnie would be the first to bear the noise. But no. Where could she be? Where the little form that usually bounded to meet the elder sister? All silent. No one to meet her. Even the kitten, that usually frisked about her in such joy, hardly noticed her; now merely raising its head, and opening its great, yellow eyes, as it lay on the lounge. Was she so great a criminal, then? Ah, how the conscience lashes the soul when a wrong action has been done. Poor Edith suffered enough then to have been spared the great retribution that was to follow, if it had not been otherwise ordered.

Edith still stood in the centre of the room, listening to the whispering of that dreadful foreboding, when another opened, and her mother stepped softly across the threshold.

'Ah, Edith!' she said, starting at the unexpected sight, and a soft smile playing over features that looked wan and careworn; 'I am glad that you have come. We were just going to send for you.'

'Why?' almost gasped she. 'Is anything—is Minnie—'

'Minnie is very ill. The doctor says her life hangs on a very slender thread. She has the brain fever.'

'Oh, how monstrous my wickedness seems to me now. Let me see her at once, and ask her forgiveness for—'

'Alas! it would be useless. She knows no one, and understands nothing that is said to her.'

'But I must see her.'

'Not now, when you are so discomposed.—Everything must be very quiet around her.'

'But how long has she been ill?' inquired Edith, in an unsteady voice.

'She was taken the very night you went away. We missed her shortly after you had gone, and could not find her for a long time. At last she was discovered quite by accident, sitting in the arbour near the gate, sound asleep. She had been crying about something, we thought; but she was so sleepy we did not question her, and in the morning she was out of her mind. She keeps continually calling for you, and beseeching your forgiveness for something she has done.'

'My forgiveness!' groaned the unhappy Edith. 'It is I who should ask hers. An she sat down in the arbour on that cold night, and went to sleep. Oh, how shall I ever forgive myself?'

'Then, with many a groan and flood of tears, Edith told her mother the story, sparing herself in no particular.

'You did very wrong, Edith,' was all the mother said, although her heart was sorely tried. 'She is very sensitive, and the least thing affects her. Her wrong was at most a negative one, and yours a positive. If she should never recover, you—'

'Never recover!' screamed Edith. 'But she must. I should—'

'Nay, my daughter,' said the mother, calmly, 'Do not add impiety to your sins. She is in the hands of a higher Power than we. If He wills it, she may still remain with us; if not, she will only have gone where she will have escaped a great deal of sin and suffering.'

Edith went to the bedside, and passionately repeated little Minnie's name, coupling its fervent utterance with a piteous appeal for forgiveness; but the tones awakened no response save a vacant stare of the large blue eyes, now so blank in the fever of delirium. Then, a moment later, the lips moved, and said: 'Sweet sister, Edith, please forgive me. You do love me, if I was naughty?'

All that dreary night and the next day, Edith

watched by the bedside of her little sister, asking her, in tones of entreaty, to be forgiven; but the fevered lips pressed no response.

The next night, Edith was so weary with constant watching, that her mother insisted on her retiring, saying that Minnie was much better, and would probably be quite comfortable in the morning.

But, alas for poor Edith, no more peace came in sleeping than in waking hours. In her fevered dream, Minnie was ever at her side; and the same sweet-faced, soft-toned, Minnie, but with a sad, tearful, tenderly reproachful countenance.

In the passage, Edith met her mother, and asked, in tones that were painfully and passionately earnest, how Minnie was.

The voice of the mother seemed singularly sweet to Edith, as she replied: 'She is out of all pain this morning, and is sleeping quietly. Come; let us go and see our darling.'

Edith's heart bounded with delight, and her step was elastic as she started with her mother. But a sudden misgiving and faintness stole over her as she entered the room, and glanced at the bedside, and folded down the white sheet that lay over the little pale face.

Beautiful, even in death, was the pure, sweet little face now in silent and placid. A moment only Edith stood gazing; and then, like a cruel remorseless flood, came the memory of the last words little Minnie had spoken to her.

'Please, Edith, say you forgive me before you go. I am so sorry.'

And then came the memory of her own heartless, cruel answer. For an instant her brain reeled, then the warm blood gushed from her mouth and nostrils, and she fell heavily to the floor.

When she returned to consciousness, she was lying weak and helpless upon her couch, and familiar faces were grouped around. She shuddered when she thought of the scene that left such a piercing impress upon her memory, and closed her eyes in anguish.

It was a long time before Edith was again the blooming girl she had formerly been; but, when the time did come, there was a sweetness with her bloom that had never been noticed before, and a soft grace that became her well, even though it had never rested there before.

warned the faithful against the evils and dangers of certain public amusements, commonly called Picnics or Excursions, intended for raising money towards charitable or religious purposes, particularly in the vicinity of populous cities, and they strongly urged the Bishops and Clergy to guard against the recurrence of such scandals, which have so often afflicted the hearts of the pious, and brought reproach upon the Church.

3. In their Pastoral Letter to the faithful, the Fathers of the same Council admonished them to abstain in future from certain fashionable Dances, commonly called Waltzes, Round or German Dances, which, as recently practiced, are shocking to every sense of delicacy and dangerous to morals.

4. To systematize and fix our general Collections for Diocesan purposes, We have published a Constitution to the effect that three such Collections shall be annually taken up in all the Churches of the Archdiocese, whether served by Seculars or Regulars, as follows:—1st. On Easter Sunday, for the College of St. Charles; 2nd. On Trinity Sunday, for the Sovereign Pontiff; 3rd. On the first Sunday of November, for the Diocesan Seminary of St. Sulpice; and that all these Collections shall be clearly announced to the faithful on the preceding Sunday by all Pastors of souls, who shall, moreover, take advantage of the occasion to urge upon the people the importance of liberal contributions for objects so very useful, and even so necessary.

5. The great dangers connected with mixed marriages are to be set forth, with zeal tempered by prudence, by all Pastors of souls, at least on one Sunday of each year during the Paschal time, with a view, by warning the faithful to diminish the number of such marriages, so far as may be possible, in the future.

6. The Solemn Exposition of the Most Holy Sacrament for the beautiful Forty Hours' Devotion is to be henceforth made in regular order and succession in the various Churches, according to the Schedule to be made out and published by Our Chancellor, every year before the first day of November.

7. The late Plenary Council having most earnestly urged upon the Bishops and Clergy the duty of laboring with patient and efficient zeal for the spiritual profit and salvation of our Colored population, whose condition is so destitute, and whose souls were redeemed by the same precious Blood which ransomed ours.

8. We deem it Our duty to call the special attention of the Venerable Pastoral Clergy and of Our faithful people, to the subject of the Constitution which stands No. 23 in the present Collection, and which requires all Pastors of souls to assemble together four times a year, during the Ember weeks, for special instruction and the reception of the Sacrament of Penance, all the children of their respective parishes or districts, over seven years of age, who have not made their First Communion, and who do not already frequent Catholic Schools where they are sufficiently instructed in their Religion.

9. On this subject we think proper to impress upon parents the obligation, which both the natural and divine law impose on them, to provide for the bodies, and especially for the souls, of the children whom God has given them, and for whose proper rearing and training He will exact a rigid account at His dread tribunal.

10. The Second Plenary Council of Baltimore, the deciders of which we have solemnly promulgated in our Synod, as the law of this archdiocese, warned the faithful against the devices and practices of that latest invention of Satan for the ruin of souls, called Spiritualism, or Spiritism.

11. We retrace in the Lord that thus far Our Beloved Children in Christ, the Catholic faithful, have not been infected with this pest (of Spiritism); and we exhort them in Christ, that in no manner, how indirect soever, will they countenance Spiritism, not even by being present at its so-called Circles through the motive of idle curiosity.

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consideration have been so well elucidated—so much better in fact than we could have hoped to do it—by Our Venerable Colleague, the Bishop of Newark, in his late Pastoral on a similar occasion, that We have deemed it more expedient for the interest of Our Diocese to let them read his words—entered in his own dignified and impressive style and manner—Hence we adopt as Our own, and annex to this Letter, a large portion of the Pastoral in question, which we commend to the serious meditation of both Clergy and Laity.

There is one point of practical importance referred to by him, which calls for prompt consideration and effectual action; We refer to foreign immigration, and to the grave duties incumbent upon Catholics and the Church in connection with those often destitute members of the fold who are thus thrown upon our shores.

The German Societies have appointed special agents in the ports of New York and Baltimore, and have adopted some practical measures in reference to the Catholic immigrants from Germany.

We direct that this Pastoral Letter, together with such portions of that of the Right Rev. Bishop of Newark annexed, as in the judgment of the Revd. Pastors may be useful and appropriate to the wants of their respective flocks, be read in all the Churches of the Archdiocese on the Sunday after its reception.

Given from Our residence in Baltimore, on the Feast of the Holy Name of Mary, 1868.

MARTIN JOHN SPALDING, Archbishop of Baltimore.

THOMAS FOLEY, Chancellor.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday, the Right Rev. Dr. Power conferred the holy order of subdeaconship on the Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, in the Catholic church at Killoe.

DEATH OF REV. MR. COYLE.—Ballyshannon, September 20. It is with feelings of deep regret I announce to you the death of the Rev. Mr. Coyle, who revered and much lamented parish priest, which took place at his residence in this town on Wednesday last, in the 65th year of his age.

THE VERY REV. PETER DALY, P.P.—We regret to state that the Very Rev. Father Daly was taken seriously ill on Sunday evening last, so much so that Dr. Browne, who was in attendance on him, had little hope of his recovery.

THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CASTLEBAR has been plunged in the deepest affliction by the departure of seven of our Sisters of Mercy, who, led on by the late angelic Rev. Mother, Mrs. Mangin, left by train yesterday morning for Glasgow, there to pursue their divine Mission, and extend Order in Scotland.

A requisition has been signed by Archbishop O'Reilly, P.P. of St. Peter's, in this town, and also by his curates, inviting Mr. Sullivan, proprietor of the Nation and the Weekly News, to come forward as a candidate for this borough at the next election.

THE IRISH CHURCH SECRETARIAT.—The John Bull, weekly newspaper, says the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland has been conferred on the Right Hon. Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

DEATH OF JOHN PRUNTY, Esq.—It is our melancholy duty to have to record the death of John Prunty, Esq., Ballyhaite, which sad event took place at his residence on the 20th inst. after a short but severe illness.

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THE REPRESENTATION OF BELFAST.—The Northern Whig says.—We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. McClure's canvass has been successful beyond the expectation of the most sanguine of his supporters.

THE CLARE JOURNAL SAYS.—In Clare there can be no doubt that the present members, Col. Vandeleur and Sir Colman M. O'Loghlen, Bart., shall have a walk over.

THE LIMERICK REPORTER SAYS.—The return of Mr. Moore and Captain White for the great county of Tipperary is absolutely certain.

DEADLY BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Saturday two coastguards named Achon and Santry, and the wife of the latter, left their station at Ballinacourty, for Dungarvan.

THE LAND QUESTION.—A CONTRAST.—It is well to pass here from the property of Mr. Scully to the adjoining estates of Lord Castlerosse, and to notice the contrast.

NATIVE ENTERPRISE.—MANUFACTURE OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—Drogheda, Sept. 10.—Messrs. Grendon & Co., of the Drogheda Iron Works, who have done so much to establish iron shipbuilding, as well as the manufacture of locomotive engines in Drogheda—the latter being solely confined in Ireland to their establishment—this day had a very successful trial of a new locomotive engine for the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway.

INTERESTING ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY.—A correspondent of the Express, writing from Tullamore, on Monday, states that a short time ago a number of articles of great antiquity were recovered from the bottom of a lake about three miles from that town.

On Monday last a quarrel took place in the public street of Cooteshill, between Richard Cooto, Esq., Belmont Forest, High Sheriff of the county, his brother George Cooto, Esq., and Mr. Andrew Nixon, formerly of Lurgan Lodge, near Virginia, now of Kingsland Park, county Dublin, an ex-magistrate of the county Carlow.

EMIGRATION RETURNS.—We gather from the returns, published by the Registrar-General on Saturday last, that 42,607 persons left the country this year up to the 31st of July, of whom 7,122 were from the province of Leinster, 12,416 from Munster, 9,174 from Ulster, 6,927 from Connaught.

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A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman says:—At the last petty sessions of Oarrick-on-Shannon, information was received against Bridget and John Corcoran, mother and son, who are now undergoing confinement in the county jail for a similar offence proved against them at last assizes for the embezzlement of two money orders in May last, one for £5 from America in favor of a man named Pat Corcoran and another for £3 in favor of John Maguire, a farmer, residing in the county Roscommon. It was proved that the woman had got the orders cashed in a bank, and it appears that the son was at the time of those robberies the letter carrier between Roskey and Dromod, in which latter place he and his mother resided until the discovery of the case upon which they were convicted. They were returned for trial at the next assizes for the county Leitrim, and at the termination of their present term of imprisonment.

The British Government have offered a reward of £100 to any one who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension of the persons who attacked two of the constabulary near OughJordan, county Tipperary some days ago, and so maltreated them that Oostable Toles' life is still in great danger.

LEGEND OBVIOUSLY VERIFIED.—Tradition informs us that when the old Abbey of St Francis, the remains of which are still extant, existed and flourished in Limerick, it possessed a chime of silver bells sixteen in number, which were celebrated for their purity and sweetness of tone and that, on the night before the church fell into the hands of the reformers, the friars took them away and hid them in the Abbey river. For three centuries has the story been handed down to posterity, receiving absolute credence from many, while others viewing it in the light of a legend considered that it had no foundation in fact. The tradition, however, which has formed the subject of many poetical effusions, both by the Bard of Thomond and others, and which has received historical notice, has just been to some extent verified, and in the following singular manner:—It appears that a man named Michael Abern who resides in that portion of the old town known as the Abbey, and who is so celebrated as a swimmer and diver that he goes by the name of the "Cormorant," happening to be on the bank of the Abbey river, on Monday afternoon, with some friends, a discussion arose as to the greatest depth of the stream at any one point, with the bottom of every hole and cavern of which Abern justly professed his acquaintance. His statement that he had been to the bottom of the river, where its depth is said to be from 60 to 70 feet, was disputed and doubted by some of his companions, and a wager was made that he would not dive at the spot indicated and bring up something from the bottom.—Abern undertook to do so, and, divesting himself of his clothes, he went into the water. Having reached the bottom, with a few vigorous kicks, he came upon what seemed to be a stone embedded in the alluvial soil, and this he proceeded to displace and bring to the surface. The evidence of his visit to the depths below. On reaching the bank with his prize, it was found to be a curious looking bell-shaped trophy, which, from its blackened and discolored appearance the parties concluded to be brass or bronze; but being brought into town and examined it proved to be a bell of solid silver, weighing twenty-eight ounces, but minus the tongue, which is supposed to have become disconnected from the instrument by the corrosion of its fastenings. The bell, on being struck, gives forth a very harmonious sound. The discovery has created much interest, and it is said that the fortunate diver is preparing to make a regular exploration of the bottom of that part of the river, with a view of seeing whether he can come across any others of the traditional silver chime.

EMIGRATION.—LANDING OF SNOW AWAYS.—The National Company's steamer Denmark, which arrived at Queenstown on the 18th ult, from New York, landed among the rest of the passengers, who were very large, the unprecedented number of seventeen persons who stowed themselves in the vessel at New York and were not discovered until the vessel was some days upon her voyage. Several others were discovered on board and put on shore before the steamer left. They assert hundreds are trying to return home, but are destitute of means of doing so and cannot obtain employment in or about New York.—[Cork Examiner.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it is informed that the Marquis of Bute has formally joined the Roman Catholic Church. PROSPECTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.—The Nonconformist has carefully analysed the list of candidates for Great Britain up to the present time, with a view to form some rough estimate of the probable result of the appeal to the country next November. In order that our contemporary's calculations as to the prospects of the liberal party may not be too sanguine, 80 doubtful seats have been wholly assigned to the conservatives. All of those 80 seats contain the Nonconformist, are to be contested, and our readers will judge for themselves as to the probability that the conservatives will carry the whole of them. Assuming, however, for the purpose we have in view, that they should be so signally successful, and that the balance of parties in Ireland remains unaltered, although a gain of at least half a dozen seats to the liberals seems to be expected there—the following anticipation of the result of the general election may be formed: Liberals—England, 249; Wales, 20; Scotland, 51; Ireland, 56; total 396 Conservatives—England, 189; Wales, 13; Scotland, 8; Ireland, 49; total 260 This would give the liberal party a minimum majority of 136 in the new parliament. We say a minimum majority, because we have the fullest persuasion that, on the least sanguine estimate, the liberals will gain more votes out of the above long list of doubtful seats than will suffice to cover any mishaps in other constituencies which we have assumed, from all the information we have been able to collect, they will be able to carry. It will be strange, indeed, if Mr Gladstone does not have at his back quite 400 supporters in the next House of Commons.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone has issued his address to the electors of South Lancashire. After reviewing the progress of Reform in England, he proceeds to criticise the course of the Government, especially condemning the increased estimates. In regard to Ireland, he says the true policy would be to make the law the friend of the Irish people. He repudiates the proposition for a general endowment of the churches in Ireland and says the case against the Established Church is aggravated by the fact that it is the church of the rich. The arguments in favor of its continuance are a satire on misapplied funds, and the Established Church is a mark of passed oppression. Its disestablishment will give the clergy of that church more scope. The interests of the Irish people must be cared for. The revenue must be applied to public and social works, and not to religious establishments. Mr Gladstone closes with an appeal to the voters of South Lancashire, to support the only just policy which England can pursue.

The Nonconformist has put forth an estimate, according to which the Liberal party in the next House of Commons will, at the very lowest, be four hundred strong, and may be much stronger. Four hundred Liberals to two hundred and fifty-eight Conservatives, or a working majority of one hundred and forty-two members, is an almost inconceivable superabundance of strength, and must Prime Ministers prefer a more moderate, and manageable majority. These who are not with certainty upon seeing Mr Gladstone Prime Minister, before Christmas and they are many consider that the formation of the Cabinet and the task of satisfying and reconciling the claims of those of different sections of his supporters will be a

severe tax upon his powers than any subsequent difficulties about passing measures through Parliament. But all these speculations must be taken at their worth, which for practical purposes is not considerable.

BRITAIN'S PROSPERITY.—The Agricultural Labourer, according to Mr. Girdlestone's description, gets 8s. or 9s. a week for working ten hours a day. Even this pittance is not always paid in cash, but commuted partly for allowances in kind, on terms not invariably advantageous to the receiver. Out of these earnings the man has to pay 1s. or 1s. 6d. a week for house-rent, and that 7. or 8 a week remain for the keep and maintenance of himself and his family. Of course their fare is very different. Bread and water, enriched occasionally with milk for breakfast, bread and cheese for dinner, and potatoes or cabbage for supper—that is the labourer's diet. Now and then the family may get a bit of bacon, but butcher's meat is rarely seen, except in the shape of a gift. Nevertheless these men, as a class, are long-lived, though they are rarely robust and are often prematurely crippled. In that event they go upon the parish, and parochial aid is so administered as to quench every feeling of independence. That is the description given by Mr. Girdlestone—and given, as he says, from his own knowledge—of the terms on which a large class of working men pass their lives. It need not be said that the description does not apply, and indeed, was not intended to apply, to more than a portion of England, but still Mr. Girdlestone did argue from general evidence that the condition of the Agricultural Labourer was more or less a reproach to us all over the country.

The London Times says:—Ever the parlor of the Bank of England has now echoed to the cry which has long been resounding throughout the land.—'Why is not capital put out to employment instead of being left to accumulate in stagnant and unprofitable millions?' Will the public, asks one of our correspondents, 'never recover from an irrational and discreditable panic?' Look at our unenclosed, un drained, un reclaimed, uncultivated lands; look at our mineral wealth, evident to the trained eye of the geologist, but left unexplored for want of capital; look at our boundless resources and our incumbered wants, and then turn once more to the spectacle of these unemployed hordes of money lying useless from year to year! Nearly three years have now elapsed since the financial panic set in, and confidence still seems as remote as ever. All this time capital has been on strike, and very dim are the signs of its return to work. Can nothing be done to accelerate the consummation?

AN ANTI-PAPAL LECTURE PREVENTED.—On Sunday afternoon in consequence of the announcement that a Mr Flynn, an anti-Papist lecturer, would hold forth at the Market Cross, Stockton-on-Tees, the High street was thronged with persons more or less in an excited state, there being somewhere about 2,000 and 3,000 present. Mr Flynn had been in the neighborhood about a fortnight, and has succeeded in exciting the Irish population. On Sunday, before the time appointed for the lecture, the Cross was taken possession of by a number of half-grown Irishmen, most of them known as the worst characters in the place. Flynn's presence was the signal for an outburst of bad feeling; shouting, derisive cheering, and low epithets, reaching the air for some minutes, notwithstanding the presence of several policemen immediately below them; and such was the disturbance that the lecturer, after a few inaudible utterances, took his departure for another stand. Mounting a pump lower down the town he spoke a minute or two, but not without being disturbed, principally by Irishmen. Ultimately he retired to a field in Yarn lane, followed by several hundreds of his friends, where the lecture was delivered. Some slight disturbance took place, but in most instances the offenders were run out of the crowd and down the lane. At four o'clock a large crowd of Irish remained in High street, but the police still remained among them afraid of any outbreak occurring.—[Post.]

IRISH AFFAIRS.—Mr. O'Connell's Fortescue was present at a meeting held at Midsummer Norton on Monday to promote the election of Colonel Pinner and Captain Haxter for East Somerset and spoke at some length upon Irish Affairs, chiefly dwelling upon the Irish Church question. He had, he said, been astonished very lately to see in the charge of the head of the Irish Church, the Primate of Ireland, a statement to the effect that, in this matter Ireland were to be treated as he (Mr Fortescue) contended it should, it must be treated as a separate community, as Scotland was treated, and that in that case the union of the two islands must be dissolved. The Primate of Ireland, however, forgot that it has been said by a still greater authority than himself in political questions—the late Lord Macaulay, who gave a most masterly history of these events in writing of these two countries—that England and Scotland had been maintained one country because their Churches were two, and because in each country the wishes and feelings of the people in that country had been consulted and held sacred. No doubt there were difficulties—unavoidable difficulties—in the situation of Ireland, which more Acts of Parliament were not able to remove. It was a difficulty that a very great proportion of the lands should be in the hands of another. But this was a difficulty which changed hands rapidly and there was now a large number of Roman Catholic owners of land. It was also a great difficulty that there existed in some parts of Ireland a revolutionary class whom we knew under the name of the Fenians. But these were things unavoidable, and not to be cured by us in a moment as if by magic. The Parliament of England could not violate the sacredness of property by taking it from one owner and giving it to another. It could not satisfy the feelings of revolutionists by sanctioning the separation of these islands. Such a course would be fatal and ruinous to both countries. But there was something we could do. There was this great question, and this unjust system of the Irish Church Establishment which it was absolutely necessary in the power of Parliament to suppress, and with which it was, therefore, our duty to deal. The very announcement of the policy of the Liberal party, and of Mr Gladstone's strengthening the bands of the loyal and well-affiliated in Ireland, and diminished the power and influence of the disaffected. Our only hope was to continue boldly and firmly in that policy—a policy which of course would not remove in a moment all the evils of Ireland; but which would make a real beginning towards that great result, and by its moral effect upon the mind of Ireland would smooth the way for other questions and prepare for a just, and he hoped, successful dealing with the controversies which remained behind.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.—The Hon. Mr. Warren addressing the electors of Mid-Downshire at Seale on Saturday, referred to the Irish land question. He said it was no doubt an intricate one, but he thought it might be dealt with satisfactorily to all parties. The real remedy was not so much a legislative remedy as one of improving and widening public opinion in Ireland. In Ireland the landlords had too much their own way; they had not a wide and comprehensive public opinion which, in England, kept landlords straight. In this country, the landlord allowed the tenant the benefit of unexhausted improvements and it was his object to keep up a good name in the neighborhood. In this country there was not so great an amount of small holdings, whilst in Ireland the smaller farmers starved. If they could only introduce a healthier tone of public opinion amongst the Irish landlords, they should, probably, have done as much towards settling this question as any legislation could do. But still much could be done by legislation. The Allocations which legislation could take was plain. They should devise a better system of leases and secure the tenant from capricious eviction.

THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.—The Star says: 'As is well known, the Government of the Hudson's Bay Territories has long been offered to Canada, and has been accepted by the Legislature of that province, subject to certain conditions. Negotiations between the Imperial Government and the Hudson's Bay Company are in progress with a view to the settlement of the terms upon which the latter body will agree to the cession of the extraordinary privileges conferred upon it under the charter II. As these negotiations may at any moment bear fruit, and the country be opened up to settlement, a number of gentlemen, headed by Lord Rbury, Lord Alfred Ouburchill, and many well known members of Parliament, have addressed a memorial to the Premier, urging that the Indian title should be equitably extinguished, and extensive reserves of lands set apart for the use of the native tribes. The desire of the memorialists is, if possible, to avert the sanguinary border warfare which has been so injurious to one race, and so fatal to the other, in almost every part of the North American Continent. Mr. Disraeli, in a letter to Mr. Fowler, has promised to consider the matter.'

ARE MONKS QUALIFIED AS LODGERS?—A curious question has been heard at the Marylebone Registration Court. Mr. Parson, who represents the Conservative interest referring to some cases disposed of on the previous day, said he had seen several Roman Catholic gentlemen, who were all of opinion that the court had been done by the monks who were put on the list of lodgers at the Priory in Kenilworth, for although ladies paid large sums for living in nurseries it was not the custom for monks to pay anything for living in their establishments. It may be interesting to state in explanation that several priests and a cook of the Priory, Southampton-road, claimed to be placed on the list of voters, as lodgers paying more than £10 a year. Their claim, although opposed, was passed, for want of proof of joint occupation. The claim upon which the question was decided was made by William Albert Buckley, clergyman in respect of a private bedroom and use of sitting-room at the Priory, Southampton-road. The Rev. S. Austin Rooke, of the Priory, Southampton road, was entered on the claim as the landlord. The Revising Barrister, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Parson, said he had started out with the rule that in absence of evidence to the contrary he should take the form of declaration of the lodger and his witnesses as prima facie evidence of a good claim. Mr. Parson objected to them, as evidence was offered as to a joint occupation. Under such circumstances it was impossible to strike them out, as the claims were prima facie good. He would be willing to still receive evidence on the subject. Mr. Parson declined to interfere any further in the matter.—[Standard.]

The Liberal journals in Ireland seem to think that the fate of the "alien establishment" has been sealed by the report of the commission. The Cork Examiner says it has put beyond question what the revenues of the Church really are. Its net income is about £551,000, or fully one pound sterling per head of the Protestant population of Ireland. "Search the world over and nothing like this is to be found." The Examiner urges upon the different constituencies to return to Parliament none but those who, despising petty reforms, and rejecting mild palliatives, will assist the Liberals of England and Scotland in laying the axe at the root of the evil; thus putting an end, once and forever to the Anglican Church of Ireland as a state institution.

UNITED STATES.

We regret to learn that the Right Rev. H. D. Juncker, Catholic Bishop of Alton Diocese of Illinois, whose illness we announced in our last issue, died on Friday the 21 of October, in the Episcopal residence at Alton Illinois. He was consecrated first Bishop of Alton on April 26, 1867.

In our last we announced the death of the Bishop of Covington. It is our melancholy duty to announce this week the death of another Prelate of the Church—Right Rev. Henry Damian Juncker, first Bishop of Alton, Illinois. This saintly and beloved prelate died at his episcopal residence, on Friday evening, Oct. 2nd, Feast of the Guardian Angels, after a long and severe illness. Deceased was born in Fenestrange, Diocese of Nancy, Lorraine France. His ecclesiastical studies were made in Cincinnati where he was ordained priest by Most Rev. Archbishop Parcell, on Passion Sunday, March 16, 1834, and consecrated bishop by the same on Sunday April 26th 1857.

During his seminary life he was a most zealous teacher of catechism and instructor of youth, as well as diligent and edifying student. After his ordination he was pastor of the first German Catholic congregation of Cincinnati, and subsequently of St. John's Church, Canton, and of Dayton, Ohio. In these different positions, it may be truly said of him, 'he did all things well.' In Alton he built a beautiful Catholic hall and residence—intended for a seminary—and all this without leaving his diocese one cent in debt. It would be superfluous to add that he established schools and convents, and institutions of charity, so that his days, if few in the ministry, were full, and his devoted clergy and people have cause to hold, as they doubtless will, his memory in benediction. They will pray for his speedy admission to the reward he so richly merited, or for the increase of his glory.—[Catholic Telegraph.]

NEW CHURCHES IN PHILADELPHIA.—One of the finest pieces of ecclesiastical architecture now in the course of progress is the new Church of Our Mother of Sorrow, erected at the Cathedral Cemetery. The bold strong outlines are beginning to assume a well broken form from the cheerful tone of the stone, it being erected in the most durable manner of light gray granite from the quarry of Mr J. King, opposite Fairmount. The stone work has reached above the main floor, and slightly indicates the effect that will be produced when the entire masonry work has been completed. The internal arrangements are to be finished with the picturesque detail of the Romanesque. Father Sharkey, the pastor, has buckled on his armor, and is working with a will, which will crown his efforts with success. The building will, when completed, be a noble ornament to his well-known zeal, and to the generosity of the Catholics of Philadelphia, who are so willing to assist in this most laudable enterprise.—[Standard.]

The work on the foundations of the new Church of St Charles Borromeo at 20th and Christian streets has been commenced, and will be pushed on with vigor until the walls are up to the pavement height, which will take from now until the cold weather sets in. The building will be very large. The frontage on Twentieth street, covers 81 feet at the towers, the general depth being 150 feet on Christian street.—The main body of the building is 66 feet in width. The walls that are now being put in are of the most substantial character of solid masonry. This splendid building is destined to be a fitting monumental testimonial or offering to the glory of our Holy Church, by the people of St Patrick's Church; for it is mainly through their efforts that the desires of Bishop O'Hara was so nobly seconded, and the good work commenced. The pastorate of this fine church has been entrusted, as our readers know, to Rev. James O'Reilly, who is to labor and perfect the project, and become connected with its historical record, and with his incessant energy and activity, backed by the liberality of the people who can doubt his entire success.—[Standard.]

Our recent visit to the design-room of Mr John H. Devereaux, architect, we saw there amongst a host of others, the plan of a Catholic Church to be erected at Alton S.O. The church is to be a wooden structure, measuring in width 35 feet and in length 80 feet, with handsome portico front supported by four columns. The design is plain but very neat

and the building will present a pleasing appearance when completed. To Right Rev. Dr. Perotto, who has been laboring on the Alton mission for some months, is due the present undertaking.—[Charleston Gazette.]

The finest church in Connecticut, is now in course of erection. It is in the city of New Haven, and is to be called the 'Church of St Mary's'. The Catholics of New England will be proud of this monument of their devotion.

The Catholics of Birmingham, Pennsylvania, are erecting a new church on the hill back of the Passionist Monastery near that city. It is dedicated to the service of God under the name of St. Joseph.—The Right Rev. Bishop Domec led the cornerstone on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 4th.

The Very Rev. J. A. Corcoran V. G. of the Diocese of Charleston, sailed from Baltimore, on the steamer of the 1st inst. He goes to represent the Province of Baltimore, among the Theologians and ecclesiastical Secretaries charged with the examination and preparation of questions to be submitted to the great General Council of the Catholic Church that is to assemble next year.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—The track of the Central Pacific Railroad is finished in Reese River Valley, five hundred miles east of this point and about sixty miles north of Aust. The grading is ready for the iron wheels beyond, and it is said the requisite grading to Salt Lake will be done by the 15th of December. The earnings of the road for September were \$163,000 in gold. In a few days Wells, Fargo & Co's stages will connect with the railroad at Gravellyford on the Humboldt river.—This will shorten the stage route nearly two hundred miles.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—In the 3rd Ward, Washington Hamilton, a notorious character created a disturbance at the polls. A policeman attempted to arrest him when Hamilton drew a revolver, the policeman then shot him in the neck inflicting a serious wound.

Locks Co. P.—A private letter received from a Kentuckian by a gentleman of New York city says:—'Very many people here are buying Confederate bonds at 10 cents on a dollar, in anticipation of the election of Seymour and Blair, in which event they believe the bonds will be at par, or at least at a value approaching par!'

Two negroes have been arrested charged with the recent murder of Mrs Stewart and her overseer in New Kent county, Virginia. The chain of circumstances evidence against them is very strong.

A Mormon female Seminary was recently started in Salt Lake City, which succeeded very well, until the principal eloped and married the whole school.—[American Paper.]

The Charleston Courier of the 9th inst. states that Mr James Martin, one of the Republican members of the House of Representatives of South Carolina from Abbeville, was recently murdered in the public road near his residence by a person in disguise. A jury of inquest has failed to elicit any clue to the murderers.

New York, Oct. 13.—The Times' Georgia correspondent states that on account of the caterpillars and the worms the cotton crop of 1863 will not be much more than half that of 1867.

Religion!—A Helena, Arkansas paper of last week tells of a preacher who, on the previous Sunday, exhorted his colored hearers to renounce a political meeting he was to hold in a few days, and there renounce themselves for the killing of a negro a few days before. The negroes followed this preacher's advice, and a murderous riot was narrowly escaped.

The Nashville Republican tells of a preacher who having vainly tried every other means known to him to 'convert some sinners,' employed poison as a last argument. He said perhaps they would be converted when death strided them in the face; and if not, at least their continuing infidelity upon the part of the congregation would be removed! The preacher has been arrested and held for trial.

Memphis, Oct. 18.—The steamer Heeper, which left yesterday with four thousand stand of arms, which, it is alleged, were for the negroes in Arkansas, was boarded by forty men when some twenty-five miles below. They seized the arms and threw them overboard.

Four thousand stand of arms arrived at Memphis for Little Rock on the 5th inst, but as it was supposed they were for arming negroes, no steamer would take them further.

In nine days during September, 1,310 persons were naturalized in Philadelphia.

General Sherman is earnestly calling for more troops to chastise the Indians into quietness.

The New York Trades' Unions have appointed committees for each ward in the city, with instructions to support only eight hour candidates for the Assembly.

MR ANTHONY TROLLOPS ON AMERICAN RECONSTRUCTION.—There is an article in 'St Paul's' on 'American Reconstruction,' from the pen of Anthony Trollope, who in a recent visit to the States on Post Office business, has looked round the political situation as closely as he could. His sympathies with the north during the war, and in principle he is Abolitionist; yet he draws a fearful picture of the condition of the reconstructed States of the South referring to the control of South Carolina by a negro majority in the Legislature who have neither education nor property, he says: 'There never was a tyranny attempted so wide in its reach and so cruel in its measures. The Pole can submit to the Russian—not, indeed, without national degradation, but without disgrace. The Italian who was accustomed to see the Austrian soldiers in his streets and in his theatres was subjected to a base enemy; but there was no feeling of individual loathing against his master. In each case the tyranny has been very bad. But what was such tyranny to the subjection of the white man of the Southern States to the negro who was the other day his slave? The Russian too and the Austrian had some fitness for the task of dominion. Here they who are the least fit have been chosen so that the degradation may be perfect.'

MR BUTLER AND THE N. Y. SUN.—The N. O Picayune says, in order to aid the New York Sun in prosecuting its researches to find out whether General Butler was or was not 'a thief' we respectfully call its attention to a statement by the party most interested, after General Butler himself, in one case cited in its columns, which it professes to disbelieve. The contents of Mr Kenner's stables, when captured by General Butler, were twenty two fine blooded horses, the most valuable in the country. These were all purchased at a sale obviously arranged for the purpose, at ridiculously low figures, by General Butler's brother, in the name of George Wilkes, of New York. None of these horses were worth less than \$5,000, while some of them were worth larger sums. One, Panic, has since been sold at the North for \$18,000. As in the case of the silver, Mr Kenner has only once crossed the track of his stolen horses. Shortly after the war he met in New York Mr. Sandford, United States Minister to Belgium who informed him that he had in his possession a fine blooded mare, purchased from General Butler, which he fully believed was the property of Mr. K., and that he considered it his duty as a man of honor and a gentleman to tender him back the horse. The true owner, not to be outdone in courtesy, and at the same time to testify his appreciation of a Northern sense of honor, so much at variance with what had been before accustomed to, begged Mr. Sandford to retain the horse in his possession.

Such are the facts in relation to one of General Butler's operations, in substantiation of which the New York Sun can find ample evidence in New York or upon the shortest notice in New Orleans. We call upon it to prosecute the investigation.

PROTESTANT VARIATIONS.—It has been the custom for several Sundays for a lot of loafers, half-crazed fanatics, well-meaning but weak-headed Christians, and brainless disbelievers, to assemble on the courthouse steps, where the former would hoot and laugh and blaspheme, while the latter would scream and rave, until the strongest lungs won the day, whether they belonged to theist or atheist.

All these out-door meetings are free discussions, which are guaranteed by the constitution, &c., as no such noise was made anywhere else, the police would dissipate the crowd in ten minutes, free speech or no free speech.

The performances, yesterday, were commenced in the afternoon at five o'clock by a speech by some spiritualist. Since it was still daylight, he was seen and unintelligible. According to him the principal tendency impressed upon the soul was a continual yearning toward the ineffable, whereby it manifested its homogeneity with those elementary essences which formed a part of the primordial divinity. Rapt up on the chariot of holy musings, it was again blest with that from which it came. Life, then, was but a striving after life, not the life below, but the life above, that which existed for a space of which eternity formed but a part.

This harmless fudge was noursed in an unceasing flood, eliciting little notice from a few ushering bystanders, until the sun set and darkness began to cover the earth. Then the crowd began to increase, faces known to the police began to be visible, and a young man, whose name is unknown, but who has a disputatious friend by the name of Walker, to whom he frequently referred, took off his hat, thumped his breast, and told the crowd that this talk about Spiritualism and the Christian religion was all nonsense. There was nothing to talk to it all. It was absurd for Spiritualists to talk about the spirits of the departed hovering around this living. He had lost a mother, but she never hovered around him. A voice—You are a pretty looking orphan.

Somebody else—Nobody kisses you for your mother.

Now, continued he, after the cheering had somewhat subsided, the Christians read their faith on the Bible, a book full of blasphemy, obscenity and folly. [Voice, Where is your wisdom?] Just read about Noah's flood, and look at the Pentateuch. [A voice, Where do you get your big words?] It is said that Moses wrote it all and told himself how he died. He was succeeded by a spiritualist, who was not prepared to coincide with the views of his young friend. He himself believed in the divinity of the Bible, and thought that Spiritualism came only to maintain the purity it incited. Jesus Christ had come down and manifested himself to men. Chorus of women in the jail: Oh, ain't I a persecuted lamb? I wish I may be damn, Damn my eyes.

The crowd—There's where you get your religion. The tendency of the present age was back again to Judaism. Now the Jews were a half civilized people. Somebody—Go to a pawnbroker and see. All had derogated from the teachings of the Christian religion. Christ ordered men to sell all and give it to the poor. Did men do that now a days? [No, do you?] All men were becoming Jews. They did not offer up bulls, and goats, and heifers and calves. The had no altitudes. Spiritualism came to shake these dry bones. A voice—Maybe it's die-throwing he's talking of. Another voice—No; he is playing at Pete Korwin's.

Spiritualism is the great lever of the world? [Leave her then, you fool,] by its aid I propose to elevate mankind, and make them what they should be. Now we promised the Executive and the authorities that this meeting should stop as far as we were concerned, at this time. We are going to the Music Hall, and we invite you to follow us. What's the price of admission? There is no price; you come in free. Who hands around the plate? There is no forced contribution, but if any one wishes to give any thing he can. No never believe it.

The next speaker was an orthodox individual, who said that his noble friend, the faithless young man, had made certain remarks to which he would reply in a still, small voice.

This statement was not correct for he bellowed like a bull. His noble young friend did not believe in any hereafter. How would it be when he came before the dreadful judgment seat? A voice—Milliken will find him \$10.

Then he would learn what it was to dwell forever in hell, and to ceaselessly gnash his teeth for eternity. Why should he not turn to Christ and lean on His everlasting love, instead of treading the path to damnation. Women in the jail— My love he is a sailor lad Who sails along the shore.

Let them turn to Christ. What did it cost to get a pure and holy spirit? A voice—Ten cents a glass. Where do you get yours?

He regretted to hear such remarks. He feared there were many among them who were determined to be damned.

Voice All right; go on. We are for God. His noble young friend had spoken against the Bible, and asked how Moses could write of his own death. Did he not know that every biography told of a man's death? The account of his last moments was written by his dearest friends.

Oh, he begged them to turn from the error of their ways. They were not long for earth, yet a little bit and they would depart forever. Did they not hope to meet those that had gone before. A voice—No, not my wife.

The mother, that had gone a little bit before, was waiting to see them. The sister that had gone a little bit before, was waiting to see them. Would they not rather go to them than to hell? Did they know what hell was? There was where the devil dwelt.

A voice—Damn the devil. It was very hot here, and the torment endured forever. They should repent while it was yet time.

The young man who has a friend by the name of Walker again uplifted his voice and said the orthodox ones had evaded a discussion with Walker.

The Orthodox Man—You must be mad; you must be mad.

He invited him to discuss with his friend Walker next Sunday and see if they could arrive at truth. As for the Christian religion, at it was taught, was filled with folly.

A voice—Teach your grandmother to suck eggs.

On his honor, he was prepared to prove it. Astronomy taught that the nearest fixed star was thirty-seven millions of miles away. There could be no Heaven this side of it, and yet the Bible said that God feared men would build the Tower of Babel to Heaven. Was not that enough to convince any man? [Shut up.] Then, too, it was said that Christ would condemn man to eternal damnation because he could not believe the Christian religion. Now, if Jesus Christ was an infidel, and he was Jesus Christ.

Here came a mass of cheering, hisses and laughter, which lasted almost to the end of his harangue.

Then the religious man went to the other side of the Court house, and on both sides for over an hour a mass of blasphemy, trash and infidelity was poured out. For that length of time a howling mob disturbed the peace of the neighborhood, and yet not a policeman was visible; not an attempt was made to preserve order.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY. At No. 696 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

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

The True Witness can be had at the News Depot. Single copies 3d. We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office unless pre-paid.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1868.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER—1868

- Friday, 23—Of the Peris Saturday, 24—St Raphael, Arch. Sunday, 25—Twenty first after Pentecost Monday, 26—St Evariste, P.M. Tuesday, 27—Vigil of SS Simon and Jude Wednesday, 28—SS Simon and Jude, Ap. Thursday, 29—Of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—Gen. Prim has received the title of Marshal of Spain. Gen Dulce has been made Duke of Madrid. A deputation of Cubans have arrived here, and have held consultations with the Central Junta. They have agreed to measures providing for the gradual abolition of slavery.

Republicans have commenced agitation in Barcelona. They protest against the acts of Prim and Serrano, who has gone to Saragossa, made a speech there. He promised that the Provisional Junta at Madrid would resign on the meeting of the Constitutional Cortes. He expressed regret that Olazaga and Riviero were not in the Cabinet. The Government needed the aid of one of these statesmen.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—The Junta has issued an address on the subject of the future form of the Spanish Government. The address says that it will be the duty of the Cortes only to decide what form of Government shall be established, but that all the people will have the right to express their opinions.

Olasaga has declared in favour of a monarchy, and is supported by Serrano and Topete.

The Unionists and Democrats are willing to accept a monarchy or republic, if decided by universal suffrage.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A despatch from the East reports that the magazine on the Turkish troop ship 'Smyrna' exploded. Seven men were instantly killed and seventy injured, many of them fatally.

Rumors of a large reduction in the French army. There is confidence in the maintenance of peace, and expectations of a declaration in favor of liberal reforms by the Emperor, animate Paris.

The succession to the Spanish throne remains undetermined. The choice of Prince Alfred of England, which has been suggested, is reported as absurd and impossible, because he is a Protestant. The name of Ferdinand, the ex-King of Portugal, is mentioned with favor. Though ultra-montane in religion, he is regarded to be politically a Liberal, is popular in Spain, and would be objectionable to Napoleon.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—The Reichrath has re-assembled; many new bills proposing important reforms have been introduced in both chambers.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Parliamentary canvass throughout Great Britain is becoming very lively. Several Tory members of the last House of Commons have withdrawn their names as candidates and retired discouraged.

The Liberals are confident they will have a majority of 35 or more on full vote in the next House.

Roebuck's hostility to the Trades' Unions injures his chances of success in Sheffield.

Mr. Gladstone is actively canvassing South Lancashire, where he daily addresses large and enthusiastic meetings.

DUBLIN, Oct. 19th.—The Marquis of Abercorn has refused to receive a Limerick deputation in favor of Fenian prisoners.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—The following news has been received from Mexico:—The revolutionists have defeated a company of Government troops near Pattampas.

Several officers of the former Imperial army have lately been captured in rebel bands.

Some Mexican soldiers, who attempted to rob a government conductor, were captured and have been carried to the capitol.

Fresh bands of guerillas have made their appearance in Guenero and were causing much trouble to the inhabitants.

Gonzales-Irtega has recovered from his illness. He still remains at Saltillo.

Mr. Edward Perry has been empowered to act as the representative of the English holders of Mexican bonds.

Gen. Uruga has been banished from the Republic.

A bill for the Abolition of capital punishment has been introduced into the Mexican Congress.

Escobedo has left the capital for Tampico, and Cortina will shortly proceed to Metamoros.

The concession to the Vera Cruz Railroad Company has been defeated in the Mexican Congress.

Ritualists in Canada seem to wonder at the little sympathy felt, or expressed for them by Catholics. They seem to fancy that because in some of their ceremonies, and modes of expression, they closely approximate to the rites of the Catholic Church, to the dress of Catholic priests, and to the language of Catholic theology, that some how or other 'they should be looked upon in quite a different light from their Protestant brethren of the low type of Churchism, and that they are entitled to the respect and sympathies of Catholics.

Now this is a great mistake: and though we are prepared to admit the many private virtues of our ritualist friends, they are perhaps, of all parties or sects in the Protestant community, that to which we can the least extend our sympathies; for whom, morally and intellectually, we have the least respect—so deficient are they in courage, and logical consistency. In some respects indeed the Ritualists are the most Protestant of Protestants, and therefore, formally, the most remote from the Catholic Church; for none carry out the fundamental Protestant principle of private judgment further than do the Ritualist, amongst Protestants none are more ready to set at defiance the authority of the Bishops, which, as professing an Episcopal form of Church government, they hold to be of divine appointment, and entitled to their respect and obedience.

And this disobedience—this resistance to what they look upon as episcopal authority, is the less excusable on their part, in as much as it is not based upon any principle. They will rebel against their Bishops for the sake of vestments, of a bit of lace, for a lighted taper on their communion tables, for a posture, or an intonation: but when brought to book, they have not the pluck, as a rule, openly to avow their full acceptance of the peculiar and obnoxious doctrines—to wit, those of priest, altar, and sacrifice, of Real Presence in the Eucharist, &c.,—which those vestments, ornaments, and postures necessarily imply, of which they are the types or symbols, and without which the rites of the ritualists are but mere shams, and idle gauds, aptly qualified as man-millinery and posture mongering.

Now of two things one. Either the Ritualists do, or do not believe as essentials of Christianity—the Catholic doctrines which their peculiar practices symbolize. If they do not, why quarrel at all about such paltry trifles? why disturb the peace of their Zion? why scandalise the weaker brethren? why set at naught the admonitions and injunctions of those whom they admit to be their Bishops? If they do hold and believe those doctrines: if they really deem themselves sacrificing priests, their communion table, and altar, their eucharistic celebration, a propitiatory sacrifice for the living and the dead, the bread and the chalice which they bless and hold up, to be verily and indeed the body and blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ—why do they not openly say so on occasions such as the late Provincial Synod of Canada? Why do they not boldly and like honest men confess their belief regardless of consequences? Why do they hesitate to lay down, in clear unambiguous language, the faith that is in them?

Instead of this, we find them, for the most part, insinuating amongst their respective congregations, tenets which they dare not profess openly, which their Church, however, openly denies and condemns. Instead of at once assuming the attitude of Confessors, they, by every artifice, by every forced construction that it is possible to impose upon language, by quibbles worthy of an Old Bailey petti-fogger, and by an occasional rabid abuse of Popery, do their best to evade the consequences that an open avowal of Catholic doctrine would justly bring upon them. At heart perhaps, in outward show certainly, repudiating the fundamental tenets of their Church—an essentially Protestant church—they continue nevertheless to eat its bread, and to repeat its formularies on which they put a gloss never dreamt of by their authors.

This is why Catholics show so little sympathy with Ritualists. We cannot understand their position, or, as the Yankees have it, we cannot realize it. We cannot conceive how honest men, holding the religious opinions which Ritualism implies, so far can stultify themselves as to remain members for one moment of the Protestant Church of England. It is true that their opponents, the low churchmen, are at least as dishonest, and that the opinions of these are quite

incompatible with the Anglican Liturgy and with their Ordination vows; as are the opinions and practices of the most advanced Ritualist.—Only by putting a forced or non-natural construction on the 39 Articles, only by a series of quibbles unworthy of a gentleman or an honest man, can he who holds to a Real Presence, and a veritable sacrifice in the Eucharist, offer even the ghost of an apology for remaining in the Anglican church and taking its wages: only by a still more forced straining of the Liturgy can the low churchman, who denies baptismal regeneration, and the power of the priest to remit or to retain sin, keep his living and his place amongst the stipendiaries of the Anglican Establishment. But two wrongs do not make one right. The hard swearing, to use no harsher term, of the low churchman, can not atone for the lack of truthfulness on the part of the ritualist high churchman; neither can the shortcomings of the evangelical compensate for the excesses of the Ritualist. The latter may, indeed, truly and effectually retort upon his adversary with tu quoque, when by him reproached with insinuating doctrines, and upholding practices repugnant to the spirit of the Establishment; but this line of argument does not establish the honesty of the Ritualists, and Catholics cannot sympathize with, or respect, men whose honesty they doubt.

The Catholic in short cannot conceive how any man can remain for one day, for one hour, for one minute, in apparent communion even with a church to all of whose formularies, without exception, he does not yield a full, hearty, and unqualified assent. The entire system of moral and intellectual training that the Catholic necessarily undergoes, inspires with a profound scorn for, and detestation of, those quibbles, those non-natural or forced interpretations of human speech, to which every Anglican minister, be he low churchman or be he high churchman, is obliged to have recourse in order to maintain his position. The Catholic cannot therefore sympathize any more with the Ritualist than with the lowest of the low churchmen, who denies baptismal regeneration, and who every time that he baptizes an infant is obliged by the Liturgy which he recites, without believing it, to approach God with a deliberate lie in his mouth: or with the broad churchman who refuses to read the Athanasian Creed, though by oath he has pledged himself at his Ordination to a full and unqualified acceptance of all and everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and faithful obedience to all its commands. In a word, the position of the minister of the Anglican church is a constant source of wonder to the Catholic; he cannot understand it, and having no personal experience of a non natural system of interpretation of formularies, he cannot be supposed to sympathize with those to whom it is one of the first necessities of their ecclesiastical existence.

After every baptism, the Anglican minister is bound to address God in the following words, which, if baptismal regeneration be not a fundamental doctrine of Christianity, are about as infernal a blasphemy or solemn mockery of God as the devil himself could concoct:—

We yield Thee hearty thanks most merciful Father, that thou hast pleased Thee to regenerate this Infant with Thy holy Spirit.—See Book of Common Prayer.

While the Mormon emissaries are enticing away the people of the British Isles, and the people of Germany, and sending them in shoals to the fabled Paradise of Utah, it is a curious fact that they cannot convert to their peculiar faith a single Frenchman or woman. A certain James Kimball, brother of the late John Kimball, at one period under Governor of the State of Utah, and a sort of second pontiff under Brigham Young, who has been sent over to France by the latter to recruit among the French people, has been lecturing for a week at St. Nicomes, the great gun-making centre. But though he depicted in glowing colours the happiness of the people of the Zion beyond the rocky mountains, and promised the most blissful existence to all who should embrace the Mormon faith, he did not succeed in making a single proselyte of either sex.

The above is from the Paris correspondence of the Montreal Herald, and does but illustrate a fact often insisted upon by Catholic writers: to wit, that it is only from amongst Protestant communities, and indeed communities amongst them the so called "evangelical" form of Protestantism exist that converts to the more modern Protestant sect known as Mormons, or Latter Day Saints are made. Wales is the evangelical stronghold of British Protestantism in so short to Mormonism what Ireland was to England half a century ago, that is to say its best recruiting ground. All parts of England, and indeed of Scotland, furnishes its recruits to the army of saints gathered beneath the standard of Brigham Young: but in Catholic Ireland, as well as in France, it is in vain for the Mormon missionaries to labor. The hearts of the people are obdurate, and will not be softened into acceptance of the pleasant creed.

When Catholic Irishmen, when Catholic Frenchmen throw off the faith, their Protest does not assume the forms of British Protestantism. They cannot accept the absurdities and contradictions of Anglicanism; Calvinism with its blasphemous misrepresentations of the nature of God revolts them. Methodism with its strange vagaries, its animal excitement, its revivals, and love feasts, provokes their contempt; and Mormonism which in many of its features is but a legitimate development of evangelical Protestantism, strikes them as illogical, since never hav-

ing been frequenters of the conventicle, they are destitute of the preliminary training necessary for converts to the Mormon phase of Protestantism. Frenchmen, as history shows, can Protest loudly and stoutly enough: but when they do throw off their old faith their Protestantism assumes the form of "Goddess of Reason" worship, as we saw in '93. A Frenchman is too logical to pretend even to be a Christian when he ceases to be a Catholic.

A correspondent of the London Times, Blomfield Jackson, draws a forcible, but not over charged picture of the sad plight the Anglican Church would be reduced to, were either of the contending sects within its pale, to obtain legal ascendancy over the other:—

The Liturgy and Articles of that Church exhibit the result of a compromise. It was the policy of the Tudor Sovereigns, in whose reigns our formularies received for the most part their present shape to comprehend as many Romanists as would dispense with the supremacy of the Pope, and as many ultra-Reformers as would consent to tolerate what ultra-Conservatives refused to forego. And though, at the Restoration, the Church appeared rather as the fiction of a triumphant majority on an outwitted minority; and though, at the Revolution, formal comprehension was successfully, perhaps happily, resisted, yet the marks of the original comprehensiveness of the Church have never been obliterated. It is still the most Catholic of Christian sects. It would be difficult to name any school of Christian doctrine which has not found room for operation within the Anglican pale. It is quite enough to recall how we are in fellowship with the most conspicuous and distinguished. It has been the boast of some English clergymen that they can hold all Roman doctrine. It is the fact that many more, who make no such boast, hold a doctrine which could only be distinguished from Roman doctrine by an intelligence of exquisite subtlety. Other English clergymen willingly declare their unfeigned assent and consent to the views of the late Mr. Simon.—Sincere Calvinists use the Baptismal Service and the Catechism. Sincere Arminians find the 17th Article Arminian. All Christian bodies have fostered a larger or smaller cluster of members who care little or nothing for the differences of the sects and everything for the common faith of all sects. Of these so called Latitudinarians, the Church of England, from its peculiar contribution, has been prolific. In short, it is a microcosm of Christendom, containing specimens of every salient type of doctrine, and rent by chasms as wide as any which divide the Church at large. What is it that keeps all these incongruous elements together? Simply English law. All these good Christian men, of so many sorts, find that they can work better in a society founded and maintained by the Sovereign and the three estates of the realm than in any other association.

Of late years this catholicity has been maintained in the teeth of the zealous efforts of men penetrated with a sense of the impropriety of a fellowship of ecclesiastical and theological foes. But it has been maintained. Sometimes the very efforts made to narrow Anglican sympathies have, in fact, widened them; as, for example when the attempt of the Lambeth Conference of 1860 to throw a slur on Non-Episcopal and Roman Christianity was almost counter-balanced by the extension of both hands of brotherhood to one Church distinctly condemned by, and to another to which has dropped the use of the Athanasian creed. No one party has yet been so strong of itself, or able so to combine with others as to narrow the terms of communion. The attempt in 1850 to extrude the so called Evangelical party; and the attempt in 1853 to root out all men believing that the soul's final condition is not necessarily fixed at the moment of bodily dissolution, all free handlers of religious topics, and all rude critics of the Bible, both, happily, proved abortive. It may be hoped that any organized effort to turn out the Romish, or sacerdotal, or ceremonial party may be equally vain, and that thus by keeping together Christians of all sorts and kinds, and showing that there is a fellowship below, and in spite of all schisms and sectarian distinctions, English law may continue to be a fair image of the unity of the spirit and the bond of peace.

There are extravagances in all directions. Reason against them, strive by all means to check them. The publicity you give to them and the protests you evoke cannot but avail much towards keeping the very 'fruitful realm' of sectarian enthusiasts 'in awe' of the 'common sense of most.' But even more 'pernicious' than the 'nonsense' of extremes is forgetfulness of the fact that hitherto the commonwealth of the largest possible number of Englishmen has been the end of our ecclesiastical constitution. It is an evil day for the Church when frivolous eccentricity is charged against it as its most conspicuous characteristic but that will be a worse day when its uniformity has been purchased at the price of its comprehensiveness, and instead of sheltering every marked type of English Christianity it has become identified with only one. The efficiency of our army would not be improved if every Highlander were to be forced into trousers and every Southerner into the kilt, nor need we despair of our republic because its citizens are not all alike.

PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATION IN ITALY.—The correspondent of the London Times, discussing the dangers which menace the prospects of the Italian Kingdom, has this significant paragraph, illustrative of what the Reformation has effected for Italy:—

'That which is most to be feared is the gross immorality which seems to pervade all classes, and which threatens the very existence of society.'—Times Naples Correspondent, Sept. 18th.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to learn that the respected and zealous pastor of Emily—the Rev. Father Coyle—has returned to his mission in renewed health and vigor, after a sojourn of some months in his native county, Cavan.

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

Subscribers in P. E. Island who are in arrears are requested to call on Mr. J. C. McDonald, at Hon. D. Brennan's, Charlottetown, and settle their accounts.

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

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

RED RIVER BELIEF.—We are requested to state that subscription lists will soon be placed at the banks, news rooms, and other public places, and the committee hope that the citizens will be ready to subscribe.

ST. MALACHY'S, Sept. 19th 1868.

(To the Editor of the True Witness)

SIR,—It will no doubt be interesting to many of your readers to learn that the good Catholics, of St. Malachy's had the happiness to perform the Triduum during last week. From an early hour on Thursday morning, the road was thronged with vehicles, and several poor people came on foot, some of whom had to travel six and seven miles, and notwithstanding the hurry of the farmers here at this season, yet there was a large attendance during the entire exercises.—Upwards of six or seven hundred persons approached the Sacrament of Penance and received Holy Communion. Sermons were preached in French and English on each of the three days, and a grand and solemn High Mass was sung with great taste by our small but harmonious choir, which seemed to excel on this occasion.

Much praise is due to our worthy pastor, the Rev. William Richardson, for his indefatigable exertions on this occasion, and for the general improvement he has made in the parish, since the short time he has been amongst us. Having on the previous week made the Triduum, alone in the mission of Standon, and here most of the confessions devolved on him, on account of the Rev. Mr. Buteau, parish priest of Ste. Claire not being able to hear confessions in English. The rev. gentlemen labored hard, but expressed their unmingled satisfaction with the manner in which the Triduum has been attended, and conducted throughout the exercise. On Saturday evening after Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the people returned to their homes rejoiced by having participated in a Christian duty.

Wishing you would publish this in your next impression, I remain, respectfully yours,

J. O. F.

A LIBEL ON IRISHMEN.—The Irishman is a born savage, a brutal ruffian—the born criminal and pauper of the civilized world. To compare him to an intelligent Freedman is an insult to the latter.—Chicago Post.

The man who wrote that—one Dr. Ray—is a coarse fellow, beastly in appearance, and brutal in manner and feeling. He was intended by nature for a butcher, but fortune made him an editor. His reason for abusing the Irish is that they are in Chicago generally Democrats. *Voxia tout.* No one who knows him will deny the truth of what I say of Chas. "Brute" Ray?

AN IRISH CANADIAN.

Montreal, Oct. 13, 1868.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.—By Alexander William Kinglake. Dawson Brothers, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

The second volume of this work is now before the world, and may be had—American reprint, illustrated with plans, for three dollars for the two volumes.

Mr. Kinglake promises only to give the history of the Invasion down to the death of Lord Raglan, so that it is possible, barely possible, that persons now in being, may survive to see the conclusion of the work, and that our grand children shall have the pleasure of reading it in its entirety. In two volumes he has brought down the history of events to the battle of Balaclava, with a full account of the memorable charge of the "Six Hundred." At this rate of going the twentieth century of the Christian era will be far advanced before the history is brought to an end: and even then it will be but an episode in the Invasion of the Crimea.

Nevertheless, and in spite of the manifest prepossessions of its author, it is a very captivating work, giving in glowing language, but with perhaps too much minuteness of details, an account of the events preceding the war, and which led to it; of the landing of the troops, and the battle of the Alma; the famous "flank march" and subsequent events. It is not indeed a military history in the sense of Napier's grand work on the Peninsular War: but it is an interesting account of the deeds of valor of the several divisions and regiments of which the invading army was composed, rendered easily intelligible to the general reader by plates and diagrams.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW—July, 1868. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:—

Rather a heavy number this, and the last article, that on Ireland, perfectly ludicrous from the monstrous misrepresentations of Catholics and Catholicism in that country. The writer intends to be liberal; but his idea is, that there is no such great harm to the Catholic Church, after all, if she would but consent to be ruled by the State, instead of by the successor of St. Peter, and if she were a little more intent upon the things of this world, instead of preaching, as she does, the renunciation of earth for heaven, and the constant abnegation of self. The reviewer quotes too, largely, from a work by the late Nassau W. Senior, than whom—if he be not a wilful prevaricator, which we do not pretend—no man was ever more egregiously duped.

and made a fool of by the Irish Catholics with whom he conversed. Witness the following, which is gravely told, and without, on the part either of the narrator, or of his Reviewer, a lurking suspicion of its grotesque absurdity:—

"Mr. Senior asked his guide at Killarney what was his religion. "I am a Roman," he answered. "I don't think that there is a sufficient difference between the religions to require me to quit the faith that I have been brought up in; but when there is not a chapel at hand, I join in the prayers of the Protestants or of the Presbyterians."—p 134.

This is intended to show what capital liberal fellows Irish Papists would be, if let alone by their priests: from it we may judge too of the mental calibre of those with whom such stories find credence. The subjoined is a list of the contents:—1. The Life of David Garrick; 2. Indian Railways; 3. Coleridge as a Poet; 4. Gunpowder; 5. Marco Polo, and his Recent Editors; 6. History of Lace; 7. Sir Roderick Murchison, and Modern Schools of Geology; 8. Proverbs, Ancient and Modern; 9. Ireland Once More.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW—September, 1868. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:— This is on the whole a very good number. Its contents are as under:—1. Bartolomeo de Las Casas; 2. The Greek Gynomic Poets; 3. On the Education of the Imbecile; 4. Zwingly, The Reformer; 5. France in Europe and in Africa; 6. The Four Ancient Books of Wales; 7. Nathaniel Hawthorne; 8. Positivism.

THE RED RIVER RELIEF FUND.—The securing aid for Red River, held a meeting Saturday afternoon, Edward Carter, Esq., in the chair. Mr. D. Lepage announced that upwards of 1,000 tickets to the Concert had been sold. At the suggestion of the Chairman, a Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and the Chairman promised to call on several influential gentlemen himself. Messrs. N. Valois, N. Shannon, and Ed. Barole were appointed a Committee to audit the accounts. We direct our readers to the programme of this concert, which takes place on Thursday evening next, in St. Patrick's Hall. A new and excellent selection of vocal and instrumental music has been prepared, and some of our best singers and performers will give their services on the occasion. The Concert is under distinguished patronage, and apart from its charitable object, has attractions enough to draw a full house. With the additional motive of assisting to relieve the sufferings of our fellow colonists, we expect to see the large Hall crowded.—[Daily News.

WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM CANADA.—The Times of the 1st inst., contains the following important statement:—"It is confidently reported in military circles at Chatham that the authorities at the War-office, in conjunction with those at the Horse-Guards, have determined on making a considerable reduction in the army at the commencement of the ensuing year. Among the reductions which it is stated will be first carried out is the abolition of most of the depot battalions, the great expense of keeping up a number of depot battalions, with a large staff of officers to each, not being anything like commensurate, in a military point of view, with the advantages gained from the system. Rumor also points to a considerable reduction in the number of troops serving in the North American and Australian possessions, with the view to the whole of the British troops being withdrawn from those colonies at no distant date, in compliance with the growing feeling in this country of throwing the burden of the military defence of those rapidly increasing colonies on the Colonists themselves. Should the proposal to garrison Malta entirely by Royal Marines, which appears to be looked upon with favor by the authorities, be carried out, some few regiments will also be released from military duty in that island, and their services rendered available elsewhere."

TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW BOAT.—The Longueuil Ferry Company have just had built a fine boat called the 'Longueuil' which made its trial trip last Saturday afternoon. The splendid engine was made by W. P. Bartley & Co., of the St. Lawrence Engine Works, who invited a number of members of the Corporation, with a few others, to an excursion down the river. The boat left the wharf at three o'clock, and steamed down the river four or five miles, and then returned, everything working perfectly. During the trip the visitors were entertained to a dinner, at which toasts were drunk and speeches made. This boat is 175 feet in length and 40 feet in width, and comprises all new improvements.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of interments in the Protestant Cemetery during the past week was 11, being 3 men, 2 women, 1 female and 5 male children. Among the causes of death were consumption, 2; still-born, 2; drowned, 1; affection of the brain, 1; gastritis, 1; asthma, 1; diarrhoea, 1; atrophy, 1; convulsions, 1. In the Roman Catholic Cemetery for the same period there were 50, being ten men, 6 women, 24 male and 10 female children. Among the causes of death were: Small pox, 11; typhoid fever, 4; scarlatina, 2; disease of the heart, 2; infantile debility, 11.—Daily News.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Yesterday morning an Italian, named John Valentine was arrested by Detectives Lafon and Murphy, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. When being captured, he drew a number of silver coins out of his pocket, and threw them away. These on being examined afterwards, were found to be counterfeit quarter and half dollars, well executed. Valentine's plan appeared to be, to buy some small article, paying for the same in counterfeit money, and getting back good money in change. He will probably be brought before the Magistrate this morning. About a year ago he was sent to jail for the same offence, and was only liberated about a month ago.—Daily News.

STABBING AFFRAY.—The following are the particulars of the stabbing affray, which occurred on board the La Plata: Shortly after ten o'clock on Sunday night, Antoine Morice, an Austrian sailor, on board the La Plata, now lying in port, stabbed Wm. Ford, boatswain of the vessel. At the hour mentioned, a party of sailors came along the wharf, and went on board the La Plata. Constable Haldbrook, who was on duty in the neighborhood, almost immediately heard an outcry, on board, and an exclamation to the effect that a person had been struck, or stuck, twice. He at once went on board, and there found Ford bleeding profusely from the wounds, one inflicted just below the heart, and the other on the left shoulder. He took the Austrian sailor, who, it was understood, had given the wounds, into custody, and constable Ryan conveyed Ford, who seemed to be dying, to the English Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious condition.—[B.

MEMBERS of the Local Government boast that they will have a million dollars on hand when Parliament meets. Who wants money? Don't all speak at once.—[Toronto Globe.

MERCANTILE TARI.—We understand that a nice mercantile question arose at the trade sale of fruit, which took place yesterday. One of our city brokers purchased a thousand boxes of raisins, to fill Western orders; the seller refused to comply with a trade rule which, it appears, has prevailed for years in Montreal, namely, to deliver goods sold in lots, as the broker may direct; the seller insisting that the broker is compelled to receive the raisins in one lot; and to pay for the same, by note on delivery. The broker demurs; and being obliged to fill his orders within a given time, formally protests, and immediately purchases a thousand boxes elsewhere, at private sale—of course at an advance in price. A test action at law, we learn, is to be instituted at once by the broker, for the recovery of the difference in cost of the thousand boxes.—[Gazette.

GOING HOME.—On the 16th inst some 300 men, who had been invalided or discharged from different regiments, went down by the Quebec boat, en route for England by the next mail steamer. There were about 20 men from the 16th, a few from the 29th, the rest being from the Rifle Brigade and the Artillery. Some of the men wore the Victoria Cross, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and Turkish medals.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT has purchased three of Galbert's machines for enabling a person to remain in a smoky or foul atmosphere.

DOWN.—Constable Onroy reports that a man, name unknown, fell into the Queen's Basin at half past seven o'clock last night and was drowned. The body was shortly afterwards recovered, removed to the Dead House, and the Coroner notified. Deceased was dressed in a dark colored pea-jacket, light tweed pants with dark stripes, straw hat, two flannel shirts (inside one Shepherd's plaid), light hair, no whiskers, light mustache, and is about 24 years of age.—[Daily News 16th inst.

Captain Jones, 6th Rifles, was robbed of his gold watch and wallet last week on the Montreal and Quebec steamer. The thief hid the Captain's trousers in a soldier's berth so as to fasten guilt on an innocent man, and escaped.

Two twin brothers, four years of age, sons of Mr. Patrick Welch, of New Ireland, Huntingdon, while playing with matches in a hay loft, set fire to the hay for amusement, and were themselves so badly burned that they both died shortly after.

Minett, a French Canadian, died suddenly at Hawkesbury. His brother, on the way with the funeral to Toronto, fell dead, and was buried in the same grave.

Belleville boasts of a potato, grown by Mr. Wm. Hedge, thirteen and a half inches in length.

A young man named Brunelle, living near St. Hyacinthe, a fortnight ago went into the woods with his gun, in the company of Guertin and Penetard, two young men. The latter returned in a few hours with Brunelle's gun, and said he had gone to see his grandmother on the other side of the bush. Nothing has been heard of him since, and the two youth are in jail, under a suspicion of murder.

The Toronto Telegraph says:—It is understood that Mr. Hilliard Cameron, as Counsel for Whelan, has obtained the Attorney-General's fiat as a preliminary to his moving in the writ of error during next term—in order that the demurrer, entered by Mr. O'Reilly to the plea of Mr. Cameron, protesting against the 'challenge for cause,' objected to on the part of the Crown, be argued. The public will await with anxiety the result of this proceeding. The result of the decision may eventuate to a new trial, technically called *venia de novo*; so that the prisoner, having once been on his trial, cannot be again subjected to the same ordeal.

Dr. Billington, of Delaware, Ontario, dreamt on his lounge that the wearing apparel of the girl Mary Jones, murdered by her uncle, was under a log heap. On awakening he went to the bush with a constable and found the clothing in the exact spot depicted in his dream. Something for psychologists to study.

A poor disconsolate woman exhibited a marriage certificate at the Police Court in Hamilton, inquiring for a missing Hugh Morrison. Her misery was aggravated by another woman appearing on the scene as a prior claimant to the same man. To make the matter worse the two women found out that the unconscionable rascal had absconded with another woman the night before.

The Reeve of the Township of Oro is accordance with a resolution signed by a number of the freeholders called a meeting of the inhabitants at the Town Hall, when it was unanimously resolved that the sum of two hundred dollars be granted from the Township funds, and forwarded to the proper authorities, for the relief of the people of Red River. Oro deserves credit for this liberal donation.

OWN SODAS, Oct 17.—Last night and early this morning, snow fell to the depth of four inches, accompanied by a very heavy wind which is feared will do damage to shipping on the lakes. The schooner 'Mamie Lee,' ran in here with loss of jibboom and three of her crew injured. The steamer 'Francis Smith' is at present in port, waiting till the storm is over.

LONDON, Ont., Oct 16.—Thomas Jones, convicted at the assizes, of the murder of his own niece was to day sentenced to be hanged on December 15. Elizabeth Jones, for manslaughter was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

BOWMANVILLE, Oct. 19.—An ill-feeling, existing many years between two brothers-in-law named John Colter and Wm. Gay, culminated on Saturday night in the death of Colter. They were near neighbors. Colter on going to and from town passed the house of the latter. He has several times been accused of breaking windows, using threats of great violence, &c, causing Gay, who is an old man to stand in great dread of his violence. On Saturday night, on his way home from Bowmanville, about 11 p.m., Colter broke into the kitchen declaring he would take his life. He was warned not to proceed any further but he persisted in doing so when Gay, who was armed with a rifle loaded with gun shot fired the contents entering his eye, tearing away a portion of his face and causing instant death. An inquest is now being held in the Town Hall by Coroner Christie Colter is supposed to have been a little under the influence of liquor. Gay has lived here many years, a harmless inoffensive man.

Per Rev E J Fitzpatrick, St. Louis—Self 2; E Fitzpatrick 2; F Droux 2; Per Rev M. Proulx, Nicolet;—Self 2; N. Beauchemin 1; Per J Hackett, Chambly—T Fryer 4; H O Hara 2; Per P. Hackett, Granby—J. Donogherty \$7.50.

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

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

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

N. A. DUBERGER, Deputy P. S. C., District of Three Rivers. Third insertion, 23rd October, 1868. 4w-9

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

KNOW all men that DANIEL RIZZA PHEBE JOHNSTON, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, wife of and separated as to property, from Jules Chevalier, of the Town of Sorel aforesaid, Esquire, Advocate, from him well and duly authorized, and the said Jules Chevalier, Esquire, to authorize his said wife, and Archibald Johnston, also of the said Town of Sorel, Esquire by their Petition filed in office of the Superior Court under No. pray for the sale of an immovable, situated in the said District, to wit: "A land situate in the parish of St. Sever, in the County of St. Maurice, in the District of Three Rivers, in the range or Concession named Bellechasse, being the lot mentioned in the schedule of the Fief Robert under Number Two Hundred and Fifty-Eight, containing eighteen arpents in front by twenty arpents in depth, taking in front to the Seigniorial line, in rear to the abutments (Les abuttes) on one side to Jean Baptiste Lessard or his representatives and on the other side to Luc Dezil dit Labreche," which land has not been occupied for more than ten years and was last occupied by one named Pierre Fortier, who is deceased, and the said Petitioners alleging that by and in virtue of the schedule of the said Fief Robert; herein above mentioned, a hypothec was constituted upon the said immovable herein above described for the sum of Sixteen dollars and five cents currency annually for *cents de rentes* and constituted rents claim from the present proprietor of the said immovable the sum of Four Hundred and Seventeen Dollars and Thirty Cents, said currency, due to them for twenty years of arrears of *cents de rentes* and seven years arrears of constituted rents up to the eleventh day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. The said Petitioners further allege that the present proprietor of the said immovable is unknown and that the known proprietor since the date of the Constitution of the said rent has been the said Pierre Fortier.

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

J. N. A. DUBERGER, Deputy P. S. C., District of Three Rivers. Fourth insertion, October 23 1868. 4w-8

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

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. The Twenty-Sixth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight. No. 2151. PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. Justice Berthelot. MICHAEL P. RYAN, of the City of Montreal, Merchant, Plaintiff: WM. MITCHELL and S. C. NOBLE, both of Saint Alban in the State of Vermont, one of the United States of America, Traders, Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Curran & Greiner, of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of M. Dempsey, one of the sworn Bailiffs of the said Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have no domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *La Minerve*, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called *The Witness*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P.S.O. 2w10 15th October, 1868.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Richelieu. 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. 2w-11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH POITRAS and HENRI GAUTHIER heretofore co-partners with the late Jean Bte. Brousseau as lime makers, at Montreal under the name and firm of Brousseau Poitras and Gauthier, and the said Joseph Poitras as well as co-partner aforesaid as personally and individually, Insolvents. ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said act. JOSEPH POITRAS & HENRI GAUTHIER. By their Attorneys *ad litem*, BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal 23rd October, 1868. 2w-11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. In the matter of LOUIS GAUTHIER and HENRI GAUTHIER of the city of Montreal, Merchants, as well personally and individually, as heretofore co-partners with the late Jean Bte. Brousseau, under the name and firm of GAUTHIER BROTHERS & Co, Insolvents. ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. LOUIS GAUTHIER & HENRI GAUTHIER. By their Attorneys *ad litem*, BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal 23rd of October 1868. 2w-11

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS, 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL. PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c. WANTED. A SOHOOTMASTER to teach in the English language, with an Elementary Diploma. Salary from thirty to thirty-five pounds per annum. School year ten months. For further particulars apply to, WILLIAM HART, Sec.-Treas., St. Colombs, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q. October 2, 1868. 1w-8

TEACHERS WANTED. TWO Teachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, county Terrebonne, capable of teaching the French and English languages. Liberal salary will be given. Please address, Patrick Carey, Secretary, Treasurer, School Commissioners St. Sophia Terrebonne Co., P.Q. INFORMATION WANTED. ALICE McMAHON, from the Parish of Killintrea in Ireland, now residing at Hanwell, Middlesex, London, desires to hear from her relatives in Canada. Her brother, Owen McMahon, and her sister Mary reided with Mrs. Ellen Hart in Quebec. Her brother Patrick was at Kingston. Her father, John McMahon, may be dead. Her brother Francis, and her sisters Catherine, Bridget, and Anne, are deceased. The intelligence should be sent to the Rev. John Curtis, S.J., Upper Gardiner Street, Dublin, Ireland, or to Ursuline Convent, Quebec.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

MR. ROCHEFORT'S DUEL.—A duel took place on the 27th, on Dutch territory, between M. Fleure Rochefort of the Lanterne, and M. Ernest Baroche, son of the Minister. Mr. Ernest Baroche is Master of Requests in the Council of State, and an officer of the Legion of Honor. The cause of the duel was an article in the Lanterne in reference to the recent demand of a schoolmaster named Rochefort for permission to change his name. M. Rochefort thereupon asks what will happen if Mr. Baroche, pere, should grant the required permission. He will be obliged for controversy sake, to change his own name, since it is borne by a son publicly accused of swindling, and of malversations in the affair. Mires caused it to be affixed with ignominy to the walls of Versailles. He then proceeds to taunt Mr. Baroche for having arrested all the world except his son. This appears to have led to a challenge from M. Ernest Baroche, the Minister's son, and the gentleman alluded to. The duel was with swords. It took place on Dutch territory and lasted no less than 13 minutes. M. Ernest Baroche received three wounds, one on the thigh, another in the breast, and a third in the side. M. Henri Rochefort was slightly wounded on the right arm. The witnesses of the latter were Messrs. Charles and Francois Victor Hugo, the two sons of the illustrious poet; those of M. Ernest Baroche were M. Adolph Belot and an officer of whose name we are ignorant. Doctor Lause was present at the duel and attended to the wounded gentlemen.

The Liberte says:— The unhappy princess Charlotte has had a relapse, and she is again entirely paralyzed by the fear of being poisoned. She flies from everybody. For whole days she remains sitting in a corner of her room without motion; but when any one approaches her she has a paroxysm; she runs away eagerly to save herself, and calls with a loud voice for help. Not only her mental, but her bodily condition is seriously changed, and gives rise to grave apprehensions.

Mr. Raphael Brandon is the author of a new scheme of railway organization. It is an adaptation of Sir Rowland Hill's post office scheme to railway passenger traffic. He proposes to treat a passenger like a letter, and send him anywhere, regardless of distance, at a fixed minimum charge. A three-penny stamp shall take you third-class, any journey, in one direction you like to go, whether from Ludgate hill to Sydenham, or from John o' Groat's to Land's end. If you prefer second class, you will take a sixpenny stamp; if you will luxuriate in first class, your postage will amount to one shilling. This sounds as mad as the penny postage at first. But Mr. Brandon proceeds to argue that it would pay everybody, shareholders, the public, and the Government, besides giving renewed impetus to industry of all sorts. The sum proposed to be charged looks ridiculously small. In reality it is not so much less than the average fare as might be supposed. In 1865, the traffic gives an average per journey, of 14d. only. Now, says Mr. Brandon, give me an universal 3d. fare everywhere, and I will promise you six times the traffic, which will give the united railway interest an excess of £4,000,000 of receipts, with very little, if any, addition to the expense. But that is merely supposing each person paid but 3d. It is calculated, however, that of the increased number of travellers one seventh would ride first class at 1s., and two-sevenths second class at 6d. This would raise the annual return to £2,000,000 for passenger traffic, instead of £14,750,000, as at present. Does some one say that the analogy between carrying a passenger and carrying a letter is false, because a letter is but half an ounce, and a passenger is a meaty hundred-weight? Which is the most extensive part of the postal system? Its delivery. Granted, then, that the transit of a passenger is something more expensive than that of a letter, the passenger saves the most costly part of the postal outlay, because he delivers himself; the balance is, therefore, on the passenger side.

The Patrie and Etandard of this evening state that the precautionary measures hitherto in force with reference to Spaniards confined in France are henceforth useless. Full and complete liberty will now be granted to them. The Government has issued an official article announcing that the Spanish refugees in France will in future be at liberty to go where they please, the French Government's only duty now being to keep order on the frontier. It is also officially declared that several French vessels have gone to the coast of Spain, but solely to protect the interests of French subjects if required, there being no intention to interfere in Spanish affairs, from which, on the contrary, France intends to hold entirely aloof.

The Pays of this evening contains an article signed by M. Granier de Cassagnac, sen., stating that, whatever may be the ultimate decision of the Spanish people, the French Government cannot interfere in any form or in any degree whatever.

M. Mon, the Spanish Minister, is expected here this evening.

The Countess di Girgenti is awaiting here his Excellency's arrival before proceeding to join Queen Isabella at Pau.

Telegrams received here deny the rumour that the Count di Girgenti has been wounded.

FLORENCE, Oct. 1.—The Italian frigate Carlo Alberto and the corvette San Giovanni have been despatched to the Spanish coast.

The Daily News shows the disastrous effect which a great army has exercised on the population of France. Not only is the population of many of the healthiest departments less than it was twenty years ago, but the total average throughout the country of the excess of births over deaths in the period 1847-1865, was less by nearly one-half than the average of the period preceding. In the first years of the Restoration, when the annual levy did not exceed 40,000 men, the increase in the population was rapid. When the contingent was raised to 60,000 the increase in population was sensibly di-

minished; with a levy of 80,000 the decline was more marked; it became startling when the levy reached 100,000; and in the only two of which we have published returns, in which the contingent amounted to 140,000, the deaths exceed the births, and the population actually decreased. Is this the policy by which the Government of France is to balance the increase in the subjects of Prussia?

The first of the royal line of Bourbons, Henry IV. of France, was born in the Castle of Pau, 315 years ago. The last reigning Bourbon in Europe, Isabella II. of Spain, has just taken up her residence as an exile in the castle of Pau, which has been assigned her by the Third Napoleon. Bourbon royalty may expire within the same walls which gave it birth.

SPAIN.

JOINT PROCLAMATION AT CADIZ.—We are able to form a definite idea of the motive by which the leaders of the insurrection in Spain are inspired, from the proclamation issued at Cadiz:

Spaniards! Cadiz under arms with the whole province, with the navy anchored in this port and the entire maritime department of the Caracca, solemnly declares that it refuses obedience to the Government established at Madrid. Is there any Spaniard so indifferent to the misery of his country as to demand the causes for this great event? Let each reflect and you will all take up arms. The fundamental law trodden under foot, used rather for espionage than the defense of the country; the sufferage corrupted by menace and subornation; individual right depending no longer on common law, but on the irresponsible will of any authority; the municipalities dissolved; the administration and the finances gorged with immorality and jobbery; public education marked by tyranny; the press dumb, and the universal silence interrupted only by frequent intelligence of new tortures acquired, of new scandals, of new jobs, of new royal orders which defraud the public treasury; the titles of Castile so foolishly lavished, and the high price, moreover, at which they are obtained; the rule of disorder and of vice—such is Spain at the present time. Spaniards! who shall dare to say that that must always be the case! There are enough scandals! We do not confine ourselves to the political field; we fight for existence and honor. We wish that a common legality created for all may secure the respect of all; we wish that he who is charged to maintain and to defend the Constitution may not be its irreconcilable enemy. We wish the causes which operate in the most important revolutions to be such as may be repeated aloud before our mothers, our wives, and our daughters. We wish to live a life of honor and liberty. We cast back the names that our enemies already give us. Rebels are they, who, in whatever position they are placed, violate the laws; and faithful servants of the country are they, who, in spite of all possible inconveniences, render to her the respect which has been lost. The only hope of our enemies lies in the excesses in which they would desire to see us plunged. Let us disappoint them by manifesting in our conduct that we shall always be worthy of the liberty of which we have been so unjustly deprived.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—General Cuesta, forsaken by his troops, is flying to France. Prim and Serrano are united in opinion. A congratulatory address has been presented by British residents to the Revolutionary Junta. The Marquis de Novallies died this morning from the wound he received at the attack on the Alcazar-bridge. General Calonge has been arrested at Duenas, when on the point of escaping to France. He has been handed over to the Revolutionary Junta at Burgos.

Perfect order reigns in this capital, and the whole country has now given in its adhesion to the revolution. General Prim and Marshal Serrano have not yet arrived here. It is said that the Infante Don Sebastian advised the Queen to continue to resist the revolution by force of arms, but the Basque provinces, when appealed to refused both men and money, and it is believed that those provinces have now pronounced for the Liberal Government.

There is an upward tendency on the Bourse. PARIS, Oct. 2.—The Moniteur of to-day publishes the following telegrams:—

MADRID, Oct. 1.—The Generals who were expected have not yet arrived. Marshal Serrano's seat word that he feared disturbances would occur if he left the troops. General Prim is said to intend going to Catalonia, where Count Cuesta is in command. The capital yesterday and last night was quite tranquil. The National Guards and Volunteers are disarming the mob, to whom arms had been served out in the first instance. The Royal Palace is respected. In the course of to-day the election of the members of the Central Junta will take place by universal suffrage. It does not appear that the different parties concerned have as yet come to an understanding.

As soon as the news of the rising in Madrid reached Orenna, the troops and the Gallician population joined in a pronunciamiento, and a Provisional Junta was established.

The elections for the Central Junta are proceeding with perfect order. The candidate probably chosen will be a member of the Progressionist party a Unionist and a Democrat.

General Calonge has been captured by the peasants and sent to the fortress of Santones.

General Prim has taken the route from Carbagens into Ostalonia. Marshal Serrano is advancing on Madrid. Count Cuesta is wandering about in the direction of the French frontier.

The whole of Spain has now joined the insurrection. The troops hitherto under the command of the Marquis de Novallies will give in their final adhesion to the movement to-day.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia is staying with his Darmstadt brother in law at Ingensheim, where extraordinary precautions have been taken to protect him against the chance of a Polish bullet. Similar measures are in course of preparation at Warsaw where he is shortly expected on his way home. As a preliminary, the inhabitants of the Polish capital have been ordered, during the Emperor's visit, never to be seen walking in the street in pairs. Round hats for men and dark dresses for ladies are to be eschewed; beads are to be shaved down to a strict regulation pattern, and no equipments at all to drive through certain streets at certain hours. Besides prescribing in this wise the aspect to be assumed by Polish humanity during the presence among them of their master the police have also issued injunctions relative to the appearance of the houses, both by day and night. The fronts are to be painted green, the gables to be hung, and the lamps to burn in front of

each window by way of spontaneous illumination: all this is laid down in a special and most explicit decree. While this outbreak of joy is being got up at Warsaw the neighbouring province of Lithuania has been transformed into a deaf and dumb asylum, no one being allowed to speak Polish in public thoroughfares and shops; the townspeople, at any rate, who are chiefly Poles and ignorant of any other language save their own are reduced to absolute silence outside their own homes. Nor do the villagers suffer much less from the barbarous severity of the Government. They are indeed permitted to converse in the Lithuanian tongue, which in the country has survived the successive rule of the Polish and Russian races. But while conceding thus much, the authorities on their part, will not address them through any mode of communication intelligible to them. Imbued with the principles of the new national regime as they are, even the local policemen insist upon publishing their commands in Russian, no matter whether comprehensible or not. The mischief necessarily occasioned by this unprecedented system has just become too glaringly apparent. Towards the end of June the cattle plague never entirely extinct in those tainted regions, visibly increased in all Lithuania, especially in the district of Kowno. After unconcernedly looking on at the destruction for several weeks, the authorities at length distributed among the country people a paper teaching them how to guard against the disease, and how to deal with the infected and dead animals. But the useful information being unfortunately conveyed in Russian to the benighted peasantry remained a book with seven seals. The pestilence grew the cattle were dying off fast in every village, yet the Russian police would not abate a jot of their dignity by circulating translations of their 'book.' In many cases the poor farmers were reduced to such straits that village elders were not ashamed of calling in the assistance of children, and applying to the rising generation, which has been furnished with Russian spelling books, for an explanation of the mysterious yet valuable paper. But of course, the handling of a Russian primer had not enabled the boys to interpret the contents of a veterinary treatise, so the cattle kept on dying, and continue to do so to this day.

There is, and, as far as we know, there has always been, a marked difference of dialects between the southwestern and north-eastern tribes of Russia. To accurately define the import and extent of this discrepancy is, however, not a little difficult the Poles representing it as much more considerable than the Russians, and both taking care in the few Russian books they print to model the language according to their opposite political requirements. Yet even in its utmost deviation from the literary Russian, the Russian remains too plainly stamped with the impress of its origin for any one to doubt its proper name and family. I have before me the 'prospektus of a Ukraine monthly,' printed in the Russian language at Geneva about a year ago. It is the prospectus of a periodical expressly designed to sever the Russians from the Russians, and accordingly composed in a dialect as far removed from the ordinary Moscowite speech as the language admitted. Still, whoever knows Russian will on closer scrutiny easily make it out; but no Pole by the mere knowledge of his own idiom will ever contrive to get more than a general idea of the contents.

If all this tends to link the Russians and Poles together in language and descent, the Poles in favour of their claims, may adduce a plea which in this civilized age, at any rate, ought to have weight. While the lower classes in Russia are mute, the upper classes are Poles, or Polonized, and the culture and religion of the country, what there is of it have been Polish for the last 400 years. Just now Russia is employed in exterminating all three—culture, religion, and upper classes.—(Times Cor.)

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Count von Bismark is still at Vauxia but his health is decidedly improved. It is expected that he will return to Berlin during the latter part of October.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—The Turkish Ambassador, Haydar Effendi, has left for Constantinople on leave of absence. It is considered doubtful whether he will return here.

The New Free Press has received intelligence from Constantinople, according to which the Porte has some grounds for removing the present representative as on the question of the fortress of Belgrade he did not uphold with sufficient energy the interests of the Porte; neither did he give proper information to the Austrian Government respecting the recent movement in Servia. Ali Bey is mentioned as his probable successor.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Sept. 29.—On the 1st of October, by order of the Minister of War, ten men from every company squadron and battery will be dismissed on furlough. The men will be chosen from the most experienced, best conducted, and those most requiring leave. This measure will effect a reduction in the army of about 17,000 men.

Nubar Pasha has arrived here to negotiate with the Italian Government relative to the proposed reform of the consular tribunals in Egypt.

FLORENCE, Oct. 1.—The company which has contracted with the Government for farming the tobacco monopoly has published a notice of the issue of bonds to cover the advance of 180 millions in gold made to the Government; 474,000 bonds are to be issued at 500 lire, or 410 gold which is equivalent to 8,897 in silver. The subscription will be opened on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October. The interest dates from the 1st of July last.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29.—Viscount de Lagueronniere, the new French Minister at this Court, was received yesterday by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and today by the King. On presenting his credentials to the King his Excellency spoke emphatically in favour of a pacific policy, and described a complete understanding between Belgium and France as being a guarantee for the preservation of peace.

The new Viscount will give a diplomatic dinner this evening.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 1.—A bulletin of the health of the Prince Royal has been issued which states that his Royal Highness passed a good night, and that the slight improvement which was noticed last week is now confirmed.

BAVARIA.

MUNICH, Sept. 31.—It is announced that a meeting of representatives of the States belonging to the Telegraphic Union of the Austro-German provinces will be held on the 5th of October at Brien Brien, in order to draw up a new Telegraphic Union Convention.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 1.—While the Viceroy of Egypt was visiting an illumination in a narrow street at Cairo an attempt was made to assassinate him by dropping a steel ball, armed with sharp barbs, on his head. The ball fell against the carriage and no gunpowder being used the Viceroy escaped uninjured. No clue has been obtained in the perpetrator of this crime. On his Highness's arrival at Alexandria the foreign Consuls will present an address to him congratulating him on his escape.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2379. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Delille Peloguet, wife of Edward Dupuis, Merchant of the City and District of Montreal, has this day, instituted against the said Edward Dupuis an action for separation, to be tried, if possible, before the said Court, on the 15th day of October next.

RICHARD TAILLON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. MONTREAL, 15th Oct. 1868. 1m-10

MOTHERS' MOTHERS' MOTHERS'!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying, with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of 'CUTTS & PARKER' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. October, 1868. 2m

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or 'common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the Lungs. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine at 25 cents a box. October, 1868. 2m

RUNNING AT THE EARS COMPLETELY CURED.

The following proves that for any kind of Terrible Running, the Sarasaparilla and Pills are a safe, sure, and speedy remedy. YORK ST., TORONTO, O. W., June 27, 1864. GENTLEMEN—As a statement of my case may be beneficial to others afflicted as I was, I give you the following particulars with pleasure: About two years and a half ago, my ears became sore inside, and a little yellow matter would gather there. After some months, the quantity of matter became much greater, and very offensive, and, to keep it from running down on my neck, I had to wear cotton stuffed into both ears. This continued for a little over two years. During that time I had tried a great many different medicines. The Doctors told me it was the result of a scrofulous tendency in my system. I then got a bottle of your BISTROT'S SARSAPARILLA, and a phial of the BISTROT'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. For the first few days these medicines seemed to increase the discharge, but I persevered in their use, and after using seven bottles of Sarasaparilla and three bottles of the Pills, am now entirely free from any discharge at the ear, and my general health is better than it has been for years. I remain, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, R. J. MOORE 467

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.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—If the price of an article were always the measure of its value, we might suppose that this exquisite perfume and cosmetic was inferior to some foreign scents of which a fourth of the quantity contained in one of the Florida Water bottles, is sold at four times the price. But as we have an independent way of forming opinions from the evidence of our own senses, our conclusion in this instance is a very different one. We have tested the preparation in various ways, and unhesitatingly pronounce its fragrance as indescribably fresh and flower-like, and in all respects, as agreeable as that of any toilet water with which Cologne, Paris, or London has ever furnished us. This is the verdict of all Spanish America, and we heartily indorse it. 196

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.

PAINLESS OPERATION.

No family cathartic has ever deserved or received the praise which has been awarded to BISTROT'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, both by physicians and patients. The testimonials to their efficacy and entire freedom from all objectionable properties are from the very highest and most cautious medical authorities. Their great merit according to those witnesses, is that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels, but obviate the necessity for continual purgation. In other words, they give a tone and permanent vigor to those organs, which enable them to fulfill their functions naturally, without being urged to their work by a frequent resort to the original cathartic. This is a matter of vast importance. Moreover, they do not reduce the general strength as all mineral purgatives do nor involve pain nor nausea in their operation. Hence they are invaluable for women, children and aged persons. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, BISTROT'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 434

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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of BAUKHAGE, BEAK & Co., Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the Twenty-Sixth Day of October next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. 2m

By his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE. Montreal, 19th August, 1868. 2m-3

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

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, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, fils, of L'Acadie, in the District of Iberville, Trader, Insolvent. THE undersigned has deposited in my office a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, in number according to law and that unless opposition be filed to the said deed, within six judicial days after the last insertion of this notice, I will act upon the said deed according to law. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. Montreal, 16th September, 1868. 2m-7

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 577. In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, fils, Trader of L'Acadie, District of Iberville, Insolvent. THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors according to law, and that on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of said deed. JOSEPH H. ROY, fils. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th September 1868. 2m-7

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Richelieu. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND AMENDMENTS THEREUNTO. In the matter of DAME PRAEDE TREPANNIER, wife-separated as to property in virtue of her marriage contract—of Honoree alias Henry Barthe, duly authorized by the latter, and of Eusebe Lusier, formerly partners in the City of Sorel, District of Richelieu, for purposes of commerce and navigation. Insolvent. THE thirteenth day of January next the undersigned will apply to the Court for her discharge in virtue of the act above cited. PRAEDE TREPANNIER, HENRY BARTHE. To authorize said Dams Praede Trepannier, his wife. Sorel 9th October 1868. 2m-10

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND AMENDMENTS THEREUNTO. No. 1926. The Second Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight. DAME ELMIRE GAILLOUX of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Brunseau Houle, heretofore of Montreal Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, and duly authorized in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff. IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mr. L. Corbeille Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Charles Sie Amand one of the Bailiffs of the said Superior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant hath left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called L' Nouveau Monde and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the True Witness be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff, within two Months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff, will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. (By order), HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P.S.C. Sept. 10. 2m-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND AMENDMENTS THEREUNTO. No. 242. In the matter of GEORGE E. MAYRAND, formerly Merchant of River du Loup (en haut), and now of St. Remi, District of Iberville, Insolvent. THE undersigned will apply to this Court, for a discharge under this Act, on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., sitting the said Court. GEORGE E. MAYRAND. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th Sept., 1868. 2m-7

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND AMENDMENTS THEREUNTO. No. 2379. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Delille Peloguet, wife of Edward Dupuis, Merchant of the City and District of Montreal, has this day, instituted against the said Edward Dupuis an action for separation, to be tried, if possible, before the said Court, on the 15th day of October next.

By his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE. Montreal, 19th August, 1868. 2m-3

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

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By his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE. Montreal, 19th August, 1868. 2m-3

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street. THE duties of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the thirty-first day of August, instant, at nine o'clock a.m. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on extremely moderate terms. For particulars apply at Nos. 6 or 10 at the school, W. M. DORAN, Principal. August 28. 2m-3

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONNECTING AT PRESCOTT AND BROOKVILLE WITH THE RAILROADS FOR OTTAWA CITY, KEMPTVILLE, PERT, ARNOR, & C.

SPARTAN, Capt. Fairbanks on Mondays, Passport do Singair on Tuesdays, Kingston, do Farrell on Wednesdays, Grecian, do Kelly on Thursdays, Magnet, do Sims on Fridays, Cor. atbid, do Dunlop on Saturdays.

THE GREAT DISPATCH GIVEN TO FREIGHT, WHILE THE RATES ARE AS LOW AS BY THE ORDINARY BOATS.

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

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET

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.

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' KNOCKERBOOKER SUITS, from \$4

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

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

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

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

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

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMAN.—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 heart burn, which would always pain me after breakfast.

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.

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

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, GUYENANCER, & C., BROOKVILLE, Q. W.

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

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

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harrie'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.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one medicine is so uniformly required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and in every all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of its estimations it has risen higher and higher in the estimation of those who have tried it.

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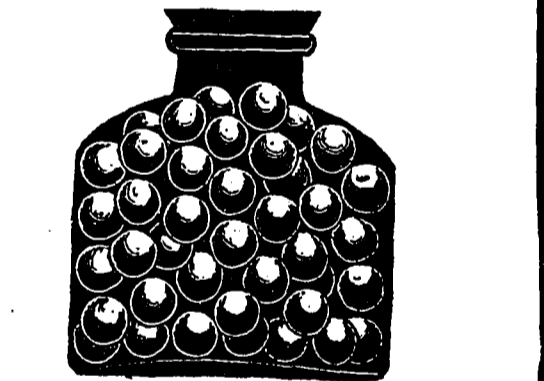
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