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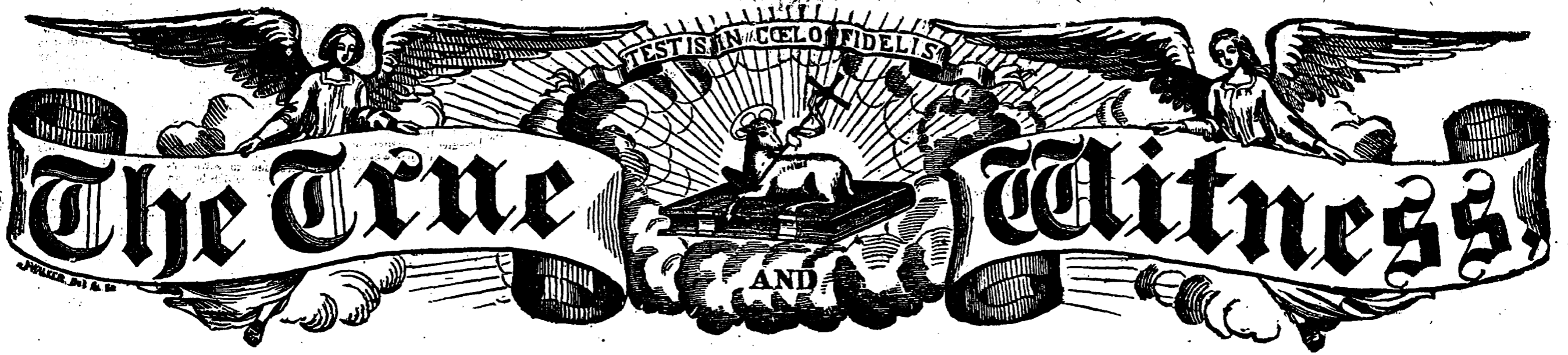
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

OR, THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quignon.

PART THIRD.—THE VESTAL.

CHAPTER II.—DOMITIAN.

Flavius Domitianus, the twelfth Cæsar, was born in the year 802 (A. D. 51), on the ninth of the calends of November (24th of October), in a house of modest appearance, in the sixth Region of Rome, styled 'Alta-Semita,' and which was situated in the 'Viculus' known under the name of 'Ad Malum-Punicum.' This was the house which he subsequently converted into a sumptuous temple, erected in honor of the Flavia race.

He was the third child of Vespasian, whose first-born, a girl, died in her youth; the second was Titus, of glorious memory. Domitian little resembled his father, and much less his brother.

Vespasian's children were born before he had accumulated wealth; his wife's father, Flavius Liberalis, was a simple clerk in the Treasury. Domitian, during his youth, suffered therefore all the privations of poverty; which did not prevent him, however, from disgracing himself by leading a life of disorder and debauchery.

Vespasian's fortune having grown, Domitian and his brother Titus were brought up in Nero's court. Domitian, like his brother, was probably sitting near Britannicus, when this young prince fell lifeless after drinking the poison poured into his cup by order of the fratricide Nero. Titus, who had tasted the murderous drink, came very near losing his life.

Domitian could then learn from Nero how to get rid of a brother; and from the courtiers how cowardice disguised even the involuntary paleness of their cheeks, which the Emperor might have construed as a vague reproach for his crime. Did Domitian, at a later day, remember this fearful lesson and wish to imitate it? The contemporary historians hesitate to charge him with this murder; but it is said that he had hastened the death of Titus by having him plunged in a tub full of snow, under the pretext of cooling the internal heat of which the moribund prince complained.

What is certain is that Titus had scarcely drawn his last breath, when Domitian hastened to Rome and had himself proclaimed Emperor by the Pretorians.

Like Nero, he showed, at first, an hypocritical moderation, and his reign had a happy beginning; but already there could be discovered the ridiculous and insatiable vanity, the mixture of vices and virtues which constituted his character. He was not long showing himself in his true light, and revealing his tyrannical duplicity, his avaricious greed, his studied cruelty, inspired by the strange, suspicious fears which ever haunted him.

From this time his series of crimes commenced and continued without interruption: sometimes slowly combined and deeply meditated; at others perpetrated with the suddenness of madness.

He seldom accomplished these murders, however, without preceding them with a sort of trial. One of his dearest ambitions was even that he should be looked upon as a great and wise judge, and Suetonius relates of him several instances of remarkable integrity. He often presided over the Senate and the courts, and his voice was never more choked by emotion, and his hypocritical protestations of indulgence more profuse, than when he attached importance to a condemnation.

The Senate, invested by the armed cohorts, scrutinized by the Emperor, who counted the sighs and noted even the pallor of the features, had not the courage to refuse. 'Nobody,' says Pliny the Younger, 'dared to speak, except the first called upon to give his opinion; the others, mute and passive, made a simple gesture of acquiescence, and thus it was that one alone proposed what all accepted with great sorrow and involuntary fear, but succumbing to the shameful intimidations of tyranny.'

The facts presented were often vague and insignificant, but he knew how to give them weight by speaking of threatening conspiracies, of attempts against his person or his power, and of rebellions against the laws and institutions of the empire. When the charges were so trifling that they could not be brought before the Senate, he employed secret or indirect means, such as poison, exile to distant lands where death awaited the victim, or moral tortures which drove

the persecuted wretch to seek relief in voluntary death.

When he had obtained from the Senate a sentence conformable to his wishes, he gloated upon the execution of the victim and the sight of blood. He was, therefore, even more cruel than Nero, who, according to Tacitus, ordered the murder, but averted his eyes. Under a tyrant so craftily sanguinary, and so anxious to diminish the horror of his crimes by some semblance of justice and mercy, the informers who had been discouraged by the severity with which Vespasian and Titus pursued them, could not fail to reappear in great number and to act their infamous part in freedom and security.

These men became the instruments of Domitian's power and the means of keeping Rome in a condition of incessant terror. The Senate, the army, the priesthood and the magistracy, all classes of society were infested with these wretches. Regulus, whom we have seen at work, was the most dangerous and the most celebrated among them.

Domitian's insatiable thirst for gold does not seem to have been a natural inclination, but to have grown gradually from the necessity of meeting the extraordinary expenses occasioned by his taste for ruinous exhibitions, his mania for building and the prodigious festivals with which he frequently entertained his people. Some conception may be formed of the treasures wasted for the gratification of his capricious fancies, from the fact that the gilt work alone which entered in the reconstruction of the capitol cost over twelve thousand talents, or more than seven millions dollars. His palace was of such vast dimensions that he received there an incredible number of citizens, to whom he gave the most magnificent entertainment. In the games of the circus he had the amphitheatre turned into a veritable lake on which appeared such a large number of vessels, that a mock naval fight was given by two complete fleets. Another time he employed several legions in planting into the arena full grown trees procured from the neighboring forests, in order to give the people the pleasure of hunting an immense number of wild beasts collected at great expense from different countries, and let loose in the Maximus Circus.

To pay for these expensive follies, he resorted to the most tyrannical exactions and the most violent measures. But he was as prudent in his spoliations as in his other crimes.

The informers besieged the death-beds of wealthy citizens to win their liberality in favor of the Emperor, and if they failed in this task, the vague allegation of some deed or word construed as offensive to the majesty of the prince, was sufficient ground for the fiscal to confiscate the most considerable estates.

Agricola, the father-in-law of Tacitus, was obliged, like many others, to gratify Domitian's cupidity; in order to protect the interests of his family, he made the Emperor the co-heir of his wife and daughter. During the last hours of this great man, messengers passing from his house to the palace of the Emperor, kept the latter advised of the most minute circumstance that transpired, so great was Domitian's fear that this important legacy would escape him! It is even suspected that he hastened the consummation of his wishes by giving poison to this virtuous citizen.

We have said nothing of Domitian's infamous debauchery which equalled the most monstrous inventions of his predecessors, nor of his religious follies which excelled their greatest acts of madness; neither have we described his incredible acts of vanity, nor related how he made himself the object of universal hatred.

He lived by himself, in his house, as in a fortress, holding no communication with his family—whom he hated and always held in great dread. When he raised the sons of Flavius Clemens to the dignity of Cæsars, it was more with a view to self-protection than to favor their elevation. Continually exposed to conspiracies, he wished by this means to discourage revolutionary attempts and show their uselessness, in presence of successors appointed before-hand, and who, he thought, would prove an invincible obstacle to the ambitious schemes of other pretenders. But the facility with which he afterwards sacrificed all his relations, and the remorseless fury by which he won the surname of 'Butcher of his kindred,' prove that the ties of blood had no power over his soul—it was inaccessible to the most natural sentiment.

He had some traits of resemblance with the most odious of the princes who preceded him.—Like Tiberius, he was wicked and sullen; like the imbecile Claudius, he was weak and irresolute, although superior to him in intellect; and he was as cruel, and more vain, perhaps, than Nero, of hateful memory. Although Juvenal has styled him 'Nero-the Bald,' many of the old writers were struck by the analogy existing between his characteristic vices and habits, and those of Tiberius. He himself seems to have understood that in the close study of that em-

peror's acts, he would find the teachings best adapted to his own nature; and, although he had a taste for books and literature, as proved by his efforts to endow Rome with fine libraries and with copies of the best works from Alexandria and elsewhere, he seldom read anything but the 'Memoirs of Tiberius,' endeavoring always to shape his conduct and his style according to those detestable traditions.

Physically, Domitian was tall, and his demeanor affectedly modest. His features had something idiotic, although his eyes were remarkably large. His form had been graceful, and his appearance comely, in his youth, but his premature baldness and obesity had left little of this comeliness of face or gracefulfulness of outline.

His skill with the bow was extraordinary.—the Parthians and Scythians, so vaunted by ancient writers; the famous Aster, whose arrow pierced Phillip of Macedon's right eye; William Tell, who acquired so much renown in modern times for having shot an apple of his little son's head, would have been deemed but inferior archers along side of Domitian. When shooting wild beasts in his retreat at Mount Albanus, he would sometimes say to his companion: 'See, I shall stick two arrows in that animal's head, in guise of horns.' And he never failed to do it. At other times a young lad would stand off at a considerable distance and hold up his hand with the fingers spread open, and Domitian would speed arrow after arrow through the narrow space without as much as grazing the fingers.

But he soon tired of innocent diversions; his cruelty might sleep but it never died. Since his return to Rome, Domitian had amused himself in perpetrating certain jokes, which were not without significance, as indicating his gloomy train of thoughts. We shall cite an instance.

He sent invitations to the principal senators and knights to dine with him on a certain day.—As a matter of course, all came, but the smile vanished from their lips when they entered the banquet hall: the floor, the ceiling, the walls, everything about the room was draped in black. For each guest there was a small sepulchral column bearing his name, and supporting a funeral lamp, whose feeble rays dimly lighted this gloomy scene. A number of young slaves, completely nude, but blackened from head to foot, personated the infernal shades. After performing lugubrious and frightful dances, they placed dishes before the guests. These dishes were such as it was customary to offer the dead in the funeral ceremonies.

The company, overwhelmed by terror, remained speechless. Domitian alone spoke, but it was to entertain his guests with tragical narratives and ghost stories. Every one thought their last hour had come, and the dishes remained untouched. Having well enjoyed their terror, Domitian committed his guests to the care of strange slaves who carried them home in mourning litters.

Those poor people had hardly recovered from their stupor when Domitian's messengers were announced. Was it the death-warrant? No; Domitian sent to each guest the dishes which had been placed before him, the sepulchral column bearing his name, and the slave who had waited on him. But dishes and columns had been scrubbed, and were found to be silver plate of admirable workmanship: the slaves had taken a bath, and were now handsome boys clad in rich garments.

Notwithstanding this happy termination the joke was little relished, and was long remembered by the victims.

Two persons only were satisfied. These were Domitian and Regulus.

Domitian was delighted, because he had terribly frightened his courtiers; Regulus, because he thought the Emperor was getting roused from his lethargy and would soon require his services.

He thought right. A few days after this, he received a message from the Emperor commanding his presence at the Palatine.

Domitian awaited his coming in one of the galleries of this extensive mansion: but, becoming impatient, at the informer's delay, he called for his bow and arrows, and stepped into the garden. Soon after, an attendant announced that Marcus Regulus had arrived:

'Let him come here,' replied Domitian.

CHAPTER III.—THE LUMINOUS GALLERY.

When Domitian stepped into the garden with his bow and arrows, he had also called in a loud voice:

'Hirsutus! Hirsutus!'

At this name, a boy, or rather a young man, for he was eighteen years old, came out suddenly from behind a tree, and approached the Emperor.

'Hirsutus,' said Domitian, 'go and stand yonder, I need a little recreation.'

'Are you going to hurt me again?' replied Hirsutus, without attempting to disguise his un-

willingness, and speaking in a familiar tone which few dared use with Domitian.

'Oh!' remarked the Emperor, 'do you still think of that little scratch you got the other day? It is the first time that such a thing happened to me!'

'You call this a scratch?' replied Hirsutus, with a bitter smile.

And he held up his hand, the middle finger of which was fearfully torn, the flesh having been cut to the bone.

'What my son!' remarked Domitian, with something like compassion in his voice; 'are you not yet cured? Heliodorus, my physician said it would be nothing. Why did you not use the salve sent by Eutrapeles?... Go,' continued Domitian, resuming his walk, 'go, you will hold up the other hand.'

Hirsutus made no reply. He preceded the Emperor towards the hippodrome. But who could have studied the poor lad's face, would have read there a strange desire to revenge himself on the man who daily placed his life in danger for mere amusement.

Domitian, busy with selecting his arrows and examining his bow had not remarked this.

Hirsutus was a poor, mishapen creature. His pear-shaped head was covered with thin, wiry hair, short and hard like the hair of a modern clothes-brush. He owed his name to this peculiarity. This pointed head was connected by a very short neck to an extraordinary large body; his arms were long and thin, and his legs crooked and dragging, making him altogether one of the most hideous freaks of nature. But a strange light flashed from his eyes, and a lively intelligence animated this uncouth mass which was not unlike the bust of some divinity of the ancient Latium.

Whence came this singular being? Where was he born? Nobody about the imperial court, and not even Domitian himself, could have answered these questions. The boy had been brought by a necromancer named Asclepiodorus, who came to Rome occasionally, and in whom Domitian had the most superstitious confidence, although he subsequently had him put to death, for saying that he knew when the Emperor would die.

Hirsutus hardly ever left his master. Domitian consulted him on the most important occasions, and more than once the appointments to the first offices of the empire depended upon the capricious whim of this hideous creature. But all this, as we have seen, did not prevent the Emperor from making him his plaything and exposing his life daily. Hirsutus hated Domitian mortally, but he concealed this feeling carefully in the hope that an occasion would present itself to satisfy it.

When Marcus Regulus arrived near the emperor, he found him engaged in shooting his arrows between the poor lad's finger. Domitian, at first, paid little attention to the informer who waited respectfully until he should be spoken to; and when he addressed him, at last, it was merely to call his attention to some skillful shot, and the looks he threw him were anything but satisfied. Yet, Regulus felt no uneasiness at the coldness of this reception. He was calm, and the vague smile which played on his lips expressed great confidence.

Suddenly, Hirsutus uttered a cry of pain; an arrow had pierced his hand. The poor fellow ran about, howling with mingled pain and rage, and trying vainly to pull the shaft from his wound.

'By Minerva!' exclaimed Domitian, without the least show of compassion for his favorite's sufferings, 'Regulus, you are the cause of this awkwardness! You have distracted my attention!... But let us drop this,' he continued, throwing aside his bow and arrows. 'Come in my gallery, I wish to speak to you about some serious matters.'

But we must describe the curious gallery into which Regulus followed Domitian, ere we proceed to relate their conversation.

During the reign of Nero, a singular stone was discovered in the quarries of Cappadocia which has been carefully described by Pliny the Elder in his Natural History. This stone, as hard as marble, was at the same time transparent, or rather luminous. It was, for this reason, called 'pneogyte,' from the Greek name for light. Pliny also relates that Nero had a temple built with these stones, and the light penetrated into the interior, as though there had been no walls.

Notwithstanding its hardness, this stone could be split in thin layers, like slate; and the wealthy citizens subsequently used these transparent panes in their windows. For glass, although known to the Romans and used to manufacture vessels of various shapes, had not yet been made into panes.

Domitian wished, like Nero, to turn to account this precious discovery, but for his own benefit—not in honor of the gods. In order that no one should approach him unseen when he

was alone, he had caused a wide gallery to be constructed with these luminous stones, in the interior of his immense palace, and it was his favorite resort when he did not walk the gardens. It was in this gallery he amused himself with killing flies, when tired of shooting arrows between the fingers of the unfortunate Hirsutus.

Vibius Crispus never approached this part of the palace. He feared that Domitian might remember his joke about the flies.

Domitian, having reached the centre of the gallery, look around to see that nobody was near and casting an angry look on the informer, said:

'You are very awkward! Regulus.'

'How is that? my lord,' asked the informer respectfully, but with singular assurance.

'Read,' simply remarked Domitian, handing him a sheet of papyrus, which he drew from under his purple robe.

The informer looked triumphant.

'It is a proclamation, my lord,' he replied, without taking the document. 'I need not read it... I am already acquainted with its contents... Here is a similar copy.'

And the informer handed Domitian another sheet of papyrus.

'A proclamation!... You said a proclamation?... repeated Domitian with unfeigned surprise. 'But this does not have the appearance of one.'

'My lord, the word may not be very exact. But when one knows the object of the writing, one may, I should think, style it a proclamation, for it aims at preparing the mind of the people.'

'Prepare it to what!' asked Domitian, with visible anxiety.

'To rebellion and a change of reign,' replied Regulus, bluntly.

Domitian bounded like a wild beast wounded by the hunter's shaft.

'By Minerva!' he cried with concentrated rage; 'can it be true! Is such the aim of all those covert allusions? Oh, they shall not succeed! and I will make them repent of their audacity!... But who is the author?' he asked, fixing his blood-shot eyes on Regulus.

'The author of this impious project and of these labels,' replied the informer, is Lucius Antonius, the general commanding the army of Germania, who wants to have himself proclaimed emperor—he, or another, it matters little. Here it, at all events, another document of far greater significance, which does not leave the least doubt as to his projects.'

Domitian jerked the manuscript from the hands of Regulus, and proceeded to read it with eager curiosity. In this document, as in the other one, the writer reminded the people of Domitian's many crimes; he revealed the true motive of Lucius Metellus' murder, and alluded sneeringly to the low birth of the man who had had the boldness to style himself a god and to have his statue worshipped in the capitol; he insulted Domitian's recently acquired glory, by stating that he had been shamefully beaten by the Dacians and Marcmanas, and, following the precedent established by himself in a previous expedition, had gotten up the evidences of an imaginary victory by purchasing a large number of slaves and parading them as prisoners of war after having their hair and their garments arranged according to the fashion of the people he claimed to have conquered. Finally, the writer ended with an energetic appeal to the Roman people, whom he called upon to aid and sustain the effort soon to be made for the tyrant's overthrow by a numerous army, which he announced as ready to march on Rome to deliver her from the yoke of the odious Domitian.

In order to understand the full import of this proclamation and the rage it must have excited in Domitian, it must be known that the peace which ended the war against Decabalus had been purchased at the cost of Roman honor. Owing to Domitian's mismanagement, his expedition undertaken to avenge Oppius Sabinus and Cornelius Fuscus, whose legions had been cut to pieces by Decabalus and Duras, the two Dacian kings, aided by the brave Degys, brother of Decabalus, would have ended in a fearful disaster, had he not averted it by signing an ignominious treaty. The Emperor, nevertheless, had the impudence of soliciting the glory of a triumphal reception, and the Senate gave its cowardly assent.

The first proclamation contained only injurious revelations, the true import of which was more fully developed in the second. And yet, what had most deeply wounded Domitian's vanity were the particulars of concerning his humble origin and of the murder and incendiarism committed in order to conceal or rather wipe out the proof of this origin. Hence his anger against Marcus Regulus whom he had intrusted with the management of this already old affair—either the secrecy or the ability of the accomplices must have been at fault, since the accusation was now trumped up so boldly.

But the Emperor foresaw the coming of grave events; and his resentment against the informer

melted before the greater anger which darkened his brow as he read the proofs of his enemies' audacity.

'How is it,' he asked, after a little reflection, and showing the first proclamation of which he had a copy, 'that you have this libel in your possession? Palfurius, who handed it to me this morning, assured me that no other copy existed?'

'Palfurius must be very skilful!' said Regulus with a smile, 'for the last two days this proclamation has been posted on all the walls of Rome.'

'Indeed!' cried Domitian, 'with mingled rage and terror. And is the other one also publicly posted?' he asked, showing the second document brought by Regulus.

'No, my lord, it has not yet been posted, but it will be by to-morrow,' replied Regulus.

'To-morrow!' repeated Domitian with the same terror.

'Yes, to-morrow, my lord, unless the package of copies just introduced into Rome, is immediately seized.'

'Immediately!' cried Domitian, with a madman's fury. 'And let the man who received it be put to death!... Hallo, guards!'

'But he stopped, seeing Regulus bare his bosom and kneel before him.

'What are you doing?' the Emperor asked with surprise.

'I bare my throat to my master's sword,' replied the hypocrite humbly. 'For the package of proclamations is at my house.'

'Oh!' exclaimed Domitian.

'Unless,' continued Regulus, 'the Emperor should think that his miserable slave has done right in preventing them from falling into other hands.'

'By Minerva! Regulus, you are a cunning fellow,' exclaimed Domitian. 'This is the way to serve one's master. But may the Fates cut my thread of life, if I can guess how you managed to obtain possession of these documents.'

'In a very simple way, my lord,.... I have bought the man to whom they were sent. He fortunately I only found him out after the first proclamation had been posted, for it was only then I suspected that there existed a depository.'

'Who is this man?' asked Domitian.

'One Misiuius, an obscure creature. He lives not far from the temples of Isis and Serapis. I learned what was going on from the Archigallus, who gets his hair dressed at Eutrapelus'. This Misiuius is certainly in communication with Lucius Antonius, for he goes for the packages to an appointed place, on the Klammia way.—These packages, well wrapped in heavy paper, are brought from Germany by a courier. They are delivered to Misiuius at midnight, near the Garden hall.'

'But this man will surely reveal the names of Antonius' accomplices,' remarked Domitian, interrupting Regulus.

'I intend that he shall, my lord,' replied the informer, 'although I do not necessarily need his assistance to procure a list of the names of the conspirators, for I have other means.... But, at all events, I shall make some use of him.'

'What do you mean?' asked the Emperor, with lively curiosity.

'Read this, my lord,' replied Regulus, solemnly. 'This letter was found among the libels.'

Domitian had no sooner cast his eyes on the document than he gave a start of surprise. After reading it, he remained plunged in astonishment, making no effort to conceal his impressions.

The letter was addressed by Metellus Celer to the Grand-Vestal Cornelia, and read as follows:

'Dear Cornelia,—In a few days you will hear a good deal about Lucius Antonius, and it will probably be stated that he intends to have himself proclaimed emperor. Do not believe this, but assure our friend of his real designs, with which I am perfectly acquainted: Lucius is assembling sufficient forces to overthrow the odious tyrant, Domitian; but he is too devoted to Flavius Clemens to think of wearing the crown which properly belongs to the two young Cæars whose names are popular to Rome. His intention is, therefore, to proclaim them as soon as his legions will be ready to march.'

'Dear soul of my life, I am still buried in my retreat where, without taking any part in this enterprise, I make vows for its success.'

'What consequences must result for us from this great event! First the happiness of seeing each other freely! And soon, doubtless, the greater bliss of being united for ever!... For under two Christian emperors, what prejudices, what vain omens could prevent us from being united.'

'What does this mean? Two Christian emperors...?' asked Domitian, when he had finished reading this letter, the meaning of which, in great part, he did not understand.

'My lord,' said Regulus, purposely selecting an indirect way to answer the question, 'have you ever made the "Venus" throw when playing the game of tesserae?'

'No,' said Domitian, who could not see the drift of this question, 'though I have oftentimes made the Dog's throw.' (The game of tesserae was played with three ivory dice similar to ours. The player who threw the three sixes, made the Venus' throw and won the game. The three aces were called the Dog's throw, and lost the game.)

'Well, my lord, to-day, Fortune has prepared for you the finest Venus' throw that a player has ever made.'

'How is that?'

'Did you not charge me, my lord, to surprise the Grand-Vestal and Metellus Celer?'

'I did,' said Domitian, 'but what of it?'

'Well, my lord, in this letter you have the means to punish them.... And did you not commission me, besides, added the informer, 'to find out the projects of the Christians?... You have them now.'

'What! Vespasian and Domitian, my grand-nephews, could be the two Christian emperors alluded to in Metellus Celer's letter?'

'Yes, my lord, and I will add that Flavius Clemens, the two Flavia Domitillas, all your re-

lations in fact, are Christians and conspire to overthrow you.'

'Oh!' cried Domitian, and his accent betrayed his terror, 'add still more his profound astonishment at this sudden discovery. They are all Christians! all.... even to my niece Aurelia.'

'No, my lord, the divine Aurelia has so far resisted all the entreaties of your cousin, Flavia Domitilla, she who has spread the poison of that new doctrine in your family, but unless something is done, the divine Aurelia will succumb also....'

The informer paused, for the Emperor no longer listened to him.

Domitian, in prey to visible excitement, was pacing slowly the marble floor of the gallery. If he had succeeded in describing this tyrant's character, as we have found it in history, the reader will easily imagine the strange perplexity in which he was thrown by the startling facts so suddenly revealed by Regulus.

He felt that he was hated, and the revolt of Lucius Antonius might arouse Rome and cause it to rebel against his authority.

On the other hand, how would he deal with the Christians, whose mysterious power frightened him, and who, besides, would count on such formidable adversaries in his own family.

Would he bathe in their blood? Nero had done so, and the Christians had become more numerous, notwithstanding his executions, or perhaps in consequence of them.

Would it not be necessary, however, to strike at this sect, commencing with his own relations? But would he not then inspire such universal horror that his overthrow would become inevitable?

Then, the voices of the future, the predictions already heard, whispered in his ear that the Christians would become the masters of the world, and the race of David would control the empire.

Were the prophecies to be realized, which had so long occupied the public mind?

'Oh!' thought Domitian, in his superstitious terror, 'those sons of David's are in my power. It is fifteen days since Fronto brought them to Rome.... It is time I should interrogate them.... To-morrow I shall have them brought in the presence of all my court.... I shall see whether they have accomplices.... Let the guilty ones tremble, whoever they may be!'

(To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND

(FROM TIMES SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

No. 10.

ATHLONE.

It has often been remarked that the soil of Ireland presents a strange series of contrast as the different races that live on the island. I was forcibly struck with the truth of this, as, fresh from the sight of the noble grasslands and fine tillage fields of Tipperary, I traversed by the Great Southern and Western line the dreary and comparatively sterile tract that leads from Portlarnington to Athlone. Though beyond the immediate course of the railway this country is fertile in some spots, and is not without picturesque scenes, its general character is barren and melancholy. It is for the most part a vast uneven plain, of cold, poor, and unkindly land, in places divided by huge turf-mosses, and ridged by lines of those low, steep hills known in parts of England by the name of 'hog's backs'. The few towns that appear are little more than villages, and, except that along the edges of the bogs you meet occasionally clusters of houses still, notwithstanding losses by emigration, swarming with a population which by its constant toil has gradually diminished the expenses of waste, the whole district seems thinly inhabited. As you pass Geashill you run over the estate of Lord Digby—a conspicuous instance of what, on the one hand, may be the risks incurred by the occupiers of the soil in Ireland in respect of insecurity of tenure and of what, on the other, may be the effects of careful and enlightened improvement. The facts are narrated with perfect fairness by the able and honourable agent of the property, Mr. W. Stewart Trench, in his well-known book, *Realities of Irish Life*; but I can add something perhaps to the tale, and would point what I think is its true moral. The barony of Geashill, as it is called, is a tract of some 30,000 acres, which, having formed at one time a part of the vast chieftainship of the O'Donnors of Offaly, passed from them to the House of Kildare, and thence, by marriage, to the family of Digby, the immediate predecessor of the present peer, was an absentee who seldom visited his Irish estate; and towards the close of the last century he being then merely a tenant for life, made at different times a great many leases for terms considerably in excess of his powers. As Lord Digby was a gentleman in every sense of the word, this unfortunate mistake can be ascribed only to the negligence of a non-resident owner; but the tenants relied with implicit confidence on the supposed security of their interests; and, as Lord Digby lived down to 1856, and during all this period they were undisturbed, many of them made very great improvements, and, in point of fact, created on the land a considerable amount of additional property. Lord Digby's successor, who, it should be observed, was not a near relation, and was not under any obligations to the deceased nobleman, thought himself justified, on coming into the estate, in availing himself of his strict rights, and destroying titles which, not being consistent with the provisions of the entail, were, technically speaking, wholly invalid. Ejectment proceedings were commenced, or threatened, against the whole body of the lessees—120 families, I believe—and the question of compensating those who were thus about being extruded from the homes they had innocently enriched for the benefit of a stranger was referred to the executors of the late Earl, who, it should be remarked, were, in point of law, probably not bound to disburse one farthing. The whole country was in a state of uproar, when Mr. Trench, by his judicious conduct, in some degree calmed down the agitated waters. He succeeded in persuading the executors to allot a sum of 30,600l. in relief of the imperilled tenants, and many of them, I understand, were allowed to retain their lands, at rents, however, considerably increased. Yet, from all that I have heard, the sum given in compensation was not nearly an equivalent to the losses of the lessees; and the memory of the whole transaction is not forgotten in the barony of Geashill.

This case illustrates, I think, forcibly the miserable insecurity of tenure which exists, not merely as a matter of theory, but practically, under the law of Ireland. Lord Digby's tenants, when they accepted these leases, had not the means of discovering their defects, for it is a well-settled principle of the common law that, unless, perhaps, when a fine is paid, an ordinary lessee has no right to examine beforehand his lessor's title. After a possession of more than half a century, and the expenditure of a vast sum of money on the faith of the validity of their rights, the representatives of these men were suddenly threatened with eviction *en masse* and with seeing the accumulations of their industry for years appropriated by the lord of the soil, and that probably without any

legal redress, for it is most unlikely that Lord Digby's executors were liable, under the covenants in these leases, to pay any compensation whatever. In the events which occurred the tenants, no doubt, escaped this cruel and absolute spoliation; but I have reason to believe that they suffered heavily, and what would have been their fate had they fallen into the hands of harsh or even exacting men who looked only at the letter of the bond, or even of unimpeachable superiors, at once tempted to do injustice and not able to treat them liberally? Is it not evident that this would have been a case in which law would have been at issue with right, and wrong would have been done in the name of justice? As a practical question it is no answer to this that the law in England and Ireland is the same in this matter, and that the proceedings which arose in the barony of Geashill might have equally arisen, for the same cause between the like parties, within ten miles of London. But who ever heard of 120 leaseholders on one English estate, after having enjoyed their lands for two generations and added enormously to their value being threatened with immediate eviction, not for any misconduct or default, but simply because there was a flaw in their titles? And if such a thing were, perchance, to occur, does any one suppose that it would not be condemned by a force of opinion no landlord could brave, that ample restitution would not be made, or that Parliament would not find means of redress? The law, therefore, although the same in the abstract in England as it is in Ireland, is not equally harsh in its actual working; in one country it is nearly a dead letter, in the other it has often done great mischief; and the whole case is a striking example of a truth ever to be borne in mind in considering the Land Question of Ireland—that, as regards the most important points, rules apparently in all respects the same may be attended with very different results in the separate divisions of the United Kingdom. In proof of this, on this very matter, we have only to turn to the evidence taken by a Parliamentary Committee in 1865 upon the subject of Irish tenures. On that occasion we find men of the most enlightened views, and particularly desirous of making the laws of England and Ireland identical, declaring that leases made in Ireland by a limited owner *bona fide* ought to be protected though in some respects they should clash with the rights of those in succession, yet pointedly disclaiming the application of this principle to leases in England.

Under the careful management of Mr. Trench the estate of Lord Digby has been much improved. Large sums have been expended in drainage, in building houses and out-offices, and in reclaiming the moors that abound in the barony; and I was happy to hear that the present owner regularly visits the property. Mr. Trench's book contains a full account of what has been done at Geashill of late years; I have pleasure in confirming the accuracy of his statements. From Geashill the train reaches Tullamore, the modern capital of the King's County, its rival, Philipstown, being almost buried in the vast morasses that extend around it. The pretentious Court house of Tullamore was the scene not long ago of a trial that has become almost a *cause célèbre* in the literature of the Irish Land Question. It has often been remarked, especially in England, that if the wrongs of Irish tenants were real they would appear frequently in the reports of litigation, and that, as this assuredly is not the case, the presumption against them is all but decisive. While I am quite satisfied that, as a class, Irish landlords do not abuse their position, this objection is but of little weight, for in the existing condition of things, law arms the Irish landlord with such power over his tenants as will that he may do what is morally most unjust with impunity. Occasionally, however, a member of the order transgresses the limits of even his legal rights, and the remarkable trial of 'Clarke v. Knox' is a signal instance of this temerity. A printed report of the case is before me, and it certainly throws no feeble light on what has occurred and may occur in the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland. In 1857 a Mr. Dyas became the purchaser of the fee in reversion of an estate in Meath held by Mr. Knox as a middleman for a long term, and by 13 families of sub-tenants at will, confessedly solvent and respectable persons. In 1861, and again in 1863, Mr. Knox caused notices to quit to be served on the sub-tenants, and in 1864 contracted for the sale of his interest to Mr. Dyas, through the operation of the Landed Estates Court; and it is almost certain that, about the same time, he agreed to remove the sub-tenants, so that Mr. Dyas should obtain the absolute freehold, free from the 'human encumbrances' on it. Mr. Knox, however, had assured the sub-tenants that the notices to quit were a mere formality, and that there was no intention of disturbing them; and one or two of them, on the faith of this pledge, expended some money in improvements. In June, 1864, some weeks before the final completion of the sale to which I have referred to Mr. Dyas, ejectments were brought on the notices to quit; but the sub-tenants, being again informed that they need not be under any apprehension, offered no defence, and gave consent for judgment. Mr. Dyas, however, having soon obtained possession of Mr. Knox's interest, and paid that gentleman 500l., the real character of these transactions appeared. Aimed with the judgments which had been procured by a representation that they would not be used, and through notices described as mere waste paper, Mr. Dyas proceeded, in the name of Mr. Knox, to evict the sub-tenants in a body, and to get that complete possession of the lands which had evidently been the object of these dealings. The police, I deeply regret to say, attended at the discreditable spectacle, and the 13 families—the innocent victims of conduct I leave to your readers' comments—were summarily turned out all together from their homes, though their rents had confessedly been punctually paid, though they certainly had always been good tenants, and though some of them had laid out money on their holdings in reliance on the validity of the promises which had been made instruments to bind and ruin them. The matter, fortunately, did not end thus, and through the deceit which had been practised the means of obtaining redress was found. An action was brought by Mr. Clarke, one of the sub-tenants, against Mr. Knox for the misrepresentation which had been made; the jury awarded ample damages, and all the sufferers ultimately received compensation.

In this case, it will be observed, the whole affair being tainted with deceit, the law gave the sub-tenants a remedy. But this was owing to what lawyers would call a mere collateral accident; and the facts show how insecure may be the position of the tenant at will in Ireland in the existing state of social arrangements. Mr. Knox came within the reach of the law because he had violated a distinct pledge, and tricked his dupes by untruth statements. But had he boldly asserted his legal rights, had he proceeded upon his notices to quit, an obtained his ejectments in the usual way, the sub-tenants could not have made a defence, the law would have confiscated their improvements, and they would have been evicted without a remedy. It may, no doubt, be said that here, too, the law in England and Ireland is the same, and that a case exactly parallel might arise at any assizes in England; but I assert that opinion in England operates to prevent the occurrence of such wrongs, and that if it did not the power of Parliament would soon devise the means of redress.

From Tullamore the train proceeds along a flat and uninteresting country of poor uplands and sandy hills, until at last on the banks of the Shannon, here a broad stream as it leaves Lough Ree, the historic town of Athlone appears. Athlone is a place of great antiquity; in the days when a wide water line was an almost impassable barrier, it was a strategic point of the highest importance, and even now its position upon the routes which converge here as they meet the Shannon gives it great military value. The town is merely the mass of square slated houses, apparently of the date of the last century, seen so often in the South and West of England, and it does

not seem progressive or thriving; the reason, in this and other instances, being probably that the local gentry have long ceased to live in provincial towns, and that the growth of trade has not supplied their absence. Yet the place and the neighbourhood abound in scenes of interest to an inquirer in Ireland. An armed force, with adjoining lines, and large barracks swarming with soldiers, command the streets and the course of the river, too suggestive of the truth of Wellington's saying, that the rule of force in Ireland is continually seen. Hard by is the ford where, in 1691, the troops of Ginkell made good their passage despite the efforts of St. Ruth and Sarsfield; and not many miles off is the memorable field where, after a dubious and unheroic struggle, the 'red eyes of battle closed in despair' on the hopes of Catholic Ireland at Aughrim. Lower down the river, the decaying remains of the Celtic churches of Olon-monach rest on a vast and melancholy plain, like the phantoms of a perished nationality.

The phenomena of the country around Athlone, on a circle of several miles in extent, are exceedingly interesting. The Shannon winds its way slowly through vast spaces of bog and morass, fringed at the water's edge by fine meadow lands, enriched by the deposit of the river. Many thousands of acres thus lie waste; and man has added to the difficulties opposed by nature to the draining of this tract; for, in order to improve the navigation, the levels of the Shannon have been artificially raised, and the area it floods has been greatly extended. This is the case along the whole course of the river from Athlone to Limerick, I believe; and an attempt having been made to increase the outfall by lowering the bed of the stream at the points where it descends the rapids, the result is, that an immense surface of land is destroyed or injured by water. It seems hardly expedient to sacrifice a whole breadth of country to water carriage, especially since the development of railways; and Lord Glanricarde, on several occasions, has directed attention to this subject, which, as well as that of the drainage to the Shannon, deserves the consideration of the Government. The tracts, however, near the great river present scenes of no common interest to the observer of social facts in Ireland. At intervals in the expanses of morass patches of yellow cornland and of pasture appear; and the signs of human industry and life are visible in the dreary landscape. As along the roads causeways opened in the waste you make your way to these oases in the desert, you come upon districts—in the words of the old Greek—"inhabited in villages," and of a singular and primitive character. Here the children of the soil have been settled for ages, probably, in small communities, and aggregated in petty hamlets, having led the simple life of the Celtic peasantry. The gradual but steady progress of their toil has opened spaces of fertility in the wild, has silently created a mass of property on the ungenial and difficult domain of nature. These interesting centres of fruitful industry are the more curious because they are in strange contrast with a spectacle of civility of a very different kind than may be found at no great distance. Not, indeed, that anything in the general character of the country immediately around Athlone seemed to me to require particular notice. The uplands, on either bank of the Shannon, which ascend gradually from the flats below are parcelled out into numerous farms, for the most part of an inferior description. The face of the landscape is not attractive; the soil of the tract is not fertile; the land is not well enclosed or tilled; good farmsteads and offices are very uncommon; and the peasantry and their dwellings have a look of poverty. But beyond the low hills that, near Ballinacree, divide the valley of the Suick from the Shannon, is a district which can be only compared to a fragment of the best part of the Lothians in the heart of a region comparatively wild, and which is a perfect specimen of what modern science and skill can accomplish in agriculture. Here the wealth and energy of a single man has, within a few years, transformed the landscape; has stamined the country for miles around with the character of the most refined husbandry; has endeavoured to introduce the highest kinds of farming into a neighbourhood previously ignorant of their existence. In my next letter I shall examine the characteristics of these districts, and the social phenomena they present,—the most interesting and suggestive inquiry that it has been my fortune as yet to make.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRIMACY.—At a meeting of the clergy of the archdiocese held in Armagh on Tuesday, to elect a successor to the late lamented Primate, the following names were returned to his Holiness:—

Dignus—Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Derry, six votes.

Dignior—Very Rev. Canon Tierney, nine votes.

Dignissimus—Most Rev. Dr. McGeigan, Bishop of Raphoe, twenty-seven votes.—*Evening Post.*

An explosion took place at Billoccolling powder mill, near Cork, on yesterday morning. There was a loss of life, owing to the early hour of the occurrence. Three men were blown up. Each shed contained two pairs of stones and fifty pounds of powder in an unfinished state. It is surmised that a spark of fire was communicated from the stones. The sheds were levelled to the ground. Some men were working convenient to the explosion.—*Evening Mail.*

THE PRISONERS BARRETT.—Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the authorities with respect to the prisoner Barrett since the recent sitting of the adjourned Special Commission. To guard against the slightest demonstration on the part of the public, a large force of police were in attendance during the sitting of the court, and the authorities have thought it expedient to retain them in town since. A company of twenty-four men were day and night guarding the prison. The prisoner left town to-day at four o'clock. He was guarded to the train by a force of constabulary, and a strong force left with him in the same carriage. He has been removed we understand to Dublin.—*Galway Vindicator.*

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.—A meeting was held at Limerick last night to discuss the fixity of the land question. During the evening the proceedings were violently interrupted by persons who shouted for an amnesty to the Fenians, and making a rush for the platform, took possession of it. They then proceeded to smash the furniture, and ended by entirely destroying the platform. Attempts were made to restore order, but without success, and the meeting was broken up amid great excitement and confusion. A public meeting at Javan yesterday adopted resolves condemning any Parliamentary bill for Ireland which may not provide for the fixity of Land Tenure.

Oct. 28.—The Dublin Amenity Association at a business meeting held in that city last evening, unanimously adopted a resolution expressing regret at Mr. Gladstone's refusal to release the Fenian prisoners, and declaring their determination to agitate the question, and to form local associations throughout the country.

THE GOVERNMENT BILL. The *Irish Times* of yesterday makes the following announcement:—'We are enabled to state that the main feature of the ministerial measure will be to legalise for the whole of Ireland the tenant right system which prevails in Ulster, and has proved the cause of such contentment and prosperity there. From what we have learned,' adds our contemporary, 'respecting the nature and spirit of the measure to be brought in by ministers, we believe that it will prove to be just and satisfactory to the two great classes mainly interested, as well as to the general community.'

DUBLIN, Oct. 28.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Town Council of this City expressing his satisfaction and that of his colleagues at the approval given by the City of Dublin to their conduct in regard to the Irish Church legislation during the

last session of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone acknowledges the solemn obligations he is under to deal to the best of his ability with other subjects affecting the welfare of Ireland. 'With respect to the Fenians, he says it would have been more agreeable to the Government to give effect to the desire for clemency founded on most honorable motives; the subject is then considered in all its bearings, and reasons given for denying an amnesty. Sir John Gray, M.P., informed the Council that he believed Mr. Gladstone's personal desire was to release the Fenian prisoners. He knew the Premier was determined to settle the land in the same effective manner in which he had settled the Church question, and that he was resolved to abide the exterminating policy of the landlords.'

THE O'DONOGHUE, M.P., AND THE PRISONERS. In a letter to the Amenity Committee in this city, The O'Donoghue, M.P., expresses his opinion that the Government collectively and individually, heartily commiserate the unfortunate condition of the prisoners and are most anxious to liberate them, if they can do so consistently with what they consider their duty to the State; but he is equally convinced 'that they will not, as they cannot, without degrading the functions of government, or betraying the trust reposed in them, yield anything to the first semblance of unconstitutional pressure.' 'How my dear countrymen,' he adds 'in their zeal must curse the vanity of the heartless spouters who would persuade the world that while powerless to save the captive from being dragged within the prison walls, they can, nevertheless exert his release. It is this loathsome fustian that keeps the door locked, and not the unappeasable wrath or vindictiveness of either the government or British people. Let us approach the government with the respect due to their position, and with a confidence which not only their acts but the attested worth of their individual character entitles them to. If we take this course, I have no doubt of the result.'—*Dublin Irishman.*

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—In the report of the actual committee of Convocation of the Queen's University of Ireland reference is thus made to the education question.—'The committee cannot but anticipate that the question of university education will again be brought under discussion, and for this not only the convocation of the Queen's University, but all the friends of united education should be prepared. The committee have observed with pleasure the action taken since last meeting by the board of Trinity College, who have declared their willingness that every office both in the university and college, should be opened to persons of all religious denominations equally. The committee feel that in this direction is to be found the true solution of the Irish University education question.' They further express their opinion that there should be no university in the country recognized or supported by the State, where persons of all denominations should not stand upon an equal footing. To establish a denominational university would, they say, 'perpetuate those feelings of intolerance and ill-will amongst the members of the different religious persuasions from which Ireland has already suffered so much.' After this report had been read, a resolution was passed, on motion by Professor Nesbit, 'That we declare our continued adhesion to the principle of united and non-sectarian university education in Ireland, and that we hail with unalloyed pleasure the course lately taken by the board of Trinity College; that, in its opinion of Convocation any measure involving the omission from public university education in Ireland of the academical or collegiate element, would be incompatible with proper university training, and highly prejudicial to the interests of learning.' An instruction was also adopted to the Committee of Convocation to 'take the most energetic measures in opposing every infringement of the principle of united and non-sectarian university education in Ireland.'

IRISH MANUFACTURERS.—AN URGENT WARNING.—The Church is now, thank God, disestablished and disendowed, and we naturally enough look for inalienable blessings of peace in the future to compensate us for the blood and rapine which cursed our country in the past. Doubtless if the Land Question had received equitable settlement, and if the tenant were secured against the heartlessness of his landlord, there would spring up in the country an energy, long subdued and discouraged, that would convert the bleak mountain side into a garden, and change the swampy quagmires into pleasant and smiling fields; but pending that consummation, can we, as Irishmen and patriots find no method of increasing the wealth of the land, or preventing its impoverishment by other means than those which spring from the soil alone? It must have been observed latterly how even the slender manufactures on which we depend for supplemental labor are gradually deserting our shores, scared by causes which some attribute to agrarian crime some to an indolent disposition in the Irish people, and some to that want of enterprise and capacity which, they say, is characteristic of the Celt. Without stopping to refute erroneous convictions like these, we must, however, admit that our manufacturing industry is on the decrease, and that at present there is not to be found for hands that fall and constant employment which is necessary to the comfort and happiness of home. The jealousy of the English Government, as is well known, deprived Ireland of the great commercial advantages which formerly arose to her from the wool manufacture, and her deprivation of that great branch of industry was most detrimental to her well-being. The wool manufacture has long since gone, and even now the exceptional causes which have operated in the North of Ireland to secure to us a monopoly of the flax trade threaten to give way and leave us to mourn over the decline of that branch of industry as we do over the wool trade. It is notorious that the very best hands in the flax trade are daily transferring their knowledge and skill to America. This is a grave and serious question, and one which affects the country quite as much as does that of the land.—*Ulster Examiner.*

THE LAY CONFERENCE OF IRISH CHURCHMEN.—The conference has concluded its sitting. A discussion arose on a proposition of the Earl of Bandon to name the Duke of Abercorn as convener of the lay portion of the future General Convention. Vice-Chancellor Chatterton opposed this on principle, describing it as an unfortunate departure from the plan hitherto pursued, and 'from the very constitution of their Church,' which, he contended, placed the bishops in the position of 'heads of the Church.' Mr. Johnston, M.P., supported this view. Ultimately, after several amendments had been proposed, a committee was named to consider these several suggestions, and report. Sir Harry Bruce Erskine, proposed that the number of lay delegates should not be deemed unalterable; but this was rejected. A motion was next made by a Belfast delegate that no test should be required of a B. first delegate in any parish except a declaration that the voter is a member of the church of Ireland and twenty-one years of age.' Mr. Johnston, M.P., seconded the resolution, being of opinion that all tests, religious and pecuniary, should be done away with in the electoral franchise of the Church of Ireland. He would restrict government, however, to the male members of the Church. This was passed substantially. On the motion of Lord Bandon, it was agreed that, with a view to the formation of the Church Body with as little delay as possible, the archbishops and bishops be requested to convene as soon as practicable, by the churches or otherwise, meetings for the election of delegates, clerical and lay, such as is contemplated by the 19th section of the Church Act; and that these parochial meetings be held not later than the 1st of November, and the diocesan synods not later than the 15th of November, ten days' notice being given. Mr. R. M. Wade moved a committee of four delegates, two clerical and two lay, to be chosen by the synod of each united diocese from among its representatives, to frame a draft of a constitution for the government of the Church of Ireland. This would be a body of forty-eight. It was agreed that they should have

power to call to their assistance certain persons vested in ecclesiastical law and custom," such as the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. Dr. Salmon, and Professor Jellett. It was also determined that the conference should be adjourned sine die, the Duke of Abercorn being empowered to reassemble it if necessary.

THE IRISH LAND MASS.—The 'Spectator' holds that if we only guarantee to these tenants who have made improvements, we do indeed do all that the common laws of honesty require, but we utterly evade the principal political question involved, whether or not policy does not require that in a country where the vast majority of the people are in some sense identified with the land—many of them small farmers, a large number more as agricultural laborers, who hope to become small farmers—we should leave wholly to mere private contract the determination of the conditions under which the career of the farmer is to be carried on. If the Irish peasant is to have a fair chance in the only career open to him, the law must interfere to lay down the general rule of fixity of tenure in the absence of explicit modifications of that rule formally agreed to by both parties. Indeed, the 'Spectator' would by no means say that in the present condition of the Irish peasant the law should not absolutely disallow the yearly tenancies and all tenancies under a certain term, if they are likely to be forced upon him by irresistible moral influence. The 'Spectator' admits that, regarding the more remote and general effects of such a measure as that proposed by the Munster Club, it would have the good effect of placing almost the whole of the soil of Ireland under the control of Irishmen; but it would have the bad effect of breaking up, almost to a certainty, the whole scheme of Irish society, so far as it is founded on the predominance of a body of resident gentry. If the Munster Club had its way, the smaller gentry would have very little motive for residing on their estates. They would have no social or political power; they could not help their tenants to make improvements nor could they buy them out. They would simply receive so much a year from the land, with nothing to do, with no social or political power, with incomes steadily paid, but not sufficient to make them at all great men; they would soon find country life disagreeable, and would spend their money in places where they could lead a pleasanter and more occupied life. A criticism, a guiding, and a restraining influence would thus be withdrawn from the Irish counties, and a great portion of the wealth derived from the soil would be paid every year to absentees. In course of time, this payment might seem to be an odious burden on the land and the title of absentees to their rents might be questioned.

DRUM, Oct. 15.—The Special Commission for the trial of Barrett for attempting to murder Captain Lambert re-assembled at Galway yesterday. The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Keogh were the presiding judges. The only business before the Court was to hear the application of the Attorney-General for the recording of the writ of *habeas corpus* for removing the indictment against Barrett into the Court of Queen's Bench. The Attorney-General in making the application, said that the writ had been obtained for the purpose of enabling him to move in the Court of Queen's Bench in the ensuing term to change the place of trial from the county of Galway. This determination had been made to his reluctance, but after a careful review of all that had occurred at the last trial the Crown were satisfied that the prisoner should be tried elsewhere than in Galway. They had hoped that the trial might have been held in that county in an atmosphere free from those disturbing influences that affect and disturb the discharge of duty and the exercise of calm judgment. In this they had been disappointed. A feeling had sprung up in the county such as rendered it almost unreasonable for the Crown to call on the gentlemen of the county to incur the risk of discharging their duty as jurors. After the last trial a juror had been attacked in such a manner that it was necessary for the protection of his person, he might almost say of his life, to convey him to his hotel under the protection of a large constabulary escort. He warned those who instigated or took part in such outrages that they would gain very little by such conduct. They made a grievous mistake if they fancied they could warp the course of justice. The authority of the law in this country would not be permitted to be assailed or defied with impunity. As far as was in his power, every juror would have full protection in the discharge of his duties, and in this, and in every other case where similar conduct might be pursued, the investigation would be conducted under such circumstances as, while it would secure a fair trial to the accused, would be beyond the reach of any of those disgraceful operations or tactics by which either jurors or witnesses could be exposed either to menace or intimidation. Mr. Heron, on behalf of the prisoner, essayed to address the Court, but was promptly checked, and after repeating the attempt several times, and intimating that it was his intention to test the validity of the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, he was directed by the Court to resume his seat. The writ was then read, and the Court rose. A large body of constabulary were present to preserve order and to escort the prisoner to and from the courthouse. There was, however, no attempt at disturbance.—Times Cor.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.
On Tuesday night, the 5th ult., at half-past ten o'clock, the Rev. Edward de Watteville, of the Society of Jesus died in the Fever Hospital at Glasgow, of malignant typhus fever caught while in the discharge of his ministerial duty among the flock committed to his care. The deceased, who was ill but a few days, had very lately come to Glasgow. His age was 48 years. He belonged to a Swiss baronial family.

A correspondent of the London *Lancet* signing himself "Rusticus," asks whether any one can suggest a remedy for internal pains suffered by a gentleman who is a Patient of his. He has already administered without effect several preparations of opium, belladonna, cannabis indica, tincture of opium, assafoetida, ierian, chloric ether, chloroform vapor, bromide of potassium, quinine, bismuth, iron, zinc, hydrocyanic acid, bismuth, antacid, pepper, pancreatic, hot drinks and other remedies. He has also tried galvanic currents, hot fomentations and cold cloths, hot baths, mustard poultices, croton oil, and small blisters externally, also, subcutaneous injections of morphia, strychnia, and caffeine. "Rusticus" certainly appears to have done his best, but if we may be allowed to make a non-medical suggestion, we would recommend that the sufferer be let alone, at all events for a time; it would rather be surprising if he were not uncomfortable at present.

The *Jewish Messenger* says a remarkable testimony has lately been given to the value of the Jewish method of slaughtering and examining cattle. Quite a number of Christian butchers have resolved to purchase their meat from Jewish carcass-butchers, their customers preferring the meat slaughtered in accordance with the Jewish law.

The Rev. John Jogle, an extreme High Churchman, has declined to sign the protest against the appointment of Dr. Temple, because even if the Dean and Chapter complied with the request of the memorial Dr. Temple will not thereby be kept out of the bishopric for a single hour, as in that case the Crown can, and no doubt will, make the appointment by royal letters patent, which will do away with the necessity of any capital election. Non-election would be a mere brutal foulness. Further, "It does not seem to me to be the part of good Churchmen to force upon the Church the spectacle of a bishop's appointment by the civil power alone."

A fearful description of the moral and religious condition of the large towns of England was given at the Church Congress now in session at Liverpool. In 781 towns in the kingdom there are about 12,000,000 people, and some of the parishes contain a population of 27,000. Many of these large parishes are "moral deserts, far less hopeful than similar districts in Kaffria or New Zealand." They are surrounded by nothing but the feeblest influences for good; "public opinion in these little worlds was rarely on the side of virtue and religion;" there was much skepticism and theoretical belief among them; but "the most of them were not intellectual enough for that; their minds were kept under a continual strain for the supply of their daily wants; they ate, drank, and slept like the unreasoning quadrupeds, and passed to their great account with as little thought as the beasts that perish."

The Discovery of Justice, so often announced, has at length, we have every reason to believe, been placed beyond doubt by the researches of the Hon. Edward Twissleton, who has for the first time called in the aid of a scientific expert in handwriting, the well-known Mr. Oh Chabot. The results will shortly be made public, together with facsimiles of the autographs of Julius's letters to Woodfall and G. George Grenville—Academy.

In several Scotch towns the workmen have decided upon making an effort to return one or more

of their class as town councillors at the approaching municipal elections. The members of the Edinburgh Trades Council have taken up the matter, and have resolved to bring forward at least one workman candidate at the elections to that city next month.

Placards have been posted at Clapham, containing the following piquant invitation to worshippers at 'Bethesda Chapel':—'Ned Wright, who before his conversion was convicted three times of burglary, will deliver a gospel address. Come and welcome. No Collection.'

A party of five young men were sitting on a rock on the coast near Mentrose, during the gale on Sunday afternoon, when a large wave swept over them and carried them away. Three of the number clambered up, and were saved, but the other two were drowned.

At the late meeting of the Education League in Birmingham, England, one of the speakers told two stories designed to illustrate the failure of the present method of teaching. A teacher was trying to show her pupils that they saw with their eyes and heard with their ears, but it was a revelation to them. She then said 'You have noses, what are they for?' After a dead silence for a moment an adventurous youth replied, 'pleasant to be wiped!' A gentleman was exclaiming a school of girls in Birmingham, the scholars having been four years under teaching. He put the question to them—'What is sacrifice?' After a pause one of the girls answered, 'It is the place where Jesus Christ offered his son Isaac.'

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The *Times*, in an article on the Irish land question, says:—'It is not our business to satisfy the Fenians. They would not be satisfied if Ireland was doubly consecrated for their benefit. It is our business to do justice between two classes constituting the bone and sinew of Ireland, whose interests are identical, and to extirpate the most ancient root of Irish wrongs. Two opposite sources of error must be remembered. It would be wise not to meddle with the land question at all, unless we effectually quiet the present passions. At the same time it would be short sighted to scribble the next generation. Ireland was not reft from agitation, but short lived rest must not be purchased by concessions pregnant with anarchy. In closing accounts with the past it may be just and necessary to recognize the prescriptive rights of doubtful origin, but it cannot be so to foster the growth of similar rights in future.'

DEPRESSION OF THE 'BEEHIVE' MARKET.—Archbishop Tait's promise of inquiry into the question of Church patronage (coupled with the Irish disestablishment) has evidently depreciated ecclesiastical property and produced what would be called on 'Change' forced sales of benefices. A clerical agent in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* not only refers to 'the number of vacant sees' which he has effected, but assures 'patrons, solicitors, and others that he has distinct instructions from some three hundred clients, bona fide purchasers, who are prepared with sums of from £500 to £20,000 for suitable preferments, and he can almost guarantee the immediate, and strictly private, sales of any presentations with incomes of from £150 to £1,200 a year. This scandal is certainly at its height, and we can only expect to have the usual market slang introduced into the columns of the *Guardian*, the *Recorder*, and the *Rock*, and to be informed that 'the trade in adyoons is brisk—prices rule higher, or 'no demand for presentations even livings with nonagenarian incumbents and small populations depressed'—according as public opinion and parliamentary debate sets in favor of or against an Established Church.—Pall Mall Gazette.

One of our contemporaries belonging to the Protestant Church, sent a commissioner lately to four City Churches on Sunday morning, and the following is the result of his observations:—

Church	Annual value	No of persons present
St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield	£680	40
St. Anne and Agnes, St. Anne's Lane	226	25
St. Michael Le Quoene, Foster Lane	300	closed
St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-st.	230	18
St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey	270	closed
St. Beet, Paul's Wharf	254	6
St. Michael, Queenhithe, Thames-street	260	11
Allhallows, Bread-street	382	3
St. Martin Promroy, Old Jewry	310	1
St. Margaret Moor, Bread-street	287	3
St. Peter's Le Poer, Old Broad-st.	1725	20
St. Martin Outwich, Bishopgate-st.	1100	6
St. James, Mitre square	300	20
Allhallows with St. Beet, Lombard street	650	9
	£7074	162

The opposition to Dr. Temple continues. At a recent meeting of the Leeds Branch of the English Church Union, Archdeacon Denison said he did not suppose that there was any man connected with the Church of whom the late Bishop of Exeter had more horror than Dr. Temple. From a letter he had just received from the Archdeacon of Exeter he learned that the dean and chapter and whole clergy of Exeter were speaking out as one man against the appointment; and he also learned that so much had the nomination surprised Dr. Pusey that notwithstanding his long, intimate and affectionate friendship with Mr. Gladstone, he had distinctly broken with the Prime Minister on the subject. Dr. Pusey himself wrote, "If this appointment is to take place under the sanction of the civil power there will be nothing left but openly to contend, directly and immediately for the dissolution of the connection between Church and State." Lord Eliot presided at a meeting held at a meeting at Devonport to protest against the appointment of Dr. Temple to the bishopric of Exeter. Now was the time he said, for the dean and chapter to win immortal renown by refusing to confirm it. It was not the custom to refuse, but by doing so in this case they would break through an "abominable abuse." Rev. J. B. Prynne hoped that they would refuse to confirm the appointment, and in so doing churchmen throughout the diocese would sustain them in their opposition. He ridiculed the idea that the pains and penalties of primænie would be inflicted upon them as the fruits of their refusal. No Minister would dare do such a thing as to inflict those penalties upon them in the present day. If Mr. Gladstone were to act so, he would from being the most popular minister become the most unpopular. If the refusal of the dean and chapter led to a separation of the Church and State, better this than such a bishop. In the subsequent speeches the separation of Church and State was considered advisable. One speaker stigmatized Dr. Temple's nomination as an "unholy appointment." Similar views were expressed at other meetings.

REFORMATION OF THE PEOPLE.—A correspondent of the *World* writes:—'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' A belief in this old English axiom induces me to attach importance to a discussion which took place at one of the meetings of the recent Church Congress at Liverpool, on the subject of the recreations of the people. An intelligent and good spirit was exhibited by several speakers, all of whom appeared to understand that the Church, whose ministers they are, should be made efficacious for the temporal happiness as well as the spiritual welfare of the people. 'It was a mistake,' said Archdeacon Emery, of Ely, 'for the clergy to go about making religion look miserable. The working classes who were confined all the week said, "We won't go and make ourselves miserable on Sundays;" it being an unfortunate tendency of clerical teaching and preaching to attach a character of trouble and gloom to the day of rest, the holy day, when the pastor should lead his flock through the pleasures of this life to the greater joy of the life hereafter, and so teach them to enjoy the one that they may have a reasonable assurance of the other. Many of the clergy appear to be under

the impression that worldly thoughts are forbidden on the Sabbath day. But the same power that made the heavens created also the earth; and nothing has been made by the Almighty hand without a purpose. That a rigid enforcement of church and chapel-going throughout the Sunday is not effectual in a moral point of view is a conclusion every one must come to who reads the report of the chaplain of the Manchester City Gaol, wherein it is stated, as Archdeacon Ffoulkes informed the Church Congress, that of 700 criminals in the gaol 91 had been Sunday-school teachers; and out of 649 criminals 593 had been Sunday-school scholars. I should like to know how many criminals occur in a thousand men and women who go out for a walk in the fields after church time on a Sunday afternoon, or who, having been confined to their workshops through the week, go into the country, now and then, by excursion trains on the seventh day. Archdeacon Ffoulkes said:—'among the causes of failure were the want of a good system of religious instruction and the difficulty of obtaining efficient teachers, and the fact that no test was applied to ascertain the teaching given. Children were too often sent to school simply to get them out of the way, rather than for the sake of Christian teaching.' The evils are palpable, and it is for the clergy to find out a remedy. I am glad to find there are clergymen who do not frown upon harmless recreations, and that while the reverend speakers at the Church Congress at their faces against disolute habits engendered by some of the popular amusements of the day, they were enthusiastically recommending real pleasures as well as real Church.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the Cabinet would be heartily glad if they could reconcile the liberation of the Fenian prisoners with their duty, not merely to the State, as an abstraction, but to the cause of peace, order, and good government in Ireland. Unhappily the language and conduct of the Fenian prisoners to whom the clemency of the Crown was extended soon after the accession of Mr. Gladstone's ministry to office, forbids any strong hope in a policy of compassion. For anything that appears at present, the Fenians who come under lock and key do not in the least change their opinions that could not perhaps, be required of them—or abandon their designs, when their prison doors are unlocked. Nearly every motive which exists for putting them into confinement is good for keeping them there. Abstract discussions have been raised as to the relative moral guilt of political and ordinary criminals. A few legal pendents have contended that rebellion is in itself a vile offence than burglary or murder; and that such men as Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone, and Emmet, were criminals of a rather deeper dye than Greenacre, Russ, and Palmer. On the other hand, men who are block headed by nature rather than in virtue of misplaced learning, appear to hold that to commit a political offence is in itself a title to honour and to impunity. Between these conflicting absurdities, there is happily a mid-path of truth. It is easy to distinguish between the political offenders whose crime consists in the consistent following out of a mistaken opinion, and the bravos who are swayed by nothing better than licentious impulses. The former will bring all their strength to the contest, and when it goes against them will submit to the fate without weak repining. They will accept the mercy of the victor, not indeed with effusive and servile gratitude, but with a manly and self-respecting silence, such as this was the conduct of the most conspicuous Southern insurgents after the close of the civil war in America. Very different has been the behavior of men like O'Donovan Rossa in prison, and of the released Fenians out of it. The latter have begun their old work of stirring up disaffection, and have shown conclusively that the temper and the designs which made it necessary to put them into confinement render it equally desirable to keep them there. It is for the government to consider whether in the interest of the peace and the well-being of Ireland, it can afford to allow unrepenting mischief-makers to renew the baneful work in which they have been interrupted. The conclusion of the Queen's advisers, whatever it may be, will be dictated by statesmanlike motives. Vindictive feelings towards the wretched Fenians they can have none, but benevolence towards the Irish people may compel them to keep their tormentors under restraint.—Daily News.

The British Museum has lately received the fossil remains of a flying dragon, measuring upwards of four feet from tip to tip of the expanded wings. The bones of the head, wings, legs, tail, and great part of the trunk, with the ribs, blade-bones, and collar-bones, are imbedded in dark lignite shale from Lyme Regis, on the Dorsetshire Coast. The head is large in proportion to the trunk, and the tail is as long as the rest of the body; it is extended in a straight stiff line, the vertebral bones being surrounded and bound together by bundles of fine long-needle-shaped bones; it is supposed to have served to keep out stretched, or to sustain, a large expanse of the flying membrane or parachute which extended from the tips of the wings to the feet, and spread along the space between the hind-limbs and tail, after the fashion of certain bats. The first indication of this monster was described by Buckland in the "Transactions of the Geological Society," and is referred to in his "Bridgewater Treatise," under the name of *Pterodactylus macronyx*. The subsequently acquired head and tail give characters of the teeth and other parts, which establish a distinct generic form in the extinct family of flying reptiles. The animal, as now restored, will be described and figured in the volume of the Monographs of the Palæontographical Society, for the present year, by Professor Owen.

UNITED STATES.
A 'settled aversion' is ground for a divorce in Indiana.
Chicago is to have a new paper—the Divorce Bureau. A wide circulation is guaranteed by the circumstances that people usually wish to know when they divorced, and this furnishes a correct list.
An Arkansas paper concludes an account of the accidental killing of a citizen as follows:—"The deceased, owing to his frequent marriages, leaves several families of numerous children, but bequeaths little else to the world." Several families of numerous children is good.
According to the Boston 'Times,' Secretary Fish is said to have apologized to the Emperor of Brazil for the rudeness of Minister Webb, of whom it is said that he is given to 'cussing,' and whom as soon 'coss' an emperor as a hack driver.
A St. Louis minister, travelling through Indiana, says: "Soon after passing the capital of Indiana, my attention was called to the bit made by one of the pictorial papers as to the ease with which divorces are obtained in that State. A railroad conductor is represented as saying—"Indianapolis! Fifteen minutes for divorces." That morning's 'State Journal' acknowledged the force of the caricature, but suggested that injustice might have been done to Chicago.
Several Massachusetts clergymen offer a serious protest against continuing the observance of Thanksgiving day. They claim that the day has been perverted from its original purpose; instead of religious observance, there are 'license, disorder and excess.' This is true in part; yet hundreds of thousands go to church every Thanksgiving day, and no doubt worship devoutly.
How many hundreds of infants might have been prevented every year this long time past, had it been known that there was a refuge where infants abandoned of their parents would be received. How many unhappy women, betrayed and in trouble, would have struggled through the trials of their condition, who, for want of such a hope, have committed suicide.—N. Y. Freeman.

A San Francisco editor, who has been to a Chinese theatre, thus speaks of the quality of the music furnished:—'Imagine yourself in a boiler manufactory mammoth tin shop next door or one side and a forty-charivari party with six hundred instruments in front, idea will be conveyed of the performance of a first-class Chinese band of music.'

Rev. E. P. Gardner, of the First Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, N. Y., last Sunday preached a remarkably vigorous outspoken sermon on 'Political Honesty,' touching his text: 'Is that rule over what he has to say of the political system over there. Judging our political system by anything approaching a high Christian standard, the result is not very flattering. Is not our political life as a whole a blighting and a word? Is not the idea of a honest politician something that men laugh at? Are we not stigma as just a man that he is in office? Look at our legislative halls. It makes one sick to think of it. These legislatures are so corrupt that an honest one is the exception. Most of the members have bought their seats there, and they expect to be re-elected by selling their votes in return. Great corporations buy up the Legislatures. Our Capitals stand to call them dens of thieves—unless, indeed, it be the thieves of whom we need to beg pardon for the comparison—and it grows more shameless every year. Every man who has anything to do with the government gets infected. Every man who takes a contract expects to make dishonest gains. Our police officers are hand in glove with the criminals whom they are set to catch; judges sell their decisions, and are re-elected by rogues whom they shield, and men who ought to go to States Prisons go to Congress. Our whole political life is a mass of rottenness.'

A number of clergymen in Massachusetts are signing a petition to Governor Claflin, praying him not to issue a proclamation for Thanksgiving unless he can initiate measures which will command a better observance of the day as a season of fasting, humiliation and prayer. They say "that they are convinced, by long and close observation, that the annual appointment of the day of fast, humiliation and prayer by the Governor of the Commonwealth—once, doubtless, a usage which met the convictions and desires of the people of the State at large—had gradually been perverted from its original design and professed intent until it had ceased to command attention and respect; that one day set apart by proclamation has fallen into general neglect as a day of religious observance and come to be a day of merriment, disorder and excess; that they believe it to have become a source of demoralization rather than of religious or moral impression, and that the discontinuance of the custom of appointing an annual fast would be for the public good.—Boston Journal, Oct. 25th.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—Mr. Phelps, of Schreppert, La., has arrived here from the wreck of the steamer 'Stonewall,' and furnishes the following brief particulars of the terrible disaster to that boat. The boat caught fire at half past six o'clock on Wednesday evening, a little below New's Landing, and 115 miles below St. Louis, from a candle which the deck passengers had placed near some hay while they were engaged in playing cards. The 'Stonewall' was run on a gravel bar, the pilot supposing that the passengers could wade ashore; unfortunately at the end of the bar there was a slough, and here it was that the larger number of them were drowned. The boat had so much hay on board that she burned like tinder. All attempts to extinguish the fire were without avail. The 'Belle Memphis' came up at half-past nine, three hours after the accident, and rendered all the assistance possible. Out of 252 passengers and the crew, only thirty are known to be saved. The last season of Capt. Scott he was floating down the stream on a log. There were quite a number of ladies on board, and all are supposed to have been lost except one. The 'Stonewall' was owned by Captain John Shaw and Denis Long, the latter of Louisville, and was valued at \$45,000, and insured for \$30,000. She had about 800 tons of freight, including 250 head of cattle, horses and mules. They were insured.

A "thrilling" autograph letter from the Missouri desperado Hildebrand is printed, in which he relates his wrongs, which have been many. His troubles began by the murder of his brother Frank, by the State Guard, under Jeff. Thompson, in '62. His head was smashed, body mangled and cut to pieces in a shocking manner. The body was then thrown into a mineral hole to rot. Next followed the murder of a brother named George Washington, and a Canadian who was engaged to be married to Hildebrand's sister. Both were killed by men in Union uniform. Two weeks after this his Mary died of a broken heart. Two weeks later these same men robbed his mother's farm, drove off the cattle, and set fire to the house, which was the finest in Southern Missouri. His aged mother sent his little brother, a youth of 11 years, to ask for a family Bible and a few relics, but the child was shot through the bowels. Hildebrand continues:—"Thus were these atrocious deeds of blood and cruelty and robbery committed on my kindred and family. Let any man put the question to his soul whether such outrages would not have aroused him to a desperate retaliation at a time when the law no longer had the power to avenge the wrongs for him, and for the sake of justice; and yet even then I bore these accumulated outrages without lifting my hand to avenge my sister's and brother's blood."

THE MISSISSIPPI HOLOGRAPH.—HOBBLE PARTICULARS.—We have later particulars of the recent terrible burning of the steamer *Stonewall* on the Mississippi river. The alarm of fire was sounded at half past six in the evening, while the cabin supper table was thronged. The night was dark, the air chilly and freezing. A panic of fear and frenzy ruled the hour. There were seventy-five life preservers in the state-rooms, but only one was secured. There was a yawl, but some of the deck passengers seized it, and without oars indiscriminately piled in and paddled ashore with their hands. From a small blaze on the bay, near the boiler deck, the fire spread to the coal oil, and the whole ship was in a blaze. The boat grounded two hundred yards from the shore; her ponderous engines thumped and worked in vain. The passengers were rampant wild. Efforts were made to adjust the hose, but the crowd would not allow it. The scene was a most fearful one. The one hundred and fifty passengers were mostly foreigners, Irish Italian and German, and there were some Americans. Some had their wives and families with them. All was confusion, everybody trying to save their lives. The flames were approaching them, and when so many were jumping into the water they should not all. The water was chilly and cold, the boat was only a slight one, and a strong under current ran on either side. Many jumped, struck bottom and their feet carried from under them by the swift, treacherous under current. Others, blind with frenzy and excitement, rushed where the crowd was the thickest and jumped in among the mules, struggling and kicking, and amongst the stout and hearty laboring men, whose presence of mind had left them and whose only thought seemed to be that safety was only to be secured by all jumping together in one vast grand leap, sure to, in between, and among each other. Thus, one death was secured. The river was full of drowning people. From the best information received from the survivors the last number of saved was between 40 and 50 which will make the total number of persons lost 230. Only three or four cabin passengers are supposed to have been saved.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1869.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. NOVEMBER - 1869.

Friday, 12 - St. Martin, P. M. Saturday 13 - St. Stanislaus Kosc'ko, O. Sunday, 14 - Twenty-sixth after Pentecost. Monday, 15 - St. Gertrude, V. Tuesday 16 - St. Didacus, O. Wednesday, 17 - St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, O. Thursday, 18 - Dedication of Basilica of SS. Peter and Paul.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

As if there were not enough causes of agitation in Ireland, the Orange party, we regret to see, has seized the present occasion for adding to the complications of that distracted country. So at least we learn from a telegram dated Dublin, 4th inst., in which we read that while a party composed of Catholic priests and others were quietly returning from a land meeting which they had been attending in Cavan, they were waylaid and brutally beaten by a gang of Orangemen. Of the victims of this cruel and unprovoked assault, one has since died from the injuries received. A Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict of murder against seven Orangemen implicated in this sad affair. The pacification of Ireland is impossible so long as outrages such as these continue, and are not sternly repressed by the strong hand of the law. If Fenianism is to be effectually put down, Orangemen must be put down at the same time.

The election of the Duke of Genoa for King of Spain is as yet by no means settled. There is discord in the ranks of the Ministry, and a new Cabinet is about to be formed. The Cortes has again adjourned, and it is said that great efforts are being made by the government to fill the vacant seats with deputies favorable to the election of the Duke of Genoa. This would indicate that there exists against the latter a formidable opposition.

The French Emperor is, if newspaper reports may be believed, perfectly restored to health of mind and body.

The report of the sickness of Victor Emmanuel is confirmed. He is ill, and apparently seriously ill at Florence. May God give the wretched man grace to repent of his infamous life, and his sacrilegious robberies! Prince Napoleon—Pon-Pon—has started for Florence.

Our Canadian papers are occupied mainly with the pending Renfrew election, whilst the columns of the Globe and others of that stripe, are devoted to rabid abuse of Sir Francis Hincks the Ministerial candidate, whom they charge with grossest corruption. Strangers to Canada would, from the perusal of some of our Canadian journals, form a very low estimate of the moral worth of our political men. Yet, with respect to Sir Francis Hincks this much may be said, that, if guilty of the crimes so wantonly imputed to him by his political opponents, the Imperial Government is participes criminis, and the factor of corruption; for by the Imperial authorities he was elected to the important post of Her Majesty's representative in one of our West Indian colonies, subsequent to the acts of corruption attributed to him. Now it is not to be supposed that this appointment could have been made without previous enquiries into the political antecedents of the Canadian statesman, and as to the truth or falsity of the grave charges against him. The fact therefore, that in spite of the existence of these charges, and the persistency with which they were urged by his political opponents, the Imperial authorities made choice of their object to represent his Sovereign, and to fill a high and responsible position in the Colonial Empire of Great Britain, must be accepted as a verdict of honorable acquittal, unless we are prepared to brand the Imperial authorities themselves as accessory to Sir Francis Hincks alleged acts of corruption. This is what the Globe, reckless as it is, has not ventured upon.

"It is impossible," says the Pall Mall Gazette—"entirely to reconcile any form of systematic Christian theology with what we call civilization and progress." And of course the more a community or Church is imbued with the spirit of Christian theology, the deeper and wider will be the gulf which separates it from nineteenth cen-

tury civilization. This fact, so broadly stated by a Protestant journal, is the explanation of, and ample apology for, the attitude of the Catholic Church, and the lately issued Syllabus by the Sovereign Pontiff.

Modern society is to a great extent, if not actively anti-Christian, at least thoroughly un-Christian: all governments, more or less explicitly, repudiate the principle that they should in their dealings with the governed, and with one another, take the will of God as supernaturally revealed in the Christian dispensation, as their rule of conduct: they have all fallen back upon pure naturalism, and ignore the supernatural order entirely. They may not persecute Christians; but they are no more Christian than was the government of Rome in the days of Augustus, or Tiberius. They have outgrown Christianity, for in this only does what is called "progress" display itself. It is not the Church that has divorced herself from what in the slang of the day is styled "civilization and progress" but it is these that have divorced themselves from the Church.

Under these circumstances what can the latter do? Can she call good, evil—or evil good? in order to bring about a reconciliation for which indeed she longs, but for the sake of which she cannot sacrifice the sacred truths of which she is the depository. She cannot change or alter when she alteration finds: she cannot renounce Christianity because the several States and governments of the world have done so.

For what is it that the latter exact of the Church as the condition of union?—That she abdicate her functions, that she renounce all her pretensions over the human conscience; that she read the law "it is better to obey God than man" in an inverse sense: that she adopt as her ruling principle, "There is no God but Caesar, and him only shalt thou serve." If she would but act thus, if she would but admit her subjection to the secular power, and accommodate her teachings to the requirements of the civil magistrate, it would be well with her: her coffers would be filled with gold, her rulers would be clothed in purple and fine linen, the great ones of the earth would patronize her, kings and princes would be her nursing fathers. All these will I give thee, if thou wilt but fall down and worship me, says the spirit of the age of to day to the Church, as of old said the same spirit to One Whom it had led into a high mountain. Still however the answer of the Church is that of her divine Founder. "Get thee behind me Satan, for it is written, thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve."

Is the breach then betwixt the Church and Society betwixt modern civilization and progress on the one hand, and Christianity on the other, irremediable? It would almost seem as if such were the case, and indeed nothing but a miracle of divine grace can fill it up. Modern society seems to be much in the same state as was society in the Roman Empire in the fourth and fifth centuries: effete, worn out, unworthy of Christianity, emasculate, and incapable of the stern virtues whose practice Christianity exacts from all its professors. Humility, and self denial, and voluntary poverty for Christ's sake, virtues which he at the roots of Christianity are of no esteem in our days, may be irreconcilable with the essential principles of nineteenth century civilization and progress. If a man preach them he is laughed at as a fool; if he practise them, he is denounced as a fanatic and a bigot, and barely escapes the lunatic asylum. Make money, pamper the flesh, minister to the body and its lusts—this is the end and aim of modern civilization and progress, which consoles its votaries as Mistress Quickly comforted the fat knight on his death bed by bidding them not to think of God, and hoping there is no need for them to trouble themselves with such thoughts. In short civilization and progress if they do not come to an open rupture with God, quietly ignore Him as moral governor, or look upon Him as a remnant of medieval superstition; as a bugbear good enough to frighten the men of the fourteenth century with, but shorn of all its terrors as regards their more highly civilised, and advanced descendants.

There is apparently no help for it, if the world will not be conformed to the Church, for the Church will never, of that we may be assured, "be conformed to this world.—Romans xii. 2. We must either break with one or with the other, and the only question for every man to settle for himself is—with which shall I conform? Even the Pall Mall Gazette as we have seen, though an advocate of modern civilization and progress, admits that it is impossible to reconcile them with any form of systematic Christian theology, with any supernatural system indeed whatsoever the writer might have said. This too says the Pope: and if Protestants continue to revile him because he refuses to be reconciled with civilization and progress, they must admit that this refusal is but the inevitable consequence of his position as a Christian, and divinely constituted guardian of the faith once delivered to the saints.

THE QUEBEC STEAMERS.—On and after Monday, 7th inst., the Quebec steamer will leave at 5 o'clock instead of 6 o'clock p.m.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MISSIONS. — Protestants receive with much distrust the reports published by Catholics in Catholic journals, of the progress of Catholic missions to the heathen. In like manner, Catholics attach no importance to, nay are often inclined to treat with levity as a good joke, the glowing accounts published by evangelical men of the glorious triumphs achieved by their missionaries, and missionaries amongst the Chinese, and the heathen generally. Indeed we fear that when Catholics read a full and particular account from the pen of the Reverend Mr. Kiddle of the marvellous conversion of King Hokey Pokey the second, king of the Cannibal Islands; or of the great work of God amongst his three hundred copper coloured wives, and how the heart of Wankey Fum has been softened—they are more inclined to laugh than to treat the matter seriously. It is well therefore that from time to time we should receive from some source, free even from any suspicion even of partiality, a correct account of what the several missions, Catholic and Protestant, are doing; what manner of men the missionaries are, how they live, and what are the fruits of conversion upon the proselytes themselves.

Such a source of information we find in the London Times in the shape of a communication on the China Mission, over the signature of Veritas; who takes care to assure us that he is neither a Roman Catholic, nor one of any of the sects to which the Protestant missionaries belong. He stands before us a neutral or impartial witness to facts of which he has had abundant personal cognizance in China, Formosa, and Japan. Without prepossessions in favor of, free from prejudices against Missions, either Catholic or evangelical, he, a Protestant himself, tells a plain unvarnished tale to which we invite the attention of our readers. We give the letter in full as it appears in the columns of the London Times:—

THE CHINA MISSION. To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—It is with great interest that we English of this extreme East have read the debates on the China missions, and the leaders in your paper to the same effect.

By the time that this letter reaches you the interval that must elapse will be too great to suppose that even the faintest trace of public interest will be felt in the writer; but still there are a few whom it affects directly, and others, again, who are compelled, however great a nuisance it may be to them, to take an interest in the matter; and it is to them that I would address a few words, which I can be trusted to do the more impartially as I am utterly indifferent to both sides of the question, and will merely record the few things that have fallen under my notice during a three years' residence in China, Formosa, and Japan. It is hardly necessary to say that there is not the least resemblance in the manner of conducting the Roman Catholic and Protestant missions. While the former endure every hardship, lead a wandering, precarious life in the remote regions of Tibet, in the wilds of Lower China, far inland, where their lives are completely barred, and their death often remains unknown for years after it has occurred, the latter are the sleek, typical, under-educated class, who are represented in England by the Bible readers and lecturers in the small Sunday school rooms of the provincial towns. There they find themselves, to their utter astonishment, almost political agents [certainly as far as doing mischief is concerned] in obtaining defiance of the requests of their own Government, and with narrow-minded, bigoted prejudices against the people they come to convert. While I have attempted roughly to sketch the poor lay brother, a Franciscan of Rome, with no pay, no house—nothing but his breviary and his Chinese food. let me draw, with the object staring me and all other Eastern sojourners, in the face, the comfortable bungalow of the worthy missionary—on a hill, to catch the least air from the south-west monsoon with his mosquito curtains and his China logs, his well-stocked table and full cellar, his convenient stone's throw from the house, probably his wife and children [the last certainly above the proportion usually allotted to men]—perfect immunity from all personal danger, with the inevitable gubboat under his windows.

I refrain from saying how they teach or what they teach, or by what process they succeed in making the mission of peace and mercy an eternal cause of strife and bloodshed. For the same reasons am I unwilling to bear testimony to the amount of "fruit" these invaluable husbandmen produce, but I may fearlessly call all China to witness that of all the rasals that infest Shanghai Hongkong, or Canton, few exceed in villainy these precious lambs rescued from the toils of the Chinese Devil, whoever that may be.

But if they did nothing worse than what I have already referred to the evil itself might be easily cured by having a better class of men, by having them more under control, and by a distinct determination that they should really be missionaries, and not so many well-housed, over-fed, illiterate persons, enjoying comfortable homes and good incomes, and doing worse than nothing! It is absurd the public at home should be made to support such an intolerable incubus as the fiat in China, which was distastefully proclaimed as necessary for the protection of the missionaries, while, at the same time were throwing off the burden of an ancient and magnificent establishment at home.

The present First Lord of the Admiralty is no doubt, perfectly well informed as to the necessities of the China station; and if he carries out his reductions still more; if he can by that measure compel the missionaries to reside in recognized localities of safety—he will do more to preserve the peace between the two countries, and to pour the commerce into its legitimate channels than probably he has any idea of.

What can be more disastrous for the general traveller out in these remote regions than a horde of sol-diant proselytarians wandering about the country, craving protection everywhere, with their price-list and samples in three pockets, a Bible and trac's in the fourth.

I am afraid I have already exceeded the very valuable space that you usually allow in your columns for a letter; and with the concluding remark, which now appears necessary to me, that I am neither a Roman Catholic, nor of the Church as preached by the missionaries of China, I remain, &c.,

Shanghai, June 10. The reader of Marshall's most interesting work on Christian Missions will not fail to notice the harmony betwixt the description of the self-indulgent, luxurious lives of the evangelical missionaries, given by the Catholic historian, and that of the Protestant correspondent of the Lon-

don Times. This harmony or coincidence cannot be accidental; but can only be accounted for by supposing that both have faithfully copied the same original.

And then again how striking is the resemblance betwixt the moral features of the converts made by Protestant missionaries, as drawn by Mr. Marshall, and by the Times' correspondent Veritas! "Of all the rasals that infest Shanghai, Hong-Kong or Canton few exceed in villainy these precious lambs rescued from the toils of the Chinese Devil." May not the same well be said, substituting the word Romish for Chinese, of the converts which our evangelical acquaintances boast of as having been made from amongst Irish, and French Canadian, Papists. Precious lambs in truth are they.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—The Montreal Witness makes merry over some accounts that have appeared in the Minerve, and other papers, about certain, I will not say miraculous, but extraordinary cures said to have been effected by "old bones" and other relics of saintly men—long since dead. No doubt these stories are, or should be, highly provocative of mirth: and as I like fun myself, and am desirous of promoting it amongst others, especially amongst such jolly dogs as evidently are the editor of the Witness and those whom he addresses, I am happy to have in my power to furnish them with a few more laughable stories about "old bone" cures, and wonder working relics.

I found these stories in an old book I was reading the other day. The book itself is full of them, and to me it is a wonder that it should still be printed, published, and occasionally read—as I am assured is actually the case—in this enlightened and intelligent age. Here Sir for instance, is a sample of the funny stories—just like that in the Minerve—which are to be found in the old book in question:—

In this book it is gravely told—and we are expected to believe the story—that a long time ago, a dead man about to be buried, was hurriedly thrown into a sepulchre where another man named Elisha had been buried some time before; and when the man was let down, and touched the bones of Elisha, he revived, and stood up on his feet!!!

There Sir, there is a story for you, about "old bones" which is as funny to say the least, and as incredible, as are any of those over which our friend of the Witness makes merry, because of their palpable absurdity: and strange to say the book in which it appears is published by royal authority.

Another funny story which I found in the same book relates to a man named Paul, from whose body were brought out the sick, handkerchiefs or aprons, and the diseases departed from them. This is said to have occurred at Ephesus about eighteen hundred years ago; but that it ever did occur is as improbable as that in Quebec, or in Montreal at the present day, similar events, as narrated by some of our Canadian journals, should take place.

I must apologise to you Sir and to your readers, for obtruding upon you, and their notice, such incredible stories; but perhaps the Editor of the Witness may relish them, and enjoy a hearty laugh at their absurdity, and the credulity of the narrators. I have the honor to be, Sir, yours respectfully,

L'HOMME QUI RIT.

WHAT SOUND EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS MAY HOLD.—The Montreal Witness of the 2nd inst., in its selected matter publishes an article from the Christian World, evangelical. We note the following passage, not without some surprise:—

"There are, we understand, not a few Christians who believe that matter was eternal, and that the creation referred to in the Bible means the modification of the eternal matter by God. Far be it from us to say that this view may not be sincerely and reverently held."

Perhaps some Protestants may be able to perceive why it is that the Catholic Church insists so strongly on the necessity of religious education, and on the danger of divorcing physical science from dogma; when principles almost identical with Manichæism, are thus, if not advocated, at least apologued for, by teachers of the extreme evangelical school.

There has been a Congress, a church congress so-called, of the Anglican denomination at Liverpool. Bishops were there, and high dignitaries of the Establishment were there, and of the laity, learned and unlearned, not a few. The criticism of a Catholic upon such an assemblage might possibly be received with suspicion and distrust; but there is no cause for refusing to accept the dicta of the London Times as to what this Congress discloses as to the actual condition of the Church of England as By Law Established. Without further comment then we will allow this great organ of the Protestant world of England to record its own convictions:—

"Let everybody do his best to find what it all comes to, and what he may set down as the product and fruit of this harvest of disunion, and he will find it rather humiliating for the Church, and only promising a good result because humiliating. In

this respect the Congress has much the advantage over the garish demonstrations our Societies make year by year. It confesses divergence, embarrassments, incompatibilities, wants, and failures. In almost every point in which our Dissenters and the Roman Catholic hold themselves our superiors to an extent to justify the schism, the speakers of Liverpool confessed a want, some even parading it more than they needed. There is no cordial unity among us they proclaim to the public; the poison of suspicion infects the whole community; there is plenty of "coarse Protestantism," as one speaker called it, but little pure and simple zeal for the truth.

The authority of the Church has been repudiated, but its place not yet supplied; for if there be one thing wanting in our clergy, it is a critical and accurate knowledge of Scripture. Such confessions, and many more like them, have now been made and proclaimed. There were once those who sounded a trumpet before the almsgiving, and prayed in the synagogues and market-places. We have chosen these notorious preliminaries, and these public occasions for our saddest confessions and self-humiliation. Will the poor working world see this? They may not see the wisdom of the course, but they may yet respect the sentiment, and listen to hear more of an appeal begun in such unwashed fashion. We trust they will not suspect an artifice. The Church is not shedding tears to lure them within its grasp. Its tears were only too unaffected, for there is too much to be sorry for."

This is what three hundred years of an Established, State supported, and wealthy Protestant church has to show as the product of its labors, as the fruits of the Reformation in England.

The London Tablet, by authority publishes a communication from His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, giving an explicit contradiction to a statement that had appeared in certain journals, to the effect that several members of the English Episcopate are inclined to support a petition to the General Council about to be held, and emanating from many clergymen of the Protestant Establishment, praying that if their Orders be not recognised, they may be re-ordained, and allowed to continue to live with their wives, when received into the Catholic Church. The Tablet warns the ritualistic clergy to attach no importance to such improbable statements; and earnestly exhorts them to submit themselves unreservedly, to the decisions of the Council whatsoever these decisions may be.

Winter seems as if it had already fairly set in for the next six or seven months. The snow already lies deep on the ground, and the melancholy jingle of the sleigh bells, suggestive of the horrors of a Canadian winter, and the sufferings which it inflicts upon the unemployed poor is heard on the streets.

DEATH OF THE REV MICHAEL BRENNAN, P.P., BELLEVILLE.

We regret to announce the decease of the above venerable and exemplary Priest, at Belleville, Ont., on Sunday 31st October, at four o'clock P.M., after a few weeks illness, aged 72 years. The reverend gentleman was a native of the County of Kilkenny, Ireland, and was born in 1797. He came to Canada in the year 1826, and entered upon his Theological studies under His Lordship the late Bishop McDonald, of St. Raphaels, Co. Glengarry, and was the first student received. He was ordained Priest in the month of August, 1829, and was immediately appointed to the Belleville Mission, which at that time extended from Kingston, west to Peterboro. At the time of his ordination there were only three Roman Catholic Priests in Upper Canada, two of whom are still living—the Very Rev. Vicar General Gordon of Hamilton, and Rev. Mr. Lalor of Picton, Ont. The hardships and privations those zealous and faithful missionaries endured for many years, when their missions were mere wildernesses, are almost incredible, but their good works are manifest, in the numerous missions now established and flourishing in all directions, of which they were the Pioneers. The Very Rev. Mr. Brennan died regretted by not only his own flock, whom he so faithfully labored for over forty years, but by his numerous friends of all classes. He was much esteemed for his edifying conduct as a clergyman, as also for his many amiable qualities; he was kind, good, hospitable, and a sincere and warm friend. Requiescat in pace.

J. O'B. S.

CELEBRATION OF THE FESTIVAL OF ST. CHARLES AT THE COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT, O.E.

Thursday last 4th Inst., was one of those days of joy and delight for the Students of the above named "Institution." On that day they celebrated with much spirit the Festival of St. Charles, Patron of Rev. Father Villandre, S.S.C., Provincial of the Congregation of Holy Cross in British North America and Superior of the St. Laurent College. Wednesday evening the Students to the number of (250) assembled in the reception room of the College, when appropriate addresses were read to Him in Greek, Latin, French & English, replete with expressions of the highest esteem and reverence for a kind Father who although in their midst only a few months, yet has done so much for their welfare both spiritual and temporal. The following day was what is called in College phraseology, Grand Conge. A day of rejoicing and sanitary recreation, of joys so pure and unalloyed that they leave indelible marks in the memory of the student. After dinner the students, accom-

panied by the different Professors of the Institution, and the members of the congregation of Holy Cross at St. Laurent, directed their steps towards the College of our Lady of the Sacred Heart, a beautiful residence purchased recently by the Community at a place called Cote des-Nieges, near Montreal. It was a pleasing sight indeed to behold young men of all climes and nationalities displaying the different banners of their respective countries, joining hand and heart in the celebration of a joyful festivity. The College Band, together with the "Mimims" of the College, headed the procession in two fine omnibusses from the city. On arriving at Cote des-Nieges, all immediately betook themselves to the examination of the beautiful locality, spacious buildings, beautiful parterre, orchard, flower-garden, play grounds, a stream of fresh water, in a word, all those commodities and sources of amusement which tend to render College life both healthy and agreeable. At half past 2 o'clock, according to agreement, Very Rev. Mr. Truteau, Vicar General, and Administrator of the Diocese of Montreal, arrived to bless the new College, and place it under the protection of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. He was assisted during the ceremony by Rev. Father Villandre, S.S.C., Superior of the College, and Rev. Mr. Bourgeault, Parish Priest of Pointe Claire. After the chant of the "Sub tuum presidium," and the "Laudate," the statue of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart was installed over the portico of the principal building, denoting that henceforward, She who is "strong like an army in battle array," will protect the new College and its thrice happy inmates. Then the well known sound of the Prefects Bell is heard, calling the lively attention of the juveniles to a copious lunch systematically arranged by the active steward of the College. After doing justice to the "viands," with firm step and joyful heart all bend their course back to the loving *Alma Mater* of St. Laurent. The College band greatly contributed to enliven such a grand promenade, by lively and well timed airs, both national and religious, and reflected great credit on its able leader, Mr. A. Lecours, N. P., of St. Lawrence. An academical display terminated the Soiree, commencing about 7 o'clock P.M., which served in a striking manner to "cap the climax" of the preceding ceremonies. It was difficult to expect, at the commencement of the session, such noble efforts on the part of the young academicians. Orations, songs, serious and comical, thrilling discourses, plays, etc., in both the French and English languages—in a word, a choice selection of the beautiful, useful and sublime. After the closing address, the Rev. Superior arose and thanked them in a few well-turned remarks for their kindness and amiability towards him, and likewise expressed his agreeable surprise at finding such brilliant talent and marked progress in his dear young friends—as he affectionately styled them—assuring them at the same time that, as far as his feeble efforts would go, they could rely upon his individual devotion.—Com.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.
To the Very Rev. Dean Northgraves, Parish Priest of Barrie, on the occasion of his departure to the General Council of the Vatican, 1869.
VERY REV. AND DEAR PASTOR,
Having learned that it is your intention to journey to the Eternal city in company with our beloved Bishop, and be present at the opening of the approaching General Council, We, the members of the Parish of Barrie, beg to congratulate you on the happiness which every priest must experience in meeting on earth the Head of God's Church.
Permit us on such an auspicious occasion, to present you with the accompanying purse, as a slight token of our esteem and good wishes.—We look back with pleasure on the years you have laboured without sparing yourself, for our spiritual and temporal interests. Your invariable kindness and urbanity have secured to you the respect and esteem not only of your own congregation, but also of all denominations in this parish, so that during your absence the memory of you will be universally cherished.
Hoping that when kneeling at the tombs of the Apostles, you will not be unmindful of your devoted children on the shores of Lake Simcoe, and asking of the Giver of all good gifts to give you a pleasant voyage and a happy return to Barrie, where your many friends will receive you with a hearty welcome, We remain, on behalf of the congregation,
Your devoted Parishioners,
Allan Gunn, Bernard Sheridan,
Michael Quinlan, D. McKernan,
John McDonald, William Moore.

REPLY.
MY DEARLY BELOVED FRIENDS,—
I can scarcely express in words my gratitude for the magnificent proof of your good will which you have afforded me. Precious indeed, as your gift is by itself, I appreciate it the more on account of my own unworthiness; but consider it as a proof of your devotedness to our Holy Mother, the Church. In my journey as my object and ambition is to offer our homage to our Holy Father, the Pope, I shall endeavour to obtain His Apostolic Benediction for my generous flock, as well as for myself; and moreover, when offering up to God on the tombs of the Apostles, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, I will not forget to frequently offer it, as your request, for my beloved flock on the shores of Lake Simcoe.
Yours devotedly in Christ,
GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,
Dean of Barrie.

The Quebec papers contains an account of a blackguard outrage perpetrated on the Laval Normal School. The guilty parties are not yet known, but the affair has aroused much feeling

in Quebec. In the *Mercury* of that city, we find the following communication upon the subject over the signature, A Protestant:—

To the Editor of the *Mercury*:
Sir,—Could you state if the authorities intend to hold an inquiry into the recent outrage at the Normal School? I hear that the guilty parties chose the time when the Principal, the Rev. Mr. Chardonnat, was absent from town. The outrage was perpetrated at the hour when the reverend gentleman was at the bed side of a dear mother, who breathed her last in the arms of a son whom she loved so much. I regret to say that this treacherous and violent was the result of those hellish writings which have appeared lately in one of your contemporaries, and I hope that an enquiry, for the honor of the city and of the Protestants, will be made at once either by the Government or by the learned Judge of the Sessions.
Before concluding these remarks, I will put a question Mr. Editor—If the Catholics were to break the windows of an English institution of this city, would the Protestants endure the insult with the same spirit as the Catholics do? Let us, live, live together in peace, Protestants and Catholics. Certain is, we Protestants have no reason to complain of the Catholic papers inclining to deeds of this kind, and of the clergy who have been always liberal to us, on many occasions.
A PROTESTANT.
Quebec, Nov. 4, 1869.

At the request of the writer, who for many years, so he tells us, was in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, we publish the annexed communication from the Red River. He takes a gloomy view of the agricultural prospects of that remote settlement, perhaps a too gloomy view some will say; but it is well that before quitting their homes, intending emigrants should hear both sides as to the capabilities of the land which they propose to occupy. "Look well before you leap," is an old and good proverb.—
Red River Settlement.

(To the Editor of the *True Witness*.)
Dear Sir,—Will you permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to offer a few words upon the present state of this country, Red River, which has been for some time past a subject of much interest to the Canadian Government, and by all appearance has created much agitation and anxiety among the public in general, who from the want of correct information, have been, in my humble opinion, misled into the greatest errors in regard to the true state of the country.
My object at this moment is not to interfere with politics, which I apprehend will cause much difficulties to our Government; but at the same time, when a man sees before his own eyes the misery and trouble which are before us, it is time, and high time that he should do his best to acquaint the Canadian public of the awful storm which threatens us for the next year.
You are aware, Mr. Editor, I presume of the narrow escape we had this last winter from a terrible famine, which would have no doubt swept from the face of the earth many of the inhabitants in this part of the country, had not succor from the civilized world relieved us from our most pitiful and helpless situation. Now, Mr. Editor permit me to inform you that our danger is not at an end. The crops are very good this year, but latterly the grass-hoppers have visited us, and although they will not do much harm this year, we may stand by for the next. They are now swarming all over the country which is actually covered with them, depositing their eggs for next year; in this situation we need not expect any crops for next season, and many of our people will be once more reduced to the greatest distress. Permit me, therefore, Mr. Editor, out of pure charity, to request that you will, through the medium of your valuable journal, inform the public of the present state of things here, that all those deluded people who have been made to believe that this country was a paradise may be on their guard before they leave their comfortable homes to plunge themselves and their families head over ears in misery and helplessness. Trusting to your kind indulgence for this intrusion, especially when I inform you that my object for having taken this liberty is dictated from no other motive than from a sense of pure charity towards my fellow men.
Believe me, with the highest respect, your humble servant,
G. D.

The *Quebec Daily Mercury* gives the following sketch of Mr. Gladstone's political career:—
He went to Italy, and on the faith of a character he had resolved to forfeit—that of a friend of order and a champion of legitimacy—he procured what in England would be called by the vulgar the ruff of the Neapolitan prisons. He violated the confidence reposed in him as a friend of Sir James Graham, and one sharing in that distinguished politician's views of Italian politics, and repaid the attentions he received from the legitimist courts in the character of an English ally by publishing libels on the King of Naples, the intrepid and determined Ferdinand II. In the prison of Naples was one Poerio. This man had been trusted by his king and had betrayed him; he had held high office, he had sworn service and fealty; he had, in return, betrayed his trust, joined the domestic enemies of his king, taken a leading part in revolution, and fought against the faithful Swiss from behind a barricade. Had a subject of England so acted, the judge before whom he might have been convicted would have had no alternative but to pronounce the sentence of the law, namely, death by embowment, preceded by dragging to the place of execution, half hanging, and mutilation in the most revolting manner, followed by the decapitation and dismemberment of the corpse. Such, by the then laws of the two countries, would have been the sentence of Poerio had he done against Victoria that which he did against Ferdinand II. The milder laws of Naples regarded his offence much more lightly. Neapolitan justice was content with a sentence of twenty years at the galleys. It was commuted to imprisonment. English law regarded the crime of Poerio, when committed against an English sovereign, as worse than murder or any other felony. Neapolitan law took a milder view of the offence, and Poerio was merely incarcerated with felons. Mr. Gladstone, however, took Poerio under his patronage, and wrote a book about him and other Italian and Sicilian jailbirds, which Lord Palmerston had the gross indecency to send officially or semi-officially through the English embassies, while refusing the request of the Neapolitan court, to give equal publicity to the very able reply of Mr. McFarlane, who wrote a well considered and powerful pamphlet against the fallacies, both of fact and argument, in which Mr. Gladstone's work abounded. And now, at length, comes justice, with her 'heels of lead and hand of iron,'

and lays hold of Mr. Gladstone and says, 'According to all you wrote about Poerio and the murderers and bandits of south Italy, you are bound to let the Fenians go.' And if England was to be governed by silly pamphlets they would make out their case. As it is, England is anticipated in the course of mercy, but the calumniated Neapolitan court may avail itself of those arguments of Mr. McFarlane, which in the case of the King of the Two Sicilies England so far forgot the rights of justice as to refuse to circulate or acknowledge.—*Quebec Daily Mercury.*

NEW BOOKS FROM MESSRS. DAWSON BROS., MONTREAL.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the following books:—
A Greek Grammar for Beginners, by William H. Waddell, Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Georgia. Harper Bros., N.Y. York:—This seems a very simply arranged grammar, and therefore better adapted for beginners than many of the more lengthy and pretentious books put into their hands.

HISTORY OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE. By John Abbott. New York: Harper & Brothers:—This is a sequel to the History of Napoleon Bonaparte by the same author. The chief part is devoted to a description of the Spanish War of Independence, and the mighty struggle to purge Spain of the alien dynasty which by fraud, and force of arms Napoleon attempted to impose upon that country. Spanish patriotism finds no favor in the eyes of Mr. Abbott.

LACROSSE.—By W. G. Beers.—An interesting history of the origin and laws of this popular and truly national Canadian game, with its rules, and instructions for young players. It is neatly illustrated, and will we doubt not soon be a general favorite.

PEG WIFFINGTON, CHRISTIE JOHNSON, and other Stories, by Charles Reade. Harper Bros., New York:—A reprint to a cheap form of some of Mr. Reade's novels.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—October, 1869.—The current number has an announcement to the effect that the October number of the *London Quarterly Review* will contain hitherto unpublished letters from Lady Byron to the Hon. Mrs. Leigh which completely dispose of the horrid slanders of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. The *Edinburgh* has interesting articles on the following subjects: 1. Oecumenical Council; 2. Freshfield's Travels to the Caucasus; 3. The Duc D'Aumale's Lives of the Comtes; 4. Thorton on Labor; 5. Count Bismarck; 6. Robinson's Parks and Gardens of Paris; 7. Ferguson on Tree and Serpent Worship; 8. Diaries of Henry Crabb Robinson; 9. Indian Judges, British and Native; 10. The Victorial of Don Pedro Nino; 11. M.M. on the Subject of Women.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The first number of this periodical has come to hand, and we beg leave to offer to its originators, our sincere congratulations, on their very respectable first appearance. The typography is excellent, and the illustrations, though one or two of them seem a little blurred are very good. We hope that the *Illustrated News* may be a success.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN MURPHY.—We are pained to announce to our readers the death of Mrs. Margaret E. Murphy, wife of Mr. John Murphy, the well-known Catholic Publisher of Baltimore. For several weeks prior to the sad event, her critical state of health warned her family that her recovery was beyond the power of human skill. She departed this life on Wednesday, October 27th. Among her numerous friends but one opinion prevails of her character and merit. To her fine qualities of mind and heart, education and religion had added a grace of manner, a gentleness of disposition, and a genuine piety, which won and edified all who approached her. No wonder the funeral of such a person filled our Cathedral. Her requiem mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock on Friday morning by the R. V. Mr. Foley. At the close of the services at this church, the officiating clergyman delivered a short and appropriate discourse. We beg to be allowed to add the expression of our sincere condolence to the universal sympathy which is felt in this community for Mr. Murphy and his family in their bereavement.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

NEARLY DROWNED IN MUD.—Last evening a man who had been imbibing too much found St. Antoine street too narrow, and walked up Cemetery street, not far by any means in a straight line. He had not gone far when attempting to cross the street he fell down, and rolling over in the mud, at that spot nearly three feet deep, disappeared from sight. He struck bottom, however, and getting on his hands and knees gradually rose above the surface of the river of mud. Fortunately there were no currents or eddies, or he might have swept away and lost. His condition was pitiable, but was supremely ludicrous. He scraped the mud from his face and tried to get it off his clothes, after getting to a landing place, on the sidewalk. He failed, however, and after blessing the City Surveyor, walked away, a sadder and a dirtier man.—*Evening Telegraph* 5th inst.

APPEAL.—In the case of Connolly vs. Woolrich be counsels for the defendant, Messrs. Cross and Lunn, have succeeded in obtaining the necessary security to have the case appealed to the Privy Council.
POLICE COURT, November 8.—Eusebe Lemaie was charged with stealing \$80 from the Asile St. Joseph at the corner of St. Bonaventure and Cemetery streets. He was a painter, and managed to steal the money while employed there. The paper in which the money was done up was identified by the ladies of the Asylum. He was arrested nearly a year ago on a similar charge, Lemaie was committed for trial at the next session of the Court of Quarter Sessions.
A fire occurred in Arthur about ten o'clock on Saturday night last whereby the splendid barn of Mr. Patrick O'Reilly, of Peel, adjoining Arthur village, with its contents, was utterly destroyed. The *Flora Express* says the act was that of an incendiary. A poor fellow, a lunatic, named James Fitzgerald, who we believe was once in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum having had some trifling dispute with Mr. O'Reilly, deliberately applied a match to the straw in the barn and started off towards Fergus when it was fairly ablaze. Parties followed and captured him, when he readily acknowledged having set fire to the barn, and seemed quite proud of the fine blaze he had raised. On Monday he was committed to Guelph goal for safe keeping. Mr. O'Reilly was insured for \$1,200 in the London Mutual; but his loss, we are sorry to say, must greatly exceed that amount, as the barn contained the crop from 80 acres of land. The total loss is estimated at over \$2,000.
The seller of one of the Halifax banks recently paid out a number of packages of gold, under the impression that they contained silver. Result—A loss of \$400 to somebody.

DIED.
In this city, on Friday, the 29th ult., Mary Rood, wife of Patrick Malone, aged 68 years.—*R.I.P.*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.
Montreal, Nov. 9, 1869.
Flour—Pollards, \$3.20 to \$3.30; Middlings \$3.50 to \$3.60; Fine \$3.90 to \$4.00; Super. No. 2 \$4.30 to \$4.40; Superior \$4.65 to \$4.75; Fancy \$4.75 to \$4.85; Extra \$5.00 to \$5.10; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.30 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.
Catsmeal per brl of 200 lbs.—\$4.60 to 4.70.
Wheat per bush of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$1.03 to \$1.4.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.40 to \$5.45
Snoods, \$4.80 to \$9.00; Thirds, \$4.30 to 0.00.—
First Pearls, 5, 62 to 5.65.
Pork per brl of 200 lbs.—Mess, 23 00 to 23.50.—
Prime Mess \$23.50; Prime, \$22.00 to 00.00.
Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 19c to 20c.—good per choice Western bringing 20c. to 21c.
Cheese, per lb. 12 to 13c.
Lard, per lb.—16c.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.70 to \$0.75.
Pease, per 66 lbs.—\$0.78.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.
Nov. 9, 1869.

Flour, country, per quinta	13 3/4 to 14 6
Oatmeal, do	16 0 to 16 6
Indian Meal, do	10 0 to 10 6
Rye-Flour, do	00 0 to 00 0

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, fresh, per lb	1 1/2 to 1 6
Do, salt do (inferior)	0 11 to 1 0

POULTRY AND GAME.

Turkeys (old), per couple	10 0 to 12 0
Do (young), do	4 0 to 8 0
Geese, do	4 0 to 6 0
Ducks, do	2 5 to 3 0
Do (wild), do	2 0 to 3 0
Fowls, do	2 5 to 3 0
Chickens, do	2 0 to 3 0
Pigeons (tame), do	1 0 to 1 3
Partridges, do	3 0 to 4 0
Hares, do	1 3 to 1 6
Rabbits (live), do	0 0 to 0 9
Woodcock, do	2 0 to 3 0
Snipe, do	1 0 to 1 3
Plover, do	1 0 to 1 3

MEATS.

Beef, per lb	0 4 to 0 8
Pork, do	0 7 to 0 9
Mutton, do	0 5 to 0 6
Lamb, do	0 5 to 0 6
Veal, per lb	0 5 to 0 8
Beef, per 100 lbs	\$1.50 to 7.50
Pork, fresh do	\$11.00 to 11.25

GRAIN.

Wheat, per minot	00 0 to 00 6
Barley, do (new)	3 3 to 3 6
Peas, do	5 0 to 5 6
Oats, do	3 3 to 3 0
Buckwheat, do	3 9 to 4 0

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.
COTE-DES-NIEGES NEAR MONTREAL.
This Institution conducted by the Fathers of the Holy Cross, is a branch of the *Laurent College*, now too small for the accommodation of its numerous applicants. It is located on the well-known Site of the Bellevue Hotel, on the north side of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful overlooking a delightful country and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada, besides its proximity to the city which enables parents to visit their children without inconvenience.
Parents and guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary Education nurtured and protected by the benign influence of Religion and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues.
Pupils will be received between the ages of five and ten, the Discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age, accustoming attention will be given to the Physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents.
The Course of Studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz: Reading, Spelling, Writing the elements of Arithmetic, Geography and History besides a course of Religion, suitable to the age and capacity of the Pupils.
TERMS:
1. The Scholastic year is of (10) months
2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the College during the vacation.
3. Board and Tuition (\$10.00) per month payable Quarterly in advance (Bankable money)
4. Washlog, Bed and Bedding together with table furniture will be furnished by the House at the rate of \$2.00 per month.
5. The House furnishes a Bedstead and Straw Mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes.
6. Doctor's fees and Medicines are of course extra.
7. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.
8. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the House, a sum proportionate to the clothing required.
9. Parents shall receive every Quarter with the Bill expenses, an account of the Health, Conduct, Assiduity and improvement of their children.
OR VILLANDRE
Superior.
3ml2

Nov. 5th 1869. } In the SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal. } for the District of Montreal.
The twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

ISAIAH A. QUINTAL, of the Parish of Boncherville, in the District of Montreal, Esquire, Notary, Plaintiff,
vs.
MADILDE DUBUC, formerly Yeoman, and DAME MATILDE DUBUC, both heretofore of the Parish of St. Hubert, in the District of Montreal, and now absent from this Province, and the said Moise Pisette to authorize his wife,
Defendants.
IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs. Moreau, Quimet & Lacoste of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Isaia Veronneau one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domiciles 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 *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 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
C.O.C
3ml2

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal. }
DAME FRANCES E. CARLISLE,
Plaintiff,
vs.
SAMUEL McCONKEY,
Defendant.
Notice is hereby given that the above named Plaintiff has instituted an action *de separation de biens* against her husband the above named Defendant.
CARTER & HATTON
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Montreal, 26th October, 1869. 1ml1

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal. } for the said District.
In the matter of MOISE TERRAULT, Undertaker of the City and District of Montreal, Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-fourth of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act and amendments thereto.
MOISE TERRAULT.
Montreal, 1st October 1869 1ml9

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal. }
In the matter of John Derjardins, Trader, of the Parish of Vaudriol, District of Montreal, Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.
JOHN DESJARDINS,
By DESJARDINS & DESJARDINS,
Attorneys at Law
Montreal, 6th October, 1869. 1ml9

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
In the matter of Marchand & Belanger of Maskinonge, Traders,
Insolvents.
The creditors of the Insolvents and the said Insolvents, are hereby notified and requested to meet at the office of Messrs. T. & C. O. de Lorimier, Advocates, No. 6 Little St. James Street in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the twenty-third day of November instant, at two o'clock, P.M., for the public examination of the said insolvents and the ordering of their affairs in general.
LOUIS GAUTHIER,
Assignee.
Montreal, 2nd November, 1869. 2ml2

TEACHERS WANTED.
WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Master. One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred.
Applications with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January next.
JOHN KNOWLSON,
Secretary.
Nov. 12th, 1869.

TEACHERS WANTED.
TWO TEACHERS WANTED in the Parish of St. Sophie, County Terrebonne, one capable of teaching French and English, and one the English language only. Female Teachers preferred.
Address,— PATRICK CAREY, Sec. -Treas., St. Sophie, Terrebonne Co. P. Q.

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

SITUATION WANTED.
A YOUNG MAN who has taught in Nova Scotia since December 1861, and who holds a First-Class Provincial License for that Province will be open to an engagement after the 31st inst., the expiration of his term. Can come well recommended by his Parish Priest and the Inspector of Schools &c., to all of whom he can refer. Any good school acceptable, yet would infinitely prefer a Catholic Separate one. To obviate disappointment no communication can possibly be attended to before 6th November. Address, "Teacher," office of this paper.

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

AGENTS! READ THIS!
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co. Marshall, Mich. 2ml5

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

WOOLS! WOOLS! WOOLS!
BERLIN WOOL,
SHETLAND WOOL,
FINGERING WOOL,
FLEECY WOOL
In every variety of Shades and Color, at
F. B. WRIGHT'S,
38 Notre Dams St.

SLIPPER PATTERNS! TEA COSIES! SOFA CUSHIONS!
A choice assortment in Beaded, Wool and Raised Work, of the newest styles.
F. B. WRIGHT,
385 Notre Dame St.
2ml2

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The Republic says:—The report that the Emperor is suffering a relapse of his former illness is false. On Friday he experienced some rheumatic pains, but on Saturday they disappeared, and the Emperor is now quite well.

All accounts concur in representing Napoleon III. as restored to physical health and to mental vigor. And he is displeased with several persons, including some who he reckons among his truest friends, for having entered into calculations and combinations in prevision of a possible very serious crisis in France.

The Gaulois tells a little Republican anecdote about Lafayette. At Lamarque's funeral the crowd took out the general's horses as he was returning home and drew him to his hotel.

By a special despatch from Paris we have it intimated as a popular impression accepted in this city, that Napoleon will propose a plan of dis- armament in his speech in opening the session of the French Legislature, and that the idea is going to become general.

TAKE OBEDIENCE.—Some time ago Mgr. de Segur published a small volume, entitled Jesus want en nous, of which more than 16 000 copies have been sold.

Is it to be wondered at?—A very important movement in Continental politics is indicated by the series of working men's congresses which, during the last few years, have annually been held in various cities, as at Brno, G-neva, Brussels, Basle, Lausanne &c.

A SMART DETECTIVE.—A curious story is going the round of the French papers. A legacy of 500,000 francs was recently left to a lady who had long lived with her daughter in extreme poverty.

The Pays is apparently anxious to beat the Rappel on its own ground. Here is an extract of an article published by one of the Cassagnacs on the report that Prince Napoleon had attended M. Ste. Beuve's funeral:—

The most vigorous and formidable stand made by the Spanish Republic has been in Valencia, and now that it has been overcome, the whole insurrection may probably be considered as de facto put down.

Spain.—The most vigorous and formidable stand made by the Spanish Republic has been in Valencia, and now that it has been overcome, the whole insurrection may probably be considered as de facto put down.

ITALY.—The Ministers by whom Italy has been misgoverned during the last nine years have been counted by one of the Garibaldian papers, and amount to no less than ninety.

Those persons arrested for the other half, only one-third have suffered punishment. Of these again one-third have appealed to a higher court, and have been acquitted in the teeth of evidence on a second trial.

After all, the maintenance of the public peace here, even until now, is a subject of wonder for any sensible reader of our Press, and if the public peace remains safe a reasonable time under such daily excite-

ment it must be considered as the beginning of a new era in our history and a complete renovation of the French temper.

ROME, October 16.—The enrolments in the Pontifical army continue on a considerable scale, and recruits from the Zouaves, the Swiss, and the Legion, are daily arriving.

A letter from Rome in a foreign contemporary asserts we know not on what authority, that the ex- Padre Passaglia is disposed to return to the communion of the Church, and to make the necessary submission and retractation.

RUSSIA.—A curious book, entitled "Notes of a Spy," was lately published at St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA.—A curious book, entitled "Notes of a Spy," was lately published at St. Petersburg.

THE TRIBUNE'S SPECIAL SAY.—It is known that the British Government is highly satisfied with the recent award made by the Joint Committee for adjusting the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Company.

Chemistry is furnishing us new agents for fuel, force, food and many other important aids over those we once possessed.

MINIOW SOB ROSA.—The feeling of abhorrence produced by the taste of nauseous medicines is said to be partially neutralized by their good effects in Briton's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of A. NORMANDIN, An Insolvent.

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JUST PUBLISHED BENZIGER BROTHERS, Cincinnati and New York: BIBLE HISTORY,

Containing the most remarkable events of the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT. Prepared for the use of the CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES. BY REV. RICHARD GILMOUR. Approved by the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati. 8 346 Pages. Beautifully illustrated with 140 cuts and a map of the Holy Land, printed from electrotype, on excellent paper, substantially bound. PRICE—Free by Mail—70c.



APPROBATION. The Illustrated History of the Bible, Old and New Testaments, compiled by a priest of the diocese of Basel, translated into French by Rev. Dr. Bourquard, of Paris approved by many Bishops in Europe, and reproduced in many languages, is presented, with our approbation to the reverend clergy, school teachers, parents, and youths of this diocese, by all of whom we desire it to be extensively used and circulated. Never was the thorough and intelligent teaching of the Catholicism more needed than at the present day, and the Overcoming of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catechism of the Bible. This translation has been well made by Rev. Richard Gilmour, of the Archdiocese. J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati. Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

MESSRS. BENZIGER BROTHERS.—I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school book. The style is so purely English, that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator aimed to use Saxon words, where it was possible. While his language is elegant it is at the same time fitted to the comprehension of children. The moral reflections, the allusions to the mysteries of the New Testament combined with the well executed illustrations of the work, render the book a valuable acquisition, both for teachers and for school-children. We will adopt it in our school. Rev. W. H. HILL, S. J., President of St. Xavier College. Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869. 4125

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Bousseau, An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a. m., or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above Act. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, per LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Her Attorneys ad litem. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ANDRE PONTBRIANT, of St. Pie de Deguire, in the District of Beauceville, trader, Insolvent. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof. ANDRE PONTBRIANT, By T. & C. O. LORIMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 30th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, of the Parish of St. Edward, in the District of Iberville, Insolvent. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof. ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, By T. & C. O. LORIMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court to obtain his discharge under the above Act. ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, per MOUSSEAU & DAVID, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. 2m5

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL) THE RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES...

TO LET, AS a Wood or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure adjacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame...

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THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852...

For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 7 00 For Boarders..... 15 00

Books and Stationary Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

PERUVIAN IRON SYRUP. MAKES THE WEAK STRONG. CAUTION: All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup" (not "Peruvian Bark") blown in the glass.

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ON and after MONDAY, the 8th November, the new and magnificent Iron Steamers, QUEBEC and MONTREAL will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as follows:-

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation of this excellent medicine enjoys a deservedly high rank, derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and drives out of the system all impurities...

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GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (perfectionne). This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to most of the imported articles of this description.

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PARODEE'S EPILEPTIC CURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady Epilepsy.

PERFUME FOUNTAINS.—No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

Glasgow Drug Hall 35 Notre Dame Montreal, March 19th, 1869

A BAZAAR AND GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES! ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE ART UNION IN THE MUSIC HALL, TORONTO,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th, 9th and 10th February, 1870.

To raise funds for the building of the new Church of St. Patrick, Toronto, of which REV. J. M. LAURENT is Pastor.

The old Church was some years since totally destroyed by fire, since which time the services have been conducted in a school room which is now found quite inadequate to the accommodation of the congregation.

THE PRIZES: 1st Prize—A fine Cameo, presented by His Holiness, Pope Pius IX.

2nd Prize—A collection of Roman Views, presented by the right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Toronto. 3rd Prize—A handsome Clock, encased in marble surmounted by a bust of the Prince Imperial—the special gift of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French.

4th Prize—The gift of His Excellency W. P. Howland, C.B., Lieut-Governor of Ontario. 5th—A splendid Piano from Messrs. Nordheimer's Music Warehouses Toronto.

6th—A fine Painting by Beethon, presented by the Artist. 7th—A sewing Machine. 8th—A Cup of solid Silver. 9th—A rich Poplin Dress. 10th—A Bouquet of Wax Flowers, with stand and glass shade valued at \$40.

11th—A set of Books from P. Donahoe, Esq., Editor of the Boston Pilot. 12th—A Chair by Jacques and Hay's employees. 13th—A handsome piece of Embroidery, valued at \$50.

14th—A Lady's Work-box, velvet finish. 15th—A valuable Silk Dress. 16th—A Doll magnificently dressed, of large value.

17th—A Suit of Scotch Tweed. 18th—A Sofa Cushion, worked in wool. 19th—A Case of Hennessey's best Brandy, (old). 20th—A beautifully embroidered Portmanteau. 21st—A Fancy Table.

22nd—A Medalion of the Holy Family after Raphael, on marble. Together with a large assortment of other valuable Prizes, which will be added from time to time up to the date of the drawing.

The Prizes will be on exhibition at the Bazaar on the Tuesday and Wednesday. On the Thursday evening at eight o'clock, a Grand Concert, under the direction of Esther Laurent, be given, at which the drawing of the Prizes will take place.

As a guarantee that this undertaking—the most important of the kind ever submitted to the Canadian public—is bona fide and will be properly and impartially conducted so as to insure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the following well known gentlemen will superintend the drawing, and form (with others) the HONORARY COMMITTEE.

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Price: Varennes seltzer, 3s per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); Varennes saline, (quarts), 2s. 6d per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.

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

DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES. Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE. THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT. THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

CAUTION.—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVIN'S," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from:

DEVIN & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.

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The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are—

The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Sewing Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family "Reversible Feed," a new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Elastic Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A. B. and C.

I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First-Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 33 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents.

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

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW DRY GOODS. AT THE INTERNATIONAL EMPORIUM, 463 NOTRE DAME STREET, Near McGill St.

We beg to intimate that our large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS will be all received and marked off ready for inspection on THURSDAY, the 30th of September. The assortment is one of the most complete in the city having been carefully selected in the best European and American markets. We have a splendid stock of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COTTONS AND LINENS (CHEAP). As we are determined not to be undersold Special attention is paid to the Mourning Department in which will be found every requisite for a complete outfit. First class Mantle and Dressmakers on the premises. Orders executed on the shortest notice. BROWN, OLAGGETT & MCCOARVILLE, 463 NOTRE DAME STREET, Near McGill street.

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

FEMALE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION ROOMS, ST. DENIS STREET. FOR SALE at the above Institution Rag Carpets. Machine Sewing, and Knitting of all kinds prompt lyexecuted. The public will confer a favor, as well as extend a much needed charity by patronizing this Institution

SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6.00 extra per quarter.

WES? TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted &c., send for a circular Address E. A. & C. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

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

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at 8 30 A.M. Night do do do do do 7 20 P.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at 7 15 A.M. Trains for Lachine at 5 30 A.M., 7 00 A.M., 5 00 P.M., and 6 30 P.M. GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, 7 15 A.M. Express for Boston, at 8 40 A.M. Express for New York, and Boston via Vermont Central, 4 30 P.M. Express for Portland, (stopping over night at Island Pond), at 9 00 P.M. Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec and Biviere du Loup, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville, and Oostaticook only, at 10 10 P.M. Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station U. J. BRYDGES Managing Director

BROOKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1869.

Trains will leave Brockville at 7 15 A.M., and 3 15 P.M. arriving at Sand Point at 12 40 P.M. and 9 00 P.M. Trains leave Sand Point at 5 15 A.M., and 1 30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11 30 A.M., and 7 45 P.M.

The 7 15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. P. Co.'s Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., and the 1 15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and West. H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10 10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraser-ville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 a.m. and 3 30 p.m. for Fraser-ville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 a.m. and 3 00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9 35 a.m. and 12 35 p.m. for Omemee, Bethany Millbrook and Port Hope. A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00.

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

A BOUQUET, VIOLETS AND WATER LILLIES. Exhale an exquisite fragrance, agreeable to the most fastidious, but in the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman it is not to these two floral beauties alone that we are confined; in it we have the full fragrance of a whole bouquet of blooming tropic flowers. MOSS ROSE AND JASMINE. Exquisite in their odors, are yet poor by comparison with the clouds of incense that arise from Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, so justly styled 'The Queen of Floral Perfumes' ORANGE FLOWERS AND HONEYBUCKLE. Delightful in the pure delicacy of their sweet breath, but faint and fading when compared with the refreshing and strengthening perfume of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. PRIMROSES AND HELIOTROPE. Full of sweet perfume, and agreeable to many, but void of those important hygienic properties which make Murray Lanman's Florida Water so welcome in a sick-room. DAISIES AND BUTTERCUPS. Nature's every day perfume, exhaling floral incense familiar to us all but from which we turn eagerly away to the more refined, delicacy of fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. LAVANDER AND MAGNOLIAS. Rich with heavy perfume, but not invigorating nor refreshing, and so sweet that the sense of smell soon cloy, and longs for the simple freshness of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. SWEET BRIER AND CLOVER BLOOM. Bringing memories of country life and exhaling a perfume pure and delicate, but lacking uniformity and permanence so marked a feature in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. MIGNONETTE AND DAFFODILS. Of poetic celebrity, sweet and pleasant in the perfume but still only the perfume of single flowers. In Murray & Lanman's Florida Water we have the combined fragrance of more than all these floral beauties; We have the unapproachable richness of the far-off tropic flowers made permanent, and giving justly to the exquisite Toilet-Water the title of THE EVERLASTING PERFUME. Purchasers should be careful to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine perfume. For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods Dealers. July 15, 1869.

ARE YOU SICK? Read the following PLAIN TRUTHS! and be induced for the sake of health to try BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. PURELY VEGETABLE. If your face or forehead is covered with pimples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you: it is BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. If you wish a clear complexion a smooth skin, and a sweet pleasant breath, the surest and safest of all methods to obtain them is by the use of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish to have a good appetite, with a strong, vigorous digestion, and a natural and healthy action of the liver, let us advise you to use without delay BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish to get a genial yet powerful tonic for the stomach, which is also, at the same time, an excellent remedy for the various diseases of the Bowels and Kidneys, use BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish to get a really safe and effective cure for the sickness and ill health under which your wife or daughter labors, do not hesitate to try at once BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. They will speedily correct every derangement and remedy every irregularity. These excellent pills are the true purgative medicine for general use, being easy to take, safe at all seasons, strongly antibilious, and very effective in their action every way. In all diseases of a Scrofulous, Ulcerous, or Syphilitic nature, or where the blood has become tainted or vitiated by the use of iron, mercury or any other mineral, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the PILLS. And the sick may rely upon it, that where used together, as directed on the wrapper, no disease can long resist the combined searching and healing powers of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS. For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores. July 16, 1869

