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HRONICLE ATHOLIC C

WONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1868.

VOL. XIX.

THE STUDENT.

A TALE.

CHAPTER 1.

Mr. Daly was a butter-merchant in the im portant mercaptile city of Cork. He lived, ten years ago, in a neat and pretty house on the Upper Glann, ire-road, - a house that may he seen any day from the 'New Wall,' Ising cosily amongst a knot of trees. He was a man who, though then rich, had yet known poverty. and, therefore, he was foud of his money. and looked up to wealth and positior, and had the greatest possible anxiety to be permitted to act as train-bearer to the aristocracy. A Catholic, he loved his faith fondly, respected its ministers, gave rather liberally to its charitable institutions, and was one, I must say, proud of his religion .---The good teachings of Father James, the priest of the parish near Macroom, where he lived when a boy, were not lost upon him: and. though not by any means a young man at the time of which I speak, still be remembered with grateful love the kindness and large heartedness of the good man who had beptized him, and prepared him for his first Communion, and to whose ear he had confided the first secrets of his young life. He never lost the remembrance of Father James's blessing when, upon the morning he was leaving the green fields and the thatched cottage. or rather cabin, in which he had spent seventeen years, going to the house in which the priest lived with an antiquated housekeeper, he met him just at the door, and, kneeling down, heard the rich tones of that familiar voice imploring God to look with mercy and love upon the young man, who was going out into the world to seek his fortune — a search in which Father James knew there lay much peril and danger. But. though Mr. Daly had naturally a good heart and excellent dispositions, he could not help paying court, and a good deal of it too, to the world. -He declared himself to be a liberal man, and in that character he thought be would be recognized by every one. He did not possess a particle of of sectarian spirit; he loved all men and all creeds alike; he knew no distinctions of party. Such were the phrases he was always ready to discharge at any person who ventured his second year, and he's the jolliest student to insinuate that he was a hanger on after Protestants, or that his name was too frequently seen heading subscription-lists for Protestant purposes. Ten years ago, Mr. Daly's son, an only child. was about sixteen, a lad of much promise, well made, well featured, possessed of much rud .made, well leatured, possessed of much rud. clever a young fellow as any in Cork; and I Learn to restrain yourself a little, and you young tellow. The sunshine of God's smile was in his heart and it lit up his manly face, and to Dublin. I'd wish to know what profession he shone out from his dark eve. It was a refresh- intends to follow ; for certainly he won't think ing sight that young man's face, so refreshing that, as he passed, old men raised their heads and looked at him, and travelled back in thought to the days when they too were young and joyous and light hearted; so refreshing, that the poor apple women, sitting next their stalls, said God bless him,' even though he did not purchase from them; so refreshing, that little children, looking up at him, laughed, and crowed, and clapped their hands with joy. Mr. Daly was fond of his boy,-ay, and proud of him, too. He looked forward with pleasure to the time when he would make a name for himself, for he was expected by every one who knew him to cut a figure in the world; and Mr. Daly, knowing his son was talented, intended him as a member of some learned profession. Joe Daily himself was conscious that he possessed abilities of no mean order; so he was perhaps a little proud. too; and it was with great joy that he heard of his father's determination to send him to the Queen's College. When Mrs Daly was made aware of her husband's intentions, she offered mildly a few suggestions concerning the danger which she conceived her son would incur by going to such a place; but her objections were immediately over ruled; so she had to subside. and remain in a state of neutrality, while the arrangements were making for what she firmly believed would be the ruin of her only child. Poor woman, she could not talk, for she never was in the habit of doing so, as Mr. Daly had long ago usurped that woman's right; so the only prayed and wept when alone, and warned Joe privately others of that gay company, though he tried to of the perils she was sure he would have to encounter. She confided her fears to some friends, but they all declared that the College was an excellent place tor Joe, seeing that he need not, if he wished, make acquaintance with those whose example or conversation could be prejudical to strove to forget that he had ever worn it. He him; as also his religious instruction could be continued at home, attendance at college being necessary but for a few hours in the day. Yet, with a mother's instinct, she feared and sorrowed and many times she thought of asserting her yet, to keep up appearances, he called himself a privilege as a wife, to keep her son at home, or send him to some Catholic place of education ; but she had remained too' long under subjection, and was obliged from want of courage, to give up all idea of opposition.

her pleasure. CHAPTER 1.

' By Jove, I did not think that Joe Daly was

religious fellow. Did you see how he rose from his seat to-day make lecture hall, and went out, because Professor Jones said something or other about the papists ?'

'Yes, indeed ; but don't mind what he did today, for it was a feeling of pride, or bravado. that made him leave. He was a Catholic, and that Jones thought well to introduce Catholicity and its superstitions into his discourse upon the Institutions of the Middle Ages ; so Daly thought he was insulted, and he left, to show every one he would not bear a slight. Believe me. Harry, when he is as long at the college as I am, he won't mind such things; but at present he's green, just entering his second year.'

"Why, Bill, you must know nothing about my friend Joe when you say he's green; I wish he heard you. It was but this morning I had the pleasure of seeing him home, for we both called into Juke's last night to have a game of billiards, and, of course, we got so interested, we remained there till two in the morning. However, I was pretty steady. what Joe wasn't; so I gave him my arm, and we both walked along pretty quietly, doing no greater damage than awaking some good people hy ringing their door bell's, until we came to Joe's home, and then I saw some one putting out her head from one of the draw ing-room windows; but, whoever it was, she

drew it in as quickly as she put it out, and in a second the door was opened. I think it was his mother opened it; for [believe she tries to hide from old Daly that his son is living so fast, and by flowers.' And I have been the gayest of the is she waiting up for him every night he's out gay; I have langhed, and sung, and danced; I late; so-I think if she ever kept early hours, she dosen't now.'

"Well, I never saw any one get into our habits so quickly as Joe. What a demure sort of fellow he was at first. He wouldn't play a game of hilliards, he wouldn't drink, he should be home tell. Why I am so weary of existence I know at eleven o'clock; and, now he's only entering not. in the college. No end to the money he spends at play, and no end, either, to his drinking you had to do so, more especially of late. There bouts."

'I wonder very much that his governor

matriculate, and hear off a prize at the same pass that examination. It was frightful; I can't time,-a prize which did not in any way give conceive how you stood it. Well, the Cork boys are clever; no mistake about it. I invself

heard one of the professors saying you were very clever. I suppose you'll write off now to inform them at home of your success: for it is a thing you may be proud of, to gain your A. B. at such an early age, and after such a short attendance at the Cork College.'

"Well, certainly, James, I am glad at coming off so well. However, I can't see what use the honor is to me, after all. I don't exactly know what I'll study for now-law, or medicine; though, to speak truly, I care for neither profession, nor for anything in the world. Sometimes I feel that life is a burthen to me, and I wish to be rid of it, I wish to get back into that state of nothingness in which I was before my birth. Yes; when I pass a churchyard, I long for the time when I shall lie as quietly and calmly as do those lifeless forms which once stood erect and proud in the consciousness of their power as men and woman.'

• Tush, man, don't speak so. Why should you be sick or tired of life? Has it not been to you one day of sunshine—bright sunshine, no cloud, no sorrow? You have had all that you could wish for. Your father is rich, and you are his only child. You possess talents and ability far above others. After some years of freedom, you can settle down and marry. You are strong gead light in the Cork terminus of the Great and healthy-no likelthood at all of your melancholic wish being fulfilled. So I say to you, cheer up, and don't be sad when there is no need to be so '

'Ab, yes, 'Cheer up.' That is what I have ofter said to myself—' Cheer up, for the world is bright before you, and your path is tracked have made merry when others were asleep ; I

have thrown off all restraints ; I have done what others could not, would not, dare not do; for I was rich, and gold buys pardon from the world. Yet I am not happy. Why it is so I cannot

' The fact is, Joe, you have overworked your self. You have studied very hard. Of course,

is nothing necessary to bring you back to your self but change of scene. Travel on the Cor deed every one must own that Joe Daly is as find the consequences anything but agreeable .will by that means be enabled to enjoy more.---It is said that you drink deeply, and I believe it. To tell the truth, we all drink enough-perhaps too much. Since I entered the college I have been led into many excesses, and I find it a diffi cult matter to curb my inclinations. But you are young, much younger than I am, and it is wrong of you not to make an effort to do so.? ' Indeed, I must, James. I don't think I'll go back to Cork for some time. I don't know many here in Dublin, and I hope to make no new acquaintances."

chair, muttering and babbling like a child.

The room was dark, except where the light from an opposite house fell, and the chair in which the young man sat was back in the darkness. It was terrifying to see his eyes shining with a lurid glare, and to hear his moans and curses, his blasphemies, his wild ravings, his imhim into the world.

Gradually the sound of his voice became less distinct, and nothing could be heard but a dull murmur; and at length he fell into a heavy, lethargic sleep. A servant coming in shortly afterwards, and seeing his condition, with the assistance of another carried him off to bed. Such was the end of the day upon which Joe Daly recrived the honor of A. B. at the Queen's University.

It may be said in extenuation that the joy of winning the honor had made him excited, and that that was the cause of his overstepping the bounds of prudence in drinking and making a beast of himself, as far as it lay in his power to do so. But even that poor excuse cannot be offered, as it was no rare occurrence for him to be stupidly drunk. Poor young man, scarce twenty, and yet the prey of many passions.

It was ten o'clock of a bleak. cold, foggy night in February. The lamns shone with a Southern and Western Railway. A few persons were walking up and down the platform, awaiting the arrival of the train. Porters were lounging on every one's luggage, with their eyes half open, and looking asleep, though in reality half awake. Indeed, it was such a heavy, dull night, that it caused two or three commercial travellers sitting in the first class waiting room to forget completely their usual vivacity.

They were sitting opposite the fire, snoring a solemn trio, suitable enough, as far as the wea ther was concerned, but not at all suitable to their character as commercial men, who, representating an institution of the nineteenth century coeval with steam and +lectric telegraphs, should not have so far forgotten themselves as to think of being asleep before the public.

The train was to arrive at a quarter past ten. Five minutes before that time the warning bell ounded, and the porters rose from their imnot grumble at so much expense. I suppose be tinent, spend a month or two in Paris. Don't promptu couches, and looked in a second the very live so fast as you have done lately, or you may quintessence of business, in anticipation. Then the train that was to go from the station at twenty minutes to eleven was got in readiness. and a few more passengers came into the waiting rooms. Then a shrick was heard, and every one looked attention, and in a moment in came the engine, with four or five carriages attached .---Each individual jumped out from his or her carriage, as people always leap when they arrive at a station, and ran to look after their luggage, and conducted themselves in the usual manner upon such occasions-attacking every one, and asking them questions, generally needless ones. But amidst all that bustle and confusion stood two men who had just arrived from Dublin, apnarently heedless of everything and every one around them. One was a stout red-faced little man, with a button nose, and sharp intelligent eyes. Some grey hairs were to be seen escaping from under his hat, and though he had a face. every feature of which seemed to be made for the now, and we can dine at Gresham's, where I am purpose of expressing fun and humor, still there mine is agreeable to him. He's a regular jolly stopping. I feel weak, and my head is a little was something, as he looked at the young man highly of his talents, but not one (a good number leaning upon his arm, that told that he was not Joe Daly and a friend of his, James Canning, bappy. No, Mr. Daly was not happy-how could he be so? There was his son hanging upon his arm, a confirmed idiot. Joe Daly, the Bachelor of Arts, the young man of genius, of great promise, there he was a weak, foolish, silly being-what a change! He who had gloried in Joe's apartment, where they dined. It was his mind, in his mighty intellect, in his ability to grasp all knowledge - he now possessed no will of his own, but was totally dependant upon others. Mr. Daly, waiting till the crowd would disperse, remained at the far end of the platform with his son. He feared meeting with anyone education should hear such fruit. he knew, for he could not bear the idea to tell that his hoy's senses were gone. Soon he got out by a side gate, and getting into a car with Joe, they arrived in a few moments at their all the poetry of the soul, and leaves nothing but house, on the upper road. Mrs. Daly ran to the door and welcomed her son, but he only returned an unmeaning laugh. To any question nut to hun as to what he wished for, his only reply would be, ' Anything.' Had he been a wild down upon the passers by, and strove to fasten maniac there would have been hope for him; but the Duplin doctors had declared that he could to follow them with his glance as far as the street not hold out longer than a mouth or two, for that all his strength was wasted. It was dreadful Then, getting tired of that, darting into the news for his father, and when Mrs. Daly heard which leads to the gateway. Arrived at the centre of the room, he commenced to gesticulate | it, she was almost bewildered, but it was no dif | entrace where his son had so often stood. Mr. vehemently, to clench his fists, to stamp the ficult matter to see that they were right. floor, to tear his hair, to recite passages from Slowly ebbed his life away; slowly and dark- Maiden looking down upon him, calm and serenes, Greek and Latin authors. Again he went to ly did death advance, yet not less surely. Many looking upon him like an angel of charity, he; the Bravo! Well done! I always said you'd the table where the spirits were, and, raising the were the efforts made to bring back the light of sorrow-stricken and grief-bowed man, spoke in get your A. B. at the end of the third season. decanter to his mouth, he took a long draught; reason into those lustrelets eyes, to restore ani- a deep yet distinct voice words which, in

So, in the spring of 1851, she saw her son Egad, you must be a surprising clever fellow to and, as be laid it down, he sank himself upon a mation to that meaningless-looking face, to infuse the torpid mind with renovating hope, but every attempt was fruitless, and in three months after bis arrival in Cork, Joe Daly died.

No. 14.

Even a glimmering of intelligence was not seen in his face before death, though it was experted by every one, that like many others, his senses might return befo e that awful time. But, precations against God, his friends, himself, his no; as far as men could judge, he was not able very mother, whom he cursed for having brought to reconcile himself to the great Being whose very existence he had dared to question; ay, even to deny. It was heartrending to witness the grief of his father and mother; the hopeless. despairing sorrow with which they mourned him.

> It was a warm sunny morning in summer as his body was carried to the cemetery, followed' by many of his college friends. A lovely place at all seasons is our cemetery, but of course more so in summer.

> Formerly a botanic garden, there still remained many beautiful shrubs and flowers to deck the graves of the dead. Chaste and elegant monuments mark the spot where the lifeless clay of once proud and wealthy citizens mingles with the common mould. Crosses of painted wood are to be seen there too, not cut or carved in quaint form, but made generally by a journeyman carpenter during his leisure hours, to gratify the desire of a poor mourned, to have something tomark the place where his friend or relative lies. Indeed, these crosses are, perhaps, more interesting than the elaborate and highly-sculptured testimonials of regardful memory, raised to the rich. Of course, the latter are not to be spoken against, being proofs of esteem for the deceased. Yet, somehow, the wooden crosses speak to the heart more forcibly; they tell of love unmixed with any touch of family pride-the love that, deep and warm on earth, is still continued, though the object of the affections has gone to a far off land, for these crosses are never without. some one praying at them for the eternal happiness of those who rest beneath.

> As I have already said, it. was a warm sunnymorning that apon which the funeral procession that followed Joe Daly's dead body entered this. really beautiful burying ground.

Everything combined in adding to its loveliness ; the richly-leaved trees, the delicatelytinted roses, the long dark grass, the birds singing joyously, the musical buzz of bright coloured insects, that were beginning their day's work .---Off in adjoining fields, too, were busy labourers working, and wh-n, they could, talking and laughing. But the joyful scene did not bring healing or consolution to the sorrow stricken heart of the lonely father. On the contrary, he felt his grief more keenly when he saw all things around him looking so gladsome. Leaning his head against a tree, he waited the conclusion of the prayers for the dead which the priests were reciting as they stund round Joe Daly's coffic. No one went near him, none made any attempt to console him, for they knew it would be futile, because that his hope, his joy, was gone, and nothing remained to cheer him but the thought that they should meet where all suffering and hearthurning would be exchanged for delights unnumbered and neace unimagined. Yet, no; Mr. Daly could not comfort himself with that thought. for he knew that before his son became an idiot, which idiotcy was the effect of delirium tremens, that he was an infidel.

expects something great from him in time. In expect he'll bear off great honors when he goes of carrying on his father's business.'

. He think of being a butter-merchant. Why, he couldo't entertain such an idea for an instant. But, Harry, old boy, you must introduce me to him. I only met him once at a cigar divan, and then we were like strangers, though so often meeting in college. You can tell him I'm a great hand at games of chance, and, as money is rather slack with me, I'd like to have a turn at his pocket, as it happens to be a full one. Don't tell him I have any design upon his money though, for it may frighten him, and then I'd lose the prize. Of course, we won't play for anything very high at first.'

'Let us come into Juke's; we are likely to meet him at the billiard-table, and any friend of fellow; the only thing is, he's not quite rid of dizzy. Come, take my arm.' the priestly influence yet. But who knows what you and I can do ?'

"Who knows? so let us come on to Juke's." They did go to that well known house of Juke's, those two young men, William Moston and spent what they called a pleasant night. drinking, and gambling, and cursing. They thought it was a fice thing, . that it showed high breeding, that it proved them to be gentlemen to talk so wildly and wickedly. And Joe Daly, the only son, the pride of his mother, the hope of his father, the bandsome young man from whom so much of good was expected by so many -be was not certainly as bad or unblushing as James Canning left the room Joe got up, and, be so.

Yes, it must be told. Joe Daly wished with all his heart to cast off that robe of godiness which had surrounded him before he went to the Queen's College,-or, I should rather say, he

strove to forget that there was a God above him, who could and would punish his offences : he worked on unceasingly, and with an obstinate tenacity, in the service of the Evil One; and

Catholic.

CHAPTER III.

" Have you given up gambling ?"

' Well, I don't play as high as I did. hut still I do something in that way. I have lost much through my desire for play; so much that I have often had rows with my governor, as he would sometimes refuse the cash. Come on with me

walked out from the Queen's University, Dubin, where this conversation took place, and strolled along till they came to the Gresham Hotel. Entering one of the coffee-rooms, they and Harry Crone, and they met Joe Daly there, found it full of people, so they went up stairs to about seven in the evening, and the street lamos were just lit, when, rising from table, James proposed that they should take a walk; but Joe complained of the dizziness in his head, and said that he would take a sleep; so the other left him alone. A decanter filled with spirits stood upon a side table near the window, and after seizing the decanter, filled a glass of the liquor and drank lustily, then two more in succession.

In a few moments the effect was visible in his face, and the veins in his temples became dark and swollen.

Standing at one of the windows, he looked his attention upon some particular individuals, and would allow.

Many of Joe Daly's companions attended his funeral, and were sorry for him, too, and spoke of them, too, called themselves ' Catholics') said one prayer for his soul; not one repeated that old yet beautiful sentence so often repeated by the poor-' God have mercy on him.'

No, they were ashamed of one another to do anything so foolish, and they went from the. gravevard, not like Christians who had witnessed the burnal of a friend, not as men who believed in a creating and justice-seeking King, but as if they believed their birth an accident - their death an inevitable consequence. How sickening to think that the ' glorified' system of mixed

How wicked it is of men to support or couatenance an institution which depraves the young mind, dries up the blessed springs of life, destroys dull materialism.

About eleven o'clock on the night after the day upon which Mr. Daly buried his son he walked up the western road until he came opposite the Queen's College. The moon was shining clear and bright upon its Gothic turrets, and shone in the stream below, and bathed the trees with its soft light. With a slow step did the childless' old man walk along the avenue Daly kneit, and there, with the lovely Night-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOV. 13, 1868

still night, sounded most terrific. Yes, they were awful words which he repeated. Six months after this, Joe Daly's mother died, a heart-broken woman, and now Mr. Daly is a

till his time come too. We write not against individuals, but against system of education which, by not being founded on religion is at variance with man's eternal hopes.

J. D. O'BRIEN.

Cork.

2

A STORY OF VERSAILLES.

Every one knows and admires the magnificent carpet of verdure spread by the elegant hand of Lenotre in the gardens of Versailles; that long, smooth grass-plot, whose flowery borders tringe the steps of the Grand Terrace and the margin of the Apollo Basin. Lenotre's Tapis Vert, which in by-gone times was trodden only by the delicate feet of the beauties of the court of the Grand Monarque,' is now the summer evening resort of all the ' petits bourgeois and rent ers' of Versailles. The soldiers of the garrison, and the nursery maids in the service of the neighbouring families, have succeeded to the celebrated warmors and illustrious beauties of former days. The pages of Louis XIV. are represented by the gamins of the Seine et Oise, and madame's charming maids of honor have given place to the finely-dressed wives and daughters of the tradesmen of the Avenue de Paris.

 ${f T}$ wo centuries ago, at the date of the little story about to be related, the Tapis Vert was the afternoon resort of all the rank, beauty, and talent,-all the royalty of monarchical France. After some time passed in chatting and promenading, the gay assemblage was wont to disperse, and forming little scattered groups, would retire moto the grottos and bosquets, or wander through the labyrinthian paths of the enchanting gardens. Louis XIV. sanntered up and down, in all the pomp of his self-complacent dignity, side by side with Mansard, who had raised the graceful structure of the palace-with Lebrun, who had adorned it with his pencil's magic art,-with Girardon and Le Puget, whose chisels had imparted almost breathing life to the deities, nymphs, and graces of the heathen mythologyor with Colbert, the bold agent of royal enterprises, ever ready to receive or to impart a aublime idea.

Statesmen and generals usually collected together in some remote corner of the royal domain. One of their favourite haunts was the 'Cent Marches,' which, possibly to their frequent presence, owes its name of 'Escalier des Geans.' Beaux-esprits, poets, artists, and other profune thinkers, loved to chat together in the orangery, amidst the flowers and perfume of sunny Pro-Tence.

The reverend guests of the royal master of Versailles, consisting of dignitaries of the church and eloquent preachers, slowly paced up and down the famous ' Allee des Philosophes,' where Bos- seigneur.' suct and his friends discussed important effairs. temporal as well as spiritual. In fine, of all the brilliant court of Louis Quatorze, there remained m the Tapis Vert, at a certain hour in the even learned M. d'Hozier had the courage to tell song, only the officers of the household, the king's pages, and madame's maids of honor.

Now for a glimpse at the innocent pastimes of the poble demoiselles of that age. Let it not | lady, 'if I am not great, 1 must try to rise, and be supposed that madame's maids of honor invatrably employed their evenings in flirting with the

the terrace; I have something to say to you .---Shall I offend you if I call back to your recollection a story which may, perhaps, be interesting to you ? Some day or other you will, I hope, lonely, desolate, spirit-seared man, only waiting thank me for having directed your thoughts to

Speak, monseigneur; I shall listen with pro found attention,' said Louise, as she followed Bossuet up the steps of the terrace.

'Mademoiselle,' resumed the bishop, 'the story I am about to narrate to you is of recent date. Oaly a short time ago, a young lady of noble birth and great beauty came from her retired provincial home, to be presented at the court of Versailles, in quality of maid-of-bonor to the English princess recently united to Monsieur, his Majesty's brother.'

'You allude to Mademoiselle de la Valliere.' 'No; but, like Mademoiseile de la Valliere, he lady's name is Louise,-1 speak of Louise de Navarre.'

" Of me ?" exclaimed the young lady, coloring deeply, and hanging down her head. Bossuet, without beeding her confusion, thus continued -At the happy time when I first had the honor of knowing Mademoiselle Louise de Navarre in the quiet home of her mother, she was no more than fifteen years of age. Though of the court, and contempt of all honorable persons; richly endowed with talent and beauty, she was even less remarkable for those qualities than for excellence of heart, and above all, for devout prety. In the habits of her mundane life, Louise might be said to be at once proud and humble. She was indulgent to every one; severe only to herself and her own taults. Her manners were natural and unaffected; her dress, simple and elegant. She was devout, without hypocrisy; witty, without ill-uature ; charitable, without ostentation ; liberal, without prodigality. In short she was a young lady whom 1 looked upon as nearly approaching to mortal perfection."

'You judge me too favorably, monseigneur.' ' Stay, Louise, hear me out ; I have not yet said all. Notwithstanding these excellent qualities, Louise had two great faults, which seldom fall to the lot of young women of her age, and least of all when they are poor and pious. Those laults were towering pride and boundless ambition."

'Oa, monseigneur, spare me.'

' You said just now I judged you too favorably. But hear me to an end. One evening the courtly circle assembled in madame's drawing room were listening to one of the company who was reading aloud some passages from the writings of the prince of the Latin poets; at every pause of the reader Louise gave utterance to her admiration of the marvellous beauties of a text which she was not expected to understand. At length the reader, laying down the book, and turning to the fair admirer of Virgil, pretended to express astonishment at her perfect knowledge of the Latin tongue. 'Oh,' replied Louise, in a tone which plainly betrayed offended vanity, 'I have not understood all you read; but what I did not understand I guessed.'

'I do not remember the circumstance, mon-

Then I have dope well to remind you of it. There is another little incident which I am desirous of calling to your memory. One day the Louise (whether in jest or earnest it matters not) that her family was neither very ancient nor very distinguished. 'Well,' replied the ambitious I will rise.'

There a brief pause intervened, and then

Louis XIV. A rival in his mejesty !

Yes, you well know it, mademoiselle ; therefore, why dissemble and interrupt me? The charms of Louise de Navarre recalled to the overeign's heart the touching graces of Louise de la

Valliere, and that tender remembrance, doubiless, had its effect in sugmenting the fascinating influence of the new maid of honor. Next day the Marquis de Lansse received not este

depart on a diplomatic mission to Spain. He took leave of his majesty with no very good grace, and with bat little gratitude for the mark of royal confidence conferred upon him . . . From that time the king's passion was no longer a secret . . and there was little reason to doubt that the religion and the virtue of Mademoiselle de Navarre would speadily yield to the suit of her royal lover.

In the absence of the Marquis de Lansac a devoted friend, an honest man, a priest of the court, ventured to address to the young lady the language of truth, a: which the fotile passions of this world sometimes take alarm He unfolded to her eyes the dark spectacle of the future.

Louise, if it will gratity capricious vanity to be come the queen et a day, you may possess a power which will last no longer than a dream ; you may have friends equally fleeting, and enemies of more permanent endurance; you may have a courtly train of attendants, and live in regal splendor for a brief time ; you may have borses, carriages, servants, and guards; but you will have the hatred and mockery and some time or other, Louise, under the influence of one of those sudden revelations with which God visits us for our selvation, mysterious voices will in turn whisper to you, - I am thy Father. Where is my name? I am thy Mother. Where is my honor? am thy Betrothed. Where are thy vows? I am Conscience Where is thy virtue? And, finally, the colemn voice of Religion will say,-Haet thou forgotten thy God?

Reverend father, exclaimed Louise, throwing herself on her knees before the prelate, thanks, thanks for this kind admonition . I again behold the light of heaven! I am humbled . . I am penitent. Henceforth let me forsake the court . let me renounce my culoable ambition and my

foolish hopes. Yes, I feel myself worthy of your friendship. Conduct me honce, monseigneur. Whither would you go?

To the Carmelites, - to join my sister, Louise de la Misericorda.

Be it so, resumed Bossuet ; for God is with you. Louice de Navarre retired to the convent of Made moiselle de la Valliere. The ceremony of her profession took place in the presence of all the assem bled court of Louis XIV. The Queen of F suce presented to her the black veil, and Bossnet delivered the sermon. After that day, doubtless, the two Louises-the two Sisters of la Misericorde-some times meditated, -the one on whit she had been, the other on what she had escaped being.

In after years if Bossuet happened to see a giddy beauty of the court groping her way blindfolded over the Tapis Vert of Verseilles, he used to think of Mademoiselle de Navarre, and would murmur to himself, 'Heaven protect her.'-[Philadelphia Herald.

IBISH INTELLIGENCE,

Another horror is to be added to the Ballycohey tragedy. The daughter of Dwyer the owner of the house has, it is said, gone mad, and is now in the Oloomel lunatic asylum. One of her hallucinations is that persons are firing at her from the portholes in the burn. She is but 20 years of age

LEITEIN -In the absence of crime in the county, the chairman was presented with a pair of white gloves by the Sheriff at the Quarter Sessions at Montbamilton, on the 9th ult.

An Order in Council in the Gazette directs that a previous order relative to hay imported from America shall cease to apply to Ireland.

At the Michelstown petty sessions on the 12th ult , Mr. P O'Brien, spirit dealer, was again brought up charged with having, on the morning of the 1st October, set fire to his house, in the New square of that town. The premises were, as reported at the time, completely destroyed. They have externally the appearance of one house, but were divided internally by a partition wall. There were two entrance doors, and an inside door of communication through the partition wall. The premises, stock, etc., were in sured both in the Liverpool, London and Globe In surance Company, and in the Royal Exchange Company, for an aggregate of £1,030. At the conclusion of the evidence the bench expressed their intention of sending the case forward for trial at Quarter Sessions or Assizes. After some discussion, the magistrates ultimately consented to accept bail for the appearance of the accused to take his trial, himself in £200, and two sureties of £100 each. THE RELEASE OF FERIAN PRISONERS - It was stated in the Cock Examiner, on the authority of some of the friends of the prisoners, that Mr. Kickham and Mr. Brophy had got their discharge. This news has not been confirmed. In respect to the latter prisoner, who name is given as Edward Brophy, there is a misconception. Hugh Francis Brophy was the gentleman who was arrested at Fairfield House Sandymount, Dublin, along with Mr. Stephens and others. He has a year ago been sent out to Western Australis with other Fenian prisoners, and we have lately published a letter from him in these columns. Mr. Kickham, if we mistake not, is still in Woking Prison. - Universal News. Patrick Reidy, who was committed for trial to day for the robbery of arms at Mr. Justice's house, near Mill street, has escaped from Mallow Bridewell. It appears the prisoner was exercising in the small yard attached to the prison about three o'clock to-day. Availing of the temporary absence of the jailer, he managed, by means of a ladder which was used in repairing part of the Bridewell, to gain the summit of the outside wall. From this he dropped down a beight of about eighteen feet into a narrow passage, and thus effected his escape. It is believed he took to the country, but although every place, for miles around, has been scoured by police, the fugitive has At mid-day on Sunday, October 11, four men having themselves disguised by blackoned faces, entered the house of a farmer named James O'Brien, at Coonmore, near Kilcommon, while the family were at divine worship, with the exception of O'Brien's wife She found them examining boxes in her room. They demanded money, but she assured them there was none in the house to give and they took their departure without using violence or doing mischief of any sort, but they threatened a return visit on some future occasion This outrage is believed to be of an agrarian character, and to have been com. mitted in the supposed interest of the former occupants of the farm which O'Brien now holds, with a view of extracting money from him in their behoof. Freeman A l'ree quantity of ammunition has been discovered at Ballybot Bridewell, in the town of Newry. There was in the bridewell a box, belonging to a sailor, named Joseph Donovan who was committed for 12 months at the last assizes to Armagh Gaol for baving stabbed a man named M'Shane: The prisoner required a change of linen, and the governor of Armagh G of went to Newry and opened the ber. when no less than 350 rounds of ball cartridge, prepared for breech loading revolvers, were found in small tin cases. The matter under inquiry by the authorities, and has excited considerable curiosity in Newry - Post. A report of an incendiary fire at Mitchelstown, Co.

a redoubtable rival in our royal master | Patrick O'Brien, were stated to have been maliciously bornt down for the second, time thy Fenians on the Morning of the 1st inst. excited some sensation in the district, and a strong feeling of sympathy. was evinced for the supposed sufferer. There is now rescharged with setting fire to the premises, and among the witnesses examined was a woman who swore that, hearing an alarm of fire about 5 o'clock in the morning she went to the place and saw O'Brieu's house wrapped in flames. She went into the adjoining house, which was occupied by her mother, and on entering one of the rooms upstairs, with a view of assisting to remove the furniture she found O'Erien resting on one knee and stooping over a box of paper or shavings, which she saw him igniting with a match, and quietly looking on the blaze. It was proved that the prisoner's brother effected an insurance with the Liverpool and London and Globe Company, for £200. on the premises which were burnt, and for £500, on Mrs. O'Brien's house, which the prisoner attempted to set fire to, and on the 14th of September the prisoner effected an insurance with the Royal Exchange Company for £330. His attorney reserved his defence, but impeached the testimony of the woman. The magistrates decided on sending the case for trial at Quarter sessions, and accepted bail for the prisoner's appearance.

Another successful escape from gaol is to be added to the catalogue of Fenian exploits. Captain O'Brien, who was recently committed on a charge of stealing a gun from the house of Mr. Justice of Mount Justice, escaped vesterday from Mallow Gaol by dropping from the top of a wall 18ft. high .- Times Cor.

Mr. Vincent Scully, ex M.P. for the county of Cork, has issued an address to the electors of the borough of Cashel. It is very lengthy, embracing a variety of topics which have and will occupy the attention of Parliament. He notifies his intertion of calling personally on the electors very soon. -Post.

THE BALLYCOBBY PROPERTY. - We read in the Dublin correspondence of the Times :- Mr. Moore, M P , hestrengthened his hold upon the good opinion of the electors by his liberation of the tenants on the Baliycobey property from their dependence upon the will of Mr. William Scully. The following correspaudence has occurred in reference to his purchaze:-

'Thurles, Oct. 9.

' My dear sir, - 1 suppose we may now set it down as a certaic thing that Bullycobey is yours Thank God | And many a 'Thank God' has been uttered on the strength of the report that you hid become the propriator The purchase of Ballycobey is one of the best ac's of your life, - acceptable, we may hope, to God, as it is applauded by all good men. It was not, I am sure, to add one shilling to your annual income that you sought to become the owner of this estate, but to save from wholesale extermination a body of tenants remarkable for industry and punc tality in the payment of their rents and to prevent a recurrence of such sanguinary conflicts as we have had recently to deplore. These considerations, so worthy of a Ubristian gentleman, and not any selfish calculations of gain, were doubtless what weighed with you, and prompted you to purchase Ballycobey You are entitled to the credit of having performed an act of great humanity, of true Gbr stian charity. It is, however, reported that you intend to raise the rents of Ballycohey - a proceeding which would certainly diminish the grace of the act. I, for one, do not credit the report, but I deem it right to make it known to you, and I think that, in justice to yourself, you ought, if you can, to give the report an authoritative contradiction .- I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfolly,

PATRICK LEAST. Mr. Charles Moore, V.P., Mooresfort."

' Mooresfort, Oct. 10. 'My dear Lord -I thank your grace for your kind etter. I am now the owner of Ballycohey, which I have been induced to purchase solely to promote peace, harmony, and good order. With respect to the report that I intend to raise the rents, it probably arose somehow thus. To enable me to judge what sum I should pay to Mr. Scully, I applied to Mr. John Dwyer, of Barronstown, a tenant on Ballyconey, to know what was the rental, for at that time I knew nothing whatever of the place. He told me be had asked the tenants what sum they were willing to pay, and on their behalf offered a lump sum, which was to guide me in my negotiation with Mr. Scully. I

mentary committee, who could not egree in their report, but presented different conclusions Meetings have been held in Watertord and Nepagh, at which statutes were referred to in order to show that Ireland has been taxed unfairly beyond the proportion which son to anspect that he burnt the house bimself. He at the time of the passing of the Act of Union it was was brought before the magistrates at Petty Sestions | stipulated she should bear in the distribution of the general taxation of the Empire. The continuance of the income-tax and the imposition of heavy duties on Irish spirits were urged as evidence of gross ininstice, and the blame was chiefly laid to the account of Mr. Gladstone, and his policy in making it permanent was contrasted with that of the late Sir R. Peel, who refused to impose it on Ireland, on the ground that the country was paying her quote according to the Act of Union. The increase of taxation in successive years was alleged to be the principal cause of Irish poverty, and the electors were exhorted to exact a pledge from their Parliamentary representatives to use their best exertions to obtain a reduction of Irish taxation. The statement produced an evident impression, and resolutions were passed expressing concurrence in Mr. Fisher's views.

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The Marquis of Lazsdowne has been making a riumphal progress through his Irish estates, and receiving everywhere from his tenants the most fisttering tokens of attachment and gratitude for gener. ous deeds verformed and expected. On Wednesday evening his pleasant tour was brought to a grand finale by a cattle show and an entertainment to his tacan'ry at Kenmare. A large room aituate over tie market house served as the banquet hall, and his lordship did the honours of the host with feudsl pride and genial grace. The room was profusely embellished with festive emblems, and the sentiment of the hour was expressed in two emphatic inscrip. tions woven in lautels, on one side 'Fuccess to Glanerought'-one of the baronies of the estateand on the other, ' Kenmare must flourish ' - a confident prediction which the hospitable tabla seemed to warrant. Among the gnests, who were 'limited to 3' in number, the utmost that could be accommodated, were representatives of the gentry of the dirtrict and the clergy of different denominations. The Marquis, in proposing the health of the successful competitors, expressed his satisfaction at the character of the show, and gave some suggestions about raising crops and searing cattle which showed a practical acquaintance with the subject. Mr. May. bury, who responded, paid a deserved tribute to the kindness and zeal of Mr. Trench, the agent over the property. The Eco Mr Howard, in returning thanks for the health of the Judges, bore testimony to the industry of the tenants in overcoming the difficulties with which they had to contend, the land being principally rock,' as the late Lord Graven assured He recommended the tenants to get their land. him. lord to drain the land for them, and not to be afraid to pay him the usual 5 per cent upon his outlay Alluding to the subject of fixity of tenure, he said he had never yet met two writers or two speakers who agreed upon it. He had himself the management of property in England and Scotland, and in neither country was there so much fixity of tenure as in Ireland. In England leases were given for 2! years, and in Scotland for 19, and at the end of that term the land was re-valued, and if the tenant did not choose to give the full value of the land the landlord looked out for another tenant. The speaker was reminded that he was treading upon delicate ground in dwelling on this topic by a broad bint from one of the company to 'shut up.' He wen on, however, to say :-

'What was meant in Ireland by fixity of tenure was that the landlord should improve the land, and that he should give a lease for ever to the tenant, on his own terms. He had no besitation in saying that that was a bargain by which the landowner would reither receive advantage himself nor confer advantage on the community. His idea was that the best chance of fixity of tenure was to be found in honesty and industry, and in the discharge of all their obligations to their landlord, and they might depend upon it that he would do them ample justice.'

Hie observations were received without interrup tion, and he added some advice about the proper mode of making butter. Lord Lansdowne then gave the health of the tenants, and elicted expressions of pleasure by the assurance that he was proud of them, and that the kind reception which they had given him world induce him to return. His Lordship's bealth was druck wich entbusiasm.

DE. DREW AND TEMANT R.GET. - A national organ represents Dr. Drew as desiring tenant right only for Protestants The following

gay cavaliers of the Court, or in keeping love assignations in the shady bosquets of the gardens? By no means; they often took pleasure to diversions of a much more childish character. For example : they were all assembled one even- Navarre there was a gentleman, very rich, but tag on the Tapis Vert, trying who among them very plain in person. He was not then young, could accomplish the feat of walking blindfold but in his earlier days he had been celebrated from one end of the grass plot to the other, for his extravagance and dissipation. The friwithout deviating either to the right or to the left, without approaching the lateral gravel walks, or touching the flowery borders at either end. The perseverance with which they endeavored to ventures and duels, or repeating profane jokes accomplish this undertaking was almost incon- and heresies. But, in spite of all this, the marceivable. Though each successively failed in the trial, yet with unflagging spirit they over and over again commenced The tedious and difficult task, while every renewed attempt left the problem of the straight line still unsolved.

One of the young ladies-the loveliest of all the fair group-was resolutely bent on accomplishing the apparent impossibility. This was Louise de Navarre; she had vowed she would succeed, were it only for the sake of taunting ther companions on their failure; and as she possessed as much pride, vanity, and wilfulness as ever fell to the lot of any daughter of Eve, she made it a point of honor to accomplish her vow, though its iulfilment would have been nothing short of a miracle. Nevertheless, she failed as well as the rest. Her footsteps, though guided by the most careful calculation, continually diverged from the right line, and the disanpointed lady was saluted with the scoffs and jeers • of her laughing companions.

Mademoiselle de Navarre tore the handker. chief from her eyes with an air of mortified pride: then turning to the newly-created Bishop of Condom, who was standing at a little distance and gazing at her with an expression of sadness mingled with regret,-

"Monseigneur,' said she, ' doubtless your wiscom can throw light on this mystery. Pardon my ignorance, monseigneur, and pray explain to me why it is impossible to do a thing apparently so easy as to walk blindfold in a straight line from one end of the Tapis Vert to the other.' « Mademoiselle de Navarre,' replied Bossuet, in a low tone of voice, 'when a lady is young, beautiful, and indiscreet, she should not venture to walk on the Tapis Vert, or any other carpet at court, either with a bandage on her eyes, or a passion in her heart ?'

Why not?

Because she is likely to move at hazard,-to deviate from the right line,-perbaps to fall, never to rise again.'

-3 .Xour pardon, monseigneur ; I do not understand you.

sas Louise,' pursued the digoitary, in a tone expressive of the kindest feeling, ' come with me to space of time the Marquis de Lansac found a rival 13 43

Bousset continued as follows-

'Among the visitors who used to be most constant in their attendance at the little, quiet, unpretending parties given by the Countess de volous, coxcombical and irreligious Marquis de Lansac loved to draw upon the recollections of his past life for the sake of describing love adquis had some good points : he was, at the bottom, warm-hearted and generous.'

'Quite true, monseigneur.

'Then you have not forgotten him; so much the better. Doubtless the Marquis de Lansac, with all his vanity, was conscious of his personal disadvantages, and he thought to conceal them beneath the mask of borrowed vices and silly impertinences .-Strange to say, he took pains to make his character appear even more ill-favored than his face.

Such was the first adorer, or, I should say, the first admirer of Mademoiselle de Navarre. The lady was pleased with this admiration, and within the space of a few months a complete metamorphosis was observable in the Marquis de Lansac. He became exceedingly assidnous in his attentions to the fair lady. He was always respectful, always gallant-sometimes tender, even to weakness. He now conversed like a man who loved morality, but who had not the courage to practise it. He spoke of virtue ss of a consolatory tradition which he had once known and forgotten, and which he was trying to recall. He spoke of religion as of a sacred ark, which be might worship at a distance, but dared not venture to ap-proach. When he alluded to the dangerous follies of At mid-day on Sanday. October 11. his past life, it was only to pronounce commendation on reason and prudence; in short, the sinner appeared transformed to a saint when the Marquis de Lansac kuelt at the feet of Mademoiselle de Navarre, rendering homage to religion, virtue, and discretior.

One morning, when on the point of returning to the court of France, the marquis called to take leave of the Countess de Navarre. On enterering the door the servants told him that, only an hour previously, that venerable lady had breathed her last

Some months after this event the ophin Louise appeared at the court of Louis XIV under the generous auspices of her ardent friend, the Marquis de Through his influence she was speedily Laosac. attached to the household of madame. She had said she would rise and become great . . . she kept ber fatal vow . . she did rise.

But I am yet very lowly, monseigneur.

One day Louis XIV., on entering the Royal Oha. pel, beheld, for the first time, one of the maids of honor of madame, whose beauty appeared to him to eclipse that of all the ladies of the court of Versailles. This was no other than Losise de Navarre, whom Madame de Montespan, only a short time previously, had sought to condemn to the penalty of ridicule, by surnamiog ber Uue Statue de Provence . . . little thinking how soon a capilcious ray of ruys! sunshine might warm and animate the beauteons statue. But so it happened, and in a very brief

then said, ' This sum shall be the basis of my offer to Mr. Scally.' I believe that sum would add some-thing to the o'd rents, but very trifling in amount. This, however, I say-it is my determination not to add one shilling to the old rents, and I am forther ready to give leases to the tesants.

I am, my dear Lord, yours faithfully, CHARLES MOORE.

The correspondence is the more satisfactory, as it sets at rest a rumour which occasioned no little unessiness, to the effect that there had been a bitch in the arrangements for the transfer, and that it was doubtful if it would be carried out, Mr. Scully having insisted upon having and Mr. Moore declining to pay the amount of the half-year's rent due in November In addition to the amount of the purchase money which he lodged. It was reported that litigation was likely to arise, but it may be presumed from the tone of the letters, that the dispute, if it arose, has been arranged.

DUBLIN, Oct. 19. - Although the general character of the country is eminently peaceable and orderly, some lawless outrages are committed here and there. An audacious attempt at assassination was made on Thursday night at Rathkeale, county of Limerick. As Mr Murphy, sub-inspector of constabulary. was proceeding from the police barracks to his house. when about 200 yards distant, he was fired at with a revolver. He wore a thick overcost, which the ball passed through without inflicting any wound. Two constables, who were standing at the barracks, on hearing the shot, instantly ran towards the place whence the report came and saw a man running away. They pursued him in the direction of the Old Abbey, but he turned off the road and, jumping a high wall made good his flight. Sime accounts say that three shots were fired at him. Sub-inspector Murphy is an officer whose activity provoked the resentment of the Fenians and their friends. No other cause can be assigned for the attempt upon his life. No arrests have been made. On Sunrday night there was a disturbance in Drogheds between two troopers of the 12th Lancers and a number of townsmen. The 12th have been exposed to great obloquy ever since the Dungarvan election, and wherever they go they are met with opprobrious epithots cast upon the ' Dungarvan butchers.' Happeaing to be billeted in Drogheda on their way to Dundalk, they received some rough treatment, which for a while they appear to have borne with putiesce, but ultimately a row occurred, and the populace hurled brickbats at the soldiers, who defended them. selves as best they could, and one of their assailan's, a man named Everard, received serious injuries At the Limerick races the scenes of riot and disorder were more frequent and alarming than usual. The old factions of the 'three-year olds 'and the 'four year-olds' again fought with unmitigated ferocity. At the railway station the confusion and violence were disgraceful. A local report says that sticks, stones, hats, and bonnets flow like hailstones; law and order were set at defence. Lumps were smashed, and the carriages were stormed by parties of roughs, who demolished the windows and anything else they could lay their hands on.

DUBAN Oct. 14, -An agitation has been commenced in Munster on the subject of Irish fagation, which looks like a fink movement ag inst Mr. Gladstone's policy and party. The guiding spirit of it is Mr. Cork, in which the premises of a shopkeeper, named question was brought under the notice of a Parlia- crown the work. In its accomplishment I shall

to the Oork Eximiner exposes the untruth of such an assertion - ' Truly and emphatically I aver that I desire no exclusive benefits of an agratian kind for Protestants only. My rural experiences have been hitherto solely confined to the circumstances of Protestant farmers. I will answer for them as well as for myself, that we all desire equal benefits for all. Here, what is unfair in landlordism is sheltered under the wing of conservation, and this is not fair. In the South, the influential Roman Catholic clergy insist on uniting the plea for tenants with a cry against the Established Church. This state of things in each case is unjust to the tenant cause. If we all could agree to let this great question be viewed and upheld in its due abstract position, irrespective of Whig or Tory, we should soon witness the triumph of justice, honesty, humanity, and sound policy. Unless North and South will deal fairly with the subject, there is small hope of success, and I doubt not you as well as I deplore such an unhappy state of things. Surely neither politics nor religion need to be thrust into the counsels of those who desire all possible good for our country in this particular instance.

Respectfully,

THOMAS DREW D D.

The coming elections present few points of interest. The most remarkable is the reported retirement of Mr Callum, the Liberal candidate for Enniskillen. A correspondent of the Express states that he withdraws in consequence of an attempt on the part of the Roman Catholic priests to coerce him to declare against the Courch. The absence of any pledge on the subject in his address give great dispatisfaction to a large body of his supporters, and efforts were made to induce him to amend it, but he steadily refused. His retiring address has been recalled from the printer's hands, and a number of the constituency are endeavoring to persuade him to retrace the step before he is finally committed by the publication of his address. He protests against having his liberty of action fettered as regards the Church question. It is possible that his threatened retirement may be merely a strategic movement. Mr Purcell, Q C, has addressed the University in the expectation of a vacancy arising by the promotion of Mr Warren to the beach. He declares himself a firm supporter of the Established Church, the existence of which he thinks 'to be essential to the security of liberty of conscience and civil freedom in this country.' He is the only candidate now in the field. Sir O O'Loghlen has issued his address to the elec'ors of the county of Olarc, seeking re-election He refers to his constant attendance in Parliament his unremitting attention to Irish legislation, and his votes as giving him a claim to the renewal of their confidence. On the Ohurch question he is clear and explicit. He says: To the establishment and maintenance of a religious ascendency opposed to the feelings and sentiments of the great majority of the Irish people most of the evils that affect our country can be traced. Religious equality can alone restore social harmony and national unity. For the attainment of this I have supported and will support overy measure having for its object the removal of disabilities grounded cn differences of belief and the placing of all religious communities on an equality before the law. The Parliament about to expire has done much towards establishing religious equality in this country, and it Fisher, of Waterford, at whose instance chiefly the remains for the new Parliament to complete and

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- NOV. 13, 1868.

cheerfully and zealonsly aid if, by your favor, I shall pitch on a number of worse significance, or with he a member of the new Parliament.' He thinks the land code ' requires to be revised and brought more in accordance with the feelings of the people and the dictates of justice.' He believes that contentment will not be produced among the agricultural population until leases become the rule instead of the exception, and notil the Irish tarmer has conferred upon him by law a right to the fruits of his industry and capital. He will advocate a denominational system of education As regards party allegiance he observes :- ' Under our Constitution, party gov ernment is essentially necessary. While independent of party politics, I shall support every measure, from whatever side it may come, calculated to benefit our common country. I shall, as I have hitberto done, give my general support to the great Liberal party, and to Mr Gladstone its distinguished chief, believing, as I do, that their policy and his is the best, not only for Ireland, but for the empire at large.' He looks forward to the dawn of a new era in Ireland. With the extinction of religious ascnedency and the establishment of religious equality. Irishmen, he thicks, will be drawn more closely together the North will find that they have interests in common with the Bouth, and imperceptibly; as it were a sound national public opinion will be created in Ire land which no Ministry car resist.' Colonel Vandelear has also addressed the electors. He declares that he will always support, as he has hitherto done, the great measures brought forward by either party in the House of Commous for the promotion of religious equality, and denominational education, and the amendment of the land isws. Mr W H Gregory has addressed the electors of the county of Galway. He refers to the opinions which he expressed and the votes which he gave on the Church lar 1, and education ques ions, and says he does not think it necessary to repeat them. Mr Stachards seeks reelection in the borough of Ennia. Mc Munster made a public entry into Cashel of the Kinzs on Saturday evening, accompanied by a great concourse of the pounlace, whom he addressed. His rival, Mr O'Bairne, essayed to speak from another hotel, but was interrupted by the mob. Mr Russell is prosecutiog an active canvass in Dundelk, and is sanguine of suc cess Mr Callum seems resolved to dispute the ground inch by inch, and Sir G Biwyer's friends, though not, perhaps, so prominent as their opponents are not less energetic. The hon member will not he rendered less popular by the fact that he has been appointed to an office in the household of the Pope as a mark of the value set upon his services on behalt of the Catholic Church

A FRENCHMAN ASSAULTED IN MISTAKE FOR THE IN FORMER MASSEY. - An occurrence took place in this city on Saturday evening, which if not of itself im. por ant, is at least significant of the feeling that still pervades certain classes of society in Cork. A French gentleman arrived by an early train from Dublin, and set about getting lodgings during his stay He succeeded in getting them on Lancaster Quay, and was probably settling bimself down for a quiet enjoyment of the scenes and sights of the Beautiful Citie,' when his dreams of happiness were rudely, if not permanently dispersed by a very untoward circumstance. It appears that he bears a very strong facial resemblance to a gentleman who like his Satanic Majesty, is not generally introduced into polite circles, but whom we must disclose for the better understanding of our readers as the informer. Massey. The perfect acquaintance of the Oork profile of the celebrated "General" soon informed the stranger of the unhappy resemblance he bore bim for no sooner did he step into the street than he no ticed that he was escorted by several decidedly unpleasant looking fellows, with ominous whispers and occasional fierce coups d'ail, suggested, doubtless to him painful visions of foreign life in Ireland. After some time the demonstrations of his escert became more marked and finally as he entered his lodgings he was assailed with a universal ory of " Massey," and at the same time three ar four young men ran at bim with the avowal that they would have "the in former's life." The poor Frenchman, entirely ignorant of the cause of the attack, thought well to place the door between himself and his noisy friends, but the vigorous attack they immediately commenced on the panels bespoke anything but a conciliated disposit ion and he soon found out that his best policy would be to face his enemies, and explain, if possible, his entire innocence of Masseyism. For this purpo e after gesticulating in the most violent menner, he exhibited isst year were not intended to give females the right for the information of the young men several letters to vote; but a case was granted to the Court of Sesthat his visit to Cork howed

more unpleasant associations. If forty is to be the normal figure of an Irish parish, that settles the question. But what becomes of aggregates and averages when the Commissioners can only propose to aggravate the anomalies by transferring the local rent. charges from the poor to the wealthy districts, and leaving the former still charged with payment, but without the presence of the good and kind gentleman spending it among them. - [Times

ITALIAN BRIGARDS AND IRISH PATRIOTS-A series of papers describing the manners, appearance and adventures of some leaders of Italian Banditti has apneared in some numbers of the Pall Mall Gazet's All of them are described as being consummate scoundrels, sunk deep in crime who have committed the grossest strocities and who would, doubtless, do so again had they the opportunity. The imprisonment of the wretches is thus described :

The only loss the prisoners sustain is that of liberty. They are well kept, well fed, well clothed, are allowed to have pen and ink to write or draw with, beads to make fancy articles with, or acything else that may be given to them to pass the time away They are free to walk about their large and lofty rooms in conversation with each other - to look down upon the lively gulf below them, and see in the disdistance the mountains where they have committed so many outrages, planned so many of their sorties upon unsuspecting travelers below, and had such hair-breadth escapes. At the present time there is within the walls of the prison a perfect monster of iniquity; and yet he is at large in a room with some fifty or sixty others prisoners. This man is an assassin by trade; and it is believed that he has taken life from more than fifty human being, and all for pay He has escaped justice altogether hitherto and even now the director of the prison a ys he does not think they will be able to collect sufficient evidence to convict him; and so, at the age of six y-seven, he may again be turned loose upon society.

What a contrast is here presented to the manner in which England treats the Fenian ' convicts,' who are gentlemen, many of them of refinement and educa tion, and who are merely guilty of political offenses. Mr. Gladstone has with maudiin pathos, described the horrors of certain Continental prisons. Let us call his attention to this picture, and, perhaps, when he see: that his proleges on the Continent are so well cared for his gushing philantrophy may induce him to look into the cells of Portland. Milbank and Dartmoor, where Irish patriots are being slowly tortured to death under the beneficent rule of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. This might rub at the greatest country-first in civil zation, first in power, etc., etc., etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Loxbon, Nov. 4-The Post announces the following programme as quasi official-The dissolution of parliament will take place on the 11th inst. All uncontested elections are to commence on the 16th and the contested elections in Boroughs on the 17:h, and in the counties at a later date.

The new parliament will be summoned to meet on Wednesday the 9th Decomber when the Queen's speech will be delivered and the policy of the Ministry on the question at issue announced.

The Right Hon. Juhn Evelyn Dennison will be re-elected speaker.

It is balieved that the House will be ready to proceed to business by Monday, the 14th of December. The Opposition will probably move as a test question an emenument to the Queen's speech, which the House will debate untiil Friday the 18th, when it is supposed the motion will be carried by a large majority, and the House will then adjourn until the following Monday.

On the assembling of the House the Premier will announce his resignation and that of his colleagues in the Ministry. Mr. Gladstone will follow with a motion to adjourn over for the holilays to afford an opportunity for the formation of a new cabinet.

The Court of Session of Edinburgh, on a faat appeal, has rendered a decision disallowing the claims of women to the rights of the franchise.

The ladies, of whom there are 239 claimants, have been struck off the Eduburgh electoral roll, the on. LADIES IN PARLIAMENT. - Gordon in his 'Antiqui-ties of Parliament,' says, 'The ladies of birth and quality sat in council with the Saxon witas.' 'The Abbess Hilds (says Bede) presided in an ecclesiastical synod.' In Wighfred's great council at Becconceld. A D. 694 the abesses sat and deliberated; and five of them signed decrees of that council along with the king, bishops, and nobles. King Edgar's charter to the Abbey o: Growland, A.D 961, was with the consent of the nobles and abbesses who signed the charter In Henry the Third's and Ed ward the First's time four abesses were summoned to Parliament, namely, of Shaftesbury, Berking, St. Mary of Winchester and of Wilton. In the 35th of Edward III. were summoned by writ to Parliament, to appear there by their proxies, namely, Mary Countess of Norfolk ; Alienor, Countess of Ormond ; Anna Dispenser; Philipps, Countess of March; Johanna Fitzwalter; Agnetta, Countess of Pembroke; Mary de St. Paul; Mary de Roos; Matilda, Countess of Oxford ; Gatherine Countess of Athol. These were called 'ad collequium tractatum' by their proxies, a privilege peculiar to the peerage, to appear and act by prexy .- [Things Not Generally

son of Archdeacon Randall has been appointed to a as freely as the Ritualists cultivate theirs would do ably little good comes of it.' In a recent message new church in Clifton where in the language of the m re than inhibitions or Acts of Parliament to make Ritualists, he has set up 'the daily sacrifice.'-[Record.

Mr Roebuck has been treated with some coolness by the workmen of Sheffield in the course of his canvads. Some of the 'one family, one religion, one language party' attributed this to the English dissatisfaction at Mr Roebuck's sneers against Americans. The Pall Mall Gazette describes its real cause in the following passage :- Mr Roebuck might have gone on abusing America to the last day of his life if he had only defended and encouraged practices which are abominable in the eyes of every honest man .--The constituency quarrel with Mr. Roebuck because he will not say that it is tolerable, where trade interests are concerned, to murder men to deprive their families of the means of bread, and to bring their houses down about their ears. Mr Roebuck declares that 'rattening' and its iniquities are parbarous and wrong : that is his offence.

THE DERWENTWATER ROMANCE. - Large numbers of friends and sympathisers continue to visit the Conntess of Derwentwater, but only a few have been admitted to ber humble tent. amongst the favored few being the vicar of Newcastle, the Rev. C. Mondr, M A. This remarkable case continues to excite more as d more attention, and it now constitutes the prin cipal topic of conversation in this part of the country. No steps have yet been taken to remove the Countess from her present position The public fee ing is strongly in favor of her claim being fairly considered by the authorities. We have su cended in obtaining the lineage of the family, and it would appear from it that the claim put forth by the Countess is at all events deserving of the most careful investigation Lady Amelia Matilda Rudelyffe, the present Countess of Derwentwater, was born at Dover on the 2nd of April, 1830, and is therefore, 33 vente of age. Her ladyship looks considerably oller, but this may be attributable to her vicisal-tudes and anxiety of mind. While owning the power of the crown to confiscate the estates on account of the conduct of the third earl, she denies, as the lands are governed by the law of entail, that such confiscation should have continued after his execution in the year 1716. Believing that she is the heiress by entail and the general heiress, she h-s made her claim, and 1 doing what she deems best to enforce and substantiate it. It is interesting to note that nearly every member of the family, since the execution of the third earl has been born in this country, and that the remains of some who have died abroad have, by stratagem and during been safely deposited in the fami-y vault at Dilston --Many will be startled to learn that not a few representatives of the family were, notwithstanding their exile, born in this country. For instance, John Jimes; the sixth earl, was born at Alston, and the story of his birth, as related by the Countess, is excredingly romantic His mother, travelling incognito, came to Rogland and found her way to the neighborhood of Dilston. Driving slorg the highway one day the curriage, by pre-arrangement, was made to break down as if hy accident, while near Alston. The neighbors rushed to assist the strangers, and the Countess was conveyed to a small inn, in the village. Here, in a room known as the Earl of Derwentwater's, the sixth earl first saw the light. As already stated the present Countess was likewise born in England namely, at Dover. Har ladyship was educated abroad, but she has spent much of ber time in this country. She always, up to the present time, visited the abode of her ancestors in disguise but many of the people in the neighborhood now re call occasions when they were bobored by visits from a lady whom they now recognize to have been the Countess. - [Northern Daily Express.

The Earl of Hardwicks, who presided at a dinner given at Southamnton on Tuesday night in behalf of the local Sailor's Home in responding to the tonat of 'The House of Lords,' said the duties of that house have become every day more apparent but its power will not be used in any other mode than to induce the people of this country to think of the stens they are about to take ; it will not be used in any way to check or to throw abruptly out of the way any of the thoughts or opinions of the mass of people of England but into any future, legislation that the House of Commons may be pleased to adopt it will throw the weight of its opinion and resist it for a time if it should think necessary but it will be only for a time -(cheer) - because the House of Lords thoroughly appreciates and understands its position. In this rest d the secret of its strength, ba est ages they had so understood their positiou. In the course of a speech at Ormskirk, near Liver pool, on the 21st ult, the ex-Ohancellor of the Erchequer, in support of his argument for the dis-establishment of the Irish Church, adverted to the Church in these Colories: - Canada is under a monarchical government; Canada has no semblance of an Established Church ; Canada bas passed acts of Parliament, the very preamble of which recites that it is desirable to put an end to all semblance of "onnection between Church and State in that country and has acted by those principles, yet who is there that for one moment will pretend to say that religious liberty does not prevail in Canada. That was a country somewhat recembling, but far less aggravated -somewhat resembling the case of Ireland -resembling it in this important point that the members of the Church of England formed a very small proportion of the members of the whole community. THE BISHOPS AND THE RITUALISTS - The recent har vest festival services at St. J-mes's Chapel, Brighton, caused much disentisfaction to some of the inhabitants of that town; and a petition was presented to the Bishop of Chichester honing that some decided steps would be taken ' to restrain proceedings which are entirely onposed to the teaching and spirit of our reform and Protestant Church of England ' The Bishop in reply states that he was advised that the case was not a proper one for the issuing of a commission, but if the matter was to be brought before any ecclesiastical tribunal it should be before the Court of Arches in the first instance He did not recommend the commencement of such a suit at present, as be was advised that the report of the Commission on Ritualism rendered it probable that the questions that would be raised will soon be settled by legislation: He would, however allow the pro-secution if asked to do so. His lordship, also wrote: I have already, by a writing addressed to him, inhibited Mr Purchas from preaching, administering the sacraments, or officiating in Divine service in my diocese, but he mainteins that he is legally justified in disregarling the inhibitiou.' On Sunday last Mr Purchas did not officiate at St. James's. The Times maintains that unless the Church can be cleared from such doctrives and practices as those of Mr. Purchas it will be fatally compromised in the minds of Englishmen, and every day during which the Bishops display supineness this danger is enhanced. A little more vigour such as the Bishop of Ohichester now displays might have nipped these mischiefs in the bad Let a firmer course be adopted; let the Bishops discountenance the Ritualistic clergy in private and in public, and repress their practices by all the power of their office, and the innovators will at least be lead to realize the hopelessness of the attempts. The Bishop of Chichester deserves the full support of the public is the step he has taken. The Times hopes he will be able to follow it up, and that other Bishops will imitate so good an example. The Daily News points out that such quarrels as those which now rend the Church of Ecgland can never he settled by law. They arise out of fundamental divergence of faith and practice, and can only be corrected by letting each have its full, free way without hindrance from the other. While the Bishop of Ohichester inhibits a Ritualist, one of his neighbors inhibits a sympachizer with Noncooformity from preaching in a Dissenting pulpit. For the anti-ritual-list party to be able to cultivate its naturel alliances the condition of the populace' of Vermont, 'remark- ciples.'

it strong in the affections of the English people.

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND. -- A writer who has the good of his country at heart, and who deplores the amount of misery and crime existing in England, thus refers to one cause of the prevalent vice :- History tells us that the Lacedæmonians used to make their slaves drunk once a year, in order that their bestial condition might deter their children; alas, with us daily, hourly examples of men and women, degraded below the lowest animal in creation, do not deter ; they are so continually before us that we take no notice of them, bayond perhaps passing by on the other side; but look around and even he who will not allow the awful extent of drunker ness in England. must be struck with the extraordinary absence of this vice in other nations. This year I travelled from Cadiz to Calais, without seeing a single drucken person. In Cadiz Seville, Cordova, Madrid. Bordeaux, and Paris. I did not see a single dranken person in the streets. I went to the bull-ring at Seville, where twelve thousand of the lower orders were as sembled under a burning suc, to see one of these stupid exhibitions of brutality called a bull fight, but not one of that excited vociferous crowd did I see in any way effected with drink. I went to the Grand Prix at Paris, where crowds were assembled that almost, if not quite, out-numbered our Derby-day ; I roturned at a foot's pace five miles, in a string of conveyances filled with every class of the community, and not a drunken man, not a coarse word or gesture did I see or hear. I resided this summer ten weeks in a German watering-place, and although there was a railway in the course of construction, and, of course, many of the lowest class working as navvies, I only saw three drunken people and this where kirschwasser is almost as cheap as heer. Let any man compare his continental with his heme experience on this subject, and be he the greatest freetrader in drinking that ever granted a license, he must regret the amount of unlimited drinking in England, and the consequent degradation.

A CLERICAL OPINION OF MR GLADITONE - At a ten party held at Blackburn to celebrate the opening of a Conservative Working Men's Club, the Rev H Wescoe, vicar of St Thomas's, Blackburg, said two statements made by previous speakers were painfully and awfully true. One was that the devil had made his beadquarters in London, and Mr Gladstone was une of his generals; the other was that the devil was the first Radical. These might seem exaggerated statements, but let them think for a moment and look at the union of Church and State. Three times there had been an attempt to separate Church and State, and in every case the agitators had come to ruin. The first instance that the All wise gave of His government was that union of Church and State in Heaven. The first apitator for the dissolution of that union was the devil; but in seeking to effect the dissolution of that union he effected his own fall .---Again the same wise Being gave us another instance of His government and that again was the union of Church and State. That was in Paradise, wherein it was the union of the Church in Adam and Eve with the sovereignty of the All wise. Satan set to work, and this time succeeded, and the result was the roin of the Ohurch temporal. We had in the book of Levilicus another instance of a union between Oburch and State, and when it was opposed it was the ruin of the Church, of the union, and of he sgitators. And though it might seem harsh though it might seem an eraggeration of truth, he confessed that he felt appalled when he saw the sad and terrible parallelism there was between the enemy of all men and the leader of the Radicais, now the enemy of the Church He strongly feit the parallelism, and he would rather occupy his present humble position that Mr. Gladstone's - [Post.

THE USE OF THE BREECHLOADER. - Those who have been accustomed to witness the reviews and sham fights with our troops will, we presume, henceforth be deprived of the sensational effect produced by heavy and indiscriminate discharges of musketry The Commander in-Chief on Wednesday at Woolwich imparted to the army a lesson taught by the introduction of the breechloader. By our present system of firing at an imaginary enemy, without regularity or regard to time or effect, our soldiers, in case they met s foe. would be likely to expend their ammunition too shop, and be left without cartridges at the very time they might want them most. Prossia has seen the danger, and guarded against it. Its soldiers are trained to reserve their fire Independent firing was really allowed in the heat of action ; it is never a lowed in the drill ground. The men are ordered to fire by sections, or by companies, or other units ; and no man fires until he is bidden to do so by bis officer or non commissioned officer. In this way the importance of bolding back their ammunition is impressed upon them ; and they learn coolness and pa tience in the neise of action. Besides, under these conditions, the soldiers can see what they are about, whereas directly independent firing without check begins, the entire line is enveloped in a mass of smoke, and not a man can have the least idea of where he is siming. The Duke of Cambridge's hints will no doubt be acted upon in all future m litary displays in this country. The advantages of training a soldier to a cautions as well as dextrous use of his weapon and supplies cannot be overrated. His Royal Highness's remarks against the practice of moving field batteries faster than r walk will also be opproved by all who are acquainted with the practical inconveniences of the system hitherto in vogue. -[Globe. WORK FOR JUSYMEN. - In the year 1867 there were 24 648 coroners' inquests held in England and Wales; 18,012 prisoners were tried before juries; 2960 causes were tried in the superior courts of common law - viz, 1553 in London and Westminter, and 1407 on circuit; 50 causes were tried before juries in the Pr bate and Divorce Courts, 856 causes were tried before juries in the county courts, and 843 in the Lord Mayor's Court and other local courts. The list is probably not quite complete, but it shows that 47,369 cases were tried before juries in the year, averaging more than 150 for every working day in the year. This is a heavy tax upon the time of jurymen. Those who think it to a certain extent, at least, an unnecessary task, may feel an interest in some further official returns, which show that in the county courts 542 560 causes were determined in the year, but only \$56 of them were tried before a jury ; and the year's returns from borough, hundred, and manorial courts show 6903 cases determined without a jury, and only 483 with a jury. In the three superior courts of common law 32 juries had to be discharged in the year without agreeing upon a verdict-21 in London and Middlesex, and 11 ou circuit.

from the Governor of that State, the following facts were brought to light: 10nly 160 of the youth of that State have attended any college during the past year, either in the State or out of it; only 50 of the 15,000 children of the State have been kept constantly to school ; but seventy six Vermonters have been kept constantly in the State prison.

SAVANNAH, GB, Nov. 4 .- Large bodies of negroes are assembling on the Ogeechee and Louisville roads evidently to march into the city. Persons living on those roads have been compelled to come into the city for protection. Persons residing in the country who attempt to go home have been ordered back by the negroes. An organized force of white men has gone outside the city to remain during the night and guard the approaches to it.

NO ARRANGEMENT OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AT PREsens. - About a week ago it was telegraphed that the statement that Minister Johoson had agreed to refer the Alabama claims to a Commission of 16-8 on behalf of America and 8 on behalf of Great Britain-was founded on error. Since then that despatch has been denied with anthority, the correspondent alleging that Secretary Seward had positively received a confirmation of the Oable despatch, anbouncing that Minister Johnson had agreed to m mixed Committee. It is now stated on the highest authority, that of the President of the U.S, that there is not one word of truth in the story of a mixed Commission The President declares that he has never for a minute entertained a proposition so antagonistic to the interests of this country, and that, therefore Andrew Johnson could not have consented to surrender our claims to the tender mercies of a mixed Commission consisting of 16 members, a number, as the President states, large enough to lead to endless discussions, and which would probably drag in new subjects of contention instead of sottling the old ones growing out of injuries to our commerce during the late rebellion. The President further states that the negotiations are in a fair way of speedy settlement, but that with his consent, not a particle of the honour of the country abail be sacrificed on any consideration. It is a great mistake to suppose that Mr. Seward is conducting these delicate negotiations without consulting the President. The latter watches with the utmost interest and concern every movement made by our representative abroad and is kept fully posted by his Foreign Secretary, and es. especially with regard to the progress in the settlement of the Alabama claime.

A PARABLE FOR THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES. -- Nor that the preachers have taken up their parable against the churches, men who are not preachers may venture to speak with freedom concerning the religious organizations of the day, without fear of being claused with these who sit in the seat of the scornful. In his tematkable sermons upon ' The Evident and Disastrous Failure of Protestantism as a Religious System, the Rev Dr Ewer framed a formidable in dictment against all the Protestant churches. It is not our province to sit in judgment on the case. Every man who has even to see and ears to hear oun decide for himself whether it be true that the Protestant Church no longer retains its hold upon the in . tellect of the cultivated classes, or the affections of the masses. 'I know thy works, that thou hast a unme, that shou livest, and art dead,' was the acousation sent to the angel of the church in Sardis; 'I know thy works, that thou art peither cold nor hot : because thou sayest. I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing ; and knowes: not that thou are wretched, and miserable and poor, and blind, and naked,' was the condemnation pronunced against the Church of Laodiceans. The Rev. Dr Ewer rolls these accusations into one, adds to them heavy charges of bis own, and arraigns the Protestant churches before the world to answer the indictment. There are certainly some who will accuse Dr. Ewer of having colored his picture too darkly, there are, doubtless, many who will besitste to accept the remedy which he somewhat vaguely suggests as the cure for the evils which he so varialy describes. There may be two opinions concerning the alleged tendence of Protestantism to degenerate into infidelity; but there onn be but one opinion as to the accusation that the Protestant churches have become the churches of the rich, and that to the poor the gospel no longer is prescried from Protestant pulpits. Dr. Ewer's figuros are conclusive upon this point-although no figures were needed to convince any one who had given to the subject the slightest thought Three bundred places of worship holding at the utmost 250 000 people in a population of

no other purpose than the common place one of employment as forem in tailor. By this time two police men were running in hot baste toward the spot, but it is uppecessary to add that their arrival found the inquisitors departed, and the astonished Frenchman congratulating himself on his fortunate escape from the avenging arms of the unnameables-. Cork Her. ald.

In discussing the Report of the Irish Church Commission before the electors of Newton Mr Gladstone was very naturally and very opportunately led to a comparison of the Irish and the English Establishments. It is a point which it is impossible to evade, were that even to be desired, for it is present to every mind, and forced upon every person who has to deal with the question. Both the Churchman and the Dissenter assume that at least the disestablishment if not the disendowment, of the one Oburch will naturally lead to that of the other. The Churchman fears, the Dissenter hopes, that this is only a beginning, and that, as on some former occasions, Ireland only paves the way to a larger act of justice for the the herefit of the entire realm. The Liberal candi-date-and it is seldom he is not a Churchman-no sooner addresses bimself to a dissenter than he is met with an inquiry whether he is prepared to deal equal justice to the non-established of both Isles. On the other hand, the Church of England zealot tells him plainly that he is pulling the Church of England down over his head, for that the example cannot but be followed Mr. Gladstone no doub', like any other Liberal candidate has suffered a good deal of persecution from terrified Ohurchmen and exigent Dissenters-the one seeing the thin end of the wedge, the other too impatient even for that slow and sure engine of destruction. He applies himself, therefore, to the contrast between the two Churches as exhibited on the face of this Report. On the very showing of that Report, and on its deliberate admission, the best defence of the Irish Establishment is to be found in the summary statement of its aggregates and resulting averages. There is not over much, it says, on the whole, for the persone to be paid, the people to be served and the work to be done. Only redistribute a little and the scandals will disappear. So that is what the Commissioners propose, and Mr Gladstone accepts the test. Upon the most favourable estimate of the figures, he shows that while an English clergyman is paid on the average 2001. a year for looking after 600 souls in his communion, the I cish clergyman is paid on the average 3001, a year for looking after 350. This we believe to be a very low estimate of the pay for the work to be done. Of course, if a community could well afford it and had been consulted on the matter, 3001. a year is not excessive affluence for an educated per son, charged with important duties, tied to one locality, and almost compelled to be a married man But the first conditions of the case are wanting, for the majority of the people do not want the man at any price, and consider his position a positive insult to them and their religion. Under the circumstances the payment is excessive. The aggregates and averages, therefore, do not mend the case of the Irish Church. But, while the Commessioners evidently regard them as the best leg to put foremost, they pronose very little towards that redistribution which gives an average its saving utility. The disendowment of any parish in which there are less than forty school, is to be the new Bishop of New Zealand members of the Anglo-Irish Church only puts the for:y on their trial, and it would be impossible to as Bishop of Lichfield and New Zealand. Another

. .

The Times says the feeling against Mr J S Mill is exceedingly strong in Westminster, even among those who were his former supporters, the countenance he has given to Bradlaugh having given great offence to the middle classes.

Known, by John Timbs, F.S.A.

The death of a man who could remember the illumination on the occasion of George III's coronation in 1760 is a noteworthy occurrence. From Cheltenham we hear of the death of a laborer named Richard Purser, at the age of 112 who remembered his mother taking him to see the above illuminations, and was a laborer at Sheerness Dockyard when the Royal George was sunk in 1782. During the list five years he had an allowance of five pounds a year from the Queen. Purser was doubtless the oldest man in the United Kugdom.

LADIES' BONNETS. - A great deal of fun has been made at the ladies' expense about the smallness of their bonnets. A wag described one of the ornaments as a rosebud fastened with a couple of straws. There is, however in the Teunton Museum, a headdress more than one hundred years old remarkably resembling the present fashion. The curator (Mr Bidgood) has it stowed away with the care which such a delicate fabric deserves; and, if the colours were but a little fresher, it might be worn to morrow by a girl of the period' without exciting any re mark except in the way of admiration. The bonnet itself is about the size of a small ten saucer, constructed of fine lace-which was once white-with flowers of blue white, and pale orange; and the strings are composed of rows of small circles of lace, joined at the edges, each containing a tiny bud in the cantre. We have no evidence as to who the fair owner was, but she gives this account of her duck of a bonnet :'- Uncle George Goldfinch brought me from Paris, as a token of his love, a little cap, ruff and collar, called a Bonnett Duc d'Acquitaine, January 19, 1755.'-[Somerset County Gazette.

It is said that the Rev Mc Raudall, son of Arco. deacon Randall, and one of the Oxford ultra Church whenever Dr Selwyn thinks fit to resign his plarality

UNITED STATES.

The New York Tribune says : - 'Our conviction of the excellence of republican institutions is so profound so unquestioning, we may say so unreasoning, that their desirableness for every people under the sup is assumed on the instant.' On which the New York World remarks : - ' This comes from a paper which advocates the subjection of ten States in this Republic to the rule of the bayonet, which he lieves in making black brutes just emancipated from slavery the masters of the whites, who pay the taxes in ten States ; which insists on the disfranchisement of all who are opposed to Radicalism 'n the South : and which throws every obstacle in the way to provent Germans and Irishmen from becoming citizens in the republic of their choice. The only 'republicanism' the Tribune believes in is Radicalism ; and the republicanism of Radicalism is martial law and government by bayonets.'

A great deal has been said of the wonderful system of education that flourishes in that pardise of million of souls this is what the churches have accomplished in New York. Here is a solid fact, a fact more valuable than a folio of theories. It may or may not be true that ' there are countless thousands all over this land who have rejected Protestactism 'but it is unconcerning them they had some shadow of excuse for treating the accusations with contempt. But now that they are attacked by their own clergymen silence or inaction is no longer safe for them - [N Y. World.

'The poor you have always with you.' The Baptist Church on Ninth street in this city has been remodelled and refitted in spiendid style 'The upa holst ring ' says the reporter. ' is indeed superb .-Each pew is supplied with a soft and easy cushioned seat and back from the Elastic Sporge Company, covered with rich green material, manufactured to order for the parpose in Europe Those with the heavy two ply carpets, manufactured to order in Philadelphis, and also f green, covering the entire floor under the pews, as well as the platform and aisles, present a delightful appearance to the beholder' 'We must not forget to mention the pulpit furniture which is superb and composed of three pieces, a settee and two chairs, richly ornamented, covered with green ribbed silk and manufactured to order in New York at a cost of \$350.' When reading the above in one of the daily papers we were put in mind of something which occurred in this city some years ago An old lady arrived here from Ecrope, respectable but noor, who had been all her life a member of the Church of England. She went on the first Sunday after her arrival to an Episcopal Church and a lady invited her to take a seat in her p-w -The next Sunday she was again accommodated, but coming the third Sunday the lady owner of the pew said to ber after service. ' Are you able to may for a pew ? ' No, madam, the relations I expected to meet here are dead and I am destitute." Well, replied the lady, under those circumstances you had better not come here any more. Go to one of the Catholic churches the poor all go there, you will feel at home there. No poor people come here.' The old lady took her at her word and came straight to the Oathedral, and we had the pleasure of baptizing her conditionally, and the survived some years to thank God for her conversion, and she died happily in the faith of the Church of God.-[Ciacianati Catholic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 - The Tribune's New Orleans Special says that only about one hundred out of the eighteen thousand negroes registered in this city. voted at the election on Tuesday, and the proportion in at least half of the parishes was the same. The election will be contested.

A man and his wife who live in a tenement house in Springfield. Mass, have not spoken to each other for several years. It is merely to see who will hold out longest. When the man wants to say anything to his wife he addresses his remarks to their little son who also acts as the medium through which the wife communicates with her husband.

The oddiliss of American editors are as great as those of politicians and religionists. The Lonisville Democrat proclaims in its beau lines that 'a rattling, rousing, steaming, golder, glorious Democratic triumph' has been gained in Kentucky which illustrates ' the advantage of consolidated, united, starving, old-fashioned, unadulterated, Democratic prin

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> At No. 696 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. NOVEMBER-1868.

Friday 13-Bt Stanislaus Kostka C. Saturday 14-St Didacus O. Sunday 15-Twenty fourth after Pentecost. Monday 16-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 17-St Gregory Thaumaturgus B C. Wednesday 18-Dedication of the Basilica of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul. Thursday 19-St Eliz beth W.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The course of revolutions never runs smooth. and that to which at the present moment Spain is subjected, offers no exception to the general rule. The old government has been pulled down, but the new one has not been built up : and as all experience shows, it is far easier to pull down, than to build. The job which the leaders of the Revolution have before them-the problem that they have undertaken to solve is-to make a Constitution; but on what pattern, cr principle the thing is to be constructed, does not twixt that body, and the Greeks and other yet fully appear. Some seem to favor the no-'tion of a respectable Constitutional, two chambered monarchy, of the bourgeois type, of which, under the rule of the Orleans branch of the Bourbons, the people of France bad eighteen years blessed experience. But there is a hitch-for who is there who will accept the position of a King of the Spaniards? Neither in England, nor in Span is the proposition of selecting a Sovereign from amongst the numerous children of "Queen Victoria, well received. France will not accept of course a Montpensier dynasty : and so toveterate are the jealousies betwixt Portuguese and Spaniards that neither seem much in favor kingdoms on one head. The true solution of the which they will not be fit until they shall have been first purified in the flames of revolution .---Another plan of Constitution proposed is that of but lead to a conflict of State, and Provincia! authorities, and a civil war betwixt Spanish Girondusts, and Spanish Jacobins. These last, though for the moment at the bottom-for not until the revolutionary caldron has been well beated, and well sturred does the nastiest scum come to the surface-will probably ere long be in the ascendant; and a republic one and indivisible, to be succeeded by military despotism, will in the ordinary course of events, be the form of Constitution finally adopted. At the same time st must be admitted that we know but little of Spain and its people ; who in so many respects differ from those of other European countries, that therefore the course of their political events may also differ. The urban population are, we fear, thoroughly corrupt; but the rural popula tions are we believe as well as hope, still in a great measure Catholics, and in Spain fortunately there is no city which exercises the influence that Paris exercises over France-of which it can be said, "it is Spain." In Great Britam public attention is divided betwixt the coming elections, and the doings of the Ritualists. The general feeling seems to be that Mr. Gladstone will have a good working majority at his command in the next Parliament, and that a Ministry under his leadership, and of which Mr. Bright will form a member, will be formed. All is quiet on the Continent of Europethough the war rumors have not entirely subsided. There can be no doubt that events in Spain have greatly modified the Freach Empevor's policy, and compelled him to postpone the entertained against Prussia. At Rome great preparations are being made for the coming Ecumenical Council. bave resulted, as from the first it was anticipated that they would, in the triumph of the

market, are by some anticipated. His Excellency the Governor General returns to England in a few days. It is not certain when his successor, Sir John Young, will ar-

rive.

ومماته ليبيه الوقاد والأراجع المراجر الأثر وراريته والمساقر فالبولون والمرجوم فالمرتب ويالعوائه

A writer in the London Times attributes, and with much show of reason, the spread of Ritualism in the Anglican church, and the growing tendency towards Romish practices and Romish superstitions, to the action of the gentlemen who got up and took part in the proceedings of, the so-called pan-Anglican synod of Lambeth. The writer thus states his case, and really it is not a bad one :---

Sir .- While cordially agreeing with the remarks that have appeared in your columns regarding the impropriety of the Ritualistic divines carrying out heir system within the pale of the Protestant Estab. lishment, permit me to point out that they have some reason to complain of their bishops turning round on them-at les!, of those who attended the Lambeth conversazione doing so. That assembly indited an epistle to the ' Holy Orthodox Oburches ' (the Eastern), holding out to them the right hand of fellowship, which they ostentationaly related to their own Protestant brethren at home, in Scotland, or the Oontinent. Now, what are these Oriental Churches ? Why inst what the Ritualists claim to be-Roman Catholics without the Pope or Rome : the doctrines of the two Churches on invocation of saints, the sacrifice of the mass, priestly absolution, and the seven sacraments are identical. The ceremonial is similar, the Oriental being the more elaborate of the two.

These Orientals, the Anglican Bishops in Synod assembled treated as orthodor, and the Rituslists immediately said,-we may now go on our way rejoicing. If the cultus of the Blessed Virgin is correct at Constantinonie, it cannot be beretical in the New Cut. If the Host may be adored at Moscow, why not at Brighton? If suricular confession may be systematically enforced in Russia, why not at St. Alban's Holborn ?

I do not for one moment suppose that the great mass of the bishops had any idea of encouraging the Ritualists : but I maintain that by assisting at the unanthorized if not illegal assembly at Lambeth, they did more to the growth of a bastaid and unprotestant sacercotalism in the Church of England, than they will undo in a whole library of ineffectual charges and impotent inhibitions.

This shows how dangerous it is for members of a sect essentially Protestant, as is the Anglican church, to play at Catholicity : this shows how absurd is the notion of a union of any kind beschismatics with whom the gentlemen assembled at Lambeth were guilty of coquetting, in the expectation, we suppose, of getting in return a recognition of their pretended Orders.

The Anglican church is Protestant, or it is nothing. It has no standing ground, no conceivable reason for being, if the distinctive Catholic doctrines of Transubstantiation, Invocation of Saints, be not idolatry ; if the doctrine of the sacrifice of the Mass be not a fable cunningly devised by Satan; and if Confession and Priestly Absolution be not a snare of the devil. But all these doctrines, against which the Anglican church formally and energetically protests, of the plan of putting the crowns of the two are as much the characteristic doctrines of those Oriental Communities to whom the Fathers of the difficulty would be to select the Carlist claimant | Lambeth pan-Anglican Syuod ostentatiously held of the Crown, the legitimate King of Spain ; but out the right hand of fellowship, and whom they this would be reaction, and counter-revolution, recognised as true and living members of Christ's for which the Spaniards are not ripe, and for mystic body, as they are the doctrines of the Romish Church, which because of them, is held by Protestants to be steeped in soul-destroying idolatry. Were the union, so much desired by the a Federal Republic : but this if adopted would Anglican gentlemen at Lambeth, to be consum mated, they would be in communion with men who worship the consecrated Host with the worship of Latria; who offer it to the Eternal God as an all sufficient propitiation for the living and the dead; who invoke the intercession of the Saints; and who pay to ber whom they ad dress as the Mother of God, honors, not inferior to those paid to her by blinded Romish Mariolaters. How then could they under such circumstances reproach their Anglican brethren with holding similar doctrines, using similar language, and inculging in a like ritual? And since the Lambeth Fathers desire this Union, they must even now confess-either that they seek for union with, acknowledge as brethren, and hold out the right hand of fellowship to, men who are idolaters; or else they must admit that the doctrines and usages of the schismatic Orientals are in accordance with the truths of Christianity ; and that therefore the Ritualists who profess the same doctrines, and imitate those usages, are good ministers, faithful servants of Christ. The Lambeth gentlemen have thus put them selves in a false position, and rendered ineffectual their charges against the Ritualists. They are in a false position, because they are exposed to two different influences, one always pulling in the opposite direction to the other. They call themselves Bishops, boast that they have Apostolic succession, and flatter themselves that in conse quence they are invested with certain spiritual graces which no non-episcopal community can lay claims to. These pretensions, though very ab surd, naturally attract them to those Episcopal communities of the legitimacy of whose Apos execution of any hostile designs that he may have | tolic succession there never have been any doubts, in spite of the ineradicable differences of doctrine betwixt them. On the other hand, as Protestants, they are attracted towards the non-The Presidential elections in the U. States Episcopal sects, the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Dissenters generally, betwixt whom and Anglicans there is a close doctrinal republican party, and the election of General affinity; but whom they cannot recognise as as repugnant to reason. But this is all : in so priest is the curse of Ireland, the cause of the Grant as President. There seems to have been a "branchea"-to whom they cannot hold out far as persuading their converts to accept Chris. Catholic Irishman's poverty, of his mud cabin,

humbug, that their Orders are naught, and that amongst Protestants, utter failures :-Episcopal laying on of hands confers no special graces, no spiritual character. Thus it happens that to uphold the dignity of their Orders, Anglican Bishops yield to the attraction of the

Communities which have undoubted valid Orders, though their doctrines are identical with these of Rome: whilst to maintain the Protestant character of their church, and to justify their rebel lion against Rome, they are compelled to denounce the doctrines which distinguish Rome from the other Protestant sects of the Empire. Thus drawn, now to the right, now to the left, by two, forces equally attractive, the poor men undecided how to act, forcibly remind us of the ass celebrated in table, who died of hunger betwirt two bundles of hay.

RATIONAL BELIEF. - The Times' Madrid correspondent discusses the chances of converting the Spaniards into Protestants. That this may be done, he of course admits; but the Protestantized Spaniard will certainly not be a Christian.

The Spaniard, says the writer in the Times, -and the same holds perfectly and invariably true of all Catholics, whether French or Irish. Italian or Canadian, - " is a Catholic or he is nothing." And again :---

' Nothing is easier than to turn a Spaniard into a thorough infidel; but to stop him at some half way of rational belief is an utter impossibility.' - Times Cor.

"If his mind rejects the Catholic dogma, he has generally gone in the opposite direction much beyond the Reformed Churches, and would sconer equiesce in the old traditions and observances, keeping his philosophy as an esoteric creed, than make a move to the mere half way house of Protestantism.'—Ib.

Why particularize the Spaniard however? the Catholic will naturally ask, since the half way" house of "rational belief" offers no accommodation for either man or beast. Indeed what is, or what can be a "rational belief," but simple rationalism? a belief based exclusively upon reason, as opposed to authority, or revelation; for all revelation supposes an authority propounding, and a dogma transcending reason, as propounded.

Protestantism is indeed an attempted 'halfway" stopping place betwixt Romanism, and infidelity or rationalism; but in so far as Protestantism has retained any shreds or patches of Christianity, or distinctive Christian dogma, it is not one whit more of a "rational belief" than is Romanism. It is, for instance, no more a rational belief, or in accordance with the dictates of reason to believe, that some eighteen conturies and a half ago, in Judzea, a person called Jesus was conceived of the Holy Ghost and born of a virgin, than it is to believe that the mother ot Jesus was herself conceived free from all tain^t of original sin; it is no more rational to believe that the same person Jesus made atonement for sincers, and reconciled them with God, than it is to believe that sinners at the present day or earth, may be greatly assisted in their several necessities, spiritual and temporal, by the prayers of saints in heaven. All the dogmas of Christianity, whether they be those which are spoken of as distinctively Romisb, or whether they be dogmas which Protestant sects call fundamentalalike transcend human reason, and are, therefore. the subject matter of revelation. There is nothing more or less rational in a belief in a Triune God, than there is in a belief in Transub stantiation; one is just as irrational as the other. The Spaniard, as is every other Catholic, is logical and consistent. If he accent reason as the sole arbiter on questions in the religious order; and as reason, a mere natural faculty, is incompetent to adjudicate in the supernatural order, he logically lapses at once into a mere rationalist, and repudiates all revealed dogma, all which distinguishes Christianity from pure natural religion. If, however, he admit that there are truths above reason in matters of religion, revealed truths, to wit, or dogmas-be can see no rational grounds for rejecting some, whilst retaining others. He remains, therefore, a Catholic, and his belief is just as rational as is that of the Protestant who boasts of his orthodoxy. To him, belief in an infallible Church, appears quite as rational as belief in an infallible book. And again, what is true of Catholics holds true of the heathen; neither can be converted to a positive faith by Protestantism-though both may be so acted upon by it-as to renounce or throw off that which they formerly held. The work of Protestantism is purely destructive: it can pull down, but it never can build up. Here again is a case in point, for which we are again indebted to a correspondent of the London Times writing from India, and on the great moral and religious changes now taking place in the minds of the Hindoos, who have been brought under the influence of the Protestant missions.

last week, and further difficulties in the money implication at least, that Apostolic succession is a the admission of all disinterested observers

'There are large classes'-says the Times' correspondent-" like the Bramhos, willing enough te give up idolatry, but not prepared for Obristianity, while there are many cases, as in Burmab, in which Hindoos intermarry with Badbists as they suppose: but the union is not legitimate.'

It is this which has called public attention to the results of the Indian Protestant missions .---These have given rise to a class whose members without being Christians, are no longer Hindoos, or Mussulman, or Budnist, or Parsee, or members of any denomination : a class so numerous that new legislation to legitimize their unions, since they will not be married according to the rites legally prescribed for the several idolatrous bodies-has been called for :--

'Mr. Maine has just proposed a brief measure to the Legislature, under which all non Christian natives who object to the religious rites which constitute a marriage according to Hindoo, Mussulman, Budbist, Parsee and Jewish civil law, may be married before one of our civil registrara, just like Ohristian Dissenters.'- Times Cor.

And the Times' correspondent-an impartial Protestant witness-thus sums up : --

'The middle and upper strata of Hindoo society under the direct propagaulism of missionaries, and the moderate result of our rule, are seething with new ideas, desires, and beliefs, and present a study full of significance to the philanthropic and scientific observer.

Thus we see, that the converted Hindoo, like the converted Romanist, is simply a "non-Christian."

THE AGRICULTURAL LABORER. - English men are never weary of reading high moral lesons to benighted Papis's of all nations: to Irishmen, to Spaniards, and Italians. Never do they cease to hold themselves up to foreign nations as a bright exemplar which all men would do well to follow. Englishmen, well to do Englishmen that is to say-have, it cannot be denied, a mighty good conceit of themselves.

And yet a little, a very little introspection on their part might teach them a good deal of medesty: for to their astonished eyes it would reyeal the fact that the laboring classes of England, and more especially the rural or agricultu ral classes, are the most hopelessly wretched of any of whom either in ancient or modern history there is record: more wretched, more debased physically and morally than the poorest Irishman than the baggars of Spain-than the lazzaroni of Naples, than the Russian serf. To find a counterpart to the abject misery of the English la borer, the land of the "open bible," the head quarters of intelligence and morality, we must ge back to the days of Paganism, to the days when the soil of Europe was cultivated by slaves urged to labor by the lash, and the terrors of the er gastulum,

Physically the condition of the English labo er is this: For wages for the support of himself, his wife, and children he seceives in many parts of "merrie England" from eight to nine shillings a week. Out of this scanty putance he has to pay some one and six pence for the filby hovel in which with his wife and children, like pigs in a sty he huddles. His food consists of the coarsest bread, moistened in hot water, occasionally, but rarely in milk; to this he may sometimes add a trifling modicum of an unsavory compound called by courtesy cheese, worth about three pence a pound ; whilst on great festivals, gala days, he may perhaps in very favorable circumstances indulge in the luxury of a small piece of bacon-but this is the exception. Hopes of ameliorating his condition in this world he has none. Of his moral condition, judge from this simple fact, established by incontrovertible evidence. That in the foul boyels in which England's laburers herd, there is, as a general rule, but one apartment, in which man, wife and children, brothers and sisters, male and female, children and adults, he promiscuously like the beasts of the field. Shall we then marvel, that incest, infanticide, and all conceivable abominations abound ! The subject is one too foul for us to dwell upon. Be it borne in mud that these things are facts, not the fancies of a disordered mind: that they are published not by the enemies of Englishmen, but by Englishmen themselves. In a word our authority for the revolting statements above made is a high dignitary of the Auglican Church, Canon Girdlestone, addressing a large concourse of English landed proprietors and farmers at a late meeting of the British Association. The fact, a fact for which we do not attempt to account, is that, whilst in England, and under the existing social order, the rich are daily becoming richer, the poor are daily becoming poorer, and poorer : are daily increasing in num ber, and are daily becoming more hopeless and abject in their poverty, and in their debasement physical, moral, and intellectual. Why is this ? There is nothing like it in Ireland, though God knows that owing to wicked laws, and the malice of men, the physical condition of the poorer classes in Ireland is sad enough. But in Ireland, and in the lowest depths of Irish poverty, we do not find the moral degradation, the brutality which characterise the homes of England's agri-Hindoos to renounce the superstitions of idolatry cultural laborers. Again we are told that the

this bold assertion pass : but prithee tell us this-Who is the cause of, who is responsible for, the poverty, the filth and bestial immorality of the Protestant agricultural laboring classes of England, with its " open bible ?" We pause for a reply.

WATER FAMINE .- Already, and in spite of the experience of two winters, the City is suffering from want of water. For this no conceivable excuse can be urged : and it is a disgrace to all concerned, that, after so many warnings, and the large sums taken from their pockets, the people of Montreal should still, regularly every winter, be deprived of the water which they have been compelled to pay for in advance. Were a private company thus to deal with its customers, thus to take their money and neglect to deliver the goods, it would very properly be denounced as a cheating and swindling company; and therefore we should not be surprised to learn that, indignant at the manner in which they have been so often defrauded, and their patience exhausted, the people had at last combined to refuse any further payment of Water Rates in advance, to a Company, even though it be called a Corporation. which regularly takes their money, and as regularly refuses to furnish them with the goods contracted and paid for.

All Saturday last the town was in a state of literal famine. Not a drop of water was to be had to quench one's thirst. Little children cried in vain to their mothers for a drop of water to moisten their parched lips. Our blessed Corporation had entrusted certain repairs to a lot of bungling nincompoops, whose work broke down on the first trial : and this large City with all its wealth was left exposed to the mercy of the flimes. For of course, as every one knew would be the case, a fire broke out about ten o'clock at night; and but for the providential circumstance that there was not a breath of wind stirring, by Sunday morning a great part of the City would have been a heap of cinders. A scanty supply of water was obtained at last : and so more by good luck, than by good management, the flames about midnight died out-not however before much loss had been incurred, and much suffering inflicted upon a class of the population least able to encounter it. If this be the state of affairs in the beginning of November, what may we not expect in the months of February and March ! It is no use talking about accidents: for as they say at sea, there is no possible excuse for accidents. What are called accidents are invariably the result of rascality, or of pig-headed stupidity, or of culpable negligence.

We find in the selected matter of a recent issue of the Montreal Witness, the subjoined extraordinary story, which we lay before our readers as a warning against the folly, the danger, and the sinfulness of, in any manner, countenancing, or encouraging those pretenders to hyper physical powers, who as mesmerists, bio-

These missions have not been altogether sterile, or barren of results-we admit : they have had the effect of persuading large classes of

ogists, and spiritualists trade upon the ignorance, and superstitious curiosity of the public :---

A SAILOR DRIVEN MAD BY A MREMERIST. - AD extraordinary incident occurred on Thursday night last. showing the danger of experimenting with mesmeriam, On that evening a young sailor, who, with some shipmates, was lodging at the Ferry Hotel, Sunderland, was standing at the bar, when a man named M'Kerzie commenced some mesmeric passes, and the young man being extremely susceptible, he was soon in a state of coms. In this state, he was completely at the will of the operator, and was unable to move except by M'Kenzle's permission. Whether M'Kerzie was unable to restore the man to consciousness or not we cannot say. His statement is that he took

him to the open air, and he revived ; but It sorears that M'Kenzie left the house, while his ' subject ' remained in a half-unconscious state for some time, and ultimately became very ill. His comrades had to sit up with him until three o'clock in the morning, when he fell asleep. When roused at breakfast time, he appeared to be still laboring under the effects of the mysterious passes, became exceedingly excited, and talked with all the incoherence of a person insane. As the day wore on he became worse and so dangerous that his comrades determined to take him to Mr. Morgan's, in Monkwearmouth, for his advice. On their attempting to enter the ferry landing, the young sailor rushed into the water and wanted to walk across the river. Ultimately they reached Mr. Morgan's house to find that gentleman absent in Scotland. On returning back the meamerist's victim became more and more excitable, until at last he made his escape, and after performing a number of must extravagant actions, climed np a spout like a cat on to the roof of a two-storied house and walked along the ridge, while his shipmates stood below expecting every moment he would be dashed to pieces. It is stated that on the previous evening while worklog with him, M'Kenzie said he would have to go on the top of a house, and the influence still remaining on the young man's mind he had obeyed the impulse. At last he was coaxed down, but was in so dangerous a condition that he was removed to the workhouse. with all the appearance of insanity about him. Later on in the evaning, the police get hold of M Kenz's who, in the presence of Mr. Stainsby. denied that he knew anything of mesmerism; but after that gentleman had severely pressed him, he admitted he knew the mode of bringing the man out, and he was sent to the workhouse to try the effect of his curative powers pon his ' patient.' When he got there, however, he found that the doctor had given 1 im a sleeping draught, and he was not permitted to do anything with him, -Newcastle Journal,

To be mesmerised, it is requisite that the person to be operated upon, be consenting to the absolute surrender of his own free will, as given to him by God, to the operator, by whose will he henceforward becomes -- so the apologists of mesmerism pretend-possessed. Now just as it is the first duty of man to surrender, or make sacrifice of his will to the will of God, so it is equally his duty not to surrender it to the will of any creature. Herein then we see the sin as Gnancial panic in New York, about the end of the right hand of fellowship, withou' admitting, by tianity as a "rational belief" they have been, by his rags, and dirt. For the sake of argument let well as the tolly of mesmerism. If it be what

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--NOV., 13 | 1868.

its champions pretend, if it be a real power, it is of the devil devilish; it is possession, and neither more nor less than witchcraft. If it be not supernatural: if as many suspect, it be but a monstrous humbug from first to last, by which silly creatures of weak nerves, and disordered intellects only can be affected, it is degrading to encourage it and its professors in any manner whatsoever. That whether of man, or of the devil. it is always dangerous to those who medule with it, may be seen from the above anecdote : and what is true of mesmerism, is true also of all its kindred-spiritualism, spirit rapping, planchette, and the rest of the modern discoveries, or pretended discoveries, of points of contact betwixt the two worlds, spiritual and material.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. - What manner of things Spanish Liberals give us when they set up " freedom of worship," we have seen from their treatment of the Jesuits, the Religious Orders, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which they have abolished in so far as it lies within their power to abolish it. The nature of the "civil liberty" that the Revolution has conferred upon Spain may be estimated from the following account, given by the correspondent of the London Times, of the proceedings of a revolutionary junta, that of Malaga, which is said to be one of the most arbitrary, or ultra-Liberal of the lot. This body has decreed, so we learn from the Trmes,

The confiscation of the property of all the individuals who have been Ministers since the fall of the Espartero Cabinet of 1856. This decree,' continues the writer in the Times, ' would apply to Marshal Serrano the President of the Provisional Government; to Marques Vega de Armajo, Vice-President of the Madrid Supreme Junta; and to other persons no less strongly attached to the cause of the Revolution. who have the misfortune of owning property in the province of Malaga. The two Conchas Havanna and Duero, the Marquis of Novaliches, and the Count of Cheste are equa ly struck by that sweeping measure, and it is added that actions are to be brought against all these persons, and their extradition to be deman ed of foreign Governments should they take refuge beyond the limits of the Spanish dominions. The absurdity of such a decree is so palpable that the report has been contradicted, and the belief is that such measures were not voted by the Junta, but simply proposed by some of its members. The disscussion as to the real facts of the case has been going on here for several days, but I confess I have no means of obtaining positive information on the subject. What seems more subtantially provcd is that working men in distress have been billeted, as it were, on some of the wealthy merchants and manufacturers, with an intimation that they should be 'provided for.' Don Carlos Lavios, one of a well known firm of that asme, has been fined 16, 000, crowns (duros) for refusing to comply with the order of the Junta ; he has been compelled to leave his house and factory and to escape to Gibraltar.

DEATH OF JAMES HARTY, ESQ., OF KING-STON.-Our Kingston friends have suffered a great loss in the death of this gentleman, which occurred quite unexpectedly on Friday morning last, and was first announced to the public by the tolling of the bells of the Catholic Cathedral The deceased who was only 48 years of age, had been indisposed for a few days before his death, but not to such a degree as to cause any serious alarm amongst his many friends. As a mark of respect the flags of the City, and of the ships in the harbor, were hoisted half mast, as soon as the sad news was spread abroad. Mr. Harty was a gentleman respected and loved by the entire community amongst whom his lot was cast. He was one of the foremost merchants of Kingston; and his business talent, and high honor in all his dealings had won for him the confidence of all bis fellow-citizens, who were only prevented from bestowing upon him the bighest civic honors, by his modest and retiring disposition, which prompted him to prefer the pleasures and duties of don estic life, to those of the politician. He was an active, and worthy member of the Catholic community of Kingston, and a liberal subscriber to all charitable and religious objects. The Church has lost a faithful son, the poor a kind friend. By all classes of the community in short he is mourned, as a good citizen, and a good Chris tian. His fuzeral took place on Monday last, and many and fervent were the prayers offered up around his grave that his soul through the mercy of God might rest in peace.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE-November, 1868. | the part of the inventory represented to have been -This number comes to us filled as usual with choicest selections from the French periodical press, of which we give the list below :---

Pauvre Pere! Fior d'Aliza (Suite)-Entretiens par M. de Lamartine.

Les alarmes de l'Episcopat justifiees par les faits-Lettre a un Cardinal par Mgr. l'Eveque d'Orleans (Suite).

Le Concile Ecumenique-L'Eglise et l'Etat -Ls. Veuillot. Les institutions de France a Rome.-L'U-

nivers.

Lettres d'un passant-Mgr. d'Orleans et le ibre enseignement-Un repas d'Foicuriens le Vendredi Saint-Le General Husson-A. de Boissieu.

Sur une critique d'Art-A. de Lansade.

L'Athee-Revue du Monde Catholique. De l'Esprit Saint et du miracle dans les six premiers et les six derniers siecles de notre ere-Par J. E. de Murville.

Discours d'Examen - Discours de Mgr. Plantier sur le Diocese de M. Sainte Beuve-Gazette du Midi.

Discours du Cardinal Mathieu sur l'enterprise criminelle de quelque ecrivains inodernes contre Dieu, le Christ et l'humanite-L'Union Franc-Comtoise

Discours de S. Ex. M. Pinard, a l'Institution Imperiale des Jeunes Aveugles-Le Moniteur. Discours de M. de Carne a la distribution des prix de vertus a l'Academie Française-L'Univers.

Pensees.

Mgr. Tizzani - Sa cecite et ses travaux. D s-Mois Pourquoi-Poesie.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD - November, 1868 .--D. & J. Sadliers, Montreal :---

The contents of the current number are varied and interestidg. The translation from the French of the story of the Invasion is continued, and will well amply repay perusal.

DUBLIN REVIEW-New Series. October, 1868 .- The first article in the October number is a review of a work by Dr. O'Brien on 'Justifying Faith'; next comes one on ' The Master of the Rolls' Irish Publications. The third is entitled Cartwright on Conclaves, which is succeeded by others in the following order :- The Present and Future of Oxford University; F. Botialla on Papal Supremacy; The Case of S. Liberus; Church Music, and Church Choirs; St. Paula; The Coming Council; Apostolic Books ; Letter of Canop Oakely.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-October, 1868. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal :----

We give a list of the contents:-1. Madame Aurelis, part iii. 2. Clever Women. 3. Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II. No. VII.; The Reformer. 4. Cornelius O'Dowd; Will it Come off, and Where? Women's Rights; A Wholesome Charge. 5. At Peace. 6. Religious Equality, and Unlimited Formulas. 7. A Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem ; First Century. 8. The Right Honorable Benjamin D'Israeli. 9. The True Irish Grievance.

We take the following item from a Western paper : of Ontario is in course of signature throughout the

made on the 19th March, 1866, is false, fraudulent and forged, and the forgery was committed at that date by Mr J. The gist of the accusation seems to be in the fact that the introductory part of the continu ation of 19th March states the proceedings taken on that day to have been taken at the request and in the presence of the same parties who had signed the previous continuation, and that the signature of W. A. Connolly neverthelees does not appear. As the document is signed by Mr. C. F Papinean, Dr. Small-wood, Wm. Armstrong, and the notaries J. J. Durand and D. E Papineau, as well as by Mr. Johnson, the proceedings taken were with their knowledge and eanction, and of course received their approval. We forbear to make any remarks on the case, but it seems difficult to understand how a charge of forgery can be made out on such facts, or how Mr Johnson can be charged singly with having done what has been apparently done jointly by several persons of the bighest respectability. - [Evening Telegraph.

With reference to an editorial which appeared in a contemporary a few days ago in which it was stated that either the Protestant School Commissioners as serted an untruth when they said that the property of Protestants was assessed for the maintenance of Protestant Schools, or otherwise that the Catholic Commissioners did not know their duty, we are enabled to state that the Ostholic Commissioners endorsed the principle recommended to the Governmentviz. that the distribution should be in proportion to the value of real estate possessed by Catholics and Protestants respectively. We have before us at this moment, the formal agreement signed by the Oatholic Commissioners. in which the principle is distinctly affirmed -Daily News.

A wood merchant named Joseph Perrault was fined ten dollars and costs by the Recorder, for selling wood short measure. One cord was short by six inckes high and four long. Pass the Scoundrel round.

Alfred Elvery the deserter from the Rifle Brigade, who robbed his master, Lord Cecil will be tried this week for stealing a horse and buggy. Alfred also robbed his master of various valuables, and morally cheated him also by attending prayer meetings, bible classes, and other good works of the Plymonth brethren. He was a second edition of 'Job Trotter' in his way, and probably had a hymn book in his pocket when arrested.

On Saturday last the body of a child two or three months old was found in a shed of a farm on the 10th concession, township of Vaughan. Mr. Webster. conncillor, being consulted in the matter notified Dr. D'Evelyn of Burwick Coroner who summond a jury to investigate the affair. A post mortem examination revealed an extensive fracture of the skull and other ininries. From this and the medical evidence, the jury were of opinion that the child had been murder ed. Verdict in accordance. No trace as yet of the guilty party.

ANOTHER EDITOR RAWHIDED .- Another of those rawhiding scenes which disgrace the country, has been enacted at Brantford Mr. Hanry Lamon, of the Brantford Courter, was. on Tuesday morning rawhided on Colborne street, by Capt. Inglis, for alluding to the latter gentleman in alleged ungentle manly terms in his paper. The captain was taken before a magistrate and fined in the sum of \$15. which is to be paid by subscription. Editors have Letters relating to the Council; Notices of been peculiarly unfortunate in this respect of late in Onterio.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE BIG KETTLE .- OTTAWA, Nov. 3 - The full particulars of the trightful accident at the Big Kettle, Chaudiere Falls, are : - In order to facilitate the construction of the great dam, above the Big Kettle, it had been found necessary to build a coffer dam a little further up stream, which, when the greater dam was completed, was of no further use, and was left to be carried away by high water. The two unfortunate men who were both employed in building the dam applied for and obtained permission to remove it and to appropriate the timbers to their own use. They were strongly advised, however, not to undertake its removal. They applied yesterday morning to Mr. Abbett for a heat to carry out their designs, but were refused, and again advised to have nothing to do with it They then went and borrowed a bark cance and went to commence operations. They had been at work for a few minutes only when the frail bost unset. Both men held on to the boat, but were unable to right her. The un--An important petition to the Local Legislature | bappy men, with the orac, which is the bar of the local Legislature | bream towards the Big Kattle, about 600 yards distant. Just before they reached it, they were observed by about 30 men at the mill who were terror-stricken at the sight of two fellow creatures approaching McDonell, inevitable death, whilst they were utterly powerless deceased. to afford the elightest aid. Nearer and nearer, instant scousiuta by instant, they came towards the seathing, boiling, was 16 ye roaring, maddening mass of water. They reach the in peace. verge, the bystanders hold their breadth, a grown of agony is uttered, and the victims are lost a like from human sight and human aid. A speck is visio o-no more; they are gone below the bridge, where the fory of the water is spent; a man is seen with his arm above the water only for a moment, then all is 34 15 ; Fi \$5.00 ; S over. It was a beart-rending, fearful sight. Efforts are being made to recover their bodies. Poor \$567: 10 Glande leaves a wife and nine children, to get \$0.00: Ba through the world as beat they may; fitting objects they are for the world's charity. Laronque was a young man, and was married aboat six weeks ago to \$1.20. - Witness, \$1.15 to \$ One of our French contemporaries publishes a remarkable letter from a number of French Ganadians residing at Fall River, Massachusetts, wherin they Seconde. confess that the United States are overray with First Pear countrymen of theirs who is not find employment, Prime Mes and civilly request Mr. Bourasis, M. P. for St. Johns, a gentleman who has taken a good deal of interest in colonization, to move the Government, so that they may be provided with means to return to Canada. These unfortunate people cardidly admit that they are treated with contempt, and ' like slaves' by the American people, and very sensibly call attnetion to the wild lands of the Province, a Flour, cou Oatmeal. free grant from which they solict .- [Montrey] Indian Me Barley, Gazette. Peae, We produced a paragraph some time ago from Oats. L'Union des Canlons de L'Est to the effect that the Batter, fre bouse of a settler pear Arthabaska had been destroyed by fire with the wife and two children of Guilructie, Potatoes r the owner. It would now appear that Guil-natie is Onions, p suspected of firing the house for the jurphse of Lard, per destroying his family, and the suspicious are so Beef, per strong and widespreadthat the coroner has been in-Pork, do duced tohold another inquiry, the result of whon will Mutton do soon be published. Lamb, per The Chathem Planet reports a cise of murder Eggs, fres which occured in Chatham. Ont., on Friday afters Hay, per 1 noon. It appears that a man ramed Shirkey had a Straw quarrel with three persons, chased them down the strest, fired at one of them. The shot took effect, ST. PA' and the wounded man died in a few bours. PUBLIO

fully aware of their own inability that they meanly offered to place the same Confederate in the Speaker's Chair, to make him the first commoner in the land. and to appoint Mr. Whelan, who was a decided Confederate, to the office of Queen's Printer. He would admit this gentleman had claims upon them, for he did much of their work and supplied them with brains. He (Mr. Pope) had, he thought, done as much to keep the Island out of Confederation as perhaps any other man. He brought forward resolutions in the House of Assembly that were stronger in oppositions to the measure than ever Mr. Ooles liked, and as a result. when the Imperial Act was passed, which was confedersted the other provinces, this Island was left out. When he was in England it was said to him, why do not the people of Prince Edward Island go for Confederation ? He said because the terms offered were considered unfair by the people, and however insignifigent the people of that Island might aprear, nothing but an act of high handed injustice can ever put them into Confederation. He never consented, nor would consent, to accept of any offer without submitting it to the people at the polls; and the results of the measure in Nova Scotia were such as he thought the Home Government would never think of placing us in, unless the people desired it. His own opinion was, the longer we kept out the better. Why fear him on this question more than Mr. McLennan or Mr. Green, both of whom it was well known were in favor of Confederation?

. Mr. McNelll said it is neccessary to leave the Government in until they finish the work they have in band and obtain Reciprocity for us. Well, this Beciprocity business, is one of the most silly affairs that ever any man calling themselves a government undertook. When Gen. Butler and his party came to the Island the Lt. Governor was away. The Council met. The Government organ said the correspondence would be published, the next week it said it would not. The fact was, when the Governor came back, they were ashamed of their proceedings. As a government they should not have reseived the committee, they became aware and ashamed of this afterwards, and the records it is supposed were destroyed. Had Her Majesty's Representative been here he would not have received the ConSressional committee officially. Mr. Darby one of the abiest men in that committee told him (Mr. Pope) that before we could get Reciprocity, the American Government had an affair to settle with the British Government. That when the railroad would be furnished across to the Atlantic Ocean, they could readily transport troops to India, and be in a position to say to Britian that the Alabama claims must be settled. The whole thing is a sham. Intelligent men at Washington know that we have not the power to negotiate any such measures.

REMIT FANCES RECEIVED.

St Johns, Rev Mr Aubry \$5; Morrisburg, Rev J R Meade 2; West Huntley, Rev A O'Malley 4; St Henri de Lauzon, Rev Mr Dunne 4; St Raphaels, A B McDonald 2; Oarillon, P Doyle 1; St Catherines de Fossambault, J Conway 4; Kars, J McSweeny 3; Danville, P King 2, Woodstock, M Shineure 2; Grass Pond, Rev A Desnoyers 1; Amberstburg, S Wall 1; Blackheath, J Goslin 2; St Anicent P Corran 1 Laval Rev Mr Gauthier 2; Hamilton M Mahony 2 Merrickville J Roach 1; Beaubarnois J Quig 2; Carillon J Mason 2; Grand River T Carbery 2; Oosticook Rev J Obartier 2; Melbourne L Flynn 25; Dalhouise 20 8 Lancaster D McDonald 2 Blessington J Lally 1; Lyndhurst D O'Connor 2: Picton P Manning 2 50 : Cherry Valley J Goodwin .: Milton T Hackett 2: Brandon Vt US Rev G N Caissy 2 25 ; St Regis Rev Mr Marcou 2 ; St Gervais Rev Mr Pouliot 2; Loughboro L O'Reilly 2; St Anicet J McGowan 2; Oolifield M Quinn 2; Dalbousie Mills D McDougald 2; Ormstown E Murnby 3; Granby M Gannon 2; J Hart 2; Lacolle J Welsh 2. Per H Stafford Almonte-Glesson 1; S Teskey 2.

Per P Purcell Kingston-D Lynch 2 50; M Quinn ; S H Blondheimer 6 : M Jones 4 ; M O'Gorman 5 ; O McDonald 2 : Rev Mr O'Oonnor 2 ; J McKenty 2 ; R Howard 2; J Fitzgerald 6.

Per Rev D O'Connor - J Allen, South Douro 1. Per F Ford Prescott-M Feeney 2; Mrs Conway 2; D Crowley 4; J Ford 2; M Riley 2.

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ST. PAT

On the 3rd inst., at St. John the Evangelist's Church, by the Rev. Obarles Daniel, Edward H. O Harbeson, Erq., of Quebec, to Sarah Miller, second daughter of Wm. Wright, Esq., of Montreal. BAZAAR.

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3.12.

THE Ladies of St Mary's Church, Willismstown, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend bolding a Buzar of useful and fancy articles, on MONDAY, 4th January, 1869, and the four following days of the week ; the proceeds to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest :-Mrs John McGillis, Willismstown ; Mrs Gadbois, do ;. Mrs A Fraser, Fraserfield; Mrs D McDonald, Mar-tintown; Mrs James McPherson, Lancaster; Mrs A Leclair, do; Mrs Wm McPherson, do; Mrs Duncan McDonald, Williamstown.

Williamstown, Oct. 26, 1868.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of David O'Shoughnessy, of the city of Limerick, Ireland ; when last heard of he was in a place called Marsh Market, Baltimore. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his reice. Mrs Julia Kelly, daughter of the late Patrick O'Shoughnessy, No. 158 St Josenh Street, Montreal. Montreal, Oct 30, 1863.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of Michael Kavanagh, son of Thomas and Margaret Kavanagh, of the Parish of Rathetrum, County Wicklow, Ireland, by his brother John Kavanagh, Frederictor, N B. 5.12 American papers please copy:

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

WANTED,

A SCHOOLMASTER to teach in the English language, with an Elementary Diploma. Salary from thirty to thirty-five pounds per annum. School year ten months.

For further particulars apply to,

WILLIAM HART, Sec. - Tress. St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q. October 2, 1868 1m-8

· · · -. TZACHERS WANTED.

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

SITUATION WANTED.

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

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the R. C. S. Separate School of the Town of Pictor, Ont., a Male Teacher holding a first class certificate (well recommended), engagement to commence on the 15th October next. The applicant to state salary, and apply to the REV. M. ALOR, if by letter, pre paid. Picton, 9th October, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of LOUIS LANGEVIN an Insolvent. The creditors of the above named Insolvent are notified to meet at my own domicile in the parish of St. Antoine, in the district of Montreal, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth of November, 1868, at the hour of two o'clock p.m., for the public examination of the insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the at to generally

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

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

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

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

ARMAND DURAND, or A Promise Fulfilled. By Mrs. Leprohon : John Lovell, Montreal :---This is a reprint in a neat form, of an interesting tale from the pen of a lady already well and favorably known to the Canadian literary and at Ste Matine on 12th January, 1857, W A. Con-world, and which originally appeared in the co-nolly died on the 27th Sept., 1867. The charge bim because he was such a strong Confederate, but ceedings, lumns of the Daily News.

country, which we have no doubt will, by its bulk and the number of its signatures, compare with almost anything in the same form ever presented to Perliament in Oanada. It prays the Government to provide means to encourage and extend the benefits of Collegiate education, widely as possible throughout the Province, instead of, as was announced last summer, withdrawing the already insufficent grants from the four or five Colleges not situated in Toronto The Government, acting apparently under the con-viction that the people of Ontario were inimical to the continuance of these grants, declared last session that the sum then voted would be the last payment and the object of the petition is to show them that they were mistaken. Of course, if five to one of the electors are for the perpetuation of the subsidies, the Government will have to give way; and when we consider that the Ohurches of England and Rome. the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Kirk of Scotland, all unite in this prayer, we think the proportion must be in about the ratio we have named-if not larger. The sheet we saw was headed by Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon Alex. Campbel, Mr. Allan Gilmour and other names of note and infinence.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN CANADA .- The Srmy and Navy Gazette, October 24, asserts that the Government have come to the resolution of at once reduc ing our military strength in Canada by two battalions. This will change the programme of reliefs to be carried out by Her Majesty's ship 'Simoom.' which left Kingstown for Gibraltar, on Saturday, with the 71st Light Infabiry. The programme was as follows :- 83rd, Gibraltar to Halifax; 47th Halifax, to Barbadoes; 2nd battalian 16th. Bar badoes to Gibraltar; and 2nd battalion 15th Gibraltar to Ireland. The 23rd will now remain at Gibraltar, he 2nd battalion 16th being brought home at once from Barbadoes, and the 47th being replaced at Halifax by a battalion, probably the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade from Oanada, which will not be relieved. The 100th Regiment, from Montreal, will also be brought home at once, thus reducing the strength in Canada by two battalions.

FORGERY CASE .- The charge of Forgery made against Mr. T. R. Johnson, by Judge Aylwin is. we learn, based on the following facts : On the 8th of August, 1865, an inventory of the estate of the late Mrs. Wm. Connolly was commenced before Messrs. D. E. Papineau and J. Durand, notaries, at the in-stance of W. A. Connolly, son of the deceased, and Mr. T. R. Johnson, C. F. Papineau and Charles Smallwood, executors, and Wm. Armstrong curator to a substitution created by the will of Mrs Connolly. This inventory, which was of great length was continued from time to time to the 12th July, 1866. each separate 'portion or continuation being signed by all the parties named, except the two last, which do not bear the signiture of W. A. Councily. In the continuation of the 19th March, there is a marginal note stating that certain arrears rentrs foncieres referred to in the body of the inventory, but details not given for the reason that they had been brqueathed by Mrs Connolly's will to her son W. A. Connolly in full property, had been before her death given by deed of donation before witnesses to her son and his wife, registered at Huntingdon. 5th Mov., 1865 or 1867, (the word cing or sept being obscurely written) made against Mr Johnson by Judge Aylwin is that when the present party got into power they were so

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Favourable reports have been received from the Nova Scotia golu fields as to the progress of Canadian Companies,

CONFEDERATION AND RECIPROCITY IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - At a recent meeting in Summerside, for the nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. McLennan the Hon. O. O. Pops, one of the candidates, spoke as follows on the above subjects : Mr. Pope said he had been charged also with endeavoring, in a covert manner, to pave the way for Cunfederation, but was certain bls conduct had been fair and straightforward He thought there were more men in the present Government in favour of Confederation then there were in the last. and for oth One of their complaints against the late Government | rooms of was that they placed Mr. Haviland in an important | Tuesday, 3

laughter of Wm. Wright, Esq., of Montreal.	esta te generally.
Died,	LOUIS LANGEVIN.
Died, at Mariatown, on the 20th ult., Master George	St. Antoine, 12th November, 1868. 2w14
McDonell, grandson of the late Mr. McD mell. The	
leceased, who was esteemed by his relatives and	JOHN LILLY,
equaintances for his kind and amiable disposition,	•
was 16 years and six months old. May his soul rest	AUCTIONEER,
a peace.	18, BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN,
NONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS	(OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL),
Montreal, Nov 5 1868.	QUEBEC.
Plour-Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0.00; Middlings \$4.00	-
4 15; Fine \$4 40 to \$4 55; Super. No. 2 \$4 99 to	SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods,
5.00; Superfine \$5.30 \$5,35; Fancy \$5.55 to	Jawelry, Pisted Ware, General Merchandize, &c.,
5 67; Extra, \$6 15 to \$6,50; Superior Extra \$0 to	&c. Demittaness to Consignees promptly made dem
50.00; Bag Flour, \$2 60 to \$2 70 per 100 lbs Catmeal per brl of 200 lbs.—\$6,25 to \$6,50.	Remittances to Consignees promptly made day after Sala.
Wheat per bash, of 60 lbsU. C. Spring, \$1,19	Commission 74 per cent.
o \$1.20.	Nov. 12. 4w14
Barley per 48 lbs Prices nominal,-worth about	
61.15 to \$1.25.	POPERT P MAY
Ashes per 100 lbsFirst Pots \$5 90 to \$5 95	ROBERT B. MAY,
Records, \$5,15 to \$5 2); Thirds, \$4 55 to ,00	PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
first Pearls, 5,60. Pork per brl. of 200 lb3-Mess, 24,25 to 00 00 ;	CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BELLS, BILL HEADS
Prime Mess \$20.50; Prime, \$17 50 to 18.00.	LABELS, &C., &C.,
	EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE.
MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.	
	NO. 21 BENAVENTURE STREET,
Nov. 6, 1868. s. d. s. d.	Nearly of Josite Albert Buildings,
lour, country, per quintal, 18 0 to 18 6	MONTREAL.
Datmeal, do 00 0 to 00 0	COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
ndian Meal, do 96 to 100	Post-Office Address-Box 5084.
Barley, do 0 0 to 0 0	
Peas, do 6 3 to 7 0 1 Dats, do 2 6 10 2 9	LOUN DOONEY
Dats, do 2 6 10 2 9 Batter, fresh, per l 1 3 to 1 8	JOHN ROONEY,
iuo, salt do 0 10 to 1 00	INPORTER OF PIANOS
Potstoes per bag 6 0 to 6 3	
Doions, per mino 7 6 to 10 0	359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359
ard, per 1b 0 7 to 0 8	(Gibb's New Buildings)
Breef, per lh 0 4 to 0 9 Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8	MONTREAL.
Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6	PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &C.
Lamb, per quarter 2 6 to 5 0	
Iggs, fresh, per dezen 1 0 to 1 1	CULLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$8.00 to \$10	KINGSTON, ONT.
Straw \$5,00 to \$70c	Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev.
ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.	E. J. Horan, Bisbop of Kingston.
	me a - marmel antipole as surgerous
OUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all Stock- polders in the St Patrick's Hull Association of Mon-	THE above Institution, situated in one of the most
real who have not paid the full amonor due on their	agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now
Shares therein, that if such amounts are not paid	completely organized. Able Teachers have been
within Fifteen Days of the first publication of this	provided for the various departments. The object of
otice, their Shares in the Stock of the said Associa-	the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-
ion, and all instalments paid thereon will be fur-	tion in the fallest sense of the word. The bealth, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object
eited as provided by Act of Incorporation. (By order)	of constant attention. The Course of instruction
D. KENNEDY, Secy.	will include acomplete Olassical and Commercial
	Education. Particular attention will be given to the
ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.	Frenon and English languages.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.
CRE Annual Meeting for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held in one of the	to the ruphs. TERMS:
orms of the building froating Ornig Street on	Baard and Tuition, \$100 per Aunum (payable half-
Fuesday, 3rd November, at 3 P M. Stockholders in	yearly in Advance.)
prease are disqualified from taking part in the pro-	Use of Library during stay, \$2
cedings,	The Annual Session commences on the 1st, Sep-
J. D. KENNEDY, Secr.	tember, and ends on first Thursday of July.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ____ NOV 18, 1868.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

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"PARIS Oct. 22, Evening .- The France of this evening, alluding to an article in the New Prussian (Cross) Gazette, says :- ' It becomes very difficult to carry on an argument with the German papers, for they appear to deny the European press the right of occupying itself with the affairs of Germany, or of desiring the settle ment of the North-Schleswig question. Yet, according to letters in the Journal des Debats, intelligent politicians in Berlin desire the settlement of the Schleswig question, and why should German susceptibilities be wounded by the same thing being said in Paris that is written from Berlin ?'

It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon favours the selection of Don Ferdinand of Portugal as the future King of Spam, but that the Empress supports the claims of the grandson of Don Car-109.

The story that circulates in Paris just now is that through some officious channel a friendly inquiry has been made, on the part of the Spanish Provisional Government, as to what choice would be most agreeable at the Tulleries. Certainly not Montpensier, the reply is said to have been, and less, oh ! far less the Prince who dwells at the Palais Royal. The wishes of France, thus far, are in perfect concidence with those of Spain. But who, then, would be a welcome candidate? And the answer is said to have been, Charles VII. The question and answer were, rerbaps, never put and given, but the popular report shows which way the winds blows, and confirms the recent assertion that the Empress does her utmost to promote the interests of the grandson of Don Carlos. On the other hand, the Emperor, it is thought, would prefer Fernando of Coburg and not receive any pension from the Government. Portugal. According to a letter from Madrid, Spanish rebels delight to call it, is 'msking bad' Prim, Serrano, and Olozaga are agreed in preferring this Prince. We know that Olozaga's eyes have long been turned in that direction. most venerated churches in Madrid have been des-And it is certain that France, if consulted, would not object to the choice. Under to circumstances, we may be sure, would she take up arms to frontier to live or starve as best they may. The coerce the Spanish nation in its selection of a population, dragooned and muzzled by the Junta, Sovereign, and on that account it is no doubt | withesses these deplorable acis in belpless silence. felt that it is desirable to patronize one who has a good chance of acceptance in Spain. Julging from all present appearances no Bourbon has any chance, and it is scarcely possible to believe Intest measure of the Revolutionists has been the that the Spaniards will change their minds on that head. - Times Cor.

A pamphlet has appeared at Paris entitled, Anarchy in Spain. It declares that Don Carlos, if raised to the throne, would be a really constitutional King. The Gazette de France considers this pamphlet to be the programme of Don Carlos. The same journal states that Don Ferdinand, the father of the King of Portugal, has peremptorily declared that he will not accept the Crown of Spain, and has, moreover, made a similar declaration on behalf of his sons.

PARIS, Nov. 5 .- The Gaulous says that the Carlists are circulating the report that the Emperor Napoleon will throw his influence in favor of Don Carlos should be be presented as candidate for the throne of Spain.

'Charles VII of Spain,' is still staying in Paris, and lodges in genteel apartments in the Rue Cardinal Fesch. He is said to be a handsome young man with grave, polished manners. He reminds visitors of his rank, and the cloud which overhangs him at present by invariably banding

MADRID, Nov 2-News from Alicante, Carthagena, Barcelons, Seville and Caliz, announce that the workshops and monufactories in these cities have been closed ; the workingmen deprived of labour are becoming restless and boisterous, and fears of a general riot all over the country, cause great uceesiness to the Provisional Government. The loan of 10,000,-000 reals, or \$1,700,000, opened for the relief of the workingmen has not been entirely subscribed. The social question has assumed here the same aspect as in Paris in 1848, and Socialist Olubs are forming.

SPAIN

Madrid, Nov 3-A large naval and military expedition from Cuba is fitting out at Cadiz. General Dulce, the newly appointed Captain General of Ouba, will sail forthwith with the fleet. General Prim publicly declares that the members of the provisional Government have not even discussed the name of any candidate for the Spanish throne. Olozaga has issued a call to the moderate democratic unionisis and progressive parties to select each four deputies, all of who shall meet and frame a manifesto in favor

of choosing a King for Spein by a plebiscitum. Madrid, Nov 4 General Dulce delays his departure for Oubs on account of sickness. He takes out a decree providing for the election of deputies on the sland. He is also instructed to carry into force measures to liberalize the administration of Cubs, to establish the liberty of the Press divide the Island into three provinces and suppress unpopular institu

tions. Oloziga and his party have issued a manifesto urging the necessity of maintaining a monarchical pov ernment in Spain. The provisional' government has received many petitions for the adolition of slavery. It is positively asserted that the Govern ment will now recognize the Mexicon Republic. The Gaulois assert that the members of the provisional government of Madrid are unanimous in their opposition to the Dake of Montpensier.

A decree issued by the Minister of Justice orders the immediate suppression of all monasteries, coovents, colleges, congregations and other religious establishments of both seres founded since the 29th of July, 1837. All their property, movable and immovable, is to become the property of the State. The monks and nuns belonging to these institutions will

'Prim's revolution,' as certain partisans of the to use the general's own phraseology. It is making head, too, with a vengeance. Already several of the poiled of their treasures ; and we learn from a private letter that numerous bodies of mooks and nuns have been expelled from their houses, and sent across the According to current accounts any man or woman who dares to raise a voice in defence of the Oburch, is at once denounced as an enemy of the New Order, and runs all the risks consequent thereupon. The expulsion of the Jesui's, whose property, moveable and immoveable, is declared to be confiscated to the

State. The Jesuits have been always marked out for persecution by the enemies of religion, and this last onslaught on the Order will simply add another to the many outrages which they have been obliged to endure. Spain has got rid of its best friends to make r.om for a pack of adventurers, who see through her troubles and embarrassments a clear avenue to personal aggrandisement. That there is anything patriolic or unselfish in the leader of the movement, any spectator of the recent change may easily decide for himself - Tub!et.

Just now the first act of the Spanish Junta, composed of Ostholics has been to accord to the Proestant religion the most entire freedom of action .-It is painful to be obliged to record that in such a matter Spanish Papists are able to set an example to English gentlemen, not only in Liberal feeling, but in political sagacity. As matters stand at Tothilf fields prison the Protestant chaplain has £400 per annum; first assistant, £68 18s; second dicto £50 143; schoolmistress, £83 143; matron. £300 (proposed advance £400); average daily number of prisoners. 659, of which the average number of Ca tholics is 168 ; Roman Oatholic chaplain, nothing .-[Pall Mall Gazatte.

Every friend of Liberalism must rejoice over the them a chair with his own bands. Strict Spanish | rapidity with which the Revolution is, as the phrase nes-consolidating itself in Spain. Last week it

to the Pope's temporal rights. At one moment she would offer an asylum to Pius IX., at another an army, and she has never ceased to contribute largely to Peter's Pence, and to favour their collection in her dominions, as well as to promote the annual contribution for keeping up the Oathedral of St. Peter's, a contribution which Spain formerly imposed upon herself, as did Portugal and the Two Sicilies, in ex change for certain concessions made by the Popes in the matter of Lenten discipline in those countries. The importance of the personal good will of a Constitutional Queen was exaggerated at the Vatican, and Cardinal Antonelli thought it politic to give it prominence, in conjunction with that of the King of Prusels, in order somewhat to neutralise French preponderance at Rome. The Pope, less engrossed than his Minister by the political consequences of the revolution, deplores it as perilous for men's souls, and daily recl'es, when saying his mass, a prayer for the ristoration of order in Spain.

Prince Napoleon has been paying a flying vist to Turin, and the Opinione says that directly after his arrival he had a long interview with Victor Emmanuel. The Nazione does not think that the visit had an essentially political object, as none of the re-sponsible Ministers were with the King at the time, and none were summoned to his presence. It has, however, given rise to political rumours, in which the name of the Duke of Aosta, the King's second son, is mentoned as that of a candidate for the vacant throne of Spain.

CIRCULAR.

MONTBEAL, MRY, 1867.

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

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

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

D. SHANNON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street

opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868. 12m

INDIGESTION

Takes ignumerable shapes. Sometimes the stom ach becomes so sensitive that it rejects the simplest food ; and in other instances, digestion is so painful that the patient is afraid to indulge the appetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS are most strikingly manifested Mrs. Margaret McElroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for five years, she was unable to digest solid food taking notning but jellies, rice, and arrow-root and even these caused her so much uneasiness, that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces, three times a day. She was terribly em ciated She at length commenced taking Baiston's SCGAR COATED PILLS she states the result as follows : "I am now quite well. I est heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovered my fissh, and feel no pain. All this I owe to BR'STOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, and I earnestly recommend them to all who suffer from weak stomach. They are sure." In all cases of indigestion the use of BRISTOL's SARSAPARILLA at same time as the Pills will greatly hasten a cure. 411

Agents for Montreal-Davins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co., J Garduer. J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son. J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

COUGHS AND COLDS.

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

MOTHERS | MOTHERS || MOTHERS || |

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

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

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

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD?

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

LOWER CANADA, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

KNOW all men that DAME LEOCADIE BOUCHER. of the Oity of Montreal, in the District of Montreal widow of the late PATRICE LACOMBE, in his life time Esquire, Notary, of the same place and now wife separated as to property of ALFRED LAROC. QUE, Esquire. of the said City of Montreal, and the said ALFRED LAROCQUE, for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, aux fins des presentes by her petition filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court under No 329 prays for the sale of an immoveable situated in the said District, to wit: ' A lot of land situated in the said City, forming part of a lot of land designated by the letter O, on the plan of the St. Gabriel Farm (Ferme St. G-briel) deposited in the office of the Semipary of St Sulpice of Montreal and marked under the No 14 of a special plan, of the Vendor, bounded in front by Centre Street ; on one side by BRNJAMIN GOUGE ON; on the other side by MICHEL HEMOND; and in rear by No 12 of the said Veudors plan, containing forty three feet in front by eighty feet in Septh, the whole more or less; which land is now occupied by one MARGARET BRENNAN.

And the said Dame Leocadie Boucher, alleging that by Deed of sale consonted by the said late Patrice Lacombe to one Timothy Brennan, laborer of

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

Insolvent. THE Oreditors of the Insolvent are notified that he bas made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under onth, with the vouchers in support of such

> T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee, No. 19, St. Sacrament Street. 2 \ 12

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, (INSOLVENT ACT OF 1664 Dist, of Montreal. S IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of LOUIS GAUTHIER and HENRI GAUTHIER, of the city of Montreal, Merchanis,

as well personally and individually, as beretofore copartners with the late Jean Bte. Brourseau, under the name and firm of GAUTHIER BROTHERS & Co., Insolvents.

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

LOUIS GAUTHIRR & HENRI GAUTHIER: LOUIS GAUTHING By their Attorneys ad lilem. BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal 23rd of October 1868.

2m-11

PROVINCE OF QUEBRC, | INSOLVENT AOT OF 1864 Dist. of Montreal.) IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH POITRAS and HENRI GAUTHIER heretofore co-partners with the late

Jean Bte. Brousseau as lime makers, at Montreal under the name and firm of BICUSSERU Foitras and Gau'bier, and the said Joseph Poitras as well as co-partner aforesaid as personally and individually.

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

JOSEPH FOLING By their Attorneys ad litem, BONDY & FAUTEUX. 2m-JOSEPH POITRAS & HENRI GAUTHIER.

Montreal 23rd October, 1868. 2m - 11

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.)

the matter of WILLIAM HENDERSON and l n ROBERT HENDERSON, Traders, and Copartners, and of the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually,

Insolvents, And ANDREW B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvents, by the undersigned their Attorneys cd litem, will on the twenty sixth day of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixtyeight, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting at Montreel, in the said District, for their dis. charge, respectively, under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

WILLIAM HENDERSON 8od

ROBERT HENDERSON.

as co-partners, and the said WILLIAM HENDER. SON individually, by the undersigned, their Attorneys,

LEBLANC	Ł	OASSIDY.
		Advocates.

Montreal 19th October 1368. 2m -- 11

PROVINCE OF QUEERC & IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. & FOR LOWER CANADA. No. 1926

The Second Day of Soptember, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight.

DAME ELMIRE GAILLOUX of the City and District of Mon real, wife of Bruneau Houle, here-

claims. Montreal, 26th October, 1868

October, 1868.

etimiette forbids any one to sit in the presence of the sovereign, and this action is intended to impress upon his visitors that he waives its provisions for the time being.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CURTAILED. -PARIS, Nov. 2 .- The Moniteur of to day editorially reminds the journals which have been in the babit of criticising the Government that such a course is forbiddeo.

The Lanterne is still a black point for the police, large numbers being weekly smuggled across the frontier, making their way into Paris by the most extraordinary chain of ' underground railways.' A woman, on approaching the city barriers, asked a soldier to carry her bundle of soiled linen. The son of Mars complied, the custom house officers suspecting nothing, and two thousand Lanternes more illuminated Paris that day. But, during the week, the police made a seizure of four thousand numbers; and the smugglers ware fined 100 francs each and sent to prison for one month.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON MR. DISRABLI.- The Roglish journals bring us to-day a letter of Mr. Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury to the electors of Buckinghamshire. After having reviewed the chief parliamentary facts of the last session. Mr. Disraeli proceeds to treat of the very serious question of the Church of Ireland. We quote that portion of his letter referring to this subject. He seeks to represent himse'f as the champion, par excellence of the political and religious liberties of England against Pap cy, and to large. hold up Mr. Gladstone as a politician working in the interests of that power. We cannot tell whether Englishmen will be daped by such a mystification, but it will be received with derision by these Italians who, uring the last 20 years, have followed atten-tively the political careers of the two statesmen. The most important and pressing interests of the Papacy have been concentrated in the upholding its tempor . I authority, and the despotic systems, linked with that power, of the other Italian Gevernments. Who, so long as it was possible to detend it-who was the warmest defender of that authority and these systems ? Mr. Disraeli. Who, on the contrary, has most powerfully contributed, from this first publication of his Neapolitan letters, to weaken and discredit them ? Mr Gladstone. Mr. Disraeli was the first European statesmen who sent forth a shout of triumph after the victories of the Papel reaction in 1849, and from that day until within the last two years all his speeches and all his policy have been inspired by a kindred eeling. It is notorious that he sent our agents to negotiate an alliance with the Court of Rome in 1861, as it is equally notorious that four years ego. Bome, reciprocating this courtesy, despatched to London her agents to stimulate the zeel of Irish members of Parliament on behalf of Mr. Disrveli. But, without referring to such party tactics, we have before our eyes the undeniable fact that all those continental interests most favourable to Rome have been defended by Mr. Disraeli, while in Mr. Gladstone they have

I ways encountored an obstacle and an enemy. Nor. Indeed is it anything surprising that as all the forms of tyranny (just as is the case with those of freedom) possess a common solidarity, Mr. Disraeli who supported Papal tyranny in Italy, should seek to perpetuste Protestant injustice in Irelan d.'-Nazione.

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was aunounred that the Junta had robbed the Society of Jesue of all its property, moveable and immoveable and, th's week we learn that by a subsequent decree, emanating from the same sagacious and illustrious, body, the society of Saint Vincent de Paul, a corporation exclusively devoted to works of beneficence, is dissolved. The pretext put forward for his latest measure is that the religious or charitable bodies might become centres of reactionary intrigue, and that the state in repressing them simply consults for its own welfare and safety. An excuse of this kind may serve prosperons adventurers whose notions of morality are regulated by the rise and fall of the political barometer, but it will not be accepted so cordially by the thousands of indigent persons who

swarm on the pavements, or hide themselves from an oppressive curiosity in the low quarters of Madrid The poor you shall slways have with you ;' and the only object of the charitable body against which the lest arrow of the Revolution has been directed, was to mitigate, the sufferings, and to some extent relieve the necessities of a class which has been and ever will be, an ordained burdey on society. What will become of the poor now? The Revolution, we are certain to be assurd, will provide for them. The Revolution, on the other hand, is moneyless, embarrased, wanting in means, wanting in everything but supercilions self conceit, and a knack of putting off bad consequences to the latest day. The leaders of the New Order whilst committing every immagin. able and impolitic excess in order to gratify a few advanced' adventurers upon whose sympathy they

placed an all but incredible value, forget that they

are wounding and outraging the keenest, the most

sensitive susceptibilities of the Spanish people at A letter from Mudrid, in the Constitutionel says-The liberal journals of this city are at this moment deprived of their usual editors. At one moment even some of them were on the point of suspending their publications for want of writers, all of whom or nearly all have been appointed to situations in the ministries. The Iberia has been able to persuade M Sanguinetti to renounce the prat of Governor of Alicante, to which he has been named, in order to take on himself the chief editorship of that journal. The most interesting feature of the Spanish revolution will undoubtedly be the establishment of com plete religious freedom in a country so long noted for its intolerance. It is pleasant to see an end put to this, and to hear it said by one of the chiefs of the new order of things that Protestant missionaries are now free to walk about Spain with their Bibles under their arms. That they will gain a great many prosely tes may be doubted, but it is right they should be allowed to try. The Spanish character is not favour-able to conversion. They will be apt to look upon it as a matter of honour to shide by the faith of their fathers. At the present day they cannot be considered a devout people, but they are very Oatholic.-Times.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- Reverting to the benefit that may accrus to Italy and to the cause of religious liberty from the Spanish revolution, I find the following in the Florence Italie of the 14th inst :-

'We learn from Rome that the catastrophe in Spain has caused as great impression at the Vatican as at the Varness Palace. Notwithstanding the irregulatity of Queen Labella's private life, she has slways stown herself sincerely atlached to Ostholiciam and I

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - There is a healthful, exhilarating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakes the remembrance of summer's floral incense, as some o'd-tune might recall the by gone scenes in which we first heard it. Spirituel and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologne, it is more lasting, and the odor never changes, as is the case with perfames derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous headache, prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain ; and as a perfume for the sick chamber, it is eminently refreshing. 185

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

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

CONSTANT COLIC

AND

CONFIRMED DYSPEPSIA CURED.

The following letter was recieved by J. B. Carriere Esq., Merchant, Market Place, St. John's C E. :

Sir,-I certify that when I began to use Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, I had suffered for a long time with dyspepsia, being quite unable to digest my food and I was always troubled with colic.

After taking the first bottle of Pills, I felt a marked relief and the second bottle cured me completely. I authorize you to acquaint the public with the

great benefit I have received from this medicine. LUSIBE FRECHETTE.

St. John's, C. E , January 5, 1866; No. 532

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Oanada, Forsale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell. Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Oo. J. Gardner. J A. Harte. Picault & Son I Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealors in Medi cine .

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT AOT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 577. In the matter of JOSEPH II. ROY, fils, Trader of L'Acadie, District of Iberville, Insolvent. THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors according to law, and that on Tuesday the Twenty Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock s.m., or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will

deed.

apply to the said Court for a confirmation of said JOSEPH H. ROY, fils.

By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montres!, 16th September, 1868. 2m-7

Montreal aforesaid, before Maitre Lafleur, and his Colleague, notaries, on the 9th of November, 1859, s hypothec was constituted upon the said immovesble hereinabove described, for the sum of fifty eight pounds currency, claims from the present proprietor of the said immoveable the said principal sum of fifty-eight pounds due to her in virtue of the said Deed and further the sum of seven pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence, said currency, balance of three years of interest upon the said capital sum to the ninth of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven with interest upon the said sum of fifty-eight pounds from the ninth November last and costs of the said petition.

The said Dame Leocadie Boucher further alleges that the present proprietor of the said immoveable is uncertain and that the known proprietor since the date of the said Deed of sale bas been the said Timothy Brennan, now deceased, and that since his death, the said immoveable has been occupied by the aforesaid Margaret Brennon.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the immoveable to appear before the said Court, at Monttreal, within two months, to be reckoped from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the demand of the said Dame Leocadie Boucher, failing which, the Court will order that the said immoveable be sold by Sheriff's sale. HUSERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY.

against the said Edonard Dupuis. an action for sepa-

r-tion as to property, returnable before the said Court, on the thirty-first of October next.

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 15th October, 1868. 1m-10

RIVARD & TAILLON.

tofore of Montreal Shoemaker and now abtent from the Province of Quebec, and duly authorised in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff:

The said BRUNZAU HOULE heretofore of Montreal, Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec,

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mr. L. Corheille Connsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Charles S e Amand one of the Bailiff of the said Superior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant hath left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Oanada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, oslied L: Nouveau Monde and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the TEUS WITNESS be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff, within two Months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff, will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By order), HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,

P. S. Montresl, Nov 6, 1868 4w	
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. CANADA, Province of QUEBEC, District of Montreal In the matter of LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS BELAIR, of the Givy and District of Mont Trader,	PROVINCE OF QUEREC } SUPERIOR OOURT. Dist. of Montreal. 5 INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 '65. No. 373. In the matter of GEORGE E. MAYRAND, formerly Merchapt of River du Loup (en haut), and now of St. Remi, District of Iberville.
AND ANDREW B STEWART, MOTICE is hereby given that said Irsolvent by undersigned, his Attorneys ad hiem will, on Twenty-Sixth Dav of the Month of December, Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight, at 1	t. Charge under this Act, on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., sitting the said Court. GEORGE E. MAYRAND. The By his Attorneys ad Litem, the The C. C. DE LORIMIER. One Montreal, 16th Sept., 1868. 2m.7
past Ten of the Olock in the forenoon, make app tion to the said Ocurt, sitting at Montreal in the District, for the confirmation of the deed of comi- tion and discharge to bim granted by his credi- and now fyled at the office of the said Court LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS DIT BELAL By his Attorneys,	 lica- said province of QUEBBC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 District of Richelieu. S IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of FRANCOIS REMI TRANCHE- MONTAGNE, of the Town of Berthier, Mez- chant,
LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Advocate Montreal 19th October, 1869. 2m- PROVINCE OF QUEREO, 7 SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. S No. 2379. NUTICE is hearby given that Deep Deliver I	discharge excouted by his creditors, and on the thirteenth day of January next (1869) he will apply to the and Court for a confirmation thereof. FRANCOIS REMI TRANCHEMONTAGNE. By his Attorneys ad litem, BONDY & FAUTRUX.
NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Delims F quin, wife of Edouard Duputs, Morebant, of the and District of Montreal, has this day, instit and District of Montreal, has this day, instit	Oity I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S., OFFICE - 29 M'CORD STREET, MONTRBAL;

October, 1868.

12m10

	THE TRUE WITNES	SS AND CATHOLIC CHRON	10LE - 10V. 13, 1869.	7
CANADA HOTEL,	IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT	C. F. FRASER,	KEARNEY & BRO.,	. STOVES.
(Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,)		Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor	PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,	COLE & BROTHER,
SHERBROOKE C.E.,	TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS	in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIO, CONVEYANCER, &c.,	TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS, ETC.,	HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL as
D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.	AT THIS SEASON	BROOKVILLE, O. W.	675 ORAIG STREET. (Two doors West of Bleury)	WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6.00 up, warrant
First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the	In every description of	Collections made in all parts of Western	MONTREAL.	COME AND SEE THEM.
ove Hotel. Conveyances, with or without drift rs furnished to	READY MADE CLOTHING	Canada. RAVEBENGES-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal	JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.	All kind of Tinsmiths' Work, Tin and Japan
avellers at moderate charges.	ALL MADE FROM THE	M. P. Ryan, Esq., " James O'Brien, Esq., "	F.A.QUINN,	Wares, Bird Osges, Wooden Wares, Brooms, &c. OHILDRENS' OARRIAGES very cheap.
Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868. 12m	NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS,		ADVOCATE,	Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, s
	AT	ESTABLISHED 1859. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and	No. 49 Little St. James Street,	cheapest in the cliv. No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
M. O'GORMAN,	NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET	Pure Drugs and Chemicals.	MONTREAL.	15 Victoria Square.
Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,	ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE	Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Accuracy and Dispatch.		GOLE & BROTHER
BOAT BUILDER.	The Cheapest House in the City.	Physicians' Preparations scientifically dispensed	FRANCIS GREENE,	
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