Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

OR,

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATS.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton

PART SECOND .- THE SLAVE.

CHAPTER XII. - THE OMEN TREE.

When Aurelia returned home, she went at once, followed by Vibius Crispus, to the room occupied by the Grand Vestal. Cornelia, still overwhelmed by the shame of the punishment that the slave dealer's name is Parmenon? which had impaired her health, was reclining on scarcely ever left ber.

Cornelia was then about thirty-five years old. Her features wore an august and imposing expression, and her tall figure was full of majesty. Her face had become wan and thin from deepseated sorrow, and in her black, sunken eyes shall know what to think about it? glittered a sinister fire. And yet, when she smiled, there was on her features an undefinable blending of touching kindness and secret tenderness, of virgin pride and long treasured resignation. She were the plain and elegant dress of tunic, worn over the stole, and reaching a little lower than her waist; narrow bands held the slave, do not keep her in your house!" heavy tresses of her raven black bair; and the sufibulum' or square veil, tell in graceful folds over her neck.

Metellus Caler was seven years younger than the Grand Vestal. He was clad in the 'angusticlave,' or tunic ornamented with a narrow purple band, by which the simple knights were distinguished from the senators. His face wore the continually suspended over my head! Oace bloom of youth, and yet sorrow had left its unmistakeable marks upon it. His smile was sad,
my lord, I have strange and terrible things to taken place at the death of Vespasian to whom and his clouded brow often betrayed the secret tell you. You will know then why I am so de- he attempted to succeed, proves with what imhad rescued him from a fearful death.

It seemed as it some great danger again threatened him, for there was an involuntary despondency in his manner; and Corneliz was gazing at him with a sort of terror. When ber sight they ceased speaking.

'Cornelia,' said the young gurl, joyfully, 'I killed as you did the other,' she added addressing the comedies of Plantus, he disturbs everything of the orators and philosophers. Meanwhile, he also Metellus.

The Vestal and the young man exchanged a shall complain to uncle Domitian. rapid glance.

Dear child,' said Cornelia, ' you do not know you cannot know all the harm that Doris has done! Metellu- was speaking of it when you came in. We are both denounced! Indeed!' exclaimed Vibius.

have it from a Pontifi, who got his information from Helvius Agrippa himse'f.

'And who made this denunciation?' asked Vibius. 'I have every reason to believe that it is that

mfamous Regulus, upon the information obtained

from Doris. 'It could not be otherwise,' remarked Vibius. simply; and turning to the divine Aurelia:

'My dear ward, he added, 'you cannot keep this new slave of yours a single day! She must be sold without delay!'

' And why, if you please, my dear guardians?' asked Aurelia in a tone of playful irony, for she thought Vibius bad spoken in jest.

Because, replied Vibius seriously, 'that young girl belongs to Regulus! because it is be who sold her to you, he who introduced into your Caius Peppæus Sabinus. There he was brought experience in such matters which would relieve bouse !?

'Ab!' exclaimed Cornelia and Metellus in a tone of alarm, for they realized the fearful im

port of this discovery.

her? You should have told me !.... 'You are perfectly right, my august ward, but on our way here I have reflected upon cersions are correct. I shall explain my meaning, listen. This young girl has recently been the that this wretch had succeeded in having your cradle of his illustrious family.

Parmenon—the very man who has just sold her years old, the great Vespasian often topk me by to vou!' got used to this man; he found him useful, and but I have failed in obtaining the least clue to did not believe him dangerous. He therefore his whereabouts.'

Vibius Crispus paused, for it seemed to him that Metellus Celer had made an involuntary motion of surprise upon hearing the name of Parmenon. But the young man said nothing.

What convinces me now that I do not mistake, is that whilst the form of mancipation was being gone through with, I recognized Regulus, like me. who seemed to take a great interest in it, for he approached the girl and whispered something in her ear which I could not hear. Well! is this clear enough? What do you think of it?

'Oh! there can be no doubt,' replied the Grand-Vestal and Metellus Celer. 'This young girl must be a new spy sent by Regulus!"

So,' added Metellus, 'you are quite sure

'Quite sure,' replied Vtbius, looking at the the richly embroidered, purple cushions of her young man with surpose. 'Do you know him?' couch. Near her sat Metellus Celer, who 'No,' said Metellus thoughtfully. 'And yet, since the Vestal's arrival at Aurelia's house, this coincidence is very remarkable! This menced the same of the Flavia race. man, Parmenon, interests me more than you can think !?

'Ab !' said Vibius, curiously.

himself. Sositheus will return directly, and I

be his object in setting spies to watch what takes place here?

'My dear ward,' replied Vibius, 'permit us the virgins of Vesta: a long stole of the finest to not reply to your question. Only, if you don't linen which fell over her feet, and a short white wish the death of your friend,' he added, pointing at the Grand Vestal who shuddered, 'sell that

> Metellus Celer was pacing the room in deep thought. The troubled condition of his mind was visible.

' My lord,' he said, at last, stopping to address Vibius, there is something passing strange in villa which reminded him too much of his low all this. I cannot move a step without finding origin. You are aware, my lord, that about that Regulus in my path; his name is like a sword anxiety which embittered his life. Metellus voted to the Grand Vestal, and whether there loved the Vestel with a son's tenderness and a is anything crimical in our intimacy. You may Titus.... brother's passionate devotion. This feeling is then perhaps discover the cause of Regulus' peressily explained: he owed his life to her: she secution, and tell us whether or not we should tremble.3

> '1 listen, this preamble excited a lively curiosity.

'As for me,' remarked Aurelia, 'I shall retire. I must question, myself, my new slave. Aurelia came in they were conversing in a low and find out if there is really any cause to disvoice, as if they feared being overheard. At rust her She is charming, and I warn you ti n. that I am not at all inclined to deprive myself of her services . . . It is enough that Doris has age when it became necessary to complete my have just bought a charming little slave, to fill been sacrificed to Regulus Great gods ! the place of Doris. Now don't you get ber that Regulus is like the 'Swaggering Soldier' to here! But this state of things cannot last. I

> Metellus Celer and Cornelia made no effort to detain the young girl. Her going was a relief to them, for there were certain circumstances connected with the events the voung man was about to relate, that concerned Domitian, and which could not well be mentioned in

'It is a positive fact,' said Metellus, 'for I the bearing of the emperor's niece. · Proceed, Metellus,' said Vibius with impa-

tient curiosity. 'You know, my lord,' began the young man, that my father, Lucius Metellus, had the honor of being the dearest friend of the Emperor Vespasian. He was much younger than that prince; but his family, living in Reata, in the Sabine country, had always been intimate with the Flavius family, which had been established in tural labors of some importance which my father that city many years, and Vespasian carried back had undertaken with a view to the improvement silence of death," to my father, whom he had seen in his cradle, all of his new property. Among these slaves was the love he had received from our family.

'In Phalacrina, not far from Reata, the Flavius family had a modest country house. It was there Ves asian was born, on the fifteenth day of the calends of December, during the emmently fit for the arduous labor of the hus-Consulship of Quintus Sulpicius Camerinus and up by his paternal grand mother, Tertulla; there he died on the eighth of the calends of Julius, at the age of sixty nine years, one month and seven days. It was there also that the Emperor Titus. But, my dear guardian, resumed Aureha, of glorious memory, died at the age of forty-one who could not understand all this terror, why years, of the swift and mysterious disease which for the first time. His look was treacherous. wan, did you not prevent me from purchasing carried him to his grave two months and twenty and the assumed submissiveness and servility of days after he had succeeded to his father.

I insist on these details because I believe them necessary for a proper appreciation of the tain circumstances, and I am sure my conclu- events which I have to relate. The Emperor Vespasian was passionately foud of this poor I spoke to my father about it, and urged him to country house. He went there frequently and ket rid of this man : but he replied that my susobject of a lawsuit that made a good deal of would never allow any change to be made to a picions were without foundation, and moreover, noise in Rome, although I am not acquainted place where everything reminded him of his m-

slave adjudged to him under the name of one I remember that when I was six or seven observation; but it was in vain. My father had wreak upon him my rage and just vengeance, noble sentiments and given them the most odious

On several occasions we ssopped before a magni- persisted in his resolution to keep him. ficent tree, which received the assiduous care of the gardener, and the Emperor never failed to tell me, with a smile:

Metellus, when you have a fine tree like this,

'This tree was a very old oak, consecrated to Mars. When Vespasian's mother, Vespasia Polla, gave birth to her first child-a girl-a weak shoot grew on the same day from this tree, but was soon withered. It was an omen of the child's destiny, for she died within the year.

'Vespasia then had a son, and from the tree sprang a vigorous shoot, which caused the wonder of every one, and was interpreted as appound ing a great fortune for the new-born infant .-And, in fact, this child was Sabinus Major, who 'No,' said Metellus thoughtfully. 'And yet, became Prefect of the city, and with whom com-

'Finally, at my birth,' said the Emperor Ves-pasian, who narrated these words to me, 'the shoot that grew from the oak was so strong that 'Come,' continued Metellus, but speaking to it looked like a young tree. This time,' continued the Emperor, laughing, 'my poor father Petronius, who had run to his oak, could not the soil around me was naked and as level as if But, after all, asked Aurelia, 'is that man control himself. He hastened back into the Regulus so much to be feared! What would house, crying: It is a Casar who is born unto control himself. He hastened back into the the plow had passed over it. In the distance I me! Mother, it is a Cæsar!-Poor old Tertulla thought her son bad lost her senses. She often quizzed him about it, and yet you see, the house; the omen tree which stood so high but I was told-which is very significant-that Metellus, that the tree was right.'

'I shall abridge,' continued the young man, in order to come to more important facts. After the death of Vespasian and Titus, my father, through respect and affection for their memory, purchased the bouse where he had so often enjoved the intimacy of these two great men. The Emperor Domitian did not like to preserve a villa which reminded him too much of his low time Domitian was accused of having poisoned his brother, whom he bad, nevertheless, placed patience be must have borne the reign of

' Take care, young man!' said Vibius gravely, such accusations are dangerous in these times, and you would do wisely in not repeating

must speak of them, since I have been accused | Rome. of originating them, together with other reports.

'Finally,' he resumed, 'having reached the education, my father sent me to Rome to attend the public schools, and to listen to the teaching left, for be despised the abject life of Domitian's court and feared its perils.

' Now commenced an bright and happy period in my existence; I lived in the intimacy of the most charming minds and joyous companions; but this was of short duration. My father's frequent letters were filled with sad details and gloomy forebodings. He spoke of a growing state of discontent among the slaves, of attempts at revolt which it had been found necessary to put down by force, of threatening rumors, and of plots reported daily by reliable persons.

'I must not omit to mention, my lord, that a short time before my departure Lucius Metellus had purchased from a slave dealer who had called at our house, a few slaves destined to agriculone named Phædria, whom I would recognize amidst a thousand, if I could ever find him.

'This Phædria enjoyed perfect health, and his uncommon strength and stalwart frame made him bandman. He seemed, moreover to possess an Metellus to a certain extent of the cares of personal surveillance. But, at the same time, Phædria inspired one at first sight with an unaccountable feeling of lear and repulsion, from which I could not defend myself when I wet him his manner ill-disguised the native brutality and audaciousness of his nature.

'I watched him closely during several days, and my apprehensions acquired a new strength. he could easily check any attempt at insubordinawith the particulars. However, I was told by fancy; his son, the great Titus, entertained the tion. On the day of my departure from nome I Pluy-the-Younger who pleaded against Regulus, same worshipful veneration for that humble insisted again on this subject and communicated

Soon after in Rome, I commenced to receive those letters which gave me so much uneasiness, but my father, far from complaining of Piædria, was enthusiastic in bis praise of him, in your garden, you will be caesar and emperor and laughed at my fears. But he confided to me that he could not account for the insubordinate dispositions of his slaves; that he was threatened, and felt himself surrounded by a continual espionage, of which he could neither comprehend the motive or discover the object.

Finally, I received a letter containing such alarming facts, and so full of bitter complaints, that I judged my father's situation intolerable. and I resolved to basten to his assistance. I left Rome that very evening, on horseback, and accompanied by a single slave. We travelled all night and towards the middle of the next day I arrived at the place where should have been my father's house, the former villa of Vespasian and Trus. I use this doubtful expression purposedly, my lord, for my thought was that I had lost my way, or that an immical divinity wanted It was alleged that I was the author of the reto deceive me by false appearances.

'I was standing in the middle of a vast plain; could recognize all the familiar sites of the neigh- into discredit by repeating to everyone that his boring country, which convinced me that I was on our land; but there remained not a vestige of and whose branches extended so far, had disapneared : if I was not the victim of a hideous dream, if I really stood on my father's land, it was evident that everything had been devastated, swept away, leaving nothing but a fearful wilder-

But then, what had become of my father? ... At this thought, my lord, I felt my heart said the young man turning to the Vestal, with breaking! I shut my eyes and with a cry of anguish I fell on the barren soil!

When I opened my eyes,' resumed the young man, who had paused, in prey to a painful emoing in the middle of the plain, a man who answered my cry.

' Sositheus, Sositheus!' I cried from afar, where is my father? in the name of the gods,

more, and that Phædria bad murdered him during 'I know it, my lord,' replied Metellus, 'but I the night that preceded my departure from

Metellus paused, overwhelmed by these sor and that this was what caused my condemna- rowful reminiscences. Vibius was silent and grave. The Grand Vestal wept with Metellus, and pressed his hands trembling with emotion.

'Sositheus,' resumed the young man when he had recovered his composure, told me in a few words the particulars of this mysterious and dreadful catastrophe. He was absent when it remained at his house in Reata, which he seldom occurred, my father having sent him away on some important business, a few days previous .-On his return he had found the place as I now saw it. But he learned that our slaves, two hundred in number, incited to revolt, had sud denly atracked the house, armed with fire and sword. Piælria led them : Phædria excited them to bloodshed; it was Phælria who plunged a knife in the heart of my father, who murdered the poor defenceless old man!

Everything was destroyed, scattered or burnt by those two bundred demons, whose rage seemed to accrue as the work of destruction progressed. A tempest sweeping over those fields, the breath of the gods seeking their annihilation could not have made the work of desolation more complete. Nothing was left standing! not a stone, not a tree! nothing! nothing but the

But,' asked V.bius, sesing that the young man stopped, could you discover no clue to the cause of this terrible event? What became of all those slaves? What was this Phædria's file?

'The greater number of those wretches came back to implore my forgiveness, and to beseech me with tears to grant them life. I consented, for how could I punish when so many were guilty! But none of them could reveal to me the real cause of my father's murder and of the terrible disaster of that eventful night. I have recaptured, one after another, all the slaves who this. had not surrendered themselves. I used tortures to make them confess, but among all these men. some of whom had been spared by time their object is two-fold. They wish to demy indulgence and the others had felt my just stroy not me alone, but also her to whose interseverity, not one was found who could throw a light on this dark deed! I found in them only saved Metellus; she must perish with Metellus! poor wretches excited to pillage by the hope of Oh, this is dreadful! ... What more shall I freedom, and led to crime by those cruel lastincts say, my lord? I soon discovered that an imunknowa to our souls, but which boil over suddeply, in the mire of those abject natures.

and murderous object all had confirmed, I have worship and of a gratitude which will forever fill to my father new facts that had come under my searched Rome and Italy, during six months, to my heart. Well, they have calumnated these

'All this is strange and terrible!' said Vibius who seemed plunged in deep thought. 'My lord, will you know my secret opinion?'

asked Metellus. 'Well,' he continued, reading assent in the old man's eyes, these things happened at the time Domitian proclaimed himself a god and had his golden statue erected in the capitol. I am convinced that the disaster at the villa where Vespasian and Titus were born, was ordered to destroy the testimony of his plebeian origin written on its walls; that Phædria was the instrument of Regulus, and Regulus the infamous agent of Domitian's secret wishes!

'On! young man! young man!" exclaimed Vibius. But, why then, this murder of your father ?"

'And why the son's condemnation?' replied Metellus, ' For you have yet to learn, my lord, what happened to me. I was hunting up Phædria,' he continued, ' when I found myself all at once assailed by the most singular accusations. ports I have already alluded to, and which were circulated in Rome, concerning the sudden death of the Emperor Titus : and, moreover, that it was I who sought to throw the power of the Emperor ancestor was only a poor undertaker of public works. I protested against these allegations; I had got this story from my father, who had bimself propagated it in Phalacrina and Reata.

One evening, as I was returning home, I was assailed by a cohort, dragged before before a judge, and tried and sentenced, on that same night. I was marching in the midst of an escort of soldiers, to meet my fate, when But, eyes beaming with gratitude, it is you not I, who should inform Vibius of what then took place.

'It was a very simple occurrence,' said Corneha, and I claim no particular ment for acting as I did. You know, my lord, that one of our most ancient and indisputable privileges, is to pardon any citizen on his way to be executed, provided we can declare that we met him accidentally. The full exercise of this right is particularly guaranteed to the Grand-Vestal. No 'And I heard bim reply that my father was no sentence of death, even if decreed by the Emperor, can be executed when the lictor who proceeds her has extended his fasces over the condemned man's head.

'At an early hour on the morning of the calends of May, of last year, I was returning in my litter, from the Consul's house, where I had presided during the night at the mysteries of the Good Goddess, to the Atrium Regium, when, at the angle of the Sacred Way and the Forum, I met the excert which accompanied Merellus .-My lictor cried aloud: 'The Grand Vestal!' and extended his fasces towards the soldiers. who immediately halted. I asked the certurion whither he was taking this man, for I did not know Metellus He replied that he was taking him to the Tallanium by order of the Ennergy.

Young man, you are free, said I to Me tellus, and I made the prescribed declaration to the centurion.

'This is all I have done for Metellus. It is much, since I saved his life, but it is little, since it only required a few words. And' added the Vestel, with a caressing look at the young man, tit is nothing, for who knows how Metellis repaid his debt.

'You forget, dear Cornelia,' remarked Metellus, ' that Regulus having sought to have me re-arrested during the day, pretending that you had no right to pardon me, you claimed me from Domitian himself, and the Emperor dared not forget the duty of the great Pontiff.

Having avoided this danger,' continued Metellus, I soon fell into another. Regulus was not the man to give up the victim who had once escaped from his clutch. It is clear, my lord, that the wretch bad been instrumental in my condemnation, for, otherwise, why should be bave attempted to deny an indisputable prerogative? I am right in my suspicions, and my poor father was likewise the victim of an accusation, the principle of which is to be found in the facts I have alluded to. There can be no doubt of

Having failed in this first attempt, my enemies seek new means to injure me. But this vention I owed my safety. The Grand Vestal placable hatred was seeking to work out this atrocious revenge. Naturally, Cornelia had be-'As for Phædria, whose perfidious schemes come, and is still for me the object of a pious

that I had to leave Rome and to condemn myself has been my life for near a year past. I had she motive of ber silence. selected an unknown and almost inaccessible retreat, and these accusations were husbed by my asked, and there was a certain bitterness in her absence. But I heard of the Grand-Vestal's voice. sorrows, I bastened back to Rome, to devote myself to her for whom I would give my life, cilia, who could not suspect what a revelation and at the first step I am again beset by this secret persecution I am denounced.

'Young man,' said Vibius solemnly, when Metellus had ceased speaking; 'you asked my advice, ... here it is. Leave Rome instantly, flashed to her mind: return to your hiding-place. Should it not be safe enough, burrow, if necessary, in the bowels can be a slave if Flavia Domitilla protected of the earth, but hide, try to be forgotten. This you?' is all I can say to you.'

'I shall do it,' exclaimed Metellus. 'Yes, I shall go! but not until I have ascertained whether a man whom Sositheus followed yesterday, and whom he saw enter one of the taverns of the Villa Publica, is not Phædria, my father's murderer, the victim 1 demand of heaven and hell since two years past.

'Good-bye,' said Vibius, addressing the Vestal and Metellus. 'You have heard and understood | declared that it could be done.' me. Reflect and act.'

And the cautious old courtier left the room, muttering to himself:

By Minerva! one must have prudence. Let had said. us keep clear of these dangerous mysteries. I have got enough already with my unlucky jest brought before the Pretor, and I saw there my about the flies!

CHAPTER XIII. - THE DAUGHTER OF THE CASARS AND THE DAUGHTER OF THE

Whilst Metellus was narrating his story to Vibius, the divine Aurelia had given orders to send up to her the new slave she had purchased. 'I shall soon see,' she thought, 'whether I must sacrifice this young girl to 1 don't know

what exigencies?' Cecilia was introduced into the 'cubiculum' where her mistress awaited her coming. The poor child had scarcely recovered from the sufferings she had borne during several months, and from the cruel emotions she had felt during the act of mancipation which separated her forever from her father and her lover, from all who

She knew not whose slave she had become. but surmised from Aurelia's magnificent cortege and the splendors of her house, that she must be a wealthy patrician. But she had often heard speak of the refined barbarity of the matrons external signs of prosperity; the character of the towards the unfortunate creatures who waited upon them, and she could not help fearing that God had destined her for new trials. She anproached Aurelia with respectful deference, but with such evident fear that the latter could not large city make themselves felt, cultivation appears fail to notice it.

'Come nearer,' said kindly the noble girl, placed so bigh by fate and who was moved by the appearance of the charming creature whom fortune had made her slave; 'come, I am not a very terrible mistress.

Encouraged by the caressing tone of this sweet voice, Cecilia raised her eyes, and she hills, from the centre of which rise the low roofs, thanked (Fod 10 her heart, when she saw the round tower, and steeples of the town of Nenagh. gentle face of Domitian's niece.

' What is your name ?' inquired the divine Au-

'Cecilia, madam,' replied the young girl

humbly, but without fear this time. Say that you have not come here to betray me, said Aurelia abruptly, and looking her slave

What do you mean, madam !' exclaimed Cecilia, who drew back involuntarily, so surprised she was at this strange question. 'I, betray you!?

Oh! I knew that could not be!' said the young patrician, noticing the spontaneous move ment and evident surprise of the slave. 'Let us see, however,' she added, remembering the remarks of Vibius. 'What did that horrible Regulus say to you when I took you away?'

Regulus? Regulus?' repeated Cecilia, astonished and hesitating. 'Who is he?' The young girl did not know her torturer's

'Regulus, who stood near the slave dealer who sold you.

'Ah! his name Regulus Well, madam, he told me I should be free as soon as I would obey him.'

'And what is it you must do, to obey him?' 'I must denounce my benefactors. Flavia Domitilla and Flavius Clemens.

'Flavia Domitilla and Flavius Clemens!' cried the divine Aurelia, at the height of astonishment. What do you say? my relations!

'Your relations,' repeated Cecilia with as much surprise.

'Yes, my relations. Are you then not aware that I am the Emperor's niece?'

'No madam,' replied the young slave simply. There was a pause. The divine Aurelia was plunged in thought. She knew already that Regulus was trying to ascertain the affiliation of her family with the worship of Christ, in order, doubtless, to inform the emperor. What surprised her was the boldness of this new attempt, and the still stronger fact that Cecilia should have such intimate acquaintance with Flavia Domitilla and Flavius Clemens, as to have acquired the right of styling them her benefactors.

'How did you come to know my relations?' she asked.

of receiving a daughter's welcome in the consul's house.

'Indeed! and how did this come to happen?' lia looked down, embarrassed and silent. To prolific air.

The divine Aurelia remarked her slave's besito live in complete solitude. Yes, my lord, such tation and felt offended; but she also suspected

> 'Can it be that you are a Christian?' she 'Yes, madam, I am a Christian,' replied Ce-

> this simple word contained. 'You are a Christian! Ab! I understand now? But I am not an informer!' cried Aure-

lia in a tone of reproach. Then a suspicion ' How does it happen,' she added, 'that you

I was sold by my father, without Flavia Domitilla's knowledge.'

By your father !' exclaimed the divine Aurelia. But this is dreadful! A! I remember now, it was written on the ticket of sale that you are of free condition. It is then true?"

'Yes, madam.' 'And your father sold you. A father may then sell his daughter?'

'It seems so, madam, since the judges have

· The judges! What! judges have said this? But, were you not defended by Pliny-the-Younger?' asked Aurelia, remembering what Vibius

'I do not know, madam. I know that I was father, my betrothed, and other friends who claimed me. I knew also that this man you call Regulus came to tell me, some time after, that there was no hope for me and I was really his slave. But whether or not I was defended by Pliny-the-Younger, I cannot say.'

(To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND. (FROM TIMES EPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

No. 7.

NENAGE, Aug. 18. The line from Clonmel to this place, by Limerick. diverges from the vailey of the Sair along uplands of no great interest until you reach the little town of Cabir. Here it touches the extreme slopes of the Galties, and, crossing the valley of Aberlow, runs for miles westward through the Golden Vale. As you advance into this magnificent tract the bounty of Nature seems to increase in proportion to the remiss. ness of man; the noble pastures become more rich the signs of good husbardry grow less frequent. No estate from the Limerick Junction to Limerick can be compared to that of Lord Deity as regards the country is that of marvellous but undeveloped fertility, the broad expanses of radiant verdure are illfenced, il'- quared, and not half-draited and there is a marked deficiency of good farm buildings. As you draw close to Limerick the usual influences of a more careful and trim; you pass enclosures and market gardens, and the scene is animated with more traces of industry. Turning from Limerick to the north-east, the train peneirates the low lands between the Shannon and the high mountain range that divides Tipperary into its two Ridings; and, after going through a district traversed by streams descending to the great river, and in places extending into wet flats, you reach a fine wide plain, surrounded by This place is the capital of the North Riding of Tipperary, yet does not differ in any respect from the ordinary small country towns of Munster. It is com. posed of the usual main street of plain square houses with slated roofs, intersected by streets of the same kind edged on all sides with lanes of mud cabins; and, as often is the case with towns in Ireland, its most conspicuous public buildings besides rather a pretty Court-house and a quaint old bastion, lately repaired and known by the name of the Round of Nenagh-are the large union workhouse, the gaol, and the barracks. The trade of Nenagh is wholly confined to agricultural produce and retail commodities, and the place has rather a decaying aspect. The population, as has been the case with the inland towns of Ireland generally, has declined between 1851 and 1861 from 7,349 to 6 282 souls.

The country round Nenagh for several miles pre sents a great variety of features. The plain, of which the town is the central point, is a broad and generally fertile table-land, here and there swelling into gentle eminences, and spreading out into fine corn land and pastures, interspersed with farm houses and country seats. The landscape is pleasing, tranquil, and rich: signs of wealth and good cultivation are numerous; the breeds of cattle and horses are excellent; many of the homesteads, roofed with the thick, dark slate peculiar to the neighbourhood, are well built; and the crops, ripening under the August sun, give a fair promise of an abundant harvest. This tract though very inferior on the whole in fertility to the Golden Vale, contains, nevertheless, much valuable land; and, as a great part of it is laid out in tillage, it has the look of industry that in most places belongs to an agricultural district. All around the horizon is closed by hills in irregular masses at considerable distances, a range to the south, crowned by the high Keeper, being the boundary between the two Ridings, while the Dubarrows shut out the Shannon to the west; to the north rises the cone of Knockshegowna. and the far Slieveblooms spread their line eastward. As you approach the slopes of the nearer mountains the land becomes more poor and thin, flocks of sheep replace the cattle in the valley, stone crops out of to liberal dealing; and, above all the taking of land the half-enclosed fields, good farm-bouses become in England is regulated in part by local custom and replace the cattle in the valley, stone crops out of infrequent, and the whole scene has rather a barron in part by the competition of capital; in Ireland it is aspect. When, however, at the little village of still regulated in some degree by the competition of Portroe you gross the extreme edge of the Duharrow range, and descend into the lowlands beneath, a most beautiful landscape gladdens the sight. The broad Shannon at this point has expanded into a vast brimming mere, between heights that incline to the water and end in terraces and banks of green, crowned with woods and formed into parks and enclosures, from which rise the roofs of many a fine mansion. From this, its southern and most picture que limit, Lough Derg stretches in breadths of gray between islets and eminences northward, and the whole scene, with its blended features of sublimity, richness, and fine culture, is only surpassed by that of Killarney. I visited the possessor of one of the handsomest places on the Tipperary side of the lake, and was Flavia Domitilla every day, and I had the honor of receiving a daughter's relation and the flavia receiving a daughter's relation. grow here to the size of real trees; and as if in a garden of the Hesperides, the golden fruitage of the is the fine estate of Mr. Stafford O'Brien, well known orange and lemon trees, planted out on a turf of as one of the most popular of Tipperary landlords But instead of replying to this question, Ceci. exquisite green, mellewed in the warm, moist, and

many thatched mud cabins, especially along the skirts of the mountains. Agricultural wages, which at the time of the Devon Commission did not exceed 4s. a werk, and were even less, now range from 6s to 10s.; farm servants living with their employers receive from 101. to 141 a year and their food; and, owing probably to the demand for labour in the slate quarrier, I heard fewer complaints on this head than when I was at Cloume!. On the whole, the condition of the agricultural labourer at the present time is reasonably good; he appears tolerably well clad and fed; and the immense emigration of this class which has occurred during the last 20 years in this and other parts of the country is fast diminishing, and will soon, probably, cease. The rent of land in the days of Arthur Young varied from 10s. to 25s. the Irish acre; at the period of the Devon Commission it had risen to from 15s. to 55s.; it has only very slightly advanced; and, following the proportion I have before made, I have no doubt that it is now less bordensome that it was 25 or 93 years ago. Although differing in a few particulars, the landed system of this neighbourhood is, nevertheless, essentially the same as that which prevails throughout the country, and is attended by the same general consequences. The great majority of the owners in fee are Protestants, the mass of the farmers being Roman Catholics, and this circumstance, no doubt couses a certain amount of social antagonism. The tew Roman Ca tholic proprietors, however, that are found are not more liked than their Protestant counts; indeed, some who have been introduced through the operation of the Landed Estates Acts were described to me as being very unpopular. Absenteeism prevails to a considerable extent, and is accompanied by the usual results in serving the occupier from the owner of the soil, though some of the absentes estates are administered upon an equitable system. A large number of moderatesized estates occurs in this neighbourhood than clsewhere; the owners of them are usually resident, and some are certainly good landlords but I have beard several condemned as unjust and grinding, and not a few, I believe, are embarrassed and needy.

These conditions of the ownership of the soil, though consistent with a certain amount of prosperity, can not, even when viewed by themselves, be pronounced to be of a good tendency. Turning to the state of the occupying tenantry, I found it, generally speaking, the same as that in the other places I visited that is, it is not, on the whole, unprosperous, con-sidered in a material point of view, but there is a great deal to cause just dissatisfaction, and elements of serious disorder are latent. I heard, as usual, some complaints of rack-reuts, and instances, as a matter of course, might be cited; but I am satisfied that the land is not, generally rack-rented; with rare exceptions rents have not risen in anything like proportion to prices; and, as a rule, the farmers are vell off, many of them having good balances in the banks, the accumulations of years of successful industry. Passing, however, to the circumstances of the occupier's tenure, I met, in rather an aggravated form, the whole train of unfortunate phenomena to which I have already directed attention. The landlords, with very few exceptions, much fewer than in the neighbourhood of Clonmel, have done very little in the way of improvement, and almost everything that during two generations has been added to the value of the soil has been the result of the labour of the tenantry. Yet leases in this district are exceedingly rare, even for the most brief agricultural terms; on some estates they are peremptorily refused, and that sometimes I believe, most unjustly, and thus the class which, in point of fact, has well nigh created the wealth of this neighbourhood has no certain interest in the land in which its capital and industry have been sunk, is liable to be extruded from it at a six months' notice without a shilling of compensation, or may see its legitimate profits filched away by a dishonest increase of rent by the landlord. Such a state of things, whatever the cause, is obviously injurious to the general welfare, and makes the tenant a mere dependent, exposed to wrong of every description; and though I am far from saying that the landlords here have abused largely their enormous power, I have been told certainly of some painful instances. Thus it has been said that on some estates notices to quit are regularly served every year in order to give the landlords the means of raising the rate of rent as they please, and I have been informed of cases in which a w dowed tenant has been forien to remarry from mere frivolous caprice; a restriction which, if it were in a contract. would be clearly contrary to public policy, being thus made a condition of 'enure. A good deal of coercior, too, has been practised, even of late years, at elections ; and when I add that, precarious as they are, the sale of farms held at will is common, that great prices are given for these interests, and yet that the landlords may extinguish them as they please, this order of things must be described as at least being open to frightful abuses.

I shall not at present discuss the question -reserved till I shall consider hereafter the landed system of Ireland as a whole—to what extent these deplorable anomalies may be charged on landlords or tenants in Ireland, or whether they are not rather due to a complication of unfortunate circumstances. I must here, however, anticipate an objection that is certain to occur to many of your readers. The greater portion of the land of Fugland, probably, is held under tenancies at will merely, and, as this state of things is not fruitful of evil, why should we suppose the result to be different in Ireland? But in the first place, a tenant-at will in England receives his farm in good order from his landlord, and, as a rule, never sinks capital in it; the Irish tenants-at-will or their predecessors in most instances have entered holdings that were in a rude, uncultivated state, and have deposited in them the fruits of years of industry. In the second place, the tenant-at-will in England is, speaking generally, a man of substance, who can deal with his landlord at arm's length; in Ireland he is, for the most part, a mere peasant, who can seldom contract on terms of equality. Again, too, the feeling between landlord and tenant in England is more kindly than in Ireland, and more calculated to lead poverty. The case in England is that of a fair partnership in which the partners, if they unite their funds in the common stock, do not confuse their shares, and stand on a footing sufficiently; the case in Ireland is that of an association, in which the weaker party is often practically compelled to expend largely without being able to obtain security for his expense, and has nothing to trust to for a return but the honour or forbearance of the stronger, whose apparent interest is the other way, who is sometimas not well-disposed towards him, and of whom he is usually the mere dependent. The cases, therefore, are essentially different; and to apply principles that, as respects one, may not be attended with tangible evil to the other, which is entirely distinst, is false logic, and, may be bad legislation, I proceed to give one or two illustrations of this vicious system in this neighbourhood, taking, proba-bly, a very favourable instance. Close to this town and though, unfortunately, usually an absentee, liked rollific air.

by the people and generally respected. His
The social economy of this neighbourhood does not agent, too, bears a high character, and I do not

2

interpretations. So great were the suspicions made it her duty not to divulge the names of his ance. In consequence, doubtless, of the proximity of was, and always had been, at a fair value, her hus, open to it. The one is to give a legal and independent of band, was merely, a tenant-activity, yet he had, never dent status to give a legal and independent of houses, but you meet received a penny of compensation or any equivalent, he equivalent has the State was concerned, to that I could discover, and he had neither a lease nor a prospect of one. I asked wby he had been so nrwise as to lay out his money on another man's land without a particle of real security. She raplied, pointing to a ruined cabin, "That was all the accomodotion when I came here, and a decent couple could not live in it " I then asked why he had not applied for a lesse, and with what tenure he would answered that "Mr. Stafford O'Brien preferred his trouble his honour; that, perhaps, his agent and he would not be pleased; that the land would possibly be revalued if an application for a lease were made; and, of course, than a mere 21 years' lease would, in such circumstances, be of no advantage. Things might as well remain as they were, trusting to a gentleman who was good to the tenant and kept faith, unless they could get a term of 50 to 60 years; that would be of real use to them." In another case, on the same estate a house worthabout 2501, had been built under similar circumstau-

ces, and I heard comments of much the same charac-

ter. Such instances, and I select purposely an estate

that bears a good name, deserve, in my judgment,

serious attention. Here is a tenant who is actually forced, if he would maintain his wife and family in comfort, to invest his capital in his landlord's land, unless he chooses to run the most doubtful chance of being able to find a farm elsewhere. He adds enormonely to the value of the property, the owner and his agent consenting; but he does not obtain any return, except the bare countinance of occupation. and for this, being a yearly tenant, he has not a shadow of security. He is perfectly aware of his precarious pesition, and would gladly, if he could, be assured a tenure that would restore his outlay or confirm him in the possession to which, until compensated, he has a moral claim; but thought his landlord is an upright man, and is deservedly liked in the neighbourhood, he is beset by a vague tear that, if he shall make this equitable request, he may displease the superior he dreads at heart, that he may give somé unknown offence, that he may bring unpleasant consequences on himself; and he prefera to remain in perilous uncertainty, trusting to "a word that may be as good as a bond," but which is neither equally clear or durable, to seeking to procure a garantee to which he is unquestionably entitled, but the concession of which will, he thinks, be distasteful. Does not such a case throw a light into the recasses of the land system of Ireland, and show how in its existing condition, it works injuriously to the public good, how it may generate ill-will, mistrus', want of confidence, and how it may lead to cruel in justice? And if such things are done in the green tree, what may be done in the dry - if cares like these are of common occurrence on the property of owners who merit esteem, and who would not actively com mit a wrong, what may and does happen on estates of which the owners are of a different character, or are tempted by embarrassments to appropriate what in conscience belongs to others? I know it will be replied that all this is theory-that Irish tenants do not care for leases, that they actually like being tenants-at-will-silly plausibilities with which igno rance or self-interest endeavour to set aside reason. It is likely enough that many tenants in Ireland in a similar position to the one I have described would never put forward a claim to a lease; nor should I blame them, if they professed themselves dissatisfied with an ordinary term of 21 years. But, notwithstanding some sapient notions to the contrary, hish nature resembles human nature. It likes reaping where it has sown; it preferes security to ruin and have no doubt that the proportions would have uncertainty; and there is nothing an Irish tenant prizes in the abstract so much as a durable tenure.

or less prevails. Few landfords would, I think, dare to provoke it. It affects perceptibly the management of property. There is a curlous equity in this evil pirit which in most instances is respected; the great object of the popular desire being to retain the occupier of land in possession, but subject to a not unreasonable rent, it seldom visits with its vengeance a landlord who evicts a defaulter in this respect, but only those who evict on what is called "title"—that is, after a notice to quit. This is exactly similar to and observes that that it may be as well 'to legislate Trades' Union: which, like other confederacies, so far as we can do so without it justice to other has its standard of right, from wa.ch it does not c seds or injury to the pull c, on the assumption that readily deviate, and which assumes the mask of justice in the commission of crime. Here, as elsewhere as I went among the peasantry, I heard of vague demands for "fixity of tenure," and wild assertions to a kind of right to the soil; but such expressions were not well defined; and in most instances the claim was restricted to a tenant right after the sale of good will, and to an extension of occupation which would give compensation for past improvements. One rash enthusiast said to me boldly, "We have pulled down the tyrant Church, and we will next pull down the tyrant landlords;" but, as a general rule, I heard the tenant's case put forward in a tolerably rational manner. One very important class of persons was more open or more precise in its philosophy with respect to the Land Question. I have bad the hor our of being introduced to several heads of the Roman Catholic Church, and these prelates, whenever they touched on the subject, seemed not to have extravagant notions, to appreciate the problem in its various bearings, and to understand the enormous difficulty of solving it on the principle on which it must be set tled-respect to existing rights of property. But nearly all the younger Roman Catholic clergy whose ideas on this matter I have endeavoured to ascerts in have been more absolute in their tone; have denounc ed the landlords, as a class, severely; and have de clared, with remarkable unanimity, that aothing ought to content the tenant save a perpetual or very long interest, at a rent to be adjusted by the State This language, from the lips of men who possess extraordinary influence over the people, is significant and deserves to be noticed; I shall not speculate whether it is the genuine expression of sentiment of their flocks uttered by pastors comparatively in a state of independence, or whether it is the peculiar conviction of a class unhappily during many years not a little hostile to Irish landlords, and too prone

agrarian crime during several years. Yet in this, as

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION. (From the London Tablet.)

If we had only read the comments which most of

to involve them in a sweeping condemnation.

of the Irish Episcopate, we should never guess that the demands of the latter were anything else than what the Pall Mall Gazette says they are- claims to regulate all public education in Ireland.' Nothing less could account for all the withering denunciations of such attempts as these to bring the State under bondage to the Church. Let us see what it is that is snubbed as so hopeless and impracticable a demand. The bishops begin by laying down the axiom that mixed education is a bad thirg, and inconsistent with Catholic principles, and they appeal with confidence to the known sentiments of a Catholic nation to oppose, by any constitutional means, the extension and the perpetuation of the system. -They go on to say that Catholic parents have a right to procure, as far as possible, for their children a

good secular education. Moreover, that if a Catholic education does not start fair with other competitors

founding a new university. Even this, we should imagine, would not be so very monstrous a proposition in a country where the yest majority is Catholic. But, as a matter of fact, the bishops have atked much less. They have expressed their willingpess to accept a Catholic college in a national university, to whose honor and emoluments all religious alike should have access, on the condition that they, be satisfied, regard being had to its outlay. She like others, should be fairly represented in the governing body. It is hard to see how a demand people to trust to his word; that they did not like to could well be more moderate, unless, indeed, it is outrageous presumption to hope that any provision will be made of which the mass of the nation can avail itself, and unless all schemes will be refused consideration which are in any way acceptable to the majority. It is all very well to say that to com-ply with the desires of the Catholic Irish is impossible, because the Protestants of England and Scotland will not hear of money being voted for Catholic purposes, but we fail to see in what respect any principle would thus be touched that is not already sacrificed by the existence of denominational gr nts in England. To say that the wishes of two-thirds of the United Kingdom are to override the wishes of the other third, is an argument which would have been just as valid for the retention of the Church Establishment as for that of the educational system. It is therefore imperative on those who argue thus to sssume that a compliance with the Bishops' demands would give them a control over the minds of future generations, and an influence quite independent of the voluntary consent of the lairy. We have stated on a former occasion what we believed would be the answer of the laity, if consulted, but, as far as the requirements of the Bishops go, they expressly disclain any desire to interfere with the rights of other denominations to such education as it may please them to adopt. It is true that they sesert, and justly so, that for the measure to be complete, the Queen's Colleges should to remodelled on the denominational principle; but there is nothing in the seventh resolution at all incompatible with the existence in the National University, alongside the denominational colleges, of a totally 'unsectarian' college for such persons as prefer a Godless' education, It is, therefore, totally untrue to say that their claims are in the least of a despotic character, or thet they point to anything which can in any case be termed a 'Catholic instead of a Protestant accendency.

The real truth is, that many people who have been obliged to recogn ze the fact that Ireland is a Catholic country cannot bear to give up the idea | hat by s judicious system of education, it may possibly be made a little less Uatholic There is no other way of accounting for the outcry against denominational education in Ireland which we hear from those who are its strenuous supporters in England. The doctricaire Liberals who would wish to see it banished from England as we'l are of course more consistent, but they are equally open to the objection that they insist upon administering Irish affairs in accordance with English tastes It is of no use to argue that it is an intolerable thing that the State should be asked to assist the Irish in obtaining higher education, based upon religion; the question is whether the mass of the Irish nation desires it, and that it does so is not in the least disproved by the fact that Catholics have used Trinity College more extensively than the Catholic University. What this really proves is that there a vast number of people to whom it is of urgent importance to obtain degrees which are recognized in law. If the Oatholic University had obtained a charter when it was applied for we been exactly reversed And the further conclusion which we may draw is how extremely oppressive it The neighbourhood of Neuagh has been free from | must be to refuse a legal status and legal power to gran' degrees to the University which is so emmently in other parts of the country, the agravian spirit more | national that the nation has established it at its own expense.

> In the remarks which we have made upon the tone of the English press on this subject we have as we have already stated, especially had in view the daily papers, and we feel bound to make a particalar exception in favor of the Saturday Review which frankly admits that the demands of the Irish bishors are not so unreasonable after all. Our contemporary also recollects that Ireland is a Catholic country it is such. W CTAVE to go a little further. So long as we legislate for Ireland only upon what are our own ideas of what is good for her, instead of considering in the first place what it is that Ireland wishes, so long must we expect that the sister country will refuse to believe that we have an thing but our own interest in view.

CRIME IN ENGLAND AND ORIME IN IRRLAND -A CONTRAST.

While some of the English papers, metropolitan and provincial, are pointing to agrarian murders in Ireland - the only murders committed - they ignore altogether the frightful fact of the rapid increase of every species of crime in this country. Take up any daily paper published in London for the last fortnight, and you will be actually surfeited with pictures of revolting crime in every shape and form. Murder and suicide, infanticide, burglary, stabbing, shooting, drowning, and a variety of numentionable forms of crime. Look at the reports of the police courts and divorce courts in England. Let our English censors look at it, and ille their heads for shame. No one, God knows, with a spark of manly feeling could palliate assassination or cold-blooded murder, whether the victim be a tyrant landlord or a tyrant of another kind; but we must and shall ever repel with all the force of our nature, the slander that would affix to Ireland 'a land of murderers.' Landlords have been shot in Ireland, and will probably be still shot down until a wise, effective, and strong law steps in to protect the lives of hundreds who are driven daily to death and destruction, and concerning whom scarcely a word of sympathy is spoken by the English press. The murder of a landlord is accounted a terrible crime (and so it is), but the slow and torturing crucifixion of hundreds of human souls—this is not murder! No! it is only asserting the rights of pro-

With the exception of agrarian offences, Ireland is almost free from crime. In the relations of married life, there is never seen such disclosures transpiring as what is seen in this country. Mothers in Ireland the daily papers have been making on the resolutions do not smother their offspring, or poison or neglect of the Irish Episcopate, we should never guess that them that they may obtain the burial fees. Husbands don't act as Pritchards towards their wives; and seldom, indeed, are there instances of the father murdering his son, or the son murdering his father. All the e touches of the sublime and beautiful 'n human nature belong to virtuous and moral England -that paradise of private judgment and woman beating. Poor priest-ridden Ireland, where Pat is absolved from his sins of commission and omission! hearken to the voice of your acceser! List to the taunts of the liar, the libertine, and the reprobate, who takes up the stone to cast it at your head!

We know something of this country, for we have travelled not a little of it; and we would rather Iréland was suck fifty fathoms below the level of the sea, her race extinct, her language lost, and avery vestige of ber existence destroyed, than witness her swin la looked down, embarrassed and silent. To explain the cause of her intimacy with that noble family, would be to reveal the secrets for which she had suffered all the tortures inflicted by Regulus. It is true that the divine Aurelia had spoken of her relationship with Flavia Domitilla and Flavius Clemens; but was this sufficient for Cecilia to forget the rules of prudence which sage of the country of this neighbourhood does not start fair with other competitors and generally respected. His education does not start fair with other competitors and not in the race, religious equality cannot be said to have a sortism and sign that noble doubt has ever entertained a thought of coing an intentional wrong to a tenant. I walked on the lands was pleased with them, and entered casually into conversation with the good dame of one of the most substantial occupiers. There was an excellent had not doubt has ever entertained a thought of coing an intentional wrong to a tenant. I walked on the lands was pleased with them, and entered casually into conversation with the good dame of one of the most substantial occupiers. There was an excellent had not doubt have ever elearting to not doubt have entertained a hid gent too, bears a high character, and I do not in the race, religious equality cannot be said to have any real existence. The bishops have learnt that is doubt has ever entertained a thought of coing an intentional wrong to a tenant. I walked on the lands was pleased with them, and entered casually into conversation with the good dame of one of the most ple' and they declare their conviction that the vast of its people and generally respected. His doubt have earlief to not in the race, religious equality cannot be said to have any real existence. The bishops have learnt that the Mrypetry's present advisers intend to legislate to release was present advisers intend to legislate to make the was a sething pool of moral filth and not does not start fair with other cannot the said to have any real existence. The bishops have ming in such a seething pool of moral filth and

their country; and as long as they do this we shall have no angry words with them. But once let them wantonly villify our faith and our fatherland, and then we shall meet them fairly face to face, and challenge proof for their assertions. If the English press to cultivate a friendly feeling between the Irish and English working classes, it will naver succeed in doing so by the course that it is in the habit of adopting. Systematic lying and falsehood never achieved any good yet, and if it succeeds in doing nothing more than creating ill-will it will have done enough of barm. To brand Ireland as a nation of assassins in the face of the huge catalogue of indexed crime yearly published to the world in this country -to call Ireland names in the face of the daily list of crimes issued to the world through the medium of the press of London-to call Ireland a criminal nation, while knowing!y alive to the state of this country, is to possess a hardihood capable of saying that there is crime in Heaven, because England is wallow-

ing in it. Ireland has her faults, and some of these faults are bad enough; but they dwindle into insignificance compared with the vast ocean of crims that surges round the homesteads of this country, threatening to overflood the land and sweep the last races of religion and primitive virtue from the soil. - London Universal News.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

OBITOJIES OF THE LATE LORD PRIMATE OF IRELAND -At Dundalk, on Monday, the remains of the Most Rev. Lr. Kieran, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland were consigned to their last restingplace in the space in front of the altar of the Blessed Virgin in the parochial Church of St Patrick, attended by all the solemn and imposing splendour of the ritual ceremonials for the dead of the Catholic faith. During the entire of last night the office for the dead was intoned in the Church of St. Patrick by members of the clergy and religious orders of the town, and from an early bour this morning the Holy Secoffice was offered up for the repose of the soul of the deceased prelate at the several alters. His Eminerce the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, acc meanied by the Very Rev. Monsignor Moran and the Very Rev. Dr. Conroy, arrived at ten o'clock, when the streets of Dundalk were crowded by persons making their way to get places in the church where the obsequies were to be solempised On his way his Eminence was received with the liveliest demonstrations of welcome, reverence, and regard, by the crowds all anxious to see the Cardinal, who at one time was their Archbishop. A number of the benches were removed from the upper end of the nave, and by this means a temporary choir was made, in the centre of which stood the catafalque draped in black cloth, bearing the emblems of mortality, and bearing the coma containing the remains, on which rested the jewelled mitre and pastoral staff of the deceased Primate. At eleven o'clock precisely the procession of the clergy entered the church and took their places on the benches at either side of the choir. The clergy having taken their places, the following prelates entered from the sanctuary and took the seats prepared for them at the Epistle side of the choir :- The Most Rev. Dr. M'Cabe, Lord Bishop of Ardagh; The Most Rev Dr. Lany, Lord Eishop of Dr. move; the Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, Lord Bishop of Bombay; the Most Rev Dr. Brady, Lord Bishop of Perth; the Most Rev. Dr. Spalding, Lord Archbishop of Baltimore, U. S ; the Most Rev. Dr. M'-Gettigan, Lord Bishop of Raphoe; the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Lord Bishop of Clogher; the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Lord Bishop of Derry; the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Lord Bishop of Down and Congor; the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, Lord Bishop of Galway; the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath. At the termination of the grand Pontifical High Mass, office for the dead was celebrated, at which his Emi-nance the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin was the prelate celebrant. At the end of the Mass the solemn absolution was pronounced by the Bishops of Derry, Dromore, Down and Connor, Galway, and by the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin. The heavy coffin having been raised to the shoulders of a numb r of the parishioners, the clergy preceded it through the west door, chanting the psalms prescribed by the ritial. After the remains the prelates walked two and two, attended by three chaplains. The procession proceeded round the church and re-entered it by a side door, near the Lady Chapel, where a new remains. The natructed to receive the last prayers having been said by the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Lord Bishop of Derry, all that was mortal of the good and venerated Lord Primate was lowered hato its last-resting place amidst the tears and lamentations of the people. After the obsequies the Very Rev. Dean Slane, P. P., Dungannon, was elected Vice. Capitular of the Diocese of Armagh, pending

mate. - Freeman. It is expected that Dr. Spratt will shortly visit Vaterford; and when he does, it may be expected tat a great number will be induced to take the pldge.

the appointment of a successor to the late Lord Pri-

ladile. Titiens, Madlle. Sandrina, the Lady Mayoressof Dublin, and other distinguished ladies presided at he stalls of the b. zear held this week in the Dublin Roundo, in aid of St. Mary's Catholic Blind Asylum,

The annual sermons in aid of the Christian Brobers' Schoole, in Dublin, were preached on Sunday last.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES. - A correspondent of the Clamel Chronicle, evidently a clergyman, suggests a nappal spood of the Irish Protestant Church at Capel, to be opened with a Te Deum for their emancipitian from English control.

The Galway jury, in the case of the man Barrett, chaged with an attempt to assassinate Captain Lanbert, have been discharged because of the impossibility of their agreeing to a verdict. The case is adourned to the 14th October

Good LANDLOYDISM. - Mr. Robert Tighe, J. P., bas abated the rents of four tenants on his Kilmain proparty from £100 to £75. A very good way say we, of cultivating the mutual good will, mutual prosperi y and independence which free men of all conditions should enjoy in their own country.

Dean Mawe, parish priest of Tralee, has expressed, in a local paper, his determination to attend no Penian amnesty meeting, but if a meeting is held and a memorial framed, expressing abberrence of the acts of the Fenian prisoners, 'as he believes the Fenian conspiracy to be uttelly reinous to the peace and Prosperity of the country' he will sign it.

THE SWORD OF PHEUM O'NEIL, - This interesting relic of a bygone, dark, and turbulent time in Ireland is now in the possession of a gentleman in the county Donegal. The weapon is basket hilted, and elaboralely carved. The blade is double-edged, about three feet long, and the point has been broken cff. The The sword bears the 'Red Hand,' inlaid in gold. It is in excellent preservation, and is as fi-xible as a cane. - [Correspondent of Derry Journal.

BORGUGE CF CASHEL. - The Commission of Inquiry into the elleged corrupt practices at the election for this Borough, will commence ou the 4th of October.

Behough of Stigo Commission - On Tuesday, the 5th of October, the Commission of Inquiry into the alleged corrupt practices at the late election for the Borough of Sligo, will be opened D. C. Heron, Esq.,

Q.C., and his collesgues, in the Court House os Sligo There was rioting in Lurgan on Monday night anticipated.

In consequence of the prevalence of toot and mouth tenant may enjoy in undisturbed tracquility the give welcome to, a young man who had undergene disease in cattle in England the Lord-Lientenant of house earnings of his labor, and the Catholic parent bis term of imprisonment in Armagb jail for a political on Monday. A young man, named Makin, was larged, with the consent of the Privy Council, has bave the means of educating his children according official. They had not preceded far when they were buried by a fall of stone and debris, and upwards of attacked by a party of Orangemen, who nelted them land of all cattle, sheep, goats, and other ruminant | them to model schools or Queen's Colleges, and ex animals with certian exceptions.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER .- On Sunday, a now church was dedicated to the service of God, at Dangourney, a sequestered parish in the diocese of C'oyne. A very impressive discourse was delivered by the Bishop who officiated. His Lordehip referred to the Land question, spoke elequently of the virtue of love of native country, and exhorted the people to union and brotherhood. On receiving an address from the female children of the parish, in which allusion was made to the progress of education, the bishop re sted an incident that had occurred to him some thirty years ago while on a missaion at Fermoy An old man pointed out to him the spot where in his youth, he attended school, and also the place where a sentinel stood to give warning on the approach of any one likely to put the penal laws in force . Now however, he said, they were aided by the Goverment of a country that had persecuted them in former times

In answer to an address from the town of Wexford, Cardinal Cullen said that by moderating their demands and not interfering with the legitimate rights of any class, they might rest assured the industrious tenant would erjoy in undisturbed tranquility the result of his labor. He condemned the model schools and the Queen's colleges.

THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY AT QUEENSTOWN. -On Tuesday morning a deputation from the Queenstown Town Commissioners, headed by Mr Daniel Cabill, chairman of the body, proceeded on board the Agincourt for the purpose of presenting an address to the Lords of be Admiralty. The deputation was courteeusly received by Mr. Childers and Admiral Sir Sydney Colpsy Dacres.

CHEAP POTATORS .- On Saturday last, potatoes receded to a lower price in Dong'as market than they have been sold at for many years, viz., 36. per stone of 14 lbs. The glutting of the market for this esculent is attributable to the fact that unmistakable symptoms of disease have become manifest, and to the knowledge that the presence of even a slightlydiseased tuber quickly contaminates the whole crop when stored .- Mona's Herald.

THREATENING Notice. - The Nenagh Guardian states that a threatening notice has been posted on the chapel gates of Cloughjardan, Moneygall, Barna, and Dunkerria, county Tipperary, warning a farmer of the district that if he perseveres in using a thrushing machine in his granary, his own and one of his servants' lives will be the forfeit. His dwelling house was also visited, and a 'death's head and cross bones' chaiked upo. the door, and shots fired.

ORANGE AND GREEN. - On Thursday, the Rev. Hugh Hanns, of Belfast, better known as 'Roaring Hanna, delivered a lecture in Newry on the Siege of Derry, at the special invitation of the Orange lodges. He denounced the proposed blending of orange and green, denounced the meetings in favor of amnesty, and denounced Cardinal Cullen. The Northern Whig states that the andience appeared greatly pleased.

The Cork correspondent of the Echo telegraphs that a robbery of arms has been committed in the house of a farmer near Middleton Two men, of military appearance, with their faces blackened. entered the house, and went directly to a place where two guns were kept. Without making any observation, they took the guns away. No arrest has been made.

OBANGE DISORDERLIES .- On Monday, the magistrates at Portadown were to investigate the charges against four Orangemen for attacking, on Sunday week, a party of Catholics on their way to welcome out of Armagh gaol some supposed Fenians. A large crowd of Orangemen entered Portadown however, with eight fifes and eight drums, decorated with Orange colours. They played party tunes, and cheered round the town, especially on the spot were Watson was shot in the last riots. The magistrate were consequently obliged to adjourn the case.

SEARCH FOR ARMS IN LONDONDERRY .- During the past few days, and in pursuance of an order from his in this city. So far as we have been able to ascertain the search has not been productive of the discovery Excellency in the hands of so efficient an officer as Mr. Irvine is likely to be vigorously carried out. -Londonderry Journal.

GREAT BANQUET AT CORE .- The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has had a warm reception at Cork. On Tuesday night his Excellency was entertained at a banquet, and, responding to a personal toast, called apon the people to assist the Government in putting an end to Agrarian crimes Alluding to the Fenian conspiracy, he said it had proved to the people of Ireland that their grievances could not be redressed by violence or illegal acts, and he assured them of the willingness of English statesmen to aid in pro moting the peace and prosperity of the country.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON ON THE LAND QUESTION .-The Earl of Clarendon made an interesting speech at the meeting of the West Herts Agricultural Society on Tuesday. He considers that all the House of Lords needs to keep it in harmony with the spirit of the times and the popular branch of the Legislature is " more steam," and hopes that the opportunity for putting on "more steam" which is presented by the Irish land question will be taken advantage of by the peers. On this latter subject Lord Clarendon could not say what the Government will do, because nothing has yet been determined on; but he declared with some positiveness what they will not do, and that is they will not propose any of the " wild and subversive schemes" lately put forward. Their object, he added, will be to secure equitable settlement of the question, having a due regard both to the rights of landlord and 'enant. The noble Lord also referred to foreign affairs, and, as one result of his recent visit to the continent expressed his conviction that at no period since the war between Austria and Prussia were the prospects more favourable for the maintenance of peace.

Riots occurred on Friday in Londonderry in counection with a strike of the quay porters. The riots took place between the local porters and men brought from Belfast to replace them. The Mayor called out the military and read the riot act. The police charged the mob, and the rioters dispersed. No lives were lost.

The Dublin Freeman states that arrangements are in progress in the different Irish counties and districts to give people an opportunity of declaring their opinions on fixity of tennre. The movement will be started in Kilkenny county.

THE LAND QUESTION - GREAT MEETING AT MARY BOHOUGH - A meeting of the tenant farmers was held on Sunday, for the purpose of discussing the question ot security of tenure in Ireland. The attendance was large and influential. Each townland for many miles around sent thousands of representatives, and the result was that the Market square, in which the meeting was held, was crowded to its utmost limits. Almost every person who attended bore a green spray, and several associations of an industrial character sent their fligs with various national mottoes. Altogether there were about 10,000 persons present, amongst whom were very many clergymen.

CARDINAL CULLEN ON THE LAND AND EDUCATION QUESTION. - Cardinal Cullen has been presented with caused by the drumming party, who returned to that several andresses at Wexford. In replying to one he town from the proceedings in the forenoon in Porta-said—By remaining united by so moderating our down. The windows of a large number of Catholics | demands that, founded on justice, and not interfering Were smashed. A hundred of constability are ex with the legitimate rights of any class they may tend for multiplication of Canada but opposing only way to check the vice of gambling is to the well being of the State, we may rest assured Catholics were proceeding from that town to Armagh favouring the independence of Canada but opposing only way to check the vice of gambling is to improve pec'ed from Dublin, as a renewal of the rioting is to the well being of the State, we may rest assured

THE GRAY TESTIMONIAL. - His Grace Dr. McHale, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, forwarding to the committee his subscription of £10 " in recognition of services of such a character as many subscriptions do not compensate," further said, those services, to a mortification of the few and the gratification of the many, are generally if not universally, acknowledge ed by the people Tie Ecclesiastical Commission of Sir John Gray, with its vast amount, of statistical fac's hitherto unknown or unbeeded, has been the successful pioneer to the Ministerial measure which o triumphantly disposed of a proud Establishment, fancied to be so deeply suck into the soil as that it could not be overturned. His Grace also expressed confidence that Sir John Gray would now devote his energy and talents to the settlement of the Land Question.

CURIOUS APPRAY IN EXIBBERSEN .- The Southern papers ancounce that the justruments of the Skih bereen Band, which disappeared on the night of the 6 h instant, were found a few days ago stuck in a hole in a place called the Old Pound. They were quite useless for musical purposes, being all broken and battered. The cause of their abstraction is well understood in the locality. The bandsmen though to a man sympathisers with the amnesty movement, declined to perform at the amnesty meeting held in Skibbereen on the 5th of this month. In the course of the following night the band room was broken into, and such of the instruments as had been left there had been taken away. It is said some of the parties concerned in this operation are known to the police, and that a prosecution will be instituted.

An IRISH PARLIAMENT .- The Cashel Gazette pubwhich be concludes thus: - Let us have our national parliament sitting again in College Green, and then I would die beppy it I thought I would sit where my bonoted and illustrious father sat in past and better times, and where he, along with Grattan, Plunkett, Bushe, and a host of other glorious worthies, did nation's glory Sir,—as a minister of the God of classes of men - but more especially amongst all Irishmen-but when I think of our wrongs, I own I am tempted to cry out in the words of the noble Davis-

> "Let Britain brag ber motly rag, We'll lift the green more proud and airy, Be mine the lot to bear that flag, And head the men of Tipperary,

THE EVILS OF ABSENTEEL:M-The Marquis of Hert. ford is master of an income of some four-score thousand a year, a great part of which he draws from Irish land. He purchased from Louis XVII a villa and grounds near Paris, for the sum of £1,500, and eversince he bought it he has continued to live there, and has been so lavisbly liberal of money in beautifying his residence that its present value is said to be £650,000. Some English optimists would have us to believe that it makes no real difference where Irish rents are spent, but the Irish people can never come to this belief Little as they may care for the Marquis of Hertford, they know that money drawn from Irish soil is lost to Ireland when it is spent in beautifying a Parisian villa and in paying for Parisian pleasures for years and years together.
Mr. James Lambert of Wicklow points out in a pamphlet, the case of a property situate in his county, and owned by an abtentee, the holf yearly rent of which, exported in kind, would fully freight fourscorce ships of 100 tons each. All this produce is taken out of the land, without return in any shape. and of such sad items is made up the dismal total of £4,900,000 a year taken out of the poorest land in Europe to make rich r some of the very riches.

THE NOTICE TO QUIT. - The almost incredible report is circulated that a Mallow landlord has had notices to quit served on the whole of his tenantry in the west of this county. To do him justice, they are, we believe, a prosperous, and, we know a respectable Excellency the Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of body of farmers. To do them justice, which his Ireland, Sub Inspector Irvine, assisted by a body of cotice does not, they have paid him their rents constabulary, has been prosecuting a search for arms | punctually, and, what is more, invested their capital, besides their labour, in substantial improvements. Yet more in instances large sums have been paid for of firearms not duly registered. The order of his the goodwill of allotments - the interest in which was bought on the strength of the landlord's good faith and honour. What the ultimate object of the procedures could be we cannot divine; it may be good or it may be bad; but the service of the notices is deemed a wrongful proceeding, which will probably elicit the strongest expression of public opinion—and the act is taken in evidence that the sword of Damocles does bang over the heads of the best class of tenantry by whom the lands are fertilised, houses erected, and landlords enriched. - Monster News.

CARDINAL CULLEN ON EDUCATION IN IRELAND .-A Layman' Writes thus to the Daily Telegraph :-Having read your leading articles condemning Cardinal Cullen's attack upon the national schools of Ireland, allow me to state that his Eminence simply breathes the sentiments of nineteen out of every twenty Catholics in that country. Every parent knows that he is bound to give his children religious education, if possible, and in default he cannot receive the Sacraments of the Church I deny thet children in Catholic schools are taught to rezaid their Protestant brethren as ' political enemies ' It cannot be just to tax the people of Ireland to an enormous amount, in order to carry out a system of education which is condemned alike by clerge and lany, and which was approved of by Arcab shop Whately, because 'it prepared the minds of Catholic children for Why has not the reception of Protestant doctrines." this system been first tried in Ireland? Because it is opposed by the clergy of the National Church. I venture to say that there will be no peace between the Catholic population of Ireland and the Govern. ment of this country till the same facilities that we enjoy in England are given to parents for providing their children with a sound religious and moral education; also the heads of the Church will be the mouth-piece of popular wrath, because to them is confided the training of the young for the battle of

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF A PARTY OF ORANGEMEN. There used to be, a short time ago, a good deal of talk among Orange Orators of the periest willingness of their party to allow to other men the rights and liberties which the Orangemen were asserting and claiming for themselves. It used to be said also that Orangemen had no quarrel with Irisomen of any creed or party, and that their acger was directed solely against the faithless Gover-ment that had wronged and oppressed all parties and sections of Irishmen in turn. Touched by such sayings and by some few articles, couched in friendly terms, that had appeared in certain Orange newspapers, the Catholics of Ireland, ever generous and trusting, made hearly response to what they hoped was a sign of the approach of an era of patrictic union among all classes of Irishmen. At nearly every public poli tical meeting held since then by Irish Catholics, orange and green colours were displayed in token of the popular desire of union for the future and oblivion of the past. Unfortunately, the generosity, the good feeling, and the patriotic spirit appear to be still as they have been heretofore, all on one side. The Orangemen of the North are day after day proving then s ives as unenlightened, bigoted, intolerant, and tyrannical as ever they were. Time may, perhaps, im-prove their temper and bring them wisdom, but as yet we can see no indications of improvement. The latest "taste of their quality was given a few days that the day is not far distant when the industrious in a dray drawn by four horses, to bring home, and its annexation to the United States.

Portadown. There, however, they found an Orange mob, who had been gathering all the day, in waiting to attack them. It was only by the greatest exer tions on the part of the magistrates and police that a riot was prevented. The Catholics were induced to return home to Lurgan by train, the constabulary guarding the railway station ti'l they had started. The Orangemen then took possession of the van, and drove it to Lurgen, displaying Orange colours as they went, and indulging in their favourite amuse-ment of cheering for their Orange celebrities and cursing the Pope and the Papista. The Evening Mail -to its credit be it spoken-has condemned this shameful currage; the Daily Express, on the other hand, has given great praise to the Orangemen for the 'spirit' they displayed. Poor foole, blinded with bigotry and fanaticism! how well the Government knew the measure of their valour and their spirit when passing the Church Bill in spite of their blustering threats of war, and their solemn warnings that the result would be to make them turn patriots .-

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE LATE CARDINAL WISEMAN. -It will be gratifying to know that the sepulchral memorial to the late Cardinal is approaching completion. The design embodies the well known conception of an a tar tomb, with a recumbent full-length effigy of the deceased resting upon it. It is con structed entirely of different colored marbles and alabaster. In the centre of each side is a niche, the one containing a sitting figure of St. Thomas of lishes a letter from the Ven. Archdescon Goold, in Canterbury the other St. Charles Borromeo. Lateral to them are panels sculptured in deep relief: the first contains the Cardinal receiving the tonsure; the second, his investiture by the Pope with the pallium as Archbishop of Westminster; the third the Synod of Occott held after the re establishment of the hierarchy: the forth displays the Cardinal grand battle for his country's liberties and for our making his final profession of faith on his death bed in presence of his canons. The panel at the head of peace - I love peace, and pray for it amongst all the tomb contains a figure of St. Nicholas with the three children, and in that at the feet appear the arms of the See of Westminster impaled with those of the Cardinal himself. All these sculptures are in white statuary marble. The effigy is also being worked out in the same material. The Cardinal is invested in full pontificals, his mitted head reposing on a cushion with an angel on either side, and be neath his feet crouches a dragon out of whose mouth rises the archiepiscopal cross. The figures and the whole of the groups are the compositions of Mr. John Powell, of Birmingham, and Mr. Welby Pugin is the author of the architectural portion of the work.

We regret to announce the death of the Revd. Thomas Kelly, of St John's Cathedral, Salford, who departed this life, on the Octave of the Blessed Vite gin, of consumption; in the 30th year of his age He came to the Cathedral to supply the place of Father Conway, who died only six months previously On Thursday, the Lord Bishop of Salford, sing the Requiem Mass, and the funeral sermon was preached by the Rev Dr Desplenter. There was a large attendance of the Clergy, and after the service, hun dreds of persons took an affectionate look at the deceased young priest, whose face was visible from the coffin lid, but which was so soon to pass away from them. On the following day his remains were conveyed to the Cemetery, Eccles New Road, followed b) fourteen carriages and an immense concourse of people. The last solemn function was performed by the Rev. Canon Benoit, and the body of the young priest was consigned to the grave amidst visible emotion of the crowd. Requiescat in pace. - Northern

On last Wednesday, Archbiabop Manning solemnly opened the new Church of St. Catherine the Mariye, West Drayton, Middlesex, and preached an impres sive sermon. The Right Rev. Dr. Morris celebrated the High Mass. The Archbishop presided at the dejeuser,' after the ceremonies.

A Catholic Young Men's Society hes been established at Aldershot by the Rev. J. Purcell, and it is expected that during the winter there will be lectures and readings. A chapel was opened or Sunday last at Sandburst, where there are more than a hundred Ualholics.

It is not a little singular that the whole of the south west of England, as far to the east as London bridge, Reigate, and Potsmonth, is in an abnormal condition in an episcopal point of view. The Bishop of Exeter is dead; the Bishop of Bath and Wells has resigned; the Bishop of Winchester is arranging for his resig nation at any early date; and the new Bishop of Salisbury is not yet actually consecrated if to this is added the fact that the Bishop of Chichester is half way between eighty and ninety years old, perhaps the abnormal condition of the south of England may be regarded as including Sussex as well as Surrey.

The Marquis of Bute (says the Western Mail) hea offered unconditionally to pay off the whole of the remaining debt upon the Cardiff Infirmary. This munificent donation takes the form of a birthday gift. The working men of the town and neighbour hond have for months been making strenous efforts to lighten the load of debt (about £1 200) which has a long been hanging over that institution.

A foundation stone of a new Catholic Church bas been laid at Red Barns, Newcastle; and the Passionists have had dedicated the new Church of St. Mun go, in Glasgow. St. Joseph's Church, Honslet, Leeds, after through renovation and embellishment, hos been re opened by the Bishop of Beverly.

Alderman Besley has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

Economy is to be introduced into the medical department of the army, it being confidently stated that eighty medical officers of all ranks will shortly be placed on half pay.

A sad accident has occurred near Chesterfield, resulting in the instant death of Miss Jackson, daughter of General Jackson A restive horse ran away with a basket carriage, from which Miss Jackson was thrown and killed on the spot.

John Cruxton, landlord of the Fox and Dogs Inn at Dudley, has been fined £20 by the local magis trates for permitting betting in his house. The King and Queen of Belgium intend to pay the

Queen a visit at Windsor in November A requisition calling upon Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M.

., to place his resignation in the hands of his constituents is now in course of signature in the parliamentary borough of Dudley. The document says that the undersigned have "no confidence" in Mr. Sheridan.

The Archbishop of York bas taken the first formal step in the Chancery Court of York against the Rev. Charles Voysey for heresy contained in his published sermons.

The Times announces that Mr. Moncrieff, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, has been appointed to the office of Lord Justice-Clerk, in the room of the late Mr. Patton.

The colliers in South Lancashire are again agitating for higher wages. This time, however, the movement is made in the form of a request, and not, as before, in the offensive shape of a deman1.

The Pall Mall Gazette in its financial article says :-The demand for mercantile accommodation and renewals in Manchester is greater at the present moment than it has been for the past 20 years.

The News publishes a letter from Goldwin Smith

A remarkable escape occurred at the Cake Colliery, have the means of educating his chitaren according to the teachings of his own church, without sending attacked by a party of Orangemen, who pelted them four yards of stone, &c., had to be cleared before his them to model schools or Queen's Colleges, and ex with stones and pursued them into Portadown. From beind was bared When this had been done his head thence the brake proceeded to Armaga, and in the was protected by sleepers, in consequence of the freevening the Catholic party returned in it as far as quent falls, and he was ultimately got out, after being entombed for nearly three hours.

Depression of the Cotton Trade in Lancashire.-Mr. Samuel Smith, of Liverpool, writes to the Times on the depression of the cotton trade in Laucusbire :-There is about 25 per cent. more machinery than there is raw material to work upon. The prosperity of the manufacturers for several years before the American war produced a building manis, which was not checked in time. A revival will ensue from the wearing out of the older machinery in Europe, and an increase in the raw material.

A GENTLEMAN SHOT BY HIS SON. - Intelligence has been received of a shocking occurrence in Orkney. Mr Heddle of Melsetter, was out shooting with one of his sons, and the dog having tripped the latter his gun went of and the conten's lodged in his father, who was instantly Rilled. Mr. Heddle was in the prime of life and has left a family He was an it . fluential proprietor, and took a leading part with the Conservatives in the last election.

The reports of the last week show no improvement in the state of trade generally. In Birmingham, trade is reported to be 'up to a fair average for the time of year. The woo t-ade at Bodford is dull, and the piece trade is depressed. At Durdes little business has been done. At Halifax 'there is no improvement to notice in any branch of the tex ile manufactures of the town and district.' At Huddersfield and Leeds the wocllen cloth trade conti nues tolerably steady. At Leicester, trade is still fist but more business has been done during the week than for some time past. The Manchester market has been ' flat in price and irregular in tone." In the iron trade the report from the Barosley district states that business continues good; in the New castle district 'tolerably active ;' at Newport a large business is doing for abroad but the home demand is not so active; and at Wolverhampton trade 'maintains a healthy position.' Business at Nottingham is still very quiet. At Sheffield the heav; branches of trade are active, but the light branches are very dull.

The ceremony of unveiling the statues of the Earl of Derby and Mr. Mayer in St. George's Hall-placed there in recognition of the gift to the town of a museum by the one and of an art collection by the other - took place on Tuesday. The Mayor officiated, and appropriate speeches were delivered by his Worship and Mr. Picton, as chairman of the Museum Committee. Neither of the individuals honoured was present at the ceremony, but Mr. Mayer afterwards lunched with the Mayor at the Town Hall.

UNITED STATES.

On Sunday, 26th of last month the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation was administered in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Mt. Vernon, to twenty-six persons, of whom over twenty were adults and converts. The church was crowded, morning and evening The Catholic church seems to be growing in Mt. Vernon more rapidly than the city. - Cincinnati Telegraph.

On Sunday, the 26th ult., the Rt. Rev. Bishop assisted by the Very Rev. J. Hickey, blessed the little chapel, recently erected, in South Pittsburgh .- The

URDINATION .- At St. Michael's Seminary, on Saturday, the 25 ult, Right Rev. Joseph Domenec conferred the order of Deaconship upon the following Rev. gentlemen Rev. George S' Graco, Rev. Bernard Ferris, Rev. James Cosgrave, and Rav. Edward J. Dignam .- Pittsburg Catholic.

The Archbishop of Oregon is about to embark for Rome, to attend the Ecumenical Council. Archbishop Alemany of California has started for

Rome to attend the Ecumenical Council. An attempt was recently made to steal the church

plate at the Uatholic Church in Mauch Chunk, Pa. Through the courageous action of the priest, who discovered the intruder in the act, the thief was arrested and handed over to the authorities, and is now

The other day a little fellow who was driving some cows in Maryland picked up a stone to throw at them, when lot the peoble was found to be a pole worth \$150.

An Irishman from Dublin worked his way out to Jacksonville, Fla., a year or two ago, and borrowed money to stroll up the St. John's. He now refuses twenty thousand dollars for the place he settled The revenue officers are very active in Virginia.

Thirteen illicit stills were recently seized and destroyed, and it is believed that the revenue from the distillation of appie brandy in that State will reach \$300,000 this year. Last year it was only \$95 000. A family in Lynn, Mass., has a most moving his-

tory. During the past sixteen years they have lived in sixteen different towns and cities and have occupied twenty eight different houses. The lady evidently is not a good bouse keener. Numerous large veins of gray copper ore, a very rare metal and which has never before been discovered

in any considerable quantity in this country, here been recently found on the North shore of Lake Superior. This metal is very valuable for its use as the best known alloy for gold and silver. The New York Independent states that two thirds of the students belonging to the General Engeonal

Theological Seminary in New York, have gone over in a body to the Catholic Church. The Dean of the Seminary did his best to dissuade them from their course. The cranberry crop on a large portion of Cape

Cod, Mass , promise to be very fair. In one lot, in Harwich, 500 barrels were picked last week, and the growers expect to obtain 300 more. Two hundred persons engaged in picking them receive from one cent and a balf to two cents a quart. Last year about 9,000 barrels were picked in Harwich, and this year there will probably be 12,000. Last year they were sold for from \$:6 to \$19 per barrel, and rome as high as \$30. This year they are selling for \$10 per barrel.

The Indians in Northern California are reported hostile. They have given, it is said, the cammander of Fort Bidwell ten days to release some prisoners : otherwise they will take them by force.

GAMBLING IN THE UNITED STATES - Gambling it is asserted, has spread to an alarming extent among all classes of society, and respectable men openly indulge in this vice, regarding it morely as a harmless pastime. At Chicago, where statistics on this arbject have been collected, it is asserted that there are forty gambling houses, taking in 8 000 dollars every night, and earning 3,000 000 dollars per annum. At New Orleans gambling houses are as public as the hotels and stores, and other of our large cities are becoming rivals of Vicksburg and Natchez, as they existed before the rebellion. The fashionable watering places also present attractions to the unwary, and gaining tables are there resorted to by visitors with as little shame or compunction of conscience as the frequenters of the European Spas. The remedy of this terrible evil is of difficult application. Every State has passed stringent laws against gaming, but the vice still flourishes. Even the sufferers dare not prosecute the knepers, for while the sin is concealed the character of the private gamester is preserved, but as soon as he announces his own dereliction from duty, he loses caste as a business man and completes his ruin. In fact, the the general tone of public morality.

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

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

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

THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Deputs. Single copies 3d.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT 22, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. OCTOBER-1869.

Friday. 22 - Of the Feria. Saturday, 23—Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 24 Twenty-third after Pentecost. Monday, 25-St. Raphael Arch. Tuesday, 26 - St. Evaristus, P M. Wednesday, 27-Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude. Thursday, 28 -SS. Simon and Jude, Ap.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PARIS. Oct. 16 .- There is a rumour current that owing to the continued illness of Prince de la Tour de Augergne, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, he will be compelled to relinquish his

PARIS, Oct. 16-A despatch from Madrid states that the Republican leaders Salvocke and Paul are in the neighborhood of Malaga proclaiming the Republic.

PARIS, Oct. 19 .- A Council of Ministers met this morning at Compeigne, the Emperor presiding, and held two sessions.

London, Oct. 16-a Madrid letter published here to day states that the railroad and telegraph lines are destroyed a great distance around that

Madrid, Oct. 16-The session of the Cortes has been suspended.

Valencia atıll holds out against the national troops. The attack, however, will begin this evening unless the insurgents surrender unconditionally in the meantime. The insurrection at Buar also continues. Two Republican bands in or members of a universal priesthood. Catalonia and Andalusia have been beaten by the national troops. The Cortes has given the necessary authority for the prosecution of the seventeen Republican deputies who have participated in the rebellion.

London, Oct. 16 .- Late advices have been received here from Fernando, Po. A volcano in the Cameron Range, on the mainland, near that island, was in an active state of eruption. The war news from Paraguay is important, Pre sident Lopez was still being pursued. He had arrived at San Estaivalus, and it was thought was trying to reach Bolivia.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 .- Two trains on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad came into collision on Thursday near Canton, and were badly smashed. The engineer received fatal and a lady serious injuries.

The Governor General has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, to be a member of the Queen's Privy Council, and Minister of Finance, in the room of the Hon. John Rose resigned.

PROTESTANT SACERDOTALISM. - Not in Ireland only, but in Scotland as well, a great movement is going on in the bosom of the episcopal Protestant denominations. In Ireland, as our readers know, and in consequence of the Irish Church Bill, the members of the disestablished Protestant church, are called upon to meet and reorganise themselves. This of course involves the necessity of determining the creed, or future conditions of membership of the to-be-created church, which the State shall recognise in a corporate capacity. Probably lasty as well as clergy will be invoked to determine these conditions.

The Protestant episcopalians of Scotland are also moved; and the laity of that denomination are to be admitted to take part in the deliberations of the society-with one important exception however: - They are not to vote upon any question affecting doctrine.

Hereupon the question is loudly asked by our Protestant contemporaries: - "Why is not a layman to vote upon doctrine?" and really, upon Protestant principles, we see not how any rational answer to such a question can be returned. For regarding Protestantism as a protest against sacerdotalism, which indeed in a great degree it was, there should be amongst its adherents no distinction of orders-lay and cleric. According to the Protestant theory all without exception have an unction from the Holy One, and know all things: all are alike members of a universal priesthood: ordination, or laying on of hands, con-

of teacher or minister of any kind. It will be observed that we are using the very words of Protestants themselves when protesting against the sacerdotal pratensions of Rome, and that the argument is not our argument, but that of our

The only grounds upon which any distinction betwixt lay and cleric can be logically defended are these: - That all do not know all things, that therefore isome need to be taught; and that therefore there must be some divinely appointed teachers. But as against Catholics and their argument, from the necessity, to the existence of a divinely appointed, and therefore divinely qualified or infallible body of teachers, Protestants invariably cite the words of St. John, in the first epistle general:-

"But ye have an unction from the Holy One and ye know all things. 11, 20 But the ancinting which ye have received of him sbideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach

vou." - 16 27 v. Whence the Protestant conclusion is fatali not only to the Catholic theory of an ecclesia docents, but to the pretensions of all Protestant ministers, teachers, or preachers; since if their bearers "know all things," and have no "need that any man teach them," what need can there be of

ministers, preachers, or religious teachers of any kind? Every Protestant pulpit, every Protest ant sermon, every Protestant minister, is a stand ing living protest against the interpretation which Protestants put upon the words of St. John.

The question therefore now acquiring practical importance in Ireland and Scotland as to the right of the lasty so-called, as well as of the clergy so-called, to vote upon questions of doctrine, stirs up the question which underlies the Catholic and Protestant controversy. On Protestant principles one man has just as much right to determine a question of doctrine as has any other, for he knows all things, and has no need that any man should teach bim. On Catholic principles there is in the Church an order endowed by, and in the Sacrament of Ordination with special, or supernatural powers or privileges to teach: and another order whose duty it is to listen to, learn from, and obey, their spiritual teachers. The practice of the Catholic Church in restricting the right of voting upon, or determining questions of doctrine, is in harmony with its theory; but the practice of Protestants, in refusing to any of their brother Protestants the right to determine all such questions, is absurdbecause directly at variance with their boast that all know all things, and that all are equally priests

The process of depopulation is not confined either to Ireland or Lower Canada. The great economic laws, over which man has no control, which compel the emigration of the Irish and the under the Emperors Diocletian and Maximian, French Canadians, are in force in the United that St. Zeno and his companions suffered mar States, and with the same results. To this et. tyrdom. Those cruel persecutors of the Church fect we quote the N. Y. Tablet.

they cannot compete successfully with the large proprietors, and wealthy capitalists, and therefore they throw up their small farms, and abandon their business, to establish themselves elsewhere, where competition is not so keen, and where they have a better chance of success.-This process is fast going on in the United States: says the writer in the Tablet:-

"We see it in this country. The small farmers in the older States, unable to compete with the larger, or to maintain a respectable standing by the side of those who have acquired wealth in trade, commerce, and manufactures, have sold out and emigrated to the new States and territories. The rural population of the State has been gradually decreasing, not relatively, but positively for the last thirty or forty years. Agriculture like business, is every year falling more and more into the hands of capitalists, while the mass of laborers at wages are increasing." −N Y. Tablet.

From the observation of the working of the economic laws at work in the U. States as well as in Ireland, the writer concludes that:—

"The small farms in Ireland, if owned by their cultiva ors, would soon be bought up and consolidated, and their owners be obliged to emigrate tomorrow, or next day.'

The writer in the N.Y. Tablet thus clearly sees, what so many fail to perceive, that the consolidation of land in the hands of a few wealthy proprietors is the result, not of feudalism in any manner, but of the " present industrial system" which invests capital with such tremendous power: and against which the small proprietor, the small farmer, or the manufacturer on a small scale, struggles in vain. It is this fact, patent to all intelligent observers, that forms the staple of the arguments of the Socialists against "the pre sept industrial system."

BROTHER BOWELL AND THE PALL MALL GAZETTE"-A PEN AND INK SKETCH.-IO whatever esteem Brother Bowell may be held by the stolid Orangemen of Belleville and Belfast, it is evident that, in civilized countries, he is decidedly at a discount. What the Pall Mall Gazette thinks of Brother Bowell and Orange "manners and customs," may be seen from the following extract which is at present going the rounds of the English press:-

as all know all things, there is therefore no need | we might have remained in ignorance of the fact We need bardly say we allude to Brother Bowell. If there breathes any man with a soul so dead as not to koow who Brother Bowell is, let him read the account given of Boweld's services by Mr. W. Johnston, M. P. for Belfast at the great Orange demonstration held in that city in honour of that eminent man. When the Prince of Wales was in Canada hosts of Orangemen were present to meet him at Belleville, but his royal highness's responsible advisers declined to allow the prince to land unless the Orange flag should be forled. The Orangemen, foremost among whom was Brother Bowell, refused to lower their flag, and the prince was obliged to forego his intention of landing; but for Bowell the prince would actually have landed. No worder, then that the Orangemen of Belfact assembled to do him bonour, and to present an address to him, from which and the brother's reply it is evident that he is a hero of no ordinary stamp. We learn from the address that 'threats and wiles fail to move" Bowell. Bowell's motto is "No surrender." Bowell "headed the Orange hosts at Belleville;" since that glorious day Bowell "has headed other hosts;" Bowell "has been ready to guard his land as he stood by his flag;" Bowell " seeks equality but does not claim ascendency;" it is hoped that heaven "will bless" Bowell, and that ultimately he may wear "the crown of glory that fadeth not away." Bowell's reply shows us that what pleases him most is to " walk in procession" He has belped to get the act against proces sions repealed in Canada, and hopes to see it repealed here. Pending such repeal, would there be any harm in allowing Brother Bowell to walk "in procession" just once round Hyde Park-no drums, no music, only Bowell with a flag? It could do no barm, it might do some good, and it would be as great a treat to everybody as to Brother Bowell himself .- Pall Mall Gazette.

> (Continued from last week) OFFERING TO MARY IMMACULATE.

Hail Mary, conceived without sin, the honor of our people. Let us rejoice much in the day which the

CIRCULAR

Lord hath made.

Of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal to the Clergy Secular and Regular, the Religious Communities, and to all the Faithful of his Diocese, announcing that he has sent them many Relies of Martyrs

ROME, the 9th July, 1869.

Beloved Brethren and Dear Children IN JESUS CHRIST-

2.- Martyrdom of St Zeno and of his 10,203 companions.

In visiting the holy place of which we have just rapidly given you a description, and on contemplating with deep emotion this battle-field, a very natural desire possessed us: that of knowing something of the lives of these valuant soldiers of Jesus Christ, together with some details of their heroic deaths. To this end, we have, as well as we could, examined history, consulted traditions, and read through old annals, to arrive at a knowledge of such facis as would interest us. We desired in making these researches, to obtain a good knowledge of these generous children of the Church militant, so that we might be able, whilst loving and imitating them ourselves, to induce you also to love and imitate them with a holv ardor and a noble emulation. Behold, then. what we have been enabled to learn, on recurring to these various sources.

It was in the year 300 of the Christian era, had sworn, in their sacrilegious hatred, to anni-The writer points out that under our present bilate the Christian name. Aware that there industrial system, small proprietors, and small were many Christian soldiers, they desired to manufacturers have a tendency to disappear: know who they were, in order to compel them to renounce their Religion. They therefore commanded, that in all the Roman Legions, then scattered throughout the world, there should be held a great festival in honor of the false gods, in order that all the soldiery should be compelled to offer sacrifice to those gods of the Empire.

> This was a sure means of ascertaining who were the Christian soldiers dispersed through the Various Romac legions. For all who refused to take part in that abominable sacrifice, were known as the disciples and adorers of Jesus Christ. They were consequently all arrested, degraded, and disarmed; which was in itself. for brave men, a stigma of disgrace. They were then loaded with chains, like malefactors, conducted to Rome, under a strong escort, and there, against all military laws, which ensured to Roman soldiers honorable privileges, they were reduced to the rank of slaves and condemned to hard labor in those "Thermes," of which the im mense ruins are still to be seen in Rome, and which are known by the name of "Thermes of Diocletian."

> The construction of these "Thermes" which cost so much tears and blood, lasted for seven years, notwithstanding the incredible numbers of workmen employed upon them. When they were completed new attempts were made to compel these generous soldiers to deny the name of the Lord Jesus. But far from shewing themselves dejected by the long and severe labors by which they had been so long oppressed, they showed themselves firmer than ever in the faith. Their great numbers generating fears, lest they should stand on their defence, (which however was not to be dreaded), they were all condemned to be beheaded at the same time, and led, through the "Trigemine" gate, to the place of execution, called as we have said before the "Fountain which ever runneth."

It is narrated by some authors, that previous to their decapitation, they were submitted to borrible tortures, which is well worthy of belief, for the courage of so great a number of brave soldiers could not fail to infuriate their persecutors. Thus, whilst they were cutting off the veys no supernatural powers or privileges: and among us, although but for the Orangemen of Belfast | beads of some, the others were kept chained of Cardinal Miles, the Ordinary of the place, tion. Behold then the acts which we would

waiting to be led to the place of execution .-These chains may still be seen, attached to the prison walls, within which they were confined, up to the fatal moment. A portion of these chains will be seen amongst the Relics you are going to receive. These sacred links shall be carefully kept for exposure to your veneration.

Among that multitude of confessors of the faith, there were some who were pierced with swords and daggers, or had their legs broken, whilst others were mutilated by baving their hands and feet chopped off. Some were suspended by the arms and obliged to breathe a thick smoke, which ascended from under them; and were made to undergo, at the same time other very cruel tortures. Lastly in order to augment and prolong the sufferings of others, they were burnt at slow fires.

Thus finished their course those ten thousand two bundred and three Christian soldiers, of a the "Thermes of Diocletian." Through all that time what acts of beroic resignation, of mildness, and of patience must they not have shown? What fervent prayers did they not send up day by day to implore the mercy of the Lord? What oblations did they not offer to God, in immolating themselves thus for his love and the bonor of his holy religion?

On contemplating this holy place, bathed with so much blood, and recalling the great combat fought on this battle field, which hes before you, it is impossible not to give way to indescribable emotion. It is here, we exclaim, in our inmost hearts, that ten thousand two hundred and three soldiers have fought upto death to preserve their faith. Alas! Are there not so many amongst us now who sacrifice it for a vile interest!

It is here that they triumphed against the world and hell leagued against them. Ah! there are so many Christians now-a-days who give themselves up to that worldly spirit which the gospel reproves and curses! Here they washed their robes in the blood of the Lamb to attain to the sojourn of the blessed. Alas! how many are there, who, forgetting their baptismal promises, abandon themselves to the most criminal excesses! It is on this spot that the Lord has tried them, as gold is tried in the furnace. -Alas! how many will endure nothing for the love of Jesus Christ! It is here that they shed their blood for the Lord, that they loved Christ in dying for him, and having all but one mind and one faith, have merited those dazzling crowns which now encircle their majestic brows. Alas! these beautiful and admirable examples which our bretbren in Christ give us awaken in our hearts but little Christian feeling. The happiness which they have so dearly purchased, moves us not much. We are ever looking earthwards; and the Saints who ascend to heaven, by their immolations, and dying sacrifices, can no longer reanimate our courage, or withdraw us from our languors to the service of God.

3.-Virtue of the Relics of St. Zeno and his companions.

After the dreadful slaughter just mentioned, the bodies of these ten thousand two hundred and three martyrs were hurled into one common pit, which was then carefully closed up, in order that their holy bones might neither be profaned nor

This cemetery, so rich to relice, forms, as we have already said, a part of the sanctuary or crypt of the Church of Scala Cœli. There, annually, on the 9th of July, the auni versary of the glorious death of those gen erous martyrs, a pious concourse of Roman pilgrims assemble to implore the help of so large number of protectors.

Now we should here notice, this Divine Providence which is so admirable in its relations with its Saints, allows some of them to remain almost unknown to the faithful, during a longer or shorter time. But when the moment fixed in the councils of the Almighty arrives for revealing to the world their eminent sanctity, He prepares all things, with amicable order, so that they may be invoked, and that the example of their virtue may shine before the eyes of the faithful called more especially to honor them; and that their Relics may be transported to various places and serve as instruments of astonishing wonders stating at processions and other picus devotions wrought in favor of those who confide in their in their honour. Oh! How this should encoupowerful intercession.

If such be, as we do not doubt, the order observed by the Almighty, for the glorification of his Saints, we may firmly hope, that the translation of the Relics of St. Zeno and his companions which we send you, will be accompanied by wonders that will shew the faith and excite the confidence of the faithful. For it cannot be doubted that God is pleased to scatter his gifts, (even the most excellent), and make them known | divine justice. to our distant country, that they may be honored in an especial manner. There are, for this, believe us, special reasons, which time does not allow to specify now. But we hope to be able to speak about them at the first favorable opportunity which may present itself. What then are the spe cial graces which God attaches to devotion to boly Relics? The Church, which is never deceived in its teachings and ever obtains what it asks in its prayers, clearly points them out in its liturgs. We must then inform you that ourselves and compamons were, this year, the first visitors to the venerable sanctuary which contains the precious and innumerable Relics of St. Zeno and his tellowmartyrs, exposed to the public veneration on their festival day. We went for the express the presence of the Relics of Saints, teaches us

and aided by the good Trappist Monks, guardians of the sacred deposit, that considerable pert of these sacred relics which we send you. We returned to the Holy City with our precious burthen, with the firm conviction that it was the will of God that those Saints should be specially honored in Canada, and that our Canada could count upon their powerful intercession with God. We find these graces in the Church liturgy, which we continually repeat with ever increasing confidence. Give them more and more of your attention, that you may always the better feel and taste how admirable is the Lord in His Saints, and with what meffable favors He deigns to load those who sincerely honor them. For holiness is a common good, in which we may all participate if we will. Blessed martys, (say we with the Church to St. Zeno and his companions), you are on the eve of departure for a distant land, which will specially honor you, and which you will powerfully protect. Your holy souls will not be distant from those bodies they have dwelt in and sanctified during your mertal course. You are are about to travel unseven years long martyrdom passed in building known, and across the great space which divides the Eternal City from that new world wherein you are about to establish your dwelling. You are about to abide amidst a faithful and unfaithful people. Guard then your mortal remains against the dangers of so long a voyage. Cause them to spread everywhere a sweet odour to draw all hearts to divine love. May a holy power exhale itself from your sacred bones, by which men may be drawn to the knowledge and love of truth. "Movete vos sancti Dei, de mansionibus vestris. Ad loca festinate que vohis parata sunt. Via sanctorum facta est recta et iter eorum præparatum est."

Holy friends of God, it is now 1569 years since your souls entered beaven in triumph, and your bodies were reverentially placed in this tomb. On a like day, you depart for a faithful land, where a people who will bless your arrival await you. Over your route the tutelary Angels of the places you are about to pass by will meet you, to salute you, and lead you with honor across the great ocean and vast lands. " Cumjucunditate exibitis et cum gaudio dedecemini; nam et montes et colles exilient expeciantes vos cum gaudio."

Valiant soldiers of Jesus Christ, rise at the call of that Holy Church which was your Mother; quit the resting place which was your battlefield; go to sanctity a distant country, bless a faithful people devoted to you, and preserve in the peace of the Lord poor sinners sincerely converted, who will not fail to raise towards you their supplicating bands. " Surgite, sancti Dei, de mansionibus vestris; loca sanctificate; plebem benedicite, et nos homines peccatores in pace custodite."

You form together a holy battalion, for the defense of the faith and good principles to the extremities of the earth. Heaven and earth will unite to celebrate your victories, and will say of you: "Behold a nation which observes faithfully the commandment of the Lord, and dwells in. violably attached to the truth." They have hoped in the Lord even to the end. 'Ecce populus custodiens judiciom et faciens veritatem; in te speraverunt Domine, usque in aternum."

All children of the Church, in the land of your adoption, will echo the celestial accents. They invite you, O amiable protectors to enter their towns and take possession of their fields. They offer you with heartfelt simplicity and joy, their Churches and Chapels as well as their private dwellings, supplicating you to make them your abodes, and in due time, will raise others to you honour. " Ambulate, sancti Dei, ingredimini in Civitatem Domini, ælificata est enim vobis ecclesia nova, ubi populus adorare debet majestatem Domini."

Behold the consoling truths which flow from those touching prayers, like rays of light darting from the sun.

The Saints, without ceasing to contemplate God face to face, quit their ancient dwellings, to take up their abode where their holy Relics rest. See then already one great advantage assured to us, viz:—the presence of so many saints whose remains we are about to receive.

This presence of the Saints, both in town and country, is more especially felt in the churchil and other places of piety dedicated to them. What a powerful motive for us to contribute to the erection of churches and chapels, destined to become the palaces of Saints, who, whilst reiging in heaven with the Holy of Holies, deign also to have (brones on earth.

Therein their eyes are ever open to see our wants, and their hearts never cease from pitying our sufferings, in this vale of tears.

These good friends, whom we have in our midst, are very sensible of the honours we pay them on earth, whether interiorly by prayer, or externally, by our zeal, our acts of faith in asin their honour. Oh! How this should encourage us how to do all that can be pleasing to them!

The fruits of this presence in our towns and villages are most precious; and the Church sums them all up by teaching us that the Saints sanctify the spots where they abide, bless and keep in peace the people who honour them, and preserve from all threatening dingers poor sinners who would have everything to fear from

Such are the principal advantages which we derive from the presence amongst us of the Relics of Saints. St. Vincent of Paul, that mirror of faith and good works, believed he beheld the souls which had animated the sacred bones before which he was accustomed to pray-Do we the same, and endeavour to receive the same spiritual benefits from the presence of the Holv Relics.

IV.—Conclusions and practices for Honoring throughout the Diocese St. Zeno and his compan1008.

But, as you will not kave failed to observe, the Church which shows us so well the advantages we may gather, for our bodies and souls, from purpose of receiving, with the kind authorization also, what we have to do, to merit their protec-

suggest to you, in concluding this circular letter. Its portals at two o'clock in the afternoon, it had In the first place gratitude renders it our duty, considerable difficulty in getting through. Still for we have already received through the in- everything was orderly, and respectful. A large tercession of St. Zeno and his companions, graces force of police was on duty. so peculiar, both for our whole diocese, and for ourselves, that we consider we should devote the and covered with gold. The chasse was carried remainder of our life to honour them in person, on the shoulders of four priests, and from the and cause them to be honoured throughout our corners were streamers held by the priests. The

deposit of holy Relics be received in our episcopal one. All the religious societies in the city joined city, with such pomp and solemnity as will show it, carrying banners and flags. There were also that we fully appreciate this gift of the divine several bands of music. Many carried palm goodness, which condescends to grant us so many, leaves in bonor of the martyrs. and such powerful patrons in the martyr St. Zeno and his 10,203 companions.

Secondly. We invite each parish and community to procure as soon as possible some portion of these boly Relics, and to receive them with such lively faith and piety, as that all may experience the wonderful effects of their powerful intercession with God. The various processions | nessed the spectacle. which may be formed, on this occasion, will prove moreover an excellent means of exciting the zeal which is generally shown to gain the Jubilee. In the different processions, the order marked out in the ceremonial we have prepared, will be followed:

Thirdly. The first new parish formed in our diocese shall be under the invocation of Saints Zeno, Tribunus and their companions, in order that the memory of those devoted soldiers of Jesus Christ may be held in special benediction on the spot which shall have been chosen and that their names be daily invoked there until the end of time.

Holy Father the necessary powers, in order that men. They were stalwart men; they were solthe office of those holy Martyrs may be annually diers under the command of the noble Roman celebrated, on the 9th of July, and Mass said in Zeno, who was their Colonel. There were their honour, if, as we hope, devotion to these 10.203 Christian soldiers with him. And wheregood Saints spreads everywhere, and takes root fore are their bones lying on that altar? Bein all bearts.

Fifthly. We exhort all those who have any special grace to obtain from the Lord, to ask it through the intercession of these numerous and to shed their blood for Christ. Yes: 1569 glorious martyrs, and to perform, in their honour years ago; 300 years after Christ, when the novenas, triduums, and other work of charity and

Sixthly. One of the chapels of the Cathedral. which we intend to erect as soon as possible, will be dedicated to St. Zeno and his companions. Martyrs, and everything will be done to extend ordered that incense must be burned before a and maintain devotion towards them in our city statue of Jupiter, and thus the Christians would and diocese.

now at Rome, and those who may arrive there to alone; I sacrifice not to Jupiter, nor to the Emsupport the Pontifical Army, may always remain peror.' 'Away with him' was the order, and under the protection of those generous soldiers of Zeno with his companions were condemned to be Christ, we destine for each of them a Relic of slaves. They were disgraced as soldiers and as these holy patrons, which each one can wear citizens, for as Roman citizens they had a right round his neck, in order to guard against all to be treated otherwise. But the disciples of dangers threatening their innocence or lives.

to honour these soldiers of the Lord.

a work, peculiarly dear to the heart of the Holy | would not deny their faith. So they are led to Father. It is necessary to tell you that the execution; Zeno and his officers, his captains establishment of "St. Pauls without the walls" and his lieutenants and 10 203 men were one when we reflect that the place is one of the most into and swelling the rivulet. 10 203 Christians | To the Right Rev. Joseph Eagene Guigues Bishop of celebrated in the world, for it was there that the suffered martyrdom that day; 10 203 martyrs of Apostle of the Gentiles consummated his sacrifice, | Christ were added to the immense host that reigns swam to their blood in their faith's defense.

delapidation of that old monument of our faith, is their throne. We know, my brethren, there are trying to find the means to repair it and restore many non Catholics here to day. They think it to its ancient splendour. For this purpose, he we adore these bones, that we look upon them world is soon to be centered, so remote from the has placed there a colony of Trappists under a as being divine. We do not. We respect holy Abbe whom we had the pleasure of meeting these relics of men-of Christians who shed some years ago in Montreal. These good Monks their blood for Christ. In this city there are devote themselves as usual to the hard labours of sneers from non-Catholics, and I say it fearthe fields, and boldly expose themselves to the lessly, even from Catholics. These know not contraction of those pestilential fevers, which are what they do. I know that when they heard frequently mortal.

tories, can only encourage them with his blessing. bones. Brethren, there lie the bones of the qualified admiration. So they require the aid of the public, and as they dead men, the bones of men who fought in labour for the restoration of an establishment the Roman army, who were Christians and that all should contribute to their assistance.

that they are very poor, and consequently live men. We passed a few minutes ago in this poorly. We have made that a small offering procession the statute of Nelson, who was only enough to show them our good will. But the glory of the British Navy. Well, let him you will suppliment by your contributions what be the glory. But his private character was happy termination of your sacred mission, wish you your bishop had not to give, and thus do credit no glory at all if we look at it. But as the to the wealthy and populous diocese of Montreal, glory of the Navy we can respect him, and if which we trust will not be the last to assist in we can respect his statue, and the relics of such

this work of zeal, charity, and piety. all, in commending ourselves to your constant these Christian heroes, who were the truest and fervent prayers, that it may please the Lord heroes, as they gave their blood for Christto assist us constantly during this long journey, those noble martyrs who shed their blood by the by devoting to your spiritual benefit all the time know any better. I say as Christ said "Father we must pass in the Holy City, where there are forgive them for they know not what they do." so many spiritual treasures to draw from for the You who are not aware of these circumstances edification of Christians.

Believe then that we are of all of you, the very | the lives of these martyrs, respect the chains of humble and devoted servant.

(Signed)

† Ig. Bishop of Montreal.

ST. ZENO. -TRANSLATION OF THE RELICS.

On Sunday last the relics of St. Zeno, lately received from Rome, were deposited in the Bishop's Church, with imposing and magnificent services of the Roman Catholic Church. This and perhaps there never were such immense

of Notre Dame de Bonsecours. Here morning | the Cathedral. service was said, in the presence of a large conoutside the church, and when the procession left ing Telegraph.

ang ang ang personal ang personal

The relics were carried in a chasse ornamented Bishop of Sandwich (Ont.) and Pittsburgh (Pa.)

THE PARISH CHURCH.

A temporary altar had been placed at the main entrance of the Parish Church, and the relics were placed upon it.

The Place d'Armes was crowded, and from the windows of buildings bundreds of people wit-

The Rev. Father Martineau addressed the crowd in French, calling attention to the magnificent spectacle, and saying that the remains of these noble martyrs were worthy of their homage. Cæsar had triumphed for a time, but these men, his soldiers, the martyrs of the Church now triumphed in his stead.

Then the Rev. Father Langcake, S.J., addressed the assembly as follows:-

Wherefore this beautiful spectacle? Wherefore these crowds? Why those banners that are floating in the air, and why are these merry bells pealing? My brethren, this is a great day in the year 1869; 1569 years ago those very Fourthly. Moreover, we propose to beg of the bones that are now lying on that altar were living cause, my brethren, whilst they were soldiers of Cæsar, they were much more soldiers of Christ. They were true Christians, and they knew how tyrants Diocletian and Maximian ruled the world, there were Christians to be found everywhere. They had penetrated the army; they had penetrated to places of honor and trust. But there were those who were their enemies, and it was be found out. When the order came to the Seventhly. In order that the Canadian Zouaves | noble Zeno, he said: 'No, I sacrifice to God Christ would triumph in the end. They were Eighthly. We exhort you all to join alms-deeds | carried to Rome. There beside the capital of to your other pious works, in honour of these the world is a little fountain ever flowing; there powerful protectors, in order to render them more is a little hollow through which runs a little rivuefficacious. For this purpose, we desire that let from the fountain; and there these noble collections be made, whether at the processions martyrs of Christ shed their blood. For seven or other exercises of piety which may take place long years they had been tortured, their sweat bedewed the ground. It was several years since These various collections are to be devoted to they would not sacrifice to Juniter,—since they and thousands of miles away from Rome, where The Hely Father, moved at beholding the those holy martyrs died, are assembled before bid you God-speed on your perilous journey. And now we have these relics we respect We have visted them often, and can attest, them as the remains of noble, generous men as Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia, It is with heartfelt feelings that we bless you we surely can ask you to respect the chains of which never ceases to be painful to us, since it little flowing rivulet. Of those who do not remay scoff and sneer. But I ask you to respect

> these noblemen. After this discourse the officiating Bishop intoned the magnificat, the immense multitude re sponding. Then a hymn to Mary was sung .-The procession then resumed its march.

The streets leading to the Episcopal Palace several arches were erected.

The Cathedral was filled with people. It was gorgeously decorated. On the entrance of the was the first ceremony of the kind in Canada, procession, to the majestic strains of the organ ensued in which sticks, stones and poles were used. the clergy chanted the Ave Maria Stella. A One of the men received a severe wound which rencrowds at any religious demonstration in this band of music played some suitable airs. The dered him senseless. Information was sent to Ser Te Deum was then intoned, all the people kneel | geant Carson who sent several men, and succeeded The relics were in the beautiful little church ing. It was half past five when the crowd left

Several persons venerated the relics in the gregation. There were also immense crowds Cathedral until the doors were closed.—Even- at noon on Tuesday scalding one of the inmates, who Lamb, do

Rev. H. Balthazard, P.P., Granby has kindly consented to act as our Agent at that place.

THE REV. ENNEMOND MASSE.—The people of Sillery have decided to pay all bonor and respect to the remains of this venerable Jesuit, whose body was interred in Sillery in 1646, the tomb in which they were laid baving been just discovered through the indefatigable energy of To this end, we desire firstly, that this rich headed the procession, which was a very long the Rev. Messrs. Lavardiere and Casgrain. A monument of plain but neat design is to be erect ed over the spot, and Mr. Morgan, sculptor, of this city, has now before him a number of plans from which he will make a selection. It is to bear the following appropriate inscription: ment to the memory of P. Ennemond Masse, S J., first missionary to Canada, whose remains were interred in the Church of St. Michael at Sillery in 1646.' On the opposite tablet of the monument an inscription will be cut, commemorative to the memory of the Commandeur de Sillery, who built the St. Michael Church, in which the venerable Jesuit was buried. All honor is due to the residents of this parish for the generous and voluntary manner in which they have contributed towards the erection of this monument. Amongst the employees of the Messrs. Dobell's cove alone the sum of \$116 Mrs. Dickson was a widow and leaves two children. was collected.—Quebec Chronicle.

> Bible History of the Old and New Testa-MENT, prepared for the use of Catholic schools in the United States; by Rev. Richard Gilmour. Cincinnati and New York: Benziger

336 pages, containing, in a condensed form, the most remarkable events in the Old and New Testament. For the purpose for which it is intended-a school text book-it has no superior. we doubt an equal. In the words of the learned President of St. Xavier College, while the language is elegant, it is, at the same time, fitted to the comprehension of children.' It has the approbation of the Most Rev. Dr. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, as well as of the Rev. W. H. Hill, S. J., President of St. Xavier College. As soon as its great merits become generally known, it will no doubt be introduced into all our Catholic educational establishments. Price 70

HEARTH AND HOME .- The publishers of this excellent journal are making very liberal offers to intending subscribers. From a circular just received, we learn that all who subscribe before the 1st of January will receive the paper from date of subscription to January, 1871, for \$4; clubs of three for \$9, and clubs of five for \$12, making it one of the cheapest, as it is one of the best family newspapers in the world.

ADDRESSES TO THE BISHOP OF OTTAWA

His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop of O:tawa being about to proceed to Rome to attend the Ecumenical Council, affectionate addresses were presented to him by the members of his flock, well as by the various religious bodies over which he so worthily presides. We have great pleasure in giving one of these addresses, viz: from the Irish Temperance Association, which sufficiently shows the estimation in which His Lordship is held by his people. Had space premitted we would gladly have given the others. His Lordship left yesterday on route for the Eternal is at present in a very sad state. It is deplorable after the other butchered, their blood running city and we wish him beartily success on his journey.

My Lord. -On the eve of your departure from our and ended his earthly and Apostolic life;—there also where St. Zeno and his 10,203 companions years after, we in far off Canada, many hundreds of the Irish Temperance Association, joined by others of your taithful Irish children, hasten to pay our respects, ask your Lordship's parting benediction, and

The consideration that even we, so far removed from the brilliant scene on which the eyes of the bistoric banks of the glorious old Tiber, whose waters mingled in ages past blood of martyrs, that even we in a remote corner of another hemisphere, will notwithstanding be there represented personaly by your Lordship in the great congress of prelates forming the Ecomenical Council, is one which affords us no small degree of consolation for your temporary absence; and the courage and intrepidity, with which zeal for that a procession was to take place they the interests of religion inspires your Lordship in But the Holy Father, despoiled of his terri- laughed at the idea of carrying dead men's undertaking this long voyage, challenge our an

We feel convinced, my Lord, that the sublime action of the Sovereign Pontiff in summoning to his side his faithful administrators, the Princes of his people which interests the whole world, it is only just shed their blood for Christ 1.569 years ago. throughout the world, will form for future generations another of those glorious eras in the Church of Christ which mark the downfall of her enemies, the over throw of irreligious principles, and the spread of Ohristian virtue and truth; and it is therefore with hope, mingled with filial reverence and love, that we bid your Lordship farewell for a season and on the a safe and speedy return to your affectionate flock.

John Heney, 1st Vice-President, John O'Reilly, 2nd John F. Caldwell. James Birmingham.

Moore A. Higgins. Ottawa, 11th October, 1869.

Addresses were also presented to His Lordship from the St. John Baptiste Society and the French Canadians of the city, the Union of St. Joseph, the Choir of the Cathedral, the members of the Congreseparates us from you. We comfort ourselves spect them I will say it is because they don't gation of the Immaculate Conception, in English and French, the pupils of the Separate Schools, and from the pupils of the Academies under the direction of the Grey Nucs and the Sisters of the Congregation. - Citizen, 15th.

> ACCIDENT AT ST. ANNE'S .- As a freight train going west was about to cross the bridge at St. Anne's on Saturday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the conductor put his head out of the car to see if all was right, and in doing so his head came in contact with one of the pillars crushing it frightfully. He fell between the ties calling for belp. The train was immediately stopped, and the wounded man carried to were decorated with mottoes and flowers, and the end of the bridge where he died immediately after being taken there.

> > QUARREL AMONG BOAT-MEN. - As three wood barges were passing the St. Gabriel Locks on Saturday several of the men in charge quarreiled, and a fight to arresting the principals.

STRAM EXPLOSION. - We learn that the steam boiler used at the Beauport Lunatio Asylum, in connection | Pork, with the water supply of the establishment, exploded | Mutton, do has since died. An inquest was held yesterday, at Yeal, per lb

which a verdict of accidental death was returned. It was established in evidence that the boiler, which had been in use for two years, was one of the kind known as Harrison's patent spherical boiler, and that no extreme pressure was applied at the time of the explosion. The deceased was named Louis Lafleche, of Montreal, aged 18 years No blame is charged realizet any of the parties concerned. Quebec Mer-

QUEBEC, Oct. 15 .- A gentleman just returned from Metis informs us that the fields in many parts of the country there present a midsummer appearance. Butter-cups and honey suckles are in full blossom, and he has brought with him some fresh strawberries of second growth, picked from ground in the vicinity

A melancholy accident has just taken place in the family of one of our most eminent citizens. Mrs. Dickson, the daughter of the Hon. Mr. Ohief Justice Draper, was poisoned on Monday night by an over dose of Morphine. She had been in the habit of taking this drug to allay pain, and by some means made a mistake in the doze which caused her death. This is another instance of a life sacrificed by the incantious use of dangerous drugs. There is a tendency, which cannot be too promptly rebuked, to seek relief for bodily ailments in the use of poisons which should never be resorted to except under medical supervision. The melancholy death of Mrs. Dickson shows that even those who are accustomed to Morphine are not safe from the danger which its use entails. Four deaths have taken place in the house of the venerable Judge within a year and his repeated bereavements excite the warmest sympathy in the public mind.

Application will be made to the Parliament of Canadr at its next session to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a tunnel under the Detroit river, to connect the Great Western Railway with the Michgan Central Railroad, and to secure to other railroads terminating either at Detroit or Windsor the use of the same on fair terms. Power will also be asked to work the same by steam or horse power This is a neatly printed and illustrated work of for local passengers and freight traffic between Detroit and Windsor.

Mr. C. Pierce, of Stanstead, is said to have one of the largest and best managed farms in the Eastern Townships. It contains 2 250 acres, and his cattle consist of Durhams, 14 Holstein or Dutch, and of Jerseys He also has 75 horses and col's and many of them very fine, 4,000 sheep 11 choice varieties, and about 500 hogs of the best breeds. This year he barvested about 1,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of oats, 2,500 bushels of barley, and about 250 tons of bay. Roots and vegetables of different kinds too in great abundance.

REMITTANGES RECEIVED.

St. Fidele, Rav. N. Cinquers, \$1; Orysler, T. Kennedy, 2; Hamilton, M. Mahony, 2; St. Raphael East, Rev. Mr. Paradis, 2; Osgoode, T. Palmer, 4; Ottawa, M. Laflamme, 2; Toronto, House of Providence, 2; St. Sophia, E. Carey, 1; Little Rideau, J. Brennan. 2; St. George, Rev. G. Vaillaucourt, 2; Mount Elgiu, J. Ronan, 2; St. Therese, J. de Repentigoy, 2; Picton, R. Burke, 2; Joliette, W. B. Trumble, 2; Waterville, E. Swift 4; Compton, Rev. T. A. Gravel, 2; LaGuerre, M. Quinn, 2; Mrs. Quinn, 2; Sorel, L. Leblanc, 1; Alfred, G. Lawlor, 2; Kingsbridge, C. McCarthy, 1; Guyeboro, N. S., C. Gallagher, 2; Ayr, J. Mullen, 2; Carronbrook, J. Hartor, 2; Picton, D. O'Shea, 2.

Per P. Farrell, J. Killeen, Wright, 2 Per A S McDonald, Alexandria - D. A. Chisholm 1; A McDougall, 1; J. McIntosh, 2. Per Rev. Mr. Balthazard, Granby-W. Farrelly,

Per. P. Foley, J. L. Dowlin, Almonte, 1.50. Per H. Stafford, Almonte-Self, 2; M Gleeson,

Per E Kennedy, Perth - P. Hartney, 5; J. Doyle, 4; P. McCaffrey, 2; J. O'Loughlin, 2; J. McKinnon,

Теппувоп, 2 Per G. Murphy, Ottawa-J Doyle, Kars, 1. Per P. Lynch, Allumette Island - A. Maloney, 2 Mrs. Hogan, 1.

Died.

At Fredericksburg, Virginia, U.S., on the 9th inetant, Owen Kearney, of this city, Plumber and Tin- In the matter of A. NORMANDIN, smith, aged 28 years.

In Kingston, P. O, on the 6th, and interred in the K U Cemetery on the 8th Inst., John Healey aged 88 years.

The deceased, who was born in the Parish of Cloyne, County of Cork Ireland, came to this country in 1814, and was a resident of Kingston for upwards of fifty years, whereby his untiring industry, sterling worth, and the most upright integrity, he won the esteem and admiration of the entire community, which, by his death, is deprived of a time-honored, and staunch member, whose loss by a large circle of friends, and bereaved relatives is deeply de-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Oct. 20, 1869.

Flour-Pollards, \$3.20 to \$3.25; Middlings \$3 60 \$3,75; Fine, \$4,00 to \$5,00; Super., No. 2 \$4,37 to \$4,40; Superfine \$4,75 \$4,80; Fancy \$5,80 to \$5,85; Extra, \$5 25 to \$5,50; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2.30 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs. -\$5 25 to 0,00. Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$1,09 to \$1.10.

Ashes per 100 lbs. - First Pots \$5.50 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$4,80 to \$4,85; Thirds, \$4,40 to 485 .-First Pearls, 5,60 to 5,70.

Pork per brl. of 200 ibs - Mess, 29 00 to 29 15 :-Prime Mess \$00.00 ; Prime, \$22.00 to 22.50. BUTTER, per lb .- More inquiry, with letest sales of

common to medium at 18c to 19c - good per choice Western bringing 19c. to 20c. Unuse, per lb.-10 to 11c.

LARD, per lb .- 16c. Barley per 48 lbs. - Prices nominal, -- worth about \$0.70 to \$0.75.

PEASE, per 66 lbs. - \$0,78.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Oct. 20, 1869.

s. d. s. d.

0 5 to 0 6

0 5 to 0 8

8 5 to 0

ſ	Flour, country, pe	r quinta	• • • •	13	3	to	13	6	ł
•	Oatmeal.	^do	• • • •	16	0	to	16	6	ļ
٠	Indian Meal,	dо		10	0	to	19	6	ì
	Rye-Flour,	дo		00	0	to	00	0	١
DAIRY PRODUCE.									
١,	Butter, fresh, per 1			1	3	to	1	6	l
í		(inferior)		0	11	to	1	0	Į
3	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	FOWLS AND	GAMB.						Ī
3	Tarkeys (old), per	couple		10	0		12	0	l
1	Do (young),	do		4	0	to	8	0	Į
	Geese,	до	• • • •	4	0	to	6	0	I
	Ducks,	d o		2	в	to	3	0	ł
,	Do (wild),	ďο		2	0	to	3	0	l
•	Fowls,	ďο		2	6	to	3	0	ł
	Obickens,	do		2	0	to	3	0	I
3	Pigeons (tame),	do		1	C	to	1	3	i
,	Partridges,	do		3	0	to	4	0	t
t	Hares,	đo		1	3	to	1	6	l
١.	Rabbits, (live)	đo		0	0	to	0	. 9	l
	Woodcock,	do		2	6	to	3	G	Ī
	Snipe,	đo		I.	0	to	1	3	l
ı	Plover,	do .		1	0	to	1	3	l
HEATS,								l	
•	Beef, per 1h			0	4	to	C	8	l

Beef, per 100 lbs		\$5	.50	to	7	.50
Pork, fresh do			.00	to		25
Migorle	ANBOUS.					
Potatoes per bag		3	9	to.	4	0
Turnips do		0	0	to	0	9
Onions, per minot,		0	0	to	0	0
Maple Syrup per gallon		0	5	to		6
Maple Sugar, per 1b	•••	0		to	0	7
Honey		0	0	to	Ō	ò
ard, per lb		0		to	ì	ŏ
Eggs, fresh, per dozen		Q		to	ī	ŏ
Haddock		0		to	ō	ŏ
Oheese, do		0	9	to	Õ	ō
Apples, per barrei	,	3	3 5	0 to		
Hay, per 100 bundles.		55	50	to §	7 5	0
Straw		\$4	.50	to	\$	3.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY

GRAND RAFFLE OF PRIZES.

TO BE HELD IN THE ST. BRIDGET'S REFUGE,

Cn MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st. 1869. let PRIZE Presented by REV. FATHER DOWN,

Lives of the Saints, value.....\$21.00 2nd Parzs—Gift of President, a Douay Bible, Oalf, Gilt Edges and Plates,.... 10.00 3rd Prizz -\$10 in Gold.
4th Prizz -Steel Engraving, The Angels of

6.h PRIZE-A Gold Pen holder, 6.00 THE SELLER OF EACH BOOK SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ONE TICKET.

Tickets, 25 Cents each. M. J. McLOUGELIN, Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Stockholders in the above association will be held in room. fronting Craig street, on TUESDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER next, at 8 P M. precisely.

By order,

J. G KENNEDY, Secy. Montreal 19th Oct. 1869.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED in the Parlah of St. Sophia, County Terrebonne, one capable of teaching French and English, and one the English language only. Female Teachers preferred. Address, -

PATRICK CARRY, Sec.-Treas., St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

A FEMALE TEACHER for the Catholic Seperate School, Arthur Village. One able to play the Har-monum would be preferred. Apply, enclosing testimonials, to

R. R. MAURICE, L.D.D.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael. or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklew Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully roceived at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham-Doly Graham, now Mrs. John Ferguson. Galveston, Texas, U. S.

WANTED.

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

AGENTS! READ THIS! WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$30

per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address. M. WAGNER & Co. Marshall, Mich. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT.

ON the twentieth day of November next, the made-signed will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the above act.

A. NORMANDIN. By T. & C. & C. Ds LORIMIER. His Attornies ad litem. Montreal 13th October, 1869.

An insolvent.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of MOISE TERRIAULT, Undertaker

of the City and District of Montreal, Insolvent. NOTIOE is hereby given that no the twenty-fourth of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be beard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act and amendments thereto.

MOISE TERRIAULT. Montreal, 1st October 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINGE OF QUEENO, SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, In the matter of John Desjardins, Trader, of the Parish of Vaudriel, District of Montreal.

Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forencon, or as soon thereafter as Counsels can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a

discharge under the said act. JOHN DESJARDINS.
By DESJARDINS & DESJARDINS,

Attornies ad Lite Montreal, 6th October, 1869. GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW DRY

GOODS.

THE INTERNATIONAL EMPORIUM, 463 Notes Dame STREET, Near McGill st.

We beg to intimate that our large and well assorted

atock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS

will be all received and marked off ready for inspection on THURED LY, the 30th of September. The assortment is one of the most complete in the

city, having been carefully selected in the best European and American markets. We have a splendid stock of.

Blankets, flannels, cottons and linens (CHEAP), As we are determined not to be undersold.

Special attention is paid to the Mourning Department in which will be found every requisite for a complete outfit. First class Mantle and Dressmakers on the premises. Orders executed on the shortest notice.

BROWN. CLAGGETT & McCARVILLE. 463 NOTEE DAME STREET, Near McGill street.

OREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

Politics are for the moment somewhat ne glected in France, public attention being almos exclusively directed to the circumstances of the shocking murder of six or seven persons at Pan tin, near Paris, the perpetrator of which is now in custody. The health of the Emperor con tinues to improve, but many speculations are made as to his intentions—an abdication in favor of his son being anticipated by many, while the reactionary signs and the coup d'etat which the Emperor has been accused of contemplating arbecoming discredited. The Ministerial journals publish rather violent articles against the sup posed intention of the Baden Government to cede that State to Prussia. General Fleury has been appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg .-Times.

The continued delay in convoking the French Chambers causes much dissatisfaction, but a proposition that has been made for the members to meet on October 26th, with or without the Imperial invitation, has not been very generally favoured. The Ministerial journals intimate that the Corps Legislatif will be summoned in No vember, and that in the meantime the Government is considering important measures to be submitted for deliberation. The appointment of General Fleury to St. Petersburg Embassy 15 regarded as significant of a desire to improve the relations with Russia. The Pantin tragedy still engages the attention of the Parie public, but the body of the elder Kinck has not yet been discovered. An extensive fire, caused by the explosion of petroleum, has destroyed a large number of vessels in the harbour of Bordeaux .- Ih.

Bordeaux, Sept. 29 .- A tremendous fire broke out here last evening at 6 o'clock, which originated in the sudden explosion of a lighter laden with petroleum. The lighter was lying at anchor in the harbor near Lormont. The petroleum casks, wafted by the tide, communicated the fire with frightful rapidity to the vessels moored to the quay. The conflagration lasted the whole night, and between 20 and 30 large vessels were destroyed. The amount of the loss it is as yet impossible to estimate with anything like certainty. Two men fell into the water. one of whom was drowned. The Prefect, the Mayor, the Captain of the Port, and all the authorities superintended the means adopted for subduing the flames. The Minister of the Interior had left Bordeaux just one hour before the explosion.

Paris, Sept. 30 .- Articles in the Ministerial journals declare that the Government has resolved not to yield to the violent menaces of those newspapers which demand that the Chambers shall be convoked on the 26th of October. The convocation will not be held in October, but probably some time in November. In the meanwhile the Government is preparing several important Bills which will be laid before the Cham bers. A telegram from Madrid states that a commission composed of 15 deputies of the Spanish Cortes will be appointed to draw up a report on the candidature to the throne.

The Journal Official of this morning publishes an Imperial decree revoking the provisional appointment of M. Forcade de la Roquette as Minister of the Interior, and permanently appointing him to that office. The Droit considers that various signs seem to point at Traupmann as the sole designer of the morder of the Kinck family, addbroke out in the Hippodrome. No particulars have as yet transpired.

Paris, Oc. 13 -M. Poyer Quertier, deputy to the Oorps Legislatif, addressed a public meeting at Bouen last night. He advocated the abrogation of the commercial treaties, on the ground that they were incompatible with the Government of the coun-

Paris, Oct. 14 -Yeaterday there were large pub lie meetings in the city. No disturbances occurr-

A meeting of the deputies of the left, called by M. Jules Simon, took place lest night. Only seven members were present at the meeting. The Ministers have gone to Compergne to attend a council summoned by the Emperor.

LOUIS BLANC AND THE EMPEROR -M. Louis Blanc has just published a long letter which does him infinite credit. He has been invited to stand for the 8th Paris circumscription, but he declines coming forward on the ground that he must, as a preliminary, take an oath of allegiance to the Emperor which he could not keep, and that as a representa-tive of the Republic of 1848 he declines to drag 19 under the caudine forms of an Imperial oath. He deprecates political oaths, but so long as they exist he holds that to consider them as a mere empty formality, which is gone through as a matter of course, and is not binding on those who submit to it, argues a

low state of public morality.

SUNDAY IN PARIS.—The Rue du Bac witnessed a issue in a body from the establishment of the Bou Marche. In connection with the rapidly spreading movement to the due observance of the Sunday, these, young men had repeatedly demanded of their employtheir liberty on that day. On receiving a formal and definitive refusal, they quietly threw up their places and left their master to shift for himself. A few more instances of the same courage, and we may hope to see the traces of the abolition of Sunday under the first Republic gradually disappear.- Tab

BPAIN.

The Pensamiento publishes dai'y letters addressed to the Government by the Bishops who have re-ceived the complimentary circular, protesting against it as an outrage, while their brethren in the episcopate, with whom they express their entire agreement, are selected for censure and prosecution. The Minister of Grace and Justice is supposed to be preparing for an immediate campaign against all religious houses of women not engaged in instruction. The present rulers of Spain are fighting against her greatest giories, they have banished the sons of St. Ignatius, and are about to expel the daughters of S. Theresa. It is stated that the French gendarmerie on the fron tier were assembled for a regular ballue, with a view to find Don Carlos, but the Prince, whether privately warned or not of the measures which the French Covernment felt itself obliged to adopt, has left the territory of France, and established himself for the resent at Geneva.

Madrid, Oct. 13.—The Government troops are entrenched at Valencia, and wait reinforcements before

" de public uy the G veriment authorities, the meurrection has been reduced to a small group of surgents, who are doing their atmost to avoid the ational troops-

Valencia still holds out against the troops. An fficial despatch from that quarter received to-day, sales that the insurgents have proposed to capitulate out the authorities demand their unconditional submission. The town of Bejar, 45 miles south of Salavance; has revolted, and the inhabitants are figing from the place. A detachment of troops has been ent there to restore order. 6000 rebels have submitted to the Government officers in Tarragona and Burcelona and vicinity The Republican leaders Foul and Salverches, abandoned by their followers, bave fied to Gibraltar. It is stated that the latter after leaving Tarragona was defeated while retiring through Andalasea. Seventy of his men were killed and the rest dispersed. A number of the Republican journals published in the Provinces have been suppressed by the local authorities for inciting. Deputies o the Cortes, composing the Republican minority have absented themselves from the Chamber, and many of them are supposed to be concealed in the city or vicinity. There is a rumour that the Government intends to arrest them under authority of late act suspending individual rights. The committee appointed by the Cortes to enquire into the conduct the Republican Deputies in the present insurrecion, has reported : They recommend that a vote of censure be passed against them.

The Republicad ministry are for leaving their seats in the House and declare that legal proceeding should be commenced against the Deputies who have taken an active part in the rebellion. The Cortes has passed a vote of thanks to the Deputies of Las Feinas, in Cubs. Deputies from Porto Rico have appeared in the Cortes. One of their first acts was to present a demand for colonial liberties and reforms. This gave rise to an interesting debate. Deputy Arb'za alluded to the unswearing fidelity of the colony of Porto Rico, and declared that its union through love with Spain would be greatly strengthened by the con ferring of the liberties asked. Gen. Prim said the Government was disposed to employ every means to promote the interests of that colony. Deputy Val-lin claimed far Cuba all the liberties she ought to have after the rebellion should be quelled.

The Epoca of to-day published a synopsis of the reply made by Minister Silvels to the note of Gen. Sickles. Senor Silvela says: Ressons dictated by national dignity prevent the acceptance of foreign mediation in a domestic affair. The intimations made by Gen. sickles are received with the good will which one nation owes to another, and with which it is bound by ties of amity. It is presumed that the American Government only desires to strip the struggle in Cuba of its sanguinary character. Silvels maintains that the insurgents in Cuba are in the minority and belong to the poorer classes.

The Epoca makes mention of a conference between Silvela and Gen. Sickles, in which the f. rmer urged the release of the Spanish Guaboats building in the United States, protesting that they were only to be used to protect the shores of Cuba against expeditions in aid of the insurgents from foreign countries. ITALY.

The manœuvres of the camp of Bologoa are the theme of all the Government journals. An attack on the capital with a check and rally near Faenza and Forli, and a victory which will drive the invading force back on the Quadrilateral, will console the Italian army for the realities of Custozza and Mentana Victor Emmanuel and his son will assist at the finta battaglia,' which will be on so costly a scale that it has caused the abandonment of the Camp of Capua. At Naples, on the 7:h, the once feted an.. niversary of Garibaldi's arrival, there was not the slightest sign of rejoicing, whereas on the 8th, the great Royalist festival of Piedigrotta was observed with universal devotion.

Rome. - The Pope received the generals and superior offizers of the Pontifical Army, in a special audience, on Tuesday, and gave a blessed crucifix to each of them. The aggressions against property are becomng very frequent and a number of robberies have taken place at Castel Gandolfo and frascati, as well as in Rome itself. There is every reason to believe that the hand of the sect is active in these outrages, as they are committed, to a great extent, so as to cause an alarm of a most disproportionats kind, and so prevent the arrival of foreigners for the Council.

It is thought that nearly eight hundred Bishops will attend the Council, and in November the greater spiriting as Murray & Linman's Florida Water. ing, however, that it is not known whether he per-petrated the deed alone. During the night a fire shout fifty bave requested the Pope to excuse them on account of their age, infirmities and distance from Rome, The American Bishops will all come together in a ship placed at their disposal, it is said by the Government.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Sept. 28 .- The Kreuz Zeitung publishes in telligence from Constantinople astating that the differences between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt have been almost entirely arranged, through the mediation of the Great Powers. At the present Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Camptime there is but one point of disagreement, and that bell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son time there is but one point of disagreement, and that will probably be soon arranged.

Sept. 29.—The Jrown Prince of Prussis will leave here on the 3d of October for Biden-Biden. From there he will proceed to Vienna to visit the Emperor of Austria. Prior to his journey to Egypt he will spend several days in Constantinople, and will travel thence by Asia Minor and Palestine. Count Bismarck will not return to Berlin for the opening of the Prussian Diet. The Extradition Treaty between Russia and Prussia expires on the 2d of October.

MASSACRE OF CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN CHINA -Full confirmation has been received of the reported massacre of Roman Catholic missionaries in the pro vince of Izechuen, in Western China. An Imperia edict has just appeared, ordering Lithung Chang who, it may be remembered, was associated with Colonel Gordon in the suppression of the Taeping restrange spectacle the other day. An orderly crowd bellion, and who is at present Governor General of of more then two hundred shopmen were seen to the two Keang provinces, to proceed at once to the scene of the murders as Imperial commissioner. It is said that upwards of twenty missionaries have fallen victims during the recent persecutions in this one province. It is probable that in this number are included native as well as foreign missionaries. That so high an officer as Lithung Chang should be sent to examine into the matter, is a proof of the very s rious light in which the massacre is viewed by the French Ministers at Pekin.

> THE TORMENTE OF HELL.-Rev. Father Smarius lately preached in Chicago from this text : - Which of you can dwell with devouring fire? Which of you shall dwell with everlasting burnings?"-Isaias. He began by describing the torments of hell as the fires alluded to by the prophet. Our Saviour, speaking of hell, calls it a "place of torments" When we become incapable of expressing by specific terms our bodily or mental sufferings, we use the word torment as the climax of intensity of language in which to describe them. Hell was also called in the Scriptures a prison in which lost spirits would be skut up for all eternity. It was also called a land of misery, where no order reigns, without comfort or consolation. If the Egyptian plague of darkness was so terrible that when two persons met together in the corridor of a house, they were startled at the ghostly appearance of each other, what must be the borror of that land of misery, where the devils perpetually brandished their weapons of torture in the faces of affrighted sinners? Hell was also described in the Scriptures as the "wine-press of the fury of the wrath of the Almighty God." These were the general outlines of the description

by the instrumentality of the bodily secses; and it was just, therefore, that in proportion as the senses were the occasion of the sins of the soul, they should share the punishment of the soul . The eye that cast imprudent glances at persons or objects, that devoured improper stories and romences, would be punished in | cure. heil. The fine, kid-gloved gentleman, who was so nice in the choice of his company, but not at all before God that he wished to appear before men, would find his company among the devils of hell. There, instead of fine flattering speeches and songs of love, they would find only weeping and gnashing of teeth. The language of heli would be groans and blasphe-mies, and curses. What should be the punishment of the sense of taste, that grumbled when the Church prescribed a fast day? The Holy Ghost had marked it out distinctly: 'They shall suffer,' said he in one place, 'husger like doge.' Terrible as must have been the hunger that the people of Jerusalem suffered during its siege by the Romans, when as Josephus tells us, mothers so far forgot the natural instincts of maternity that they flayed their own children alive, and ate them, the pange of bunger in hell, would be more terrible still. After this description, he would ask with the prophet, Which of you can dwell with everlasting burnings? Were they still ready to go there? He would ask his bearers to reflect again, that in proportion as the soul was nobler than the body its punishment would be greater and more intense Eye had not seen, ear had not heard, nor had it entered into the heart of any man to conceive the torments that God had prepared for those who hated him. The human imagination failed to form any conception of it, and language was incapable of expressing it. What must be the sufferings of the memory in looking back and reflecting upon opportunities of salvation neglected and thrown away? What must be the remorse of him who, knowing that the Catholic Church was the true one, yet allowed himself to be jeered out of his religious observances by his Protestant friends, and found out, when too late, that if he had only willed it, it would have been as easy for him to have been one of the saved in heaven as he was now one of the lost in hell! And great as were the sufferings of hell, they had further to remember that they were to last for ever. Here, sufferings had their day and passed over; but in hell their sufferings would be eternal in duration. He prayed that the angel of God would have patience with them a little longer, while he taught them the eternity of that hell to which so many of them were hastening; and he entreated them to take advantage of their present opportunity to be converted, and to save themselves from so awful a doom. Heaven grant that none of them might ever come to appreciate its terrors.

Avoid Strong Drink .- An old farmer says: " I was once a prosperous farmer I had a loving wife and as fine lade as the sun ever shone on. We had a comfortable home and lived happily together. But we used to drink to make us work. Those two lade I have laid in drunkards' graves. My wife died broken hearted, and now she lies by her two sons. I am seventy years old. Had it not been for drink might now have been an independent gentleman; but I used to drink to make me work, and mark it, it makes me work now. At seventy years of age, I am obliged to work for my daily bread."

The New York cheese factories appear to be doing a brish business. We notice frequent sales of late at prices ranging from fourteen to sixteen cents. The Warsaw Democrat notices several purchases by a leading merchant amounting to \$18,000; average price fifteen and a half cents. This business has been entirely revolutionized within the past year. lostead of purchases being made in New York ci y with three four and six months paper as formerly, the custom now is to visit the dairies with cash, and buy up all the product of factories sometimes for months in advance. This makes a considerable draft on cash balances in New York at certain times in the year. The dairy business of New York is becoming an important interest.

BATHING IN FRAGRANCE .- In oriental coun'ties the rarest perfumes are used in the Hummums or bathng establishments, but neither the Ottomans nor the Persians possess a floral extract as refreshing and in-The famous Atar of Roses is more powerful and more voluptuous, but lacks the vivifying freshness of this pure and delightfol preparation. It is as different from the heavy, half stupefying perfumes derived from essential oils, &c., as a genial stimulant is from a powerful opiate, and of course is infinately more wholesome. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp,

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

THE EVILS OF CONSTIPATION .- The refuse of the aliment taken into the stomach must be regularly discharged, otherwise sickness of some type is inevitable. If no means are taken to relieve the pressure upon the vital organization occarioned by the accumulation of crude, undigested matter in the s omach and abdomen, congestion ensues, and the most distressing and dangerous consequences may be apprehended. It is in such contingencies that Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are supremely useful. The two vegetable substances - podophyllin and leptandrin-of which they are mainly composed, set Nature's aperient, the bile, in active flow; and at the same time the stomach and the bowels are toned and regulated by the operation of other ingredients. Thus is costiveness completely and permanently cured.

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

The Pain from Boils and Ulcers, which sometimes break out on the body, would seem to be beyond buman endurance; but fortunately there is a sure and speedy relief for the suffering patient. A course of Bristol's Sarsaparilla will heal every sore, and render the blood too pure to reproduce the pustules; but it must be continued for some time after the disease abates so that no taint of the poison may remain bidden in the blood. The great Vegetable Detergent, mighty to heal, seeks out and neutralizes every vestige of disease; and with the help of Bristol's Pills, expels it from the system.

Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lumplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Pictult & Sin, J Goulden, R S Latham, and all dealers in medicine,

BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

Nothing can gladden the parent's heart more than to see their offspring in the full enjoyment of robust health, and in possession of that blooming childish beauty now so rarely seen, the bright sparkling eyes, making a final attack on the insurgents. A frigate is anchored off the city, and will assist the troops in the Scriptures. The bodies, as well the solt round cheek, the plump well developed form, the assault.

Madraio, Oct. 14.—According to the official reports | the resurrest ol. Almost all the sins that men com-

mit in this life, they commit by the justigation of, or digestion, undisturbed by the presence of Worms in the stomach or bowels, but nearly all children soffer with worms, hence nearly all are sickly thin and pale. That great specific Devins Vegetuble Worm Pastilles, so agreeable and so efficacious should be used in every family; they are positively a certain

> A clergyman writing to a friend says, 'My voyage to Europe is indeficitely postponed. I have discovered the 'fountain of health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of the Paruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fongs of the fiend Dyspepsis.'-Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain.

> Chemistry in furnishing us new agents for fuel force, and food, and many other important side over those we once possessed. Ports from which commerce was driven during the hot months by their terrible fevers are visited all the year with impunity now. Many localities in the South and West kept tenantless by their deleterious missmaare now filling up with populations under the protection of Ayer's Ague Oure. Their afflicting Chil's and Fever are so effectually cured by this remedy that the disease no longer turns emigration aside or destroys the settler it he ventures upon its infected districts. -Gazette, Independence, Mo.

CIRCULAR.

MONTARAL, May, 1867.

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

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equa! to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messre, Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14th, 1868.

A TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the School of St. Joseph de Wakefield a Male Teacher, holding a Second Class Diploma Application, stating terms, to be made to the Rev. Gay, P.P., North Wakefield County of Ottawa,

N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1869. 5-53

SITUATION WANTED.

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

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS of the

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W. The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work. SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 101 MONTHS.

PER MONTH

Board and Tuition in the English and French Bed and Bedding..... 50 Washing 1.00 hed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expir-

ation of the term, except in case of sickness. Payments must be made invariably in advance. Reduction made for Sisters. Classes RE-OPEN on FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

Williamstown, Aug. 15th 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864
Dist. of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES

HENDERSON, Furriers of the City and District of Montreal, answerable individually, as taving been traders together in the said City of Montreal, in co-partnership, under the firm of Marcou & Henderson, Insolvents.

The seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply for their discharge in said Court in virtue of said Act.

JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON By J. N. MONGEAU,

Attorney ad litem . Montreal, 28th August, 1869.

INSULVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of KOSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife

of Hyacinthe Busseau. An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon as Ocunsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, per LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Her Attorneys ad litem

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINGE OF QUEEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ANDRE PONTERIANT, of St. Pie de Deguire, in the District of Richelieu, trader,

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the effice of this Court, a deed of com-position and discharge executed in his tavor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

ANDRE PONTBRIANT,

By T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ADOLPHE COUVRETTE.

An insolvent.

Notice is bereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court to obtain his discharge under the above Act. ADOLPHE COUVEETTE, per MOUSSEAU & DAVID.

His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINGE OF QUEERS, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, of the Parish of St. Edward, in the District of Iberville, Insolvent

The undersigned hereby gives notice that be has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, be will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER. By T. & C. C. DELORIMIER His Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal, 28th August, 1869.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL. Nos 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Steret.

The duties of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, the thiertleth of August instant, at NINE o'clock, A. M.

A sound English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on very moderate terme.

Parents desirous of placing their children in the above institution are requested to make early application.

WM. DORAN. Principal.

BAZAAR

AND

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES!

ON THE

PRINCIPLE OF THE ART UNION

IN THE

MUSIC HALL, TORONTO.

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

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

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

THE PRIZES:

1st Prize-A fine Cameo, presented by His Holiness, Pope Pius IX.

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

4th Prize The gift of His Excellency W. P. Howland, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.

5th A splendid Piano from Messra. Nordheimer's Music Warercoms Toronto. 6th A fine Painting by Berthov, presented by

the Artist. 7th A sewing Machine.

8th A Cup of solid Silver.

9th A rich Poplin Dress.

10th A Bouquet of Wax Flowers, with stand and glass shade valued at \$40. 11th A set of Books from P. Donaboe, Esq., Editor of the Boston Pilot.

12th A Chair by Jacques and Hay's employees.

13th A handsome piece of Embroidery, valued at \$50.

14 h A Lady's Work box, velvet finish. 15 h A valuable Silk Dress.

16:h A Doll magnificently dressed, of large 17 h A Suit of Scotch Tweed.

18th A Sofa Cushion, worked in woo!. 19th A Case of Hennessy's best Brandy, (old.)

20th A beautifully embroidered Portmonnaie. 21st A Fancy Table.

22nd A Medallion of the Holy Family after Raffaele, on marble.

Together with a large assortment of other valuable Prizes, which will be added to from time to time up to the date of the drawing. The Prizes will be on exhibition at the Bazas; on

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

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

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

S. B. Hirman, Esq., Mayor of Toronto. John Crawford, Esq, M.P for South Leeds.
John Wallis, M.P.P. for West Toronto
W. J. Macdonell, Esq., French Consul, Toronto. Frank Smith Ecq., To.onto. Michael Lawlor Esq., M D. Toronto.

The winning numbers will be published in the papers. Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

The Prizes can be obtained on production of the winning tickete, either personally or by letter.
Parties residing out of Toronto can have their prizes forwarded to any Railway or Express Station

if required. To everyone who takes or disposes of a book of ten tickets, a special (free) ticket is presented. Parties desiring to purchase or act as agents for the sale of tickets, can obtain them either singly or

in books on application.

Tickets for the Drawing, one dollar each:

All communications and remittances and demands for tickets to be sent (postage paid) to Rev. J. M. Lan rent P. P. St. Patrick's Church, Toronto, Ontario, to whom all drafts and Post Office Orders are to be made payable, Tickets are also for sale by Messrs, D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE.

TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.) Street. THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on WED-NESDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES. 1ST SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE.

1st and 2nd years .- Grammar Classes. MATTERS:

1st Simple reading, accentuation and declining; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and Engligh syntax; 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcula-

lation;
4th Different styles of writing; 5th Reading of Manuscripts;

6th Rudiments of book-keeping :

7th Anabridged view of Universal History. 2nd section

3rd year-Business Class

This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office - banking department - telegraph office-fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions-News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c.

N B-This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

MATTERS.

1at. Book-keeping in its various systems ; the most simple as well as the most complicated;

2nd Commercial arithmetic: 3rd Commercial correspondance:

4th Caligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law;

6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions);

8th Insurance; 9th Stenography;

10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course). 3rd AND LAST SECTION.

4th year .- Class of Polite Literature. MATTERS.

1st Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi sion; 2nd Contemporary History;

3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

4th Natural History; 5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &.);

6th Architecture : 7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy

5th year .- Class of Science. MATTERS.

lst Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of

the Dominion of Canada; 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

5th Chemistry . 6th Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS.

Drawing-Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music. TERUS:

Board and Instruction \$100.00 per annum Half Boarders.... 20.00 Day-Scholors..... 10 00 6.00 Use of Library.....



OWEN M'GARVEY.

OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE

Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street,

2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, . MONTREAL.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, anddelivered according to instructions, free of charge.

EDUCATION.

MR. and MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMER. CIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 115 Bonaventure street Montreal,

Mr. Keegan holds a first Class divloma from the National Training Establishment of Education, Dublin, Ireland; and Miss Keegan holds a Diploma from the McGill Normal School Montreal. N.B. - The Class rooms are large and airy.

A few Boarding pupils will be taken under 16. TERMS MODERATE.

Montreal July 16th 1869.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, AMHERST, N. S.

DANIEL SEXTON. PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STRRET 57,

Between Grea S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUAALLY ATTENDED TO.

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER.

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.

LES MADE TO ORDER.

IF SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK,

NG. 269 NOTRE D_ME STREET MONTREAL. Such pard for Raw Furs.

TO LET,

성상하는 얼마나 있는 어때가 어떻게 다음 됐어. 이 사람들은 그리고 함께 가는 병에 가는 병에 다른 사람이 되었다. 이 나는 이 사람이

AS a Wood or Coal Yard, a Large Euclosure ad. Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor jacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul

For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Buptiste Street. Montreal, June 25, 1869.

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jeans.

Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in bottle. 1852, p fter adding a course o Law to its teaching department.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

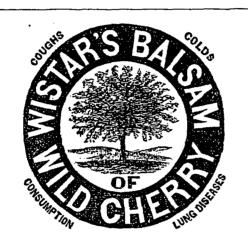
The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only in a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS. For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 700

as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges



RICHELIEU COMPANY.



DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STRAMERS BE-TWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, the new and magnificent Iroa Steamers, QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as foliow :The Steamer QUEBEC, Captain J B Labelle, wil

leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SIX o'clock P. M The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson,

will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SAT-URDAY, at SIX c'clock P. V. RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin (Supper and State Room Berth

iacluded)......\$3.00 Steerage...... 1 00 Tickets and State-rooms can be secured at Office on Richelieu Pier only

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

L B. LAMERE General Manager.

Office of the Richelieu Co., 201 Commissioner Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1969

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply apon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a re-Hable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dan-gerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all

should be provided with this antidote for them. Although settled Consumption is thought in-ourable, still great numbers of cases where the discase seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great pro-Asthma is always relieved and often wholly

cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can be had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the disease is broken up.

For Influenza, when it affects the throat or

lungs, take the same course. For Whooping Cough, give small doses three

or four times a day.

For Croup, give large and frequent doses until the disease is overcome.

No family should be without the Cherry Pectoral on hand to protect them, in case of attack, from the above complaints. Its timely use often spares the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by waiting until he could get other aid. Parents, keep it in your houses for the exigencies that arise. Lives dear to you

may be saved by it.
So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that the best qualities it ever possessed are strictly maintained.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

C. F. FRASER,

in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western

Canada. Riverences-Mesers. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. F. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

GRAY'S UMBRA.

A new preparation for restoring grey hair to its ori giual color. Warrauted free from Sulphur, Sugar of Lead or Nitrate of Silver .- Price 50 cts. per bottle. GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN,

A delicate and lasting perfume .- Price 50 cts. per GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (perfectionne.)

This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to most of the imported articles of this description .- Price 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY,

Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main street. (Established 1859.) Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city.

Physicians supplied cheap for cash. GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

396 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and make your own Soap. Harte's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggiets and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c. per tin

PARODEE'S EPILEPTIC CURE .- The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that di tressing malady Epilepry. To avoid disappoint ment ask for Parodee's Epileptic Cure, which is the

only gaugine article Price, \$1 per bottle.
PERFUME FOUNTAINS.—No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfune Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall. HOMEOPATHY. - The subscriber has a full stock

of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers. J. A. HARTE, Druggist. Glasgow Drug Hall 36 Notre Dame Mo treal, March 19th, 1869

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the

Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,

6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

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

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

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

GREEN TEA.

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

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

**TAn excellent Mixed Mea could be sent for 60c. and 70c. ; very good for common purposes, 50c. Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert

Montreal, 1868.

the following :-A YEAR'S TRIAL.

The Montreal Tea Company:

many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in very case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very tiruly. F. DENNIE. Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN. - The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is

GENTS - It is nearly a year since I purchased the

first chest of Tea from your bouse. I have purchased

very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heartburn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer. Yours respectfully. FRANCIS T. GREENE,

54St. John Street, Montreal. Montreal, April, 1868. - To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded we have only had occasion to return one box which we understand, was sent out through a mistake.

G. CHENEY. Manager Canadian Express Company

House of Senate, Ottawa.

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

Beware of pediars and runners using our name,

than a cattle sold.

Note the addres.

or offering our Teas in small packages Nothing less

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. 6 Hospital Street Montres. July 24th 1868.

BURNS & MARKUM.

(Successors to Kearney & Bro.,) PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675. (Two Doors West of Bleury,)

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTEDED TO.

F, GREENE,

No. 54 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, No 54, PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &c.

Public and private buildings beated by hot wa'er on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being a'so entirely free from danger. Montreal, March 26, 1869.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS

VARENNES SELTZER:

let Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868.

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

-- MOTHERS ---SAME YOUR CHILDRENU

NO MORE VERMIFUGES,

NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.



Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE, THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE,

THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTRRING, AND SURB AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT. In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most

tender years. CAUTION .- The success that these Pastilles have aiready attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe

when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the onnce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from.

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



SEWING MACHINES

THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held is Montreal, September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEW. ING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of

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

Among which are—
The Einger Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines.
The Æma Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family 'Reversible Feed,' A new Family Souttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Eliptic Family Machine, (with Stand com-

plete), \$23; Wax-Turead Machines, A. B. and C.
I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent, less than any other manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents.

Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention. A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions

Principal Office - 365 Notre Dame street. Factory-48 No zareth street, Montreal. Branch Offices-23 St. John Street Quebec, 78 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince street, Halifax, N.S.
All kinds of Sawing-Machines repaired and im-

proved to the Factory, 48 Nagareth str. et; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office. J. D LAWLOR. 365 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

STOVES.

COLE & BROTHEA HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL an WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6.00 up, warrante

rom the best makers in Canada, COME AND SEE THEM. All kind o Tinsmiths' Work, Tin and Japanned Wares, Bird Cages, Wonden Wares, Brooms, &c. OHILDRENS' CARRIAGES very cheap.

Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, an

cheapest in the city.

No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL. 15 Victoria Square. COLE & BROTHER

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS Recently Published and for Sale by MURPHY & CO.

PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore. Just Pablished, in a neat 180. vol , cl., 75 cts.; el. gilt, \$1.25 -

THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by 92-ther Rossignoli, S J Republished, with the appro-bation of the Most Rev. Arcl bishop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the auspices of the B. V. Mary to Catholic Youth. Yielding to the earnest solicitation of many Mem-

bers of Religious Orders and others, having the charge of Youth who feel the great necessity of a Work like this, as a guide to the Ohoice of a State of Life, this New and Improved Edition, has been issued, in an attractive style, with the view of its adaptation more especially as a Premium Book.

EF Such a smay feel an interest in d'aseminating this Book, and especially Educational Institutions, who may desire to use a good and appropriate Premium Book, will have the kindness to order at once. Just published, in a neat and attractive vol. suitable

for Premiums, sq 160. cl. 60 ; cl. gt. 80 cts .-FATHER LAVAL; or, the Jesuit Missionery, a Tale of the North American Indians by James McSherry, Esq.
Recently Published, in a neat 120 vol. cl. \$1.25

cl. gt. \$1.75 -THE STUDENT OF BLENHEIN FOREST; or, La Trials of a Convert by Mrs. Dorsey.

"This little parrative illustrates, is a happy manner some of the difficulties and trials which those who become converts to the True Faith are frequently destined to encounter from the persecutions of the world, and to exhibit a model of that constancy and fortitude which a Christian is bound to exercise unde trials of this description." Recently Published, in a neat 120. vol. cl. \$1.25

Peter to Pius IX. The Dublin Review says :- " We notice with great pleasure the apportance of this invaluable Manual. It meets a want long felt in English Catholic Literature

and will be exceedingly useful in our Colleges an

MANUAL OF LIVES OF THE POPES, from St.]

Schools " IF A more appropriate Premium Book, cannot b selected. Just published, in a neat 320, of nearly 500 pages,

various Bindings, from 45 cts. to \$2.50 -THE KEY OF REAVEN, A Manual of Prayor, by Rt. Rev. J. Milner, D. D. This can be reconsmended with confidence, as the beat and most complate edition of this popular Prayer

Book. The Daily Prayers and Cavotions for Mass, in

large type. Approbation of the Most Per. Archbishop Spalding. Our Examiners of Books having reported favorably to Us of the late famous Bishop Milner's Prayer Book, entitled The Rey of Heaven, and having ourselves carefully examined the same, and found that the regulations of the Holy See in reference to Litanies and other devotions have been fully attended to and several improvements more specially adapted to the wants of this country introduced, We hereby approve of its publication by John Murphy of Our City, and recommend it to the faithful of Our Archdiocess. Given from Our Residence in Baltimore, on the

Feast of St. Charles Borromeo. Nov. 4th 1867. MARTIN JOHN, Abp. of Balt. Just Published, in a very neat 180, various Bindings,

from \$1 to \$3 50-THE PURGATORIAN CONSOLER. A M of Prayers and Devotional Exercises, for use of the members of the Purgatorian Arck-Confraternity. By Rev. Michael Muller, C S.S.R. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding.

Recently Puslished, in a neat 320, price reduced to 35 cts. The Second Revised Edition -THE MANUAL OF THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER.

Recently Published, in 120, price reduced \$1.50--

THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER.

Just Published, in a neat and attractive style suitable for Framing -FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATES. RENEWEL OF THE BAPTISMAL PROMISES OR the occasion of FIRST COMMUNION and CONFIR-

gravings, printed on Fine Paper, 9 x 12 inches .-First Communion Certificates, per dox, 50 ets.; per 100, \$3.50. First Communion and Confirmation Certificates

MATION, illustrated with neat and appropriate En-

per dez 50 cia ; per 100, \$3 50. Attention is respectfully invited to the above as the neatest, most practical, appropriate and Chespest Certificates ever offered to the public.

IN PRESS .- READY IN JUNE :

ACTA ET DECRETA CONCILII PLENARII

BALTIMORENSIS SECUNDI. Tals important Work which will embrace all the Acts of the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, together with all the official Documents from Rome, will be issued in a superior style, in various Bindings, from \$3 50 to \$7 per

copy.

E Early orders, from the Most Kev. Archbishop the Rt. Rev. Bishops, the Rev. Olergy and others are respectfully solicited. THE FORM OF CONSECRATION OF A BISHOF OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, According to Latio Rite. With explanations. By Francis

Patrick Kenrick, D. D. Archbishop of Baltimore. 180. paper, 25 cents.
Several New Books, in active preparation will be

announced seon. BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PREMIUMS: M. & Co. desire to invite the attention of Colleges. Academies, Schools, &c., &c., to their Extensive Stock of Books suitable for premiums, and for Parochial and Sunday School Libraries, &c. Oata-

ogues can be had on application Upwards of twenty-five years' experience in supplying many of the loading Institutions, enables them to offer their customers advantages and acrilies, as regards Variety, Styles, Prices, etc., not attainable under other circumstauces.

LATE AND DIRECT IMPORTATIONS. MISSALS, BREVIARIES, DIURNALS, RITUALE, &c., containing ail the New Masses and Offices, B plain and superb bindings. Parties ordering will secure the latest editions at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Constantly on hand a gook stock of Miscellaneous Theological and Liturgical Works, Writings of the Fathers, Abbe Migne's Encyclopedia, &c., 1

the very lowest prices.

The Early orders respectfully solicited.

J. HURPHY & CO. Publishers.

WRIGHT & BROGAN,

NOTARIES,

Office: -58 St. François Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF THE

CITY OF MONTREAL. DIRECTORS:

BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.

R. A. R. Hubert, Esq Andre Lapierre Esq, Abraham O Lariviere Esq. J. B. Homier, Esq.
Waraisse Valois, Esq. Naz. Villeneuve, Esq. Narcisso Valois, Eeq. Ferdinand Perrip, Esq. J E. Mullin, Eeq

The cheapest Insurance Company in this city is andoubtedly THE TUAL INSURANCE COM-PANY. The rates of insurance are generally half ess than those of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the cost of insurance on properties to the lowest rate possible for the whole interest of the community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing Com-

Oysics - No. 2 St Sacrament Street. A. DUMOUCHEL Se .retary

Montreal, May 21st 1869.

ROYAL

FIRE AND LIFE:

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public the Advantages Afforded in this

branck: ist. Security unquestionable.

2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moerate rates.

4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances efcted for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advanteges the " Royal" offers to its life Assurers:-

1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management.

4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal nterpretation.

6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO TEIRDS of their net amount very five years, to Policies then two entire years in

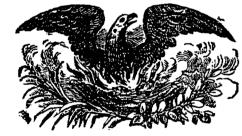
H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.

February 1, 1869.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE!

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.



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

SCROFULA,

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

RHRUMATISM AND GOUT

tis infallible, curing cases that had resisted all other treatment for nearly a lifetime allaying every phase of inflammation, and leaving the joints in a natural condition. In

OLD SORES

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

SORE EYES AND RUNNING EARS

the effect is truly wonderful. The serofulous nd depraved blood and humors on which such sores feed and live, are neutralized at the stomach, the fountainhead, and new and healthy blood soon washes away every vestige of disease. In.

ULCERS AND TUMORS

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

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

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES

the Sarasparilla should be taken five or six times s day, but not in very large doses say two or three tablespoonfuls at a time. And in all of these diseases we strongly arge the use of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla, taking two or three pil's every second night on retiring to rest In this way, cures will be more speedily ef-

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores. July 16 1869.

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

SCHOOL BOOKS

Published and Manufactured by themselves.

They can also supply

ANY SOHOOL BOOK

PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION AND ENITED **STATES**

AT

PUBLISHERS' WHOLESALE PRICES.

INSURANCE COMPANY. STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS

Published for the use of the Schools of the Obristian Brothers, with the special approbation of the General of the Order, given at Paris. July 1, 1853, at the meeting of the Council of the Order, and recommended as the only School Book to be used in their Schools in the United States and the Dominion. First Book. New and enlarged edition. Strong

Muslin back. 72 pages, stiff covers. Second Book. New and enlarged edition Having Spelling and Accentuations and Definitions at the head of each chapter. 180 pages. 18mo, half

bd. Third Book. New and enlarged edition. With Spelling, Pronunciation and Definitions to each chapter; making it the most complete in the Dominion 350 pages. 12mo, half roan. Fourth Book. New and enlarged edition.

Duty of a Christian. Translated from the French of De La Salle. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 12mo, half

THE METROPOLITAN READERS.

Compiled by a Member of the Holy Cross.

Metropolitan School Books are approved of by the Catholic Board of Education, and used in all Catholic Separate Schools. The Metropolitan First Reader. Royal 18mo. 120

pages. Illustrated with ninety cuts. Beautiful ly printed on fine paper and handsomely bound. The Metrpolitan Second Reader. Royal 18mo. 216 pages. Illustrated, and printed from clear type, on excellent paper, and substantially bound.

The Metropolitan Third Reader. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo.

The Metropolitan Fourth Reader. With an introduc-By the right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville This is the best Reader for advanced Classes in Catholic Schools ever published. There is a short Biographical Notice given of each author from whom the selections are made. praceding the lesson. 12mo. 456 pages.
The Metropolitan Fifth Reader; or, Book of Ora-

The Mettopolitan English Grammar By T. E. Howard A. M.

The Metropolitan Illustrated Speller. Designed to accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers. Re a Mamber of the Order of the Holy Gross 12mo. 180 pages. Illustrated with 320 cuts.

half bound. The Illustrated Spe'ler and definer. 12mo. 288 pages. With 1000 cuts.

The Golden Primer. Illust. with 50 cuts. Paper. Stiff cover. Carpenter's Scholar's Spelling Assistant. New Edition printed on Fine Paper, Strongly bound.

The Spelling Book Superseded. By Robert Sullivan, L. L. D. Beautifully printed on fine paper,

and handsomely bound. Murray's Grammar. Abridged by Putnam. Table-Book. By the Obristian Brothers. Murray's Introduction to the English Reader. Half

bound Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary. Square 12m

Half bound. Pinnock's Catechism of Geography. Bound. Stepping-Stone to Geography
Stepping Stone to English Grammar.

Bridge's Algebra. With additions By the Brothers of the Christian Schools.
Reeve's History of the Bible. With two hundred and

thirty cuts. Elements of History; combined with Geography and Obtonology. By John G. Shea, 12mo. With forty illustrations, and six maps. Half bound. An Elementary History of the United States. By J.

G Shes. Half bound Walkingame's Arithmetic (L S. D)

Davis's Table-Book (L S. D.) Manson's Primer Sadliers Edition. Perrin's French and English Conversations. Half

boand. Perin's French Fables. Half bound.

Bridge's Ancient History. " Modern "Grace's Outlines of Kerney's Compendium of History.

First Book of Fredet's Modern Ancient

Lingard's England School Edition. Bennett's Double Entry Book-Keeping. A Mew and Enlarged Edition, prepared by the Author, a short time before his death.

The American System of Practical Book Keeping Exemplified, by the Mercantile Transactions of New York City with all the United States; and with its Trade and Commerce all ever the World, embracing all Foreign Exchanges resulting therefrom. By James Arlington Bennett. 8vo. Illustrated with a Bronze Chart, and a Portrait of the Author.

This work has already passed through forty edi-

[Adopted by the Provincial of the Christian Brothers for use in the Schools under his charge]. (Just Published.)

A New Catechism of Sacred History. Compiled for the Use of Catholic Schools. By Mrs. J. Sadlier 18mo. 178 pages. Old Edition Sacred History.

Butlers Catechism for the Diocess of Quebec. Toronto. Catechism of Perseverance New Canadian Series of School Books.

Lovell's New Series of School Broks. Copy Books, School Stationary. &c. D. & J. SADLIER & Co. Montreal. JOHN CROWE,

BLACK & WHITE SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER, AND

GENERAL JOBBER,

NO. 37 BONAVENTURE STREET, NO. 37, MONTREAL

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

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS

> 359. NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &C.

F O'FARRELL,

CARRIAGE, HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTER

GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGÉR &c., &c., Corner of ST. MARGARRY AND ST. ANTOINE STREETS,

MONTREAL N.B. - Orders respectfully solicited, and executed with promptness. Montreal, June 25, 1869.

> WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT. Ro. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Messurements and Valuations promptly attended to

Montreal, May 28, 1863.

HEARSES! COFFINS! NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate

charges. He begs also to inform the public that he has at his Establishment COFFINS, at all prices, Gloves Crapes, Se. HEARSES for Hire or Sale.

115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

M. Cusson flatters himself that he will receive in the future even more encon ragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves will have henceforward nothing to do with Hearses, having sold them all.

M. Cusson will do his best to give satisfaction to XAVIER CUSSON,

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FIRST BOAT OF THE SEASON.

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



The Splendid Steamer UNION, Capt Fairgrieve, and MAGNET, Capt. Simpson, will leave Napoleon Wharf, Quebec during the Season, at Seren o'clock AM., for the River Saguenay to Ha' Ha! Bay. calling at Murray Bay, River Du Loup and Tadousac 88 under :-

"Union" on Tuesdays and Thursdays, commencing June 22ad. About the 1st July the 'Magnet' will leave Quebec on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the same hour.

By taking these Steamers at Quebec, the Tourist and Invalid will erjoy the refreshing and invigorating breeze and picturesque scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence, and avoid the annoyance of transhipment, as the Steamers run direct to Murray Bay, River du

Loup, Tadousac, and Ha! Ha! Bay.
Passengers leaving Montreal by the Steamers of the Richelien Company, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, connect with the Union " and " Magnet" at Quebec,

No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at Quebec, as in every instance the Steamers are

brought alongside of each other. These fine Steamers are of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety; they are most comfortably furnished, and in every respect unsurpassed.

Tickets, with any information, may be obtained of W. PALMER, at the Hotels, and at the Company's Office, 73 Great St. James Street ALEX. MILLOY,

CANADIAN NAVIGATION Co., Office, 73 Great St. James Street, Montreal, June 25.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL,

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. Hours of Attendance - From 9 to 11 a.m.; and

Agent.

from I to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy. Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Yocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra.

No deduction made for oscasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6,00 extra per quarter.

WES7 TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with

iheir new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted &c., send for a circuat Address E A. & C. R. MENEELY. West Troy, N. Y

F A. QUINN, ADVOCATE,

No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

DEALS! DEALS!!! DEALS!!!

50,000 Cull Deals,

CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Roshs, Quebon.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, To-8.80 A.M ronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago

and all points West, at Night do Accommodation Train for Kingston } 7.15 A.M. and intermediate Stations, at Trains for Lachine at 5.30 A M., 7.00 A.M.

5.00 P.M., and 6.30 P.M. GOING SOUTH AND BAST. Accommodation Trainfor Island Pond 7.15 A.M. and intermediate Stations, 8.40 A M. 4 30. P.M. via. Vermont Central..... Express for Portland, (stpoping over)

night at Island Pond), at..... Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, stopping between Montreal and Is-land Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sher-brooke, Waterville, and Coaticock

through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station. O. J. BRYDGES

Managing Director

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.

Trains will leave Brockville at 7.15 A. M., and 3.15 P.M., arrivin at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and 9.00 P.M.

Trains leave Sand Point at 5 15 A.M., and 1 30 P.M., striving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M., and 7 45 P.M.

at Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 7.15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.y's Steamers for Uttawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c, and the 1 15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and

All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains

H. ABBOTT. Manager for Trustees. perfume.

and Fancy Goods Dealers.

July 16, 1869.

PURT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 r.m. and 3.30

p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Sammit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a m. and 12.35

m. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port A. T. WILLIAMS,

Superintendent.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



Hope.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thick-

ened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING.

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

> LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00,

JAMES CUNAUGHTON,

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

A BOUQUET



VIOLETS AND WATER LILLIES

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

MOSS ROSE AND JASMIN.

Exquisite in their odors, are yet poor by comparison with the clouds of incense that arise from Marray & Lanman's Florida Water, so justly styled 'The Queen of Floral Perfumes' ORANGE FLOWERS AND HONEYSUCKLE.

breath, but faint and fading when compared with the refreshing and strengthening perfome of Murray

Delightful in the pure delieacy of their sweet

& Lanman's Florida Water. PRIMROSES AND HELIOTROPE. Full of sweet perfume, and agreeable to many, but void of those important by gienic properties which

make Murray Lanman's Florida Water so welcome in a sick-room

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

LAVANDER AND MAGNOLIAS, Rich with heavy perfome, but not invigorating nor refreshing, and so sweet that the sense of smell soon

clays, and longs for the sin pl: freshness of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water SWEET BRIER AND CLOVER BLOOM, Bringing memories of country life, and exhaling a perfume pure and delicate, but lacking uniformity and permanence so marked a feature in Murray &

Lanman's Florida Water. MIGNONETTE AND DAFFODILS,

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

THE EVERLASTING PERFUME. Purchasers should be careful to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine

For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumer,

ARE YOU SICK?

Read the following

PLAIN TRUTHS! and be induced for the sake of health to try



PURELY VEGETABLE.

If your face or forehead is covered with p'mples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you : it is

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

If you wish a clear complexion a smooth skin, and

a sweet pleasant breath, the surest and safest of all methods to obtain them is by the use of

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

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

If you wish to get a genial yet powerful tonic for

the stomach, which is also, at the same time, an excellent remedy for the various diseases of the Bowels and Kidneys, use

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

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

They will speedily correct every derangement and remedy every irregularity. These excellent pills are the true pergative medicine for general use, being casy to take, safe at all seasons, strongly antibilious, and very effective in their action every way.

In all diseases of a Scrofulous, Ulcerous, or Syph-

flitic nature, or where the blood has become tainted

or vitiated by the use of iron, mercury or any other BEISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

should be used in connection with the PILLS. And the sick may rely upon it, that where used together, as directed on the wrapper, no disease can long re-sist the combined searching and healing powers of

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores. July 16, 1869.

AND