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VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1867.

THE MAIDEN'S DREAM.

A TALE OF OLD LONDON.

(From the Lamp.

The great highways outside ' London favre city' were margined with green turf and fresh hedgerows; and, on the selfsame ground, now heavily burdened with dingy bricks and mortar, there were fields of vivid scarlet, where the poppy flaunted its flaring flowers; and fields of gold, where the corn was beckoning for the sickle; and thickset woods, where the oak-tree towered, and the squirrel hid his store of hazelnuts and acorns, and the ringdove cooed mournfully to her mate.

In the front shop of one of the picturesque houses on the road running westward from Oldbourne Bars, two men were at work at their trade of harness-making, and, behind the diamonded casement window above, sat a maidena young and pretty maiden,-sewing. She was singing, too,-warbling soltly a simple ditty, whose sweet, mellow freshness added yet another grace to the bright and cloudless afternoon.

But young Stephen Forman, the fellmonger of Fleet-street, just then passing by the house on some business pretext or other, had a heavy shadow on his brow when he took his eyes from their close regard of the diamond-casemented window. For-the truth must be spoken,-Mistress Unity Holly, as she saw two grey eyes belonging to a well-made young tradesman, lingering sadly on her, ceased singing with a very grave look, not to say a frown, was busily plying her fingers on her needlework.

She's at it again, father,' said one of the barness makers in the shop below, an intelligent, but delicate-looking lad of eighteen. 'Stephen has just gone by with a face as long as the shaft of a waggon. You ought to speak to Unity, for the way she treats that young man is most vexatious and cruel. He is as smart and pleasant a lad as you'd find in the/city, and it is a shame she should jilt him so scandalously. Now she's on, and now she's off: one minute there's smiles, the next there's tears. I know very well, if a girl conducted herself in such a manner to me, what I should do.?

'It is a pity,' said the father, a hard-looking man with irom grey hair ; ' and it grieves me as much as it angers you. But, since your poor vent. But she is a good girl, and I think, after

within an inch of his life,' passionately exclaimed the old man.

'That's a dangerous game to play. Leather is a poor tool against the sharp steel of a sword. No, we must find a surer scheme of punishing bim than that.'

' I'll lay await for the fellow, and leather him

'Then I'll give Mistress Unity a severe reprimand, and take her down a peg or two. But, no; I couldn't do that,' said the old man, in a subdued and reflective tone. 'I ought to rebuke her in calm words, and point out to her her duty ; dear mother had not died.'

" Would she had not,' echoed his son, sorrowfully; 'but we must take care of poor Unity, father, for it is only the want of a fit adviser that is dangerous to her.'

' Mustress Sarah Massey shall never cross the threshold again,' said the father, resolutely.

'Stop, father,' returned Sam Holly. 'You must let her come twice more so that we may watch their proceedings, and take measures to stop their goings on accordingly.'

The old man reflected for a few moments. ' Perhaps you are right,' said he, at last .--But, no, why should I lose faith in my only daughter,, and play the spy upon her actions .--She won't play false to me; I'll go ask her the meaning of it all,' and the old man at once proceeded to carry out his resolution.

Meanwhile Unity, in her bower above, had never raised her voice in song, since the passingof Stephen Foreman. She had been pondering deeply, and seemingly with sorrowful results, for her eyes were swimming in tears.

"What shall I do?" she anxiously asked herhe is breaking his heart for me, and I am sure Stephen is unworthy, even if be cares anything at all about me, for he has quite deserted me since May-day. And now this morning to pass by without even looking at me, much more calling in and saying, 'Good morning !' I don't care a farthing for this fine gentleman, though he has a much softer tongue and gentler manners;

but if Stephen treats me like this, I am sure I shall begin to love the other.' And thus the naughty little head kept deceiving the wayward mother died, Unity has had nobody to advise little heart. In fact, that extent did it go, that her; and her wayward humour has had its full the blue eyes could stand such perfidy no longer, grin on his face, the effect of whose appearance it would be more prudent.' and poured down such a shower of tears, that was to make Master Holly defer his purpose they for a time beat the evil counsels out of the field, and the sweet face shone just as you may have seen a daisy, choked with dust, and fligging he, with heat, brighten up after a genile summer shower. Now, ye little airy sprites and ministering fairies, ply fast your willing pinions, and bring Stephen at this moment to bis mistress's feet .---So you may save a world of mischief, perhaps grief, and make two loving hearts rejoice, while, in language not spoken in commonplace life, their lips and eyes shall tell of the delicious joy that is born of reconciliation, for who does not know that-

' Make your mind easy on that score, Unity ; there was no name in it whatever, neither that of the person who wrote it, nor hers to whom it said.-

was sent. Well, dear, I must tell you what it contains. Let me see; it begins with ' Dearest Unity."

' But,' interrupted Unity, ' you said there was no name in it whatever."

'Nor is there,' eagerly returned Sarah. 'Let me see, what did I say ? 'Dearest angel,'yes, that was it,- 'most adorable being,' and then there was a lot of hard words, all sounding but I am no speaker except when anger heats so pretty, but I can't remember them, only that my blood, and the words stick in my throat, and he said, 'I will give up my life, my soul, my I do more harm than good. Would that your fortune for your sake ;' and last of all he prays you, oh, so earnestly and pitifully, to meet him this evening beneath the three elms.?

'I am sure I never understand a tithe of what he writes,' said Unity, pouting her rosy mouth and contemptuously tossing her head.

'More do I, my dear; but isn't it nice? Of course you will meet the poor, forlorn, handsome, rich young man? "I don't think I shall do anything of the kind."

"Ob, but, dear, think of being the wife of a nobleman, and making your father and brother gentlemen, and spiting that nasty Stephen Foreman.'

'l am sure I don't know what to do,' said the silly little thing. 'Oh, that my dear mother was alive, I should then have some one to advise me in my troubles."

But, my dear, am not 1 your adviser and your friend ? and do you think I would lead you into anything that was not good for you? No, I'd rather die first. Now, with your comeliness I want you to make your fortune, as you deserve, and not remain all your life a miserable citizen's wife. Why, you would grace a palace. So, as self. 'This handsome young nobleman swears I am older than you, prithee take my counsel, and meet this young nobleman to-night, as he wishes you.'

And by such peroicious stuff did Sarah Massev deceive the simplicity of poor Unity; and when she departed, as she did after she had ad ministered a great deal more of her foolish though dangerous talk, she left Unity in such feelings.

Mischief was particularly rife that beautiful afternoon; for just at the moment when old Holly had his hand on the latch, with the intention of admonishing his daughter, there entered from the street door a neighbor with a broad

Sam accordingly took the epistle, and, having read it, his face suddenly brightened, and he

· Unity cannot have seen this; and if she has not, she cannot keep the appointment ; but somebody else can keep it for her.'

"Somebody with a cudgel, do you mean?" said the old man, catching instantly his son's humor.

' No,' said Sam, with a flashing eye, and in a tone which bespoke the fulness of his meaning; with a sword, which I have been taught to use as well as the best. Let me, then, meet him on even terms, and call him honourably to account up I saw a figure some hundred yards before me for the insult he offers us."

it kindled a like warmth in the old man's breast. paler and ghostly. It was as though I saw my As for the danger attending such an exploit, he felt little apprehension, for he had the fullesi too, was black-the mourning I wore for my confidence in the skill of his son, knowing that dear mother. How could I take it for aught Sam's maternal uncle [a famous fencer] had but a ghostly omen of all ! Nevertheless, I taken a pride in making his nephew a master of could not help going on, though I did not know the rapier. But yet Holly was not the man to bow I moved, or whether I was myself, or that countenance any rash enterprise, and there was was pale Me in black, and though frozen with much to be considered before such a resolve was terror, I lifelessly, helplessly followed. At last come to.

'Don't let us go too fast,' said be. 'What if sit me down for a minute on the bank, and try to this stranger gallant should be seeking Unity in recover myself a little. When I felt a little all honor and good meaning? Wouldn't it be better and got up again, the black figure was most churlish in us so to treat him ?'

'Where is the honor,' said his son, indignantly, ' in these secret assignations ? Where is the good meaning in shunning you as he does, instead of coming frankly and avowing his wishes, and asking for your saaction thereto? No; he is a over me, on beholding my black counterpart mean, slinking, sneaking knave, whose idea of with wimple down, seated ay the side of the pertrue manliness and gentle breeding is the deceiv ing and betrayal of the simple and the mnocent.'

'You speak warmly,' said his father, ' and 1 like to see you show such feeling ; but it seems to me that, before we condemn and punish this young man as you propose, we ought to be first sure that he is guilty of evil intentions. He may have private reasons for his secrecy, and yet mean honorably to Unity.'

"Then,' said Sam, 'I will first ask him, and bis answer shall faithfully guide my course."

'Nay; to a question on such a subject his pride might easily take offence, especially when it comes from one younger and of lower standing than himself. Methinks if I undertook the task

Sam's eyes were turned inwardly for a mo-

'Oh, no, that is the truth; but I am now going to tell you what I hope is the dream .---Well, I did not know what to do, and could think of nothing else, and was in dreadful agitation, when I think I must have sobbed myself to. sleep; and I thought that I went out, still in great trouble of mind, torn by doubt as to whether I did right or wrong, and thinking of my dear mother, and how wicked and wilful I was, and that 1 ought never to have encouraged this strange man, but to have laid me down and died, when of a sudden I felt a creeping all over me that made me tremble and dizzy, and on looking on the other side of the road. That figure, Holly marked the enthusiasm of his son, and father, O heavens! the face was like mine, only own wretched feelings in a glass. The dress, my feelings so overcame me, that I was fain to gone, but I still went on in that direction as though my feelings did not belong to the body that was with me, but belonged to the ghost .-I reached sight of the three elms at last, but leaven knows how, when a chill again crawled son whom I was to meet. It was quite dusk, and something made me (for I could not help myself), go as near as possible to the two who were talking, though I hid myself from them, and at last sat me down on the same seat with them, with the tree between us.' Unity stopped to beave a deep sigh and to collect her mind, by covering her face for a few seconds with both her pretty hands. 'Then what seemed in my first confusion to be a humming in my eurs grew into shapeable words, and I heard them talkhim I mean, for he was talking to me, and though my spirit seemed to speak also, the form to my senses. With hot words and mellow voice, he swore that his love for me was unspeakable; be promised me riches in abundance, and pleasure

No. 9.

undreamable, and he spoke so foudly-so fervently. But a murmur, in a hollow, yet some-

all, that her behaviour to Master Stephen is only her playfulness. I warrant she does not like him the less for it. My boy, you have not come to the knowledge of the lasses' ways yet.'

'That may be, father ; but 1 cannot look at her conduct in the light you do, for the simple reason that I happen to know things about her that you do not.'

The old man dropped his awl, and looked anxiously into the face of his son. The latter continued his work in which he had become suddealy interested.

"Sam,' at last ejaculated the old man, "if you know of anything serious, don't play with it, but tell me the worst at once. What is it you know?

"Well,' said the yound man, striving to reassure his father with a smile, 'it is not so bad, perhaps, as your fears have just pictured ; but I'll tell you the grounds I have for my suspicions in the matter. Unity, we know, has a comely aim, appear in the present case to be hard at face and figure, and a soft voice ; but she bas also a very simple, innocent heart. Now. Sarah Massey has lately made friends with ber, and, and such like; for just then, of all the wrong though Sarah is handsome and dressy, she is as deceitful as the dauce, and I know there is something behind the modesty in her eye. Moreover perceived by Master Holly and his son), stepped there are secrets between them which turn in. Unity's face as crimson as 'can be; for I have seen them after they have been whispering and giggling together.'

Pish !? interrupted the old man, turning impatiently to continue his work ; 'what's all this long preamble ? My anxiety on Unity's account has caused me to make a bugbear of nothing .--I tell thee again, my boy, you don't know the lasses yet yet.'

Stop a bit, father. You can put two and two together as well as any man; and when you | brighter, or yourselt more handsome. But what have beard all I have got to say, and sum it all is the matter, dear?' she drawled as one would up in a lump, you can't help judging as I have talk to a weeking child. 'You' don't smile or done, even though I don't fathom the lasses yet. look pleased. Come, come, I've got such good Last May day, to wood mixing with the riff-raff news for you. I've been asked to give you this at the Maypole in the Strand, - you know that | letter from one who loves you devotedly. Oh, some of our neighbors raised one in the meadow close by. Well, some of the court gallants happened to be passing that way, and would join in the sport, and one of them made up to Unity and paid great court to ber: "Before that time, she and Stephen were billing and cooing at all times 'Dear me,' said she, with vexation, ' what can and in all corners ; since then you know there have become of it? I certainly brought it out bas been a striking difference.'

Das been a striking difference. And have you seen this fellow with Unity is since Binquired the old man. In Cat when Inder.

"The falling out of faithful friends, Renewing is of love."

But somehow these same mysterious little messengers, who might do so much good, if it pleased them not better to make mischief their work in bringing about contretemps, and uncomfortable coincidences, and awkward surprises, persons that could possibly present themselves at that time, who but Mistress Sarah Massey (un

At the first sound of footsteps on the stairs. Unity hastily dried her eyes, and ' put herself to rights;' so that when Sarah Massey appeared, her eyes had more than their wonted lustre, while

her cheeks bure the feverish flush of her recent agitation.

Well, I'm sure you do look charming this afternoon, Unity, dear. What would not Lord

What's-his-name, give for a sight of you just now? Surely I never saw your eyes look You may depend upon it, a certain person is deeply smitten.' Thus she rattled, as she fumbled first in her bosom and then in her capacious pocket; and then in the bosom of her dress again and back again to the pocket at her side.

never mind, dear, there was nothing private in it;

until the visitor had departed. . Good morning, Golsip Holly and Sam,' said

'The rose is red, the violets blue, The pink is sweet and so are you [with a playful poke at Sam].

If you'll be mine, I will be thine ;'

and so on. What is it, eb? Ha! ha! ha! ha: ha! Cupid is flying about with a great deal of business on band (which, worse luck, is more than I have) this lovely day, and dropped some of the contents of his letter-bag. You may well look surprised both of ye; it's enough to make one crack his sides with laughing;' and the ha, chee !'

'Now, look ye here at what I've just found in the road close by. It's a regular out and out love letter, such as you don't get treated with a sight of more than once in your life-amber. scented and everything.'

Now, Master Holly's temperament was of the not easily sympathetic with frivolity of any description. In the general way, therefore, he would not have hesitated to show his contempt at so trivial a cause for excessive mirth; but being perbaps the upperplost.

Don't let that boy see it,' said the visitor. with a comical wink, and in a tone of goodnatured raillery; 'the young rascal will learn about those things quite time enough."

The reader will have already divined that the letter just found was one lost by Mistress Masrev. In truth, there was no doubt as to the party for whom it was intended, for it commenced with ' Dearest Unity ;' from which fact it will be seen that Sarah Massey had preferred that truth should be sacrificed rather than painful apprehension should have been roused by her carelessne69.

Old Holly was exceedingly wroth when he

ment : then suddenly they lighted up, and his face became brightened by a smile.

"I have it !" he cried,-" I have it ! I know a plan which will answer admirably. Look here

But we will not continue the dialogue, it being sufficient to state that a mode of operation was planned which, while it did not clash with the old man's cautious temperament and sense of strict justice, was decisive and retributive enough to suit the young man's warmer feelings.

As well as could be told from the one-handed clock which tick-tocked so gravely in the corner of the neat little sitting room behind the collarlaughing visitor indulged in another hearty ' Ha, maker's shop, it was full half an hour after the time arranged for the tryst at the three elms, when suddenly the parlor became the scene of a commotion of an extraordinary kinc. Bearing tenderly in his arms the insensible form of Unity Holly, his face symptomatic of great excitement and exertion, there entered a well favored young man, who proceeded to deposit his burden on serious cast, not easily provoked to laughter, and the couch, and to make instant and anxious efferts to call back the truant life.

Returning consciousness had just given notice of its approach by means of a hearty sigh, when, with a most anxious face, Master Holly entered just now he was for the first time conscious of and, a few words from the other having been feelings of a different kind, anxious curiosity spoken in reply to the old man's eager inquiries,

the latter was left alone with his daughter. A lew more deep-drawn, heavy sighs, and a wild, frightened stare, and then Unity was suffi ciently recovered to look anxiously round the room, and to clutch, with nervous energy, her father's hand.

"Oh, father," she burst forth 'tell me. It has been a dream !?

"What has been a dream, Unity ?" said ber father, with a pitying smile.

• Oh, yes, I know it must have been a dream." she continued, with a shudder, and a painful convulsion of her face. " But I'll tell you all, dear father.' She paused a moment; then with a Old Holly, was exceedingly wroth when he blush, in the midst of which beamed forth a beau-read the stilled missive; and the bearer thereof, inding how much the father's feelings were agi-tated in the matter, changed his tune, and pulled a suitably long visage. 'Give me it,' said the old man, buskly. The inding how much the father's feelings were agi-tated in the matter, changed his tune, and pulled a suitably long visage. 'Give me it,' said the old man, buskly. The inding how sere looking somewhat, sad-coloured, the gossip soon quietly withdrew; so that lather and indire eyes filled with tears, and I shough you let home that you might have to later when and the second time tele-a fete blush, in the midst of which beamed forth a beauwith me, for that was what I came for. But affairs were looking somewhat sad coloured, the love him, but somebody was very cruel to me,? And have sycu seen this fellow with Unity since ?? inquired the old man. A data it, I can tell you all it said.' No: bat I believe that this Madam Massey brings her letters, for I have seen papers pass between them.'

thing familiar voice, came from the black figure

at the moment that a question rose in my bosom, and I waited curiously for the answer- He would ever, ever love and protect me, and of course we should wed.' A cold suspicion crossed my heart-an angry sound came from the gluost. But he urged me to fly with him, unheeding my now growing doubts and distrust. Then his voice changed from loving, softness and gentle entreaty to that of angry command and as the resentment of my soul arose, and disgust at my own simpleness, and as his honeyed guile gave place to all other feelings, loud and wrathful words burst forth, the scuffing of stubbora feet followed, and looking up I was struck dumb with awe on seeing the gallant start back as with astonishment, draw his sword, and make as it were a thrust at his companion. In my dream she also took a sword, and they fought with deadly meaning in their movements. Oh, the sight seemed to make my soul quiver with horror, and I remember only that I strove vainly to scream. With fear and anguish I was voiceless, and I seemed to glide into nothingoess, while steel was rasping against steel and voice against voice.----Then I was caught up into the air by some who seemed like-like Stephen Foreman, and I remember nothing more of it but that he-he-anpeared to----

Here there is no doubt Unity was endeavor. ing to clear up to her dimmed remembrance the mysterious means taken by Stephen to restore her to consciousness, though there seems to be no adequate reason for her blushing so violently as she did in the effort to remember or explain. the circumstance.

' Tell me, dear father,' sbe at last said [leaving her preceding seatence the unsatisfactory frage ment just recorded], 'tell me; has it notsall been a horrible dream? You smile strangely. Pertaps all but the last part,' said Unity, againblushing'; and before the crimson flush had laded, another still more vivid appeared; for there now enteredithe room Stephen and her brothet. the

THE THRUE WITHNESS AND GATTEOLIC OFFICILUE. OCTROBER IN 1867

wien left alone togeiber ; but this may with trial. truth be affirmed, that whatever the particulars of their interview, it ended with a dreadful com pact, sealed with a seal that vividly recalled to Unity her temporary insensibility ; and we can likewise aver that no silly doubts everymore dis turbed the breast of Unity, for long before the following Christmas a wedding between a very happy, very comely, and very loving pair took

and the second second second second

place.

A GHOST STORY.

J. P. P.

The belief in signs, dreams, omens, and warnings, which has in our day almost entirely disappeared, was once so prevalent that it was a rare thing for a death to take place in a family without some member of it having been warned of the coming event, in some supernatural way .---My revered grandmother was no exception to this encient belief; on the contrary, she could relate numerous instances of unnatural visitations, and strange appearances which had appeared in warnings. None of her kith or kin were ever called to pass through the dark valley of shadows without her receiving some supernatural intimation, or, as she called it, ' being warned' of their decease.

I will here state that my grandmother had been a widow for many years, and resided with my mother, as did, her two youngest children, Ralph and Alice. Ralph, a spirited lad of seventeen, assisted my father in his bu-iness ; and Alice, dear Aunt Alice's time, was mostly engrossed by 'us children.'

For several months she had been troubled with a hacking cough, which was in itself warning enough that lime was soon coming when we should be obliged to part with our kind and caretul ourse.

After a while she became unable to sit up all day, and then my mother moved Aunt Alice's bed from her chamber into the parlour, and she was no longer able to go up and down the stairs, and it was more convenient to take care of her there. My grandmother slept in a chamber directly over this, the stove-pipe from the parlour passing up through the floor into the chimney, thus making the room warm and comfortable.

The night after Aunt Alice was removed into the parlor, grandmother received a very decided warning of her death. She said that, after she had been in bed a short time, she was aroused by a light shining upon her face, and, opening her eyes, she beheld the form of a new moon arising from one corner, slowly sail across the room, and finally disappear behind her bed.-She was so sure that she had seen this, and be came so nervous and excited about it, my mother thought best to have some one sleep with her the following night; so my sister Mary, a their objection, we believe, applies as strongly to a of circumstances brought a corresponding change of tired to rest before we were startled by a loud we, that a Catholic episcopacy and priesthood, subscream from Mary. She, too, had seen the ject to the control or veto of a Protestant executive mysterious appearance, just as it came the evening before, -a half moon, rising in one corner, would propose to create a new establishment to ex passing diagonally across the room, and disan peared behind the bed. The room was left vacant, everybody in the house believing it to be baunted. When this came to the ears of my uncle Ralph, he expressed his decided contempt for the whole affair. It was second nature for grandmother, he said, to see sights; and Mary had, no doubt, been so scared at the thought of passing the night in the room where grandmother had seen something, that she fancied she saw it too. He would sleep in the room himself, and was not at all afraid of being troubled with new moons, or old ones, either; so he took up his quatters in the haunted chamber. He made no alarm during the night; but at the breakfast table he declined answering any questions. The truth was, he had seen exactly the same thing that had so alarmed his grandmother and Mary, but he was a bold, determined fellow, and had made up his mind to find out the cause of this singular appearance; and, besides, he did not like to confess that he had witnessed the same thing that he had scufied at as a delusion in others. Six nights in succession he slept in the haunted room, and every night the same thing occurred. On the seventh night he was lying awake about midnight, thinking of the strange circumstances, and trying in vain to arrive at a solution of the mystery, when he heard Alice begin to cough in the room below. Immediately, he heard my mother's footsteps coming into Alice's room, as was her custom whenever she had a paroxysm of coughing. At the same time the supernatural light appeared in the corner, floating slowly across the room, and went down behind his bed. A thought struck him.

FIRE SIDE UP AVIS PROVAL STRUCT ALL TO PROVAL ST [Unity or Stephen] looked the most shamefaced people were not too superstitious to risk the has been disappointed. Not only has the Govern-

> IBISHINTELLIGENCE: The impressive and edifying ceremonies attendant upon the ordination of two young gentlemen were witnessed recently by a large number of persons in the beautiful obspel attached to St. Peter's College, Wexford. The gentlemen admitted into the sacred order of priesthood are - Rev. Win Dundon, O.S.A., Limerick, and Rev. Stephen Reville, O.S.A., Wex-

ford. Same and CATHOLIO ENDOWMENT IN IBELAND .- We are as sured, on the authority of the leading, organ of Cathelic opinion in Ireland, that bishops, priests, and laymen, of the prevailing creed, concur almost un animously in deprecating any and every suggestion, whereseever emanating for Oatholic endowment in that country. This is the more significant and remarkable, because of late ther has been a general, if not a well-founded impression. that rival projects of the kind were preparing ; and that from opposite sides they were likely to be launched are long in Parliament. A scheme for the re-partition of existing Church property was actually debated last session in the House of Peers; and in a tone, it must be confessed, more conciliatory and wise than some years ago might have been expected. It was advocated her own family. But her particular forte lay in on the one side in the spirit of concession, and opposed on the other on grounds wholly free from sectarian asperity or bigot zeal. Lord Derby would not commit himself to a renewal of his former 'opinions regarding the inalienability of Church lands ; and he purposely seemed to leave himself open to entertain alternative methods of making provision for the Oatholic clergy. The rumour quickly spread that he and Mr. Disraeli had it in contemplation to make a proposal to Parliament such as Mr. Pitt is known to have designed at the time of the Union, and as Lord Francis Leveson Gower actually carried in 1825 in the Commons by a large majority. Among the opponents of Lord Russell's suggestion for the redistribution of coclesisstical funds between the three chief religions in Ireland were two English Oatholic peers, who conscientiously avowed the scruples they entertained to his proposal. It was said however, at the time, and not, believe, without warrant of truth, that the Catholic nobles and gen try of Ireland were now, as they were in former times, favourable to some such settlement of the Church question. Bishop Moriarty, by whom it had chirfly advanced of late, was taken to represent an influential section of his order ; and some respectable if not influential, persons among the Irish proprietary were known to lean that way. Under these circum-stances it was raturally asked by many sincere friends of religious equality among Dissenters and Churchmen, whether the Catholic body in general entertained the hope of recovering for their clergy a portion of what had been taken from them by the Legislature at the Reformation ; and whether they looked to such re-appropriation as a practical at d practicable means of ending the long controversy. That inquiry, according to the Freeman's Journal, is now likel to be answered in a manner at once autheatic and conclusive. Prelates, priests, and people are, it is found alike adverse from any pecuniary connexion with the State. They can never cease to regard the Anglican establishment as a badge and a brand of conquest; and they will never, of course, be induced to acquiesce in its continuance. But they look with reasonab e distrust on any and every proposal for taking beir religious teachers into pay by a Government which in religious faith and feeling,

in reality, liberty exists? He declares that Protes-tantism, which he desires to upbold is 'a system not of intolerance but of freedom Liberty of thought and of political and religious action cannot be proscribed by those who are truly imbued with its spirit.'- Intending to maintain these principles he

does not think it necessary to enter minutely on other questions, but promises to give other public public questions his careful consideration, and he says he feels confident that he 'may reckon on the support of all liberty-loving citizene.'

The Catholic processionists on the 15th of August who were charged at Rathfriland petty sessions on the 31st ult. appeared again yesterday, when the evidence for the prosecution was resumed. A the close of the case Mr. Rea addressed the bench on the part of defendants. The proceedings were again adjourned.

ROUGH AND SMOOTH .- The ' case of Ireland' was never so had as it is now. In days of deadly strug gle, of merciless persecution, there was always a hope, and a good reason for hope, a vitality roused to all its powers of daring, doing, suffering. The line between Ireland's friends and Ireland's foes was distinctly drawn her leaders were sure to be true men, for their leading brought more danger to themselves that to their, followers. With them the beadsman's axe or hangman's rope was behind the foeman's sword in their onward path. Thus, truth and trustfulness were well acquainted and always knew where to find each other. . That state of things is finely typified in Moore's epigrammatic lines-

> The friends we've tried Are by our side.

And the foe we hate before us.

Through battles, massacres, assassinations ; through penal times, with all their social and religious disabiities ; there were still an Irish nation and an Irish -a people that knew its friends and foes, and people walked the plain road before it with unwearied and unwavering step. But a new experiment was tried -the time of constitutional corruption arrived. After many troubles, the Ireland with which England had to deal came to consist of 105 gentlemen called Irish representatives - but there was nothing Irish about the bulk of them except their birth. Whoever called them, they were not chosen by the people. Another change came-and then the people did choose men to stand for Ireland in another country. Now, it came to pass that an English political party, known to the world by the name. Whigs.' saw good things in store for themselves from this liberty of the Irish people to choose men and send them to Parliament. There was no longer an Ireland to contend withupon any question of vital national importance. Whigs and Tories would agree, and the Irish members would be 'nowhere,' as the lauguage of the turl has it. But there were Tories to contend with- and in such a contention Ireland could be made useful. In furmer and rougher times it was a policy to try to bribe the people to betray or desert their leaders by promises of reward or pardon according to the circumstances of the case. A wise policy; because the leader was nothing without the people and could be easily disposed of. But in the Constitutional Parliamentary period the case was quite reversed. The leaders then became virtually the people-and can never be other in their sight than alien And without them the people could do nothing. A change ber the following night; so my sister that y, a their objection, we believe, applies as belowing policy and the one thing necessary was, to brite mac and Sr. George's wards. He was accompanied the leaders. That policy has been followed up with by Mr. O. H. Ward, P. L. G, and Mr. William Me Whig corruption has made its way through a 1 Irish society from the member to the lowest hanger on who is looking out for the lowest place at the government's disposal. Political requery is so common, so triumphant, and so brazen-faced in deportment, that the people have come to believe that there is no such thing as public honesty on earth - on Irish earth, at least. And those who practice the rogu ry and profit by it, as well as those who are ready and anxious to do so, preach the doctrine of corruption on all occasions, in and out of season, affi ming that all persons are corrupt alike-the only difference being a difference of price. A very natural doctrine this is, to be propagated by such preachers-the fox which had lost its tail, and preached curtailment to his associates, will never be without imitators among men For our share of the unholy league that lasted so long between Whiggery and Ireland we have a country half depopulated, materially ruined more than half, and demoralized altogether. The nation which faced the lion's anger and outlived it, is fast perishing through the guile of the serpent On both si les preparations are now being made with unwonted earnesiness for the coming struggle on the old battle-ground of the Irish Church. The Committee of the National Association met on Thursday to receive Mr. Carvell Williams who has come over as a deputation from the Liberation Society to arrange joint plan of attack. He is stated to be perfectly satisfied with the ssurances he has received that the Oatholic clergy and people do not desire any State endowment for their Ohurch. On the other hand, the members of the Establishment are concerting measures for its defence. An influential meeting of the clergy and laity of the county Longford was held yesterday in the Protes ant Hall; Longford, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Oburch Institution and organizing means for refuting misstatements. The presence of ministers representing the Prespyterian and Methodist Oburches showed that on this question different Protestant denominations are disposed to unite. The chair was taken by the Archdescon of Ardagb, who delivered a long address in support of the objects of the meeting. He maintained that an established Church was preferable to one sustained by voluntary contributions, and that in this country, if the voluntary system alone prevailed, there would be many parishes without a resident minister. It was not, however, a question whether the voluntary or the State. system was the better instrument for promoting religion and morality-it was, whether the Irish Church, which has been established and endowed for 1,400 years, should be deprived of the endowments, which held it for the benefit of the people. It was therefore, a greation for the laity and if Par-liament took away the property of the Church, what security would there be for the property of any nobleman or gentleman in the country ? If the burch were despoiled, the Union would be endangered, and the Church of England would also suffer. If a church were to be maintained, only where it had a mejority of numbers, then the Church

has been disappointed. Not only has the Govern-ment refused to repeal an odious and tyrannical Act, which is utterly antagonistic to the spirit of the British Constitution, but it has sought, with a spac-ment refused to repeal an odious and tyrannical Act, which is utterly antagonistic to the spirit of the British Constitution, but it has sought, with a spac-ment refused to repeal an odious and tyrannical Act, which is utterly antagonistic to the spirit of the British Constitution, but it has sought, with a spac-ment refused to repeal an odious and tyrannical Act, and when he was within about ten feet of him fired a shot from a pisiol which he field. Mr. Atkinson states that the built struck him between the shoul-ders mearithe meat, and that, when he turned to-meas shown, on other occasions, to crush those manifestations of religious and political opinion which cannot be put down in any country in wbich, in reality, liberty exists ' He declares that Protes. ed from a revolver, Mr. Atkinson retreated, upon which the person in pursuit attempted to fire, but the weapon was not discharged as the cap only exploded. Mr Atkinson then states that he went along the quay for a short distance, where he met two soldiers run-ning towards whence the short had been delivered, they having bees attracted by the sounds of firing. The whole party came to the entrance of the row down which they observed the person who had fired running. He was a short, stout-looking man, and he disappeared immediately by one of the several passages at the end of Ormond Market, leading into Mountrath-street. The soldiers, though asked to do so, refused to follow up the pursuit, and the would-be ngs-asin disappeared in the intricate passages. A constable was alarmed by the noise of the firing, and he having come up Mr. Atkinson accompanied h m to Green-street police station where he reported

the circumstance. Inspector Boxey, D Division, who was the officer on duty at the station, having taken the statement, made an examination of Mr. Atkinson's person, and discovered the marks of a pistol builet or his garments, the cost, vest, and shirt being penetrated in a line, but there was not the slightest abrasion of the skin. The leaf of Mr. Atkinson's hat was also broken, by what appeared to be a bullet mark. Several, residents in the locality heard the sounds of the explosions, and there can be no doubt that the shots were fired ; and in corroboration of this fact, two revolver bullets were found lying on the quay next morning by a civilian, both of which were handed over to the police. Mr. Atkinson, at the time of the alleged outroge, was armed with a care sword, which, however, he was precluded from using in his defence by the suddenness of the occurrence and the flight of the person who, it is stated, fired on bim. Mr. Atkinson swore an information on Friday at Capel-street Folice-office to the facts as above stated, before Mr. Dix.

It is said the person whose murder was contemplated, is Head. Constable Talbot, the notorieus detective.

DUBL:n, Sept. 7.- A ceremony of deep interest and significance took place yesterday in the Phœniz-park when the officers and men of the Constabulary who distinguished themselves during the late outbreak were presented with bonourable tokens of their Sovereign's approval There is no body of men in the service of Her Majesty more c pable of appreciating the wise and generous policy which has promptly recognized their fidelity and courage in the hour of trial. The Constabulary are essentially an Irish force, with all the distinctive qualities of the national character, but with the baser elements refined by discipline and the nobler ones trained and elevated for a worthy purpose. The loyalty they have dis played is not a principle peculiar to themselves, but is deeply rooted in the minds of the pessant class from which they spring, though it is too often perverted by demoralizing influences. .. In their case, however, urgent considerutions of interest and constant babits of duty combine to fix it steadily upon its legitimote object.

ORANGH MOVEMENTS IN BELFAST. - A feeling of consiernation exists in certain circles in reference to the candidature of Mr. William Johnston, of Ballykiloeg; for parliamentary houors in connection with this borough. On Tuesday and Wednesday Mr. Johnson was actively employed in cauvassing Cro-Farran, two prominent Orangemen-the latter a sup porter of Mr. McMechan during his recent incursion upon the parliamentary citadel of Belfast The gen tlemen of No 7, L. O. L. the aristocratic lodge par excellence in this district, have had frequent meetings lately to consider ' the situation,' which is pronounced elarmin r. The Conservative party is in danger of being 'spilt;' and the patronage formerly vested in the council coterie will, it is foured, fall away from the grasp that so long clutched it. The absence of one of our local managers, who was accustomed to be active in the solution of electioneer. ing difficulties, is keenly felt at the present juncture. I have been informed that it is the intention of the Grand Master to retire from the contest .for Orange bonors, as well as municipal, at the proximate elec-Wednesday, during the course of his can tions. vass, Mr. Johnston expressed bimself in favor of extending the franchise conferred upon the people of England. - Northern Whig.

Admiral Sit William F. martunito preparenter, active service the screw steam frigate Liffey, 31, Captain Johnson; the fron and armour plated turret ship Wivern, 4, Captain Burgoyne; and the ganboat Radwing, tender to the Combridge. This studen Admiralty order is attributed by some to the outrage at Manchester, and the escape of Col. Kelly and Oaptain Densey, while others attribute it to the pos-sibility of a second rising in Ireland.

THE BEAUTIES OF RELIGION. - The parish of Kilter. nan has lately witnessed as atrocious a piece of ruf. fianism as any that have been recorded for some time. An English family residing here, who are held in the highest respect and esteem by all who know them, terently sustained a bereavement in the early death of a loved young daughter. They ! id the remains in the parish burial ground and over them placed an "In memoriam", slab, with a simple cross carved on it. Hereupon, some of the Protestants found that their consciences were aggrieved and their religion endangered by such downright Popery. They called upon the rector to have the offensive slab removed, and, on his declining to do any such thing, they went with hammer and chisel secretly, smashed out the crose, and flung the fragments into the garden of the sorrowing parent I. In the same locality; the seme "religious' sentiment lately smashed Lindy Mont B stained glass memorial windows in Lord Powerscourt's church

From a late correspondence and editorial in the Dunjalk Democrat; weilearn that Mr. Obichester Fostescue, M P for Louth, and late; Chief Secretary for Ireland, and at times a wondrous Tenant-Right agitator, having recently fallen into possession of property in Ardee, refused to take possession till eleven poor cottiers - 55 souls-were evicted therefrom : This was sworn to stan Ardee petty sessions. In commenting on this inhumanity - for Mr. F.'s desire for eviction is being carried ut the Democrat says : -" The late Mr. Grattan was expelled from the representation of Meath for giving one false vote. We maintain that it is a greater orime to refuse taking possession of a property until 55 human beings are expelled from it; and we say that the men guilty of such an act, is not a proper person to represent any Irish constituency."

On Sunday night a young man named Hogan, son of a pilotst Queenstown, was attacked by a party of Italian sailors who had been quarelling and was stabbed in three places so that he survived but a short time. They only pretext for savagely assailing bim was that he resented their insulting conduct in knocking against him designedly as he walked along the Mall. Four of the party have been ar-rested by the police. This is the second homicide within a few days by the use of the knife. A man named M'Carthy died on Saturday from the effects of injuries received in an affray on the 5th inst.

A savage affray recently took place in Cork, which is assigned to some prevailing bickeriogs and liti-gation between two brothers, named Andrew and Tromas Heany, with a man named MacOarthy and his friends. After several contentions the former assailed the latter in the night, which resulted in McOarthy and a woman of the same name being severely stabbed. One of the Heanys and his wife were also much injured in the fray. All parties were subsequently arrested.

The Cork Examiner of the 10th ult, says: A tele. grim having been received here by the Constabulary directing be arrest of a man named Michael Byrne, charged with embezzling a considerable sum of money in Dublin, Detective Const. ble Tobin succeeded in arresting him, yesterday, in this city, to which he came for the purpose of going to America, and had already purchased his ticket for the out-going steamer on Wednesday next. He is stated to have been a member of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. - When brought before the magistrates at the police office, he was remanded pending instruction

'Sarah,' he cried, ' have you got a light ?' 'Yes,' she answered.

"Are you standing by Alice's bed?"

'Yes,' again.

l.

Well, be suid, walk from her bed to the door with your light in your hand." At once the half moon arose from behind his

bed, and moved steadily across towards the opposite corner.

Now come back again,' he said. She did so, and, as if following the sound of her footsteps, back sailed the mysterious light. He sprang out of bed with a bearty laugh .---

mass of the community ; and we presume nobody ercise an influence for evil. The members of every communion, at a levents, have clearly a right to determine what is best for themselves in religious matters; and we can only express our upqualified satis faction that in the present instance the determination arrived at is one which public opinion in the country will thoroughly approve. Without religions equality Ireland can never be at rest ; but hencef rth it will

be useless to seek for that equality otherwise than by the secularisation of Church property, and absolute dis-endowment of every religion. - Examiner.

A CHARTER FOR THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. -- The London Morning Herald will 'be happy to find that a report now in general circulation may prove to ba ultimately well founded. It is confidently asserted that the Ministry- desirous of terminating the difficulties touching collegiate education in Ireland, have come to the determination of granting an indepen dent charter to the establishment founded in Dublin under the pstronage of the Oatholic bishops for the exclusive education of students belonging to their faith. We have in a former article on the subject. ventured to suggest this measure as the only means by which the wishes of a very influential body could be safely complied with.'

The work of prosecuting the party processionists goes brickly on, and is adding not a little to the troubles of the local magistracy. It is many years since such a round of visits has been paid by the Grown Solicitor to the petty sessions benches. Having disposed of his business in Bangor on Wednesday Mr. Magee attended yesterday morning bafore the justices at Banbridge, to bring to justice 12 persons who were charged with a breach of the law at Scarve on the 13th of July last. Mr. Res of Belfast solicitor attended on behalf of the defendants and applied for a postponement of the inquiry. The reasons assigned for the application were worthy of Mr. Rea's incennity and self-possession. He gravely read an affidavit, setting forth that he could not proceed in the absence of Mr. Bernard Hughes, of Belfast, who was, he considered, a material witness, but whom he had not been able to serve with a subrœna. Mr. Mages offered no objection to the adjournment if the magistrates were satisfied that there were sufficient grounds for granting it. Mr. Rea then gave notice that in the event of the cases being proceeded with he would call for the production of certain documents now in Dublin Castle, and would apply to the Attorney-General to have them forthcoming Lest the magistrates should have any doubt as to the importance of these State papers, he frankly explained that they consisted of speeches. of Sir Robert Peel and a statement of the law offices of the late Government, expressing an opinion that green is not a party colour. It might be supposed that such a matter was wholly irrelevant and could have no possible tearing upon a case where parties were charged with displaying, not green, but orange. Such a supposition, however, would not do justice in England and Ireland was one, and Protestants to Mr. Rea's reasoning powers, for he argued that were the mejority in the United Kingdom; but it if green is not a party colour it would be invidious was not on numbers that a church should be estab-The mystery was solved. The earthen pot to say that orange is a party colour. He also af lished, but on the principle that it holds and main-

Another party of Orangemen, numbering 13 were summoned before the petty sessions bench at Newtownards, on Saturday, for a breach of the law on the 12th of July lest. The megistrates were Rev. Joseph Brasshaw chairman Mr. Eglinton, R. M. and Mr James Brownlow, J P. Mr. Mages attended to prosecute, and Mr. Xirbey, barrister, and Mr. M'Lean, solicitor, apreared for the defence. The evidence was similar to that given in previous cases, the accused being identified as members of the procession, drumming, filing, carrying banners, or wearing Orange emblems, and the result was that informations were taken agoinst all the defend nts and the cases returned for trial at the next assizes.

Seventeen Orangemen are summoned to appear at Newtownards Perty Sessians to answer for breach of the Party Processionist &ct. Similar proceedings will take place at Rathfriland on M nday, Portaferry, on Wednesday, Banbride on the 20th inst., and in other parts of the counties of Down and Antrim on future days. The Northern Whig ob-serves that with regard to the present Government, the Orangemen may well say, 'Save us from our friends !""

Two young men, named James Quinc and James Lamb, emigrated on the 12th ult., by the outwardbound Inmun steamer. They came from Mountjoy Prison, where they had been confined since March last on suspicion of complicity in the insurgent move. ment which then took place. They were discharged on the usual terms. - Cork Examiner.

Clonmel.-A noted Fenian named O'Brien, alias Captain Osborne, who was arrested at Cashel prior to the late rising, escaped from jail here last night. He cut the prison bars, and got over the wall by the aid of a rope, and there is no doubt be received aid. from without. He stood committed for trial at the DEXT ASSIZES.

On the Sthult, at Dundalk, a man. named James Markey was arreated by the constabulary just as he was about going on board the sleamer for Liverpool. On his person was found a six barrelled re volver, loaded and capped, and when being conveyed to prison he shouted lustily for Fenians and Fenianjsm.

from Dublin.

As briefly announced. in our issue of last week, under this head P. Borgan-or Horrigan not Hogan, as previously printed son of a branch pilot belonging to Cork harbour, wes brutally assaulted and stabbed to death on the night of the 7th ult, by four Italian seemen. Poor Horgan, who was to have been married in a short time, had but just left the amiable girl to whom he was betrothed, when he met the ruffianly Italians. These are now under arrest and charged with murder, but even their blood cannot atone for the borrid clime they have committed

The Dublin Irishman 3935 :--- Information is wanted of Michael and John Petit, who emigrated from RiHucan, connty Westmeath, many years ago. When last heard of, about 13 years ago, both were at Newtown, Fairfield County, Conn. Any account: of them will be thankfully received by their mother, Mrs' Perit. who resides at No. 1 Norton's-row Phibsborough. Dublin.

Information is wanted of John King, a native of Partry, County Mayo, Ireland. He left home about seventeen years ago and is said now to reside at 164 Nassau-street, Poiladelpbia. Should this meet his eye, he is requested to communicate with his brother Owen King, 42 Duchess-street, Toronto, Canada West.

A check has been given to the fraudulent sale of butter in the Olonmel market, which it is hoped will bave a salutary effect in the other places. On Friday a dealer named Richard Ryan was charged in the borough court with making up two firkins dishonestly and selling them to Mr. Maurice Hayes, s butter merchant. On opening the firkin 31b. or 41b. of salt were found on the bottom of each. The defendant was fined 30s. and 18s. costs.

The number of pounds of ten entered for consumption, at Belfast for the week ending Angust 31, was 56,793 lbs., against 61,457 lbs. the previous week, making a total of 2,192 402 lbs. since 1st of January, sgainst 21080,051 lbs same time last year. For the week ending September 7,41,624 lba., against 56,793 lbs the previous week, making a total of 2 253,826 lbs. since the let of Junuary, sgainst 2,149,784 lbs. same time last year.

The port of Waterford, which has been steadily improving for some time, chiefly owing to the enter-prise of the Messre. Malcolmson, is about to make another step in advance by the establishment of a dry dock near the city. Mr. Stephen, the engineer of the Harbour Commissionere, bas examined a suitable site and furnished an estimate of the probable cost amounting to 45,5701, and subject to the approval of the engineer in-shief, the work will bs commenced at onco.

A farther evidence of the growing importance of Dublin as a commercial port is afforded in the fact that a second line of steamers has now been established to trade directly with the continent. It is not long since a fortnightly service was commenced, and the success of the experiment has induced some influential merchants to extend the facilities for communication by another line of yessels. The imports of cattle and wine form a considerable portion of the regular traffic. The general increase of shipping at the quays contrast strikingly with former years. In It is hoped the present har vest throughont Ireland Oork also a new steam line to France has been through which the stove-pipe passed from the forded the Bench a glimpse of the material evidence tains the truth. As regards its income there was will average a full yield.

TIMESTOCIAL TOTAL TOTAL CARL IS SEDENT OF

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE **OCTOBER 11, 1867.** THE Mandal Adams Property Topes

of land under all crops in the year 1860 was 5,520 568; trespeot to the harvest. Heavy, thowers, which fell in wheat; which has fallen off 37,282 acres; in onte; advances, when the weathar usually becomes more 40,283 scres; bere and rye; 415 scres; beans and unsettled, the apprehensions of the former increase. pass 1.327 scres; potatoes 48,808 scres; mangel Fortunately high winds, with intervals of sunshine, peas, 134, 357 acres; cabbage, 12,510 acres; carrots, have repaired most of the injury inflicted by the rain and neet, 1,00 (acres, Canonac, 12,01) acres, carous, 1 anys repaired most of instinjury inniced by the fain prenips, and other, green, crops, 1,267 acres; and but, if this week be not more settled than last, serious watches and rape, 3,924 acres ; making a total de braase on those crops of 157,575 sores. The cultivation on which there was an increase was in barley to the extent of 20,411 scree; turnips, 18 513 acres; and meadow and claver; 57,018 acres. Thus it will be seen that the increase, which is mainly relied on as the counterbalance to the vast falling off in tillage, is in meadowing, the most primitive and the least valuable of all sorts of husbandry. The summary of the year's operations is as follows :- 4 From the foregoing statement it will be seen that there has been a decrease of 61,623 acres in the total area of land under crops in 1867 compared with 1866; grass has increased by 52 828 acres, failow by 772 acres ; bog and weate unoccupied, by 13,176 acres. Woods and plantations show a decrease of 5,152 acres.' In lashes them severely. every case of agriculture where the hand of man is needed, we seem to be falling off, while every year new restorations to the primeval wilderness are being made, of land, which the industry of the people had formerly rescued from it. While this has been also incessantly the case, we have been often consoled with the assurance that stock was increasing vastly in the country, and that the farmer was better off by the possession of valuable cattle. Even that poor consolation is denied us. 'The returns of live stock for 1867 compared with I866 show a decrease. in the number of horses of 13,451; of catile, 43 779; and of pigs 263 381, with an increase in the number of sheep of 551,733' The increase it will be observed, has taken place in just that item of stock which needs least of human care and which is supposed to flourish upon the extermination of popula-tion. The total estimated value of horses, cattle sheep, and pigs this year was £15,095,224, which is a decrease of £114.491 compared with 1866. The emigration returns are not quite so unhappy as usual. According to the figures before us the number of persons who left Ireland this year up to the 31st of July was 54,150, which is 20,045 less than in the corresponding months of 1866. We must however, not be too hasty in congratulating ourselves on this fact. Having taken place during a year of of the Irish Church Question, as will compel minis-peculiar depression; there is reason to apprehend it ters to deal with it in the next session of Parliament. was less the prospect which Ireland offered than the difficulty of getting out of it that brought about this state of things. There was a great elackening in emigration previous to the year 1851; since then the departures have reached the enormous number of 1,784,239-that is to say in sixteen years nearly two millions of emigrants.- Cork Examiner.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS IN IRELAND. - In the accoupt for the quarter ended March 31st, 1867, published in the Parliamentary papers on trade and navigation, there were some errors in the estimates of the number of gallons duty spirits imported into Ergland from Scotland and Ireland. The errors have now been adjusted, and the correct account of the home-made spirits consumed in Ireland stand thus : - In the half year ending 30th June, 1865, there were retained for concumption. as beverage only, 1,985,022 gallons. This quantity had increased in June, 1866. to 2,260,599 gallons. A slight decrease is marked in the returns for June 1867, when the quantity retained was 2,551 383 gallons. There is an increase for the three half years in the quantity distilled in Ireland. The account is 1 901. 307 gal lons in 1865; 2,042,416 in 1866, and 2,115,326 in 1867. The quantity of spirits imported from Scotland fell from 262 972 gallons in 1865, to 244,540 in 1866, but rose to 304,194 in 1867. The increase of 60,000 gailons of Scotch spirits used in Ireland within a year is remarkable. It is also to be noted that our exportation of Irish spirits to Eogland has * declined. Thus, England t ok 458.159 gallous of Itish whiskey in 1865 432,089 in 1866, and 537,709 in 1867. The quantity of spirits retained for beverage in Scotland in 1865 was 2,285,568 gallons; in 1866, 2.364 203 gallons and in 1867. 2,2 6 7*5 gal-Scotland took a scarcely appreciable quantity of Irish spirits in the three years, namely - 11 174 gallone, 15,072, and 14 642 Scotland in proportion to ler population consumes a larger quantity of spirits than erber England or Ireland. The f rmar country used in 1865, 5 372 786 gallens; in 1866, 5,665 204, and in 1867, 5 359 999. She purchased from Scotland 1.716,179 gallons in 1865 1.788 062 iT 1866, and 1.640,511 in 1867. The quantity of malt used in Ireland in 1865 was 1 840 010 bushels; in 1866 1.981 211, and in 1867 1833,354. No 'methylated' spirits are manufactures in Ireland... The tot 1 quantity of spirits retained for consumption in the United Kingdom was 9643 gale. in 1866, 1,290 006 in 1866 and 10,177,657 in 1867. GOLD IN THE BRITISM ISLANDS. - From all antiquity. gold has been gathered in Cornwall and Devonshire The laborers engaged streaming for tin ne r Gram pound, observing particles of a bright yellow color in the gravel on which they were at work, picked out a quantity of the larger sort, and carried it, mingled with the tin ore, to a melting house situ ated near Truro. The newly found mineral appeared so abundant, that the melter Mr. Roswarne, mistook it for mundic or copper, and scolded the men for bringing him tiu for sale without first burning this foreign matter out. Upon an assay, however, he found it to be gold, and of the purest. The miners on learning, this unexpected and most joyful intelligence, produced from their pockets several lumps of similar metal, which they had long carried abou them as they might have done anything besides of attractive appearance, but of no presumed value. Cornish gold is usually found in a sandy state, and the miners report that it is found in greater or less quantity among all stream in in the country. In Devonshire, it has been found in the old crystalline rocks. It has been stated that at Coombe Martin, in that county, Sir William de la Beche ' fonud nuggets as large as a pigeon's egg; but that he knew better than to allow the scientific corps under his guidance to disorganize themselves by the pursuit of any such game, judging, probably, that in the long run, the gane, as the French say, might not be worth the candle It is certain that gold must have been obtained in very considerable quantities by the ancient Irish. The peasant's spade is continually bringing to light some precious relics of old times - crowns, corslats, bridles, rings, chains, torques, bracelets of pure, unalloyed gold. There is scarcely a private museum in Ireland, which does not contain many specimens, some of them of considerable weight Sir W Baecher refers to one of thirty-Bix ounces, and Mr Petrie had an ancient collar weighing more than twenty-seven ounces, procured from; a beg, b7 the tarf cutters; but all that has been' thus preserved bears no proportion to the quantity privately consigned to the melting pot by the lucky discoverers. The Irish Wicklow Mountains are built up of those very rocks which Bir Roderick Murchison has pronounced to be invariably gold bearing to a greater or lesser extent. The celebrated Oror ghan Kinshelly mines are situated about seven miles west of Arklow .- Ex. The Nenach Journal says ;- In a late number of of this fournal we announced that a lead mine had Glasgow charged with quarrelling and fighting in been discovered on the south side of Keeper Mountain, the property of Geoige iBolton; Etq. Orown Solicitor. The place has since been visited by seve-ral gentlemen connected with miding opera-evidence for the prosecution that a revival meeting, bald opera-terior of the day libelled. tions in this country, and they have given it as their opinion that the mineral properties of the rock in which t e lead is found are of a rich and Teliable description, and thrt thi mins is a likely to One of the witnesses asked whether the refusal to be most productive. The rock in which the lead is found is pure limestone, and as there are thousands of feet of it. even above the surface, the amount of good it. will be to the locality it is hard to of good it will be to the locality it is hard to conjecture.

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in the present year it has been 5,458,945 making a at intervals during the last week, retarded the work decrease now of 61,623 acres. The decrease has been of cutting and gathering it in, and as the season decrease has been of cutting and gathering it in, and as the season loss will be incurred. In the county Down, there is a large breadth of grain ready for the eickle. In Galway comparatively little corn has been cut although the reaping machine and the scythe been in been a man' by one of the accused. Not content sective requisition whonever opportunity offered. with this, some one in the crowd scized her by the The potato crop is still reported to be safe in that part of the const, which is a matter of considerable | took their turn of assailing her. She had been under importance. In Westmeath the rain bas been very injurious. In parts of Kerry and West Oork the hay has not yet been cut, and the other crops must suffar considerably if the weather continues unfavourable. But it is satisfactory to learn that there too the potato crop is sound. The absence of complaints from several counties is a hopeful circumstance, as the farmers do not wince in silence if the storm

> The visit of the Lords of the Admiralty to Oork has called forth a strong expression of disatisfac tion in reference to the construction of the Royal dockyard. The Cork Examiner indignantly complains that up to the present 'the works have been a mere mockery of the hopes they were intended to fulfil;' that of the 40,800%, voted in the estimates not one-fourth has yet been expended ; and that the object appears to be to do as little as possible in order that the Board may at a future time abaudon the distasteful job without much loss. The first Lord is appealed to as an Irishman to show his patriotic feeling by putting a stop to the 'Admiralty' dodging.' The Cork peo is have some reason for being out of humour, as little earnestness has kitherto been shown in carrying out this Irish project upon which they have set their bearts.

> Protestantism in Ireland has been for England a most expensive commodity. Not a yard of lawn in the Episcopal sleeves of their graces and lordships of the Irish Oburch Establishment, but has cost England hundreds of thousands of pounds at the very least. For what is past there is no remedy. Therefore we shall not further refer to it. What we ask our readers to do, is to commence such an agitation -Northern Press.

A respectable young man named William Michael Dowley was recently drowned at Waterford, The evidence adduced tended to show that he must have deliberately committed suicide.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE RITUAL COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir, - A very curious story which is told in the Appendix to the Report of the Ritual Commission. It was supposed until the other day that the MS. copy of the Prayer book attached to the Act of Uniformity, and designed to be the ultimate standard of refer ence, had been either lost or stolen from the records of Psrliament. Such a loss would have been more than a mère antiquarian misfortune. It happens that most serious doubts would have been thrown an the authenticity of that rubric, 'concerning the ornaments of the Church and of the ministers there of,' to which the Ritualists appeal, and which is, in fact, the occasion of all the present disturbance. A letter was addressed to the Commissioners adducing strong prima facie evidence that this rubric had been interpolated. Printed copies of the MS. are deposited in the Courts of Law and elsewhere, and are known as 'The Sealed Books.' Now, in the Sealed Book of the Court of Common Pleas the page containing the rubric appears, not in its present. place, immediately after the calendar but before it; and in this place the rubric is cuncelled. Practically, therefore, the rubric does not exist in the book of the Court of Common Pleas. In the other Sealed Books the rubric has similarly been cancelled on the page before the calendar. It has, however, been reprinted on a loose page, which has then teen in-serted after the calendar, where it now appears and we happen to possess direct evidence that in the Ely Sealed Book this page was actually lying loose, and

James M'Kill, suggested, that he should go off and 'not make a foul' of himself; and, in return for the advice, received, it was alleged; a blow in the face. By this time the meeting was in great confusion, and a number of persons living in the immediate neigh-borhood had their attention attracted to it. One of these, a girls about seventeen or eighteen years of age, having remarked that William M'Kill should be | of 1867. allowed to speak if he wanted, she was. ac ording to her account, called a ' dirty blackguard' by one of the women and 'sparred upon just as if she had hair, and the 'whole of the meeting, men and women.' medical treatment for some time in consequence --Nearly all the revivalists, this witness averred, were cursing and swearing, and fighting with each other, William M Kill coming in for the chief share of abuse William seems to have retaliated in kind, for he confessed to having called his fellow laborers damnable hypocrites,' and several of the witnesses credited him with a good deal more of equally forci ble language. The evidence given aboae was corroborated by several witnesses. For the defence it was sworn that William M Kill was the real disturber of the peace, that Fraser and James M'Kill did nothing but sing and read portions of Scripture, and that is was the women of the party who created a noise, which appears to have reminded one witness. of ' Donny brook Fair,' and another of ' dogs worry ing one enother? In answer to a question put by the Bench, it was staled by a witness that these revival meetings (which are attended by women chiefly) are under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr Howie and by one of the accused that they form part of the work carried on by an Evangelical association in Glasgow. Bailie Neill said it appeared to the Court that it was a very unseemly affair, and not at all consistent with the professions of religion made by

the pretended preachers who were concerned in it .--Wm. M Kill's conduct had been very reprehensible, indeed, and as he seemed to have been the principal mover in the distorbance, it was with difficult the Court restrained an inclination to fine him. It was hoped, however, that the public affront which he would sustain would be a sufficient punishment and warning to him. The accused was then admonished and dismissed. - Scotsman.

The London Times in an editorial on the projected Abyseintan expedition quotes the experience of travellers as to the soil and climate of the country :--Colonel Merewether is the only traveller who gives the least hope that it will be practicable to move our forces after we have landed them, at d his i vestige-tions have not extended beyond the vicinity of Massowab. If =e accept his account as literally true, it affords small encouragement, for nothing could be gained by keeping the army on the plain of Aylat, or on the plateau of Agametta. Aylat, he tells us, might be cultivated to advantage, 'if there were a good Government to arrange for the cultivators,' but at present nothing is grown there upon which he commanders of the expedition can depend. Yet this is the most favorable point of the whole route, if we can speak of the unknown journey upon which we are sending our soldiers as a route. On the best of all the roads to the spot where the King was supposed to be confined when Colonel Merewether wrote, he confesses that 'there are great difficulties on the score of water, none but very brackish heing procurable.' The state of the roads may be conceived from a description given by Mansfield Parkyns .-... The utmost labor bestowed on any road in this country is when some traveller, vexed with a thorn that may happen to strike his face, draws his sword and cuts off the spray.' And the track of which this was written is the great caravan road from the capital of Abyssinia to the Red Sea. We may judge for ourselves of the task which we have set our forces, in bidding them 'cross mountains ten thousand feet in height in search of a band of savages acquainted with the country, accustomed to the climate, and moving without impediments of any kınd.

Travellers who have veatured beyond Colonel Merewether's limited field of observation describe the country in language which the Government will do | of Congress during Mr. Lincoln's term, shortly after well to study. The French captains Ferret and Galinier could not halt at one place during the night clamation declaring a blockade of all the rebel ports. because it was intested with lions. In another they This was a great blander and absurdity. If the rebel drigon owen by the inhabitants more ferocious than their wild beasts. They found fevers, dysentery, and plague almost throughout their journey. -The carayan road described by Parkyns is abundantly watered, and another traveller found running water in the course of a journey from Massowah to Kiagnor But neither of these routes leads to Magdals, and Colonel Merewether's statement may be received as the most favorable that could be made. Mejor Harris found that it was necessary to carry water with his party for men and beasts. The country traversed was dreary and desolate, and one porion Mejor Harris describes in language which we should be sorry to touch: 'Foul monthed vampires and ghouls were alone wanting to complete the horrors of this accursed spot, which, from its desolate position, might have been believed the last stage in he habitable world.' Bruce describes one road which he trok, and which, for aught we know may be the course Jestinel to be taken by our forces, as the hottest country in the world.' At suarise the hermometer marked 61 degrees, at sunset 82 de grees, and in the afternoon it stood at 116 degrees. The whole of the Abyssinia is not so terribie as this : here are some fertile plains and fordable rivers, but. aken sltogether, it is the worst country a body of Suropeans ever attempted to march through and the severest of our hill warfares in India have been ight summer campaigns compared with the work before this expedition. In India it is not difficult to obtain supplies on the road, or to make the country maintain the inveding army Moreover, a General can always keep up communication with his base.--But in Ab ssinis our troops will have nothing to depend upon more than they carry with them, and it would be a work of genius to convey reinforcements to them should they ever meet an enemy. After a season of strange vicissitudes and doubtful prospects we are at length enabled to say that under which our neighbours are staggering. There the Harvest of 1867 is decidedly a good one. The wheat crop, the most important of all, is probably somewhat under the average. On many soils and over wide districts it is above the average, but the net product of the country is reduced by the effects of blight in some places, and the total yield is proportionately impaired. There appears, however, to be still a chance that even this deficiency may be compensated. The Harvest of the whole country south of the Trent may now he considered, with slight exceptions, as secured; and the next fortnight will probably see the crops of the northern counties safely housed. In Scotland, however, the barvest has still to come, and we are informed by the experienced correspondent whose letter we publish in our impression this evening that a fine autumn would insure one of the beavies' crops ever. gathered in that country. Possibly, therefore, the partial failure of the southern fields may yet be made good, and the wheat Harvest of 1867 raised to the full standard of an average season But this is not the whole of the report. There is But this is not the whole of the report. There is now York amounts to \$633.351,000 or over \$158 tory. The wheat crop is by no means the only crop per head for every man woman and child in the sffecting the spheistence of the people. Besides State at least \$700 for every head of a family ? affecting the subsistence of the people. Besides other grains, such as oats and barley, the hay crop and the various root crops attract, anxions attention and the various root crops stiract anxious stiention is only \$1,000,502,000, so that the deut is consider-as furnishing the food of cattle, and governing is great measure the price of meat. Now, in the pre-sent year the bay crop has been so singularly excel-by the imposition of a rate of teration such as the lent and abundant that the like, we are told, has been known in Begland. Never was the seldom been known in Begland. Never was there are head or over \$200 per samue pranaverage of over \$45 her head or over \$200 per family and any select \$45 her head or over \$200 per family and any select \$45 her head or over \$200 per family and any select \$45 her head or over \$200 per family and any select \$45 her head or over \$200 per family and any select \$45 her head or over \$200 per family and any select \$45 her head or over \$200 per family and any select \$45 her head or over \$200 per family and any select \$45 her head or over \$200 per family and any select \$45 her head or over \$200 per family and any select \$45 her head or over \$200 per family and any select \$45 her head or over \$200 per family and any select \$45 her head or over \$200 per family and any select \$45 her head or over \$200 per family and any select \$100 per family any select \$100 per family and any select \$100 per family any s

Inter A GRIOULTURAL STATISTICS .- The total acreage DosLis, Sept: 8 .- Much uneasiness prevails with shout bymns and portions of Scripture. His brother, excherantly, rich that the summariance is actually capital of \$3, 00 000,000 to yield this amount at considered excessive. If potatoes escape the blight, the crop will be an average one - in some districts very much above this mark; and when we add to this recapitulation that oats and barley are both more abundant than usual, and beans not less so, we shall have said enough to show what great reason

> The Pall Mall Gazette calls attention to the fact that annexation his become a popular topic in America. It is magined that the difficulties in the case of the Alabama claims are kept open to facilitate the acquisition of British America, and that the purchase of the Russian possession was a hint in the same direction. What Eoglan i might do, says the London correspondent of the New York Times, or will do eventualiy, I cannot say ; but I can tell you what the actual government is doing. It is trying the Rodman gun at Shoeburyness, and sending off iron plates to cover the forts at Bermuda. It is also rolling iron plates lifteen juches thick at Sheffield for other fortresses. England does not wish to have war with America, but iron-plating the fortifications of Bermuda, and of course those at Halifax and Quebee, can mean nothing but a preparation for, and the admission of the possibility of, such a calamity.

> THE SUPPLY OF OOAL .- The coal extraction of the United Kingdom has made enormous strides during the last 12 years. In 1855 the quantity raised was 64,453 079 tons; in 1856, 66,645,450 tons; in 1857 65 394,707 tons; in 1858, 65,008 649 tons; in 1859, 71 979 765 tons; in 1860, 84 042,698 tons; in 1861, 83,635 214 tons; in 18#2, 81,638 338 tons; in 1863 (when Sir William Armstrong raised his warning voice), 88 292 515 tons; in 1864, 92 787 873 tous; in 1865 93,150,587 tons; and in 1866, 101,630,543 tons.

> A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette complains of an advertising nuisance, giving two instances. A circular was received by a family pluuged in affliction by the loss of its head, enclosing desiges for a tombstone, with the announcement that the adver-tises had been awarded one gold and two silver medals for excellence of design. Another family simi larly afflicted received a circular, accompanied by a pempiliet and photographs of mourning fashions.

> Chief Justice Chase has expressed his intention of presiding at the November term of the Oircuit Court at Richmond when Mr. Davis will be tried Mr. Davis will not forfeit his bail. He will be present and test the question whether all men are not " free and equal."

> A couple of Americans created much amusement in Paris recently by enquiring the way to the Bastile. When informed of its destruction, they said, with characteristic readiness, that they supposed it had been rebuilt .- Exchange.

> They had seen Lincoln bastiles spring up so rapidly in their own country, that they might well suppose the old French Bastile had been rebuilt. That was rather hard on their now country, however,-North Western Chronicle.

The reading public will probably regret to learn that Dr Russell will not accompany the expedition to Abyssinia.

A rich Somersetshire farmer has been sent to jail for a month for having sent bad meat to Lordon. Flour has arrived at Leith, direct from South

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Australia.

The Pall Mall Gazette says :-- If the question of our recognition of the Southern States as a belligerent should ever be raised in the American Congress it is to be hoped that the aged les ler of the House of Re-presentatives. Mr Thaddeus Stevens, may be present to repeat the following bit of testimony recently taken down from bis lips and printed with his consent :- ' When the rebellion first commenced I was in favor of treating it as a robellion and the participators in it as traitors to the Government of the United States, liab's to punishment for their treason. It was so understood by President Lincoln and his Cabinet After the adjournment of the first session my return to my home, 1 saw, to my surprise a pro-States were still in the Union, and onl able revolt against the Government, we were block ading the ports of the United States. I sttributed this at once to he incomprehensible statesmanship of Mr Seward, and went to Washi gton to see and talk with President Lincoln on the subject. I laid my views before him, and told him that the blockade was a stultification of the former position of the Government in relation to the rebel States; that the ports, instead of being block-ded, should have been clused, and a sufficient number of armed revenue vessels sent out on the seas to prevent smuggling -I pointed out to him the fact that by the act of blockade we recognized the rebel States as an independent belingerent, and should thenceforth be compelled to conduct the war, not as if we were suppres sing a revolt in our own States, but in accordance with the law of cations 'Well' said Mr. Lincoln. when he had heard my remarks, 'that's a fact. I see the point now, but I don't know anything about the laws of nations, and I thought it was all right.' As a lawyer, Mr. Lincoln, I remarked, I should have supposed you should have seen the difficulty at once ? Ob, well,' replied Mr. Lincoln, ' I'm a good enough lawyer in a Western law court, I suppose, but we don't practise the law of nations up there, and I sup posed deward knew all about it, and I left it to bim But it's done now and can't be helped, so we must get along as well as we can.' In this Mr Lincoln was light The blunder had been committed, and the rebel States were thenceforth an independent belligerent-not an independent nation, of course, but an independent belligerent, to be dealt with in accordance with the law of nations. We published on Wednesday an extract from the report of the Financial Committee of the Constitutional Convention of New York, revealing some startling facts respecting the burthens of taxation are men to be met with in Canada, such blind admirers of the great Republic and is institutions, and such sturdy belittlers of, and grumblers against things Canadian, and they will not believe that the weight of taxation there is greater in proportion to the wealth of the people than is ours in Canada They cannot deny that the debt and the taxation are greater per head, the figures are too easy of access and the calculation too easily made. But they always fall back upon the statement that the greater riches and prosperity of the people of the United States enable them to bear their burdens oute as essily. It is not that, but their greater enterprise and pluck and patriotism which enable them to do this. If those who glumble and cry out, and whine so much, were less cowardly and more patriotic, they would help to make Canada great instead of decrying her, and bestowing their admiration and praise on a foreign country simply on account of its size. How stands the case according to the statement of this committee, drawing its information from official sources? The debt owing by the people The assessed value of all the property in the State. is only \$1,639,432 000, so that the debt is consider-

per cent, or nearly twice the amount of the assessed value of property. Oalling the real value of property \$3,000 000,010, therefore the people pay 6 per cent on all they are worth to support their government. 'It is estimated, says the Committee, 'that 31 per cent upon the value of 'property is a liberal allowfor thankfulness is furnished by the general Harvest ance for the profits of the people. This brief state-of 1867. largely beyond the entire net earnings of the whole people, and is absorbing the capital with fearful rapidity. No argument is needed to establish the fact that such an extent of tuxation cannot be permanently endured.' Such is the picture painted, by those who have studied the subject best, of the financial condition of the great Empire State. Such the after pleasures of baving one's will of one's enemies, aug crushing out the aspirations after independence of Sister States. It is not a condition which any sane man would willingly rush into or ask his countrymen to accept. Montreal Gazeite.

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WEITE SLAVES - MASSACHUSETTS THRIFT AND MO-RALITY .- People who are in the babit of imagining that there is no such thing as poveriy or ignorance in the model commonwealth of Massachusetts, will be rather surprised to read the report which has lately been made by Mr J B Hard, a Commissioner, appointed by the United States Government to examine into the condition of the operatives of Massa. chusents. He states in his report that he had been kindly received at the different mills by the propristors; but was sorry to say that he found a dreadful state of things existing, the condition of some of the operatives . being quite as bad, if not worse, than formerly existed among the slaves of the South? Be speaks of the tearful immorality which pervades the community, and which, from his account, must be of the most terrible description The bad ventilation of the mills, the long hours, and the early age at which the children are placed at the mills, their deplorable ignorance, and insufficient wages, are also alluded to in terms of the warmest censure. The reports intimates that nowhere in the crowded manufacturing districts of England can be found such a picture of vice destitution and ignorance us prevails in the manufacturing districts of Massachusetts.

Female suffrage is a direct issue in the campaign now in progress in Kansas. Its advocates are work ing enruestly, and some of them say they are sure of carrying the State. Of the many severe things said of female suffrage, the most cevere we have seen was embodied in a resolution adopted by a town meeting in Kansas a few weeks ago. After declaring that while female suffrage is supported by many good persons of both sexes the resolution goes on to say, yet we cannot fail to note the fact that every scoffer at the sanctity of the marital relation, every advocate of the doctrine of ' personal affinity' as the true basis of a union between the sexis, is numbered among its most active sympathizers and promoters." The logic of this line of argument may not be strong, but the fact it sets forth is not to be controverted. and we dare say it accounts for the lack of sympathy with the female suffrage movement which is manifasted by respectable men and women throughout the country.

Why DAVIS WAS NOT TRIED .- The Washington correspondent of the New York World says:

"The ultimate release of Mr. Davis has been an exciting topic of discussion among the Cabinet, and his present freedom will result in a few days in eliciting the fact that be cannot be tried on the charge of high treason. The Attorney General is said to take this view of the case; and Judge Obase, he holds is responsible for the result, as the Judge, during the war, decided that the rebels were belligerents in order to justify the disposal of the blockade runners in prize courts, and belligerents cannot betried for treason To reverse to decision would be to declare all the prize vessels uplawful. It will be remembered that the South claimed such vessels should be the subject of adjudication in Admirelty Courts, but to overcome this objection, Judge Chase declared they were balligerents. This is the true cause why Mr. Davis has not been tried.

Alluding to the rumor that President Johnson contemplates using the Maryland militia, 10 000 strong, as a sort of Pride's Purge for the Congress, the Tri-bune of Tuesday says : 'It affords only another illuetration of what we have again and again declared that the public mind is in a condition of chronic alarm, and watches with nervous succeptibility for the slightest indication of Executive violence. Never before has the country been in a predicament so humiliating. It is a disgrace to be credulous, as it may be rain to disbelieve.' The New York Times assorts that Napoleou only withdrow his army from Mexico when assured by Mr. Seward that he would be responsible for Maximilian's safety. He must now, instead of being held 'res-ponsible for the safety' of the Prince, be held responsible for his execution. His efforts to influence the Mexican authorities were strangely dilatory and bea sides a simple courier was entrusted with a message which should have been enforced by the weight and personal infinence of a Minister The Memphis Avalanche tells a queer story about thirteen or lifteen car loads of pegroes passing northward daily on the Memphis and Louisville railroad. They came, says the Avalunche, from Al bama. Georgia, and Southern Tennessee, as well as from this State. 'A majority of them did not know where they were going to but said the 'Boord was sending them somewhar to vote.' Some of the more in elligent ones said they were going to Obio for that purnose.¹¹ Says the New York World : "When ever it becomes necessary, the Democrats will cause it to be fully understood that they will stand resolutely-not by the President, who is nothing to them - but by the Constitution threatened to be outraged in his person. They will make no sacrifices for the man, but they will shrink from no sacrifice which may become necessary to vindicate the rights of the office." BUTLER AND SHYLOCK. - When a man is accused of ealing silver spoons, he ought to think twice before he tries to convince the world that stealing is a virtue. General Butler has been accused for the last five years, of baving stolen silver spoons (in New Orleans) and now he is trying to prove that if stealing is not exacily a virtue, it is at least wise statesmanship. --ltinois Staats Zeilung, Sept. 18. The other day Foreman was ridicaling an Irishman who had hitherto been a Republican because he. would not go for manbood suffrage, and sppealed to the Irishman to say whether a negro was not as much of a man and a brother as though he was not of a different color. 'Och by jabrs !' said Pat-'It's pot the color I object to ; it's the smell, sir- the smell 1. By the holy St. Patrick I who can stand that? A skunk might be as sociable in a family as a cat were it not for the smell !' - Wooster Democrat. WASHINGTON, October 1st. - All the statements heretofore published regarding the trial of Jeffr Davis have been mere surmises, as the Government has not authorized them It is supposed however, that the Government will sak for further delay when the trial comes on in November next, and that the counsel for the accused will then make a motion to enter a nolle prosequi. Two young women, sisters, pamed, Mary, and Mar-garet Jours, have just, been committed for trial in Philadelphis for the murder of Apple E. Richards, a cuild four or five years old a The child, had, called the girls "dried up old maide," and shortly after, wards one of them gave ber a peach containing strychnine, which she ate and died in a few hours.

was pasted in by the late Dean of Ely, Dr Peacock The presumption thus suggested was confirmed by a strong piece of direct evidence. The MS. book attached to the Irish Act of Uniformity is preserved, and was open to reference in the Rolls office, Dublin. In this MS, the rubric does not exist.

A more curious combination of susp cious circumstances could hardly have arisen, and it would have been a strange end to this controversy if it had been suddenly discovered that this much-debated rubric had no legal existence. Fortunately, all doubts on the subject have been removed. The Dean of Westminster, who has protected so many memorials of antiquity, has sent the means of recovering this historical document. On the 30th of July he made inquiries of Mr, Thoms, in the House of Lords ; and expressed a wish to see the tower in which the Acts f Parlisment were till lately kept, the rooms in the Victoria Tower where the Acts are now deposited. and the Act of Uniformity itself. Mr. Thoms then spoke to the person who has charge of the Acts in the Victoria Tower, and this person told him that when the Acts were removed he had found among other books, MS., journals, &c., a MS. Prayer Book which he had handed over to the chief clerk, Mr. Smith.' Mr Smith upon being referred to, ' at once said the Prayer book was in castody,' and the fact was communicated the same evening to the Dean

The Commissioners add that 'an inspection of this M4. Prayer-book has proved the 'the orde for morning and ovening prayer daily to be said and used throughout the year' is identical in all respects with that which is ordinarily prefixed to the Book of Com mon Prayer ' The rubric, therefore, is genuine, and the circumstances under which the doubt arose are readily explained The Commissioners of 1662 determined, after the book was printed to alter the place of the rubric. For this purpose it was necessary to cancel it in its origin I place and to have it reprinted on a fresh leaf. It was cancelled in all the Sealed Books but in one of them the new leaf was either not provided, or has been lost. No suggestion is offered as to the reason why the rubric is omitted in the Irish MS.

One cannot but add that our Parliamentary Records must have been kept in great disorder for so important a document to have been regarded as lost. That when it had been found it should have so long remained in obscurity in the quiet hands of Mr. Smith affords a curious illustration of the adage that Familiarity breeds contempt.' In that proverb is described the peril of innumerable ancient records and monuments.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servent,

de la sur de la

London' Sept. 10.

REVIVALISM REDIVIVUS. -- Three young men who have, for a considerable time past, assisted in carrying on revival meetings in Hatchesontown, Glasgow, were brought up to the Southern Police Court, or near Commercial-read or , Spring lane. The names of the accused are James M'Kill, William evidence for the prosecution that a revival meeting, held out of doors, on the evening of the day libelied, the services were interrupted by M'Kill, attempting to speak against the wishes of his fellow revivalists the more he raised his voice the louder did his friends proved in appearance, and pastures generally are so value of property in the State 1 It. would require a mic.

The Turkish Government, basimade an apology, to, the American Amoassador at Oppstantinople for the insult offered to one of the messengers attached to the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE OCTOBER D. 93676

Octuness. abe Crne

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: RINTED AND PUBLISHED BYERY FRIDAY. St No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES.

C. E. OLERK, Editor.

TRAME TRABLY IN ADVANCE:

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

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

THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.

We beg o remind our Correspondent sthat no pre-pata.

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.

HONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1867.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. остовев-1867.

Friday, 11-Of the Ferla. Saturday, 12-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sinday, 13 - Eighteenth after Pent. Maternity B Y. M.

Monday, 14-St. Cailixtus, P. M. Tuesday, 15 - St Theress, V. Wednesday, 16-St. Edward, Confessor. Thursday, 17-St. Hedwige, W.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Spectator will see that we have been favored with a communication on the subjects of which he treats.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We are now in possession of the particulars of the riot at Manchester, and rescue of the Fenian prisoners, Kelly and Deasey from the hands of the Police. Almost are we include to upon the co operation of Austria. suspect the Manchester magistrates of having been accessories to or contiving at this highhanded outrage of law, so careful were they to take no precautions against the attack and rescue which they knew were intended. The facts as recorded are these :- There was much excitement ; it was more than suspected by the magistrates that the prison van conveying the prisoners to tail would be attacked by an armed mob : and consequently, perbaps with the laudable de aign of preventing bloodshed, our Manchester Dogberries sent an escort of eleven policemen unarmed to accompany the van. As was expected the escort was attacked, and being unarmed, and incapable of offering resistance to a numerous and well armed mob, it was soon over powered. . Of course the obvious precautions of having the troops in readiness to guard the prisoners, and to quell the anticipated disturbance had been carefully avoided ; and so, thanks to the stupidity, if not the more guilty connivance of the Manchester authorities, the rescue was accomplished with no risk to the assailants, and with no loss of life except that of the helpless unarmed policemen Up to the latest dates Kelly and Deasey had not been recaptured, but a man named Allen charged with having killed a policeman, and some others of the prominent rioters had been arrested. Preparations for the Abyssinian expedition are heing presecuted with vigor in England. Some new light has been thrown on the affairs of Jamaica, and the intended negro insurrection .-A gentleman named Edenborough, late an officer of the Confederate Navy, has come forward and made an affidavit to the effect that Gordon had entered into negotiations with him for the purchase of arms and aminuoition, only a short time before the negro outbreak, and massacre of the whites near Morant Bay. This fact, though it may confirm the opinion that the massacres were instigated by Gordon, and that they were preliminary to a projected general insurrection of the blacks against the whites of Jamaica, was not brought before the Court Martial which sentenced him to death, and cannot therefore justify its verdict: but it seems to show that the suspicions of Governor Eyre, as to the significance of the first outrages in October, were well Christian religion, who profess to accept that founded: and explains, even if it does not jus- religion as an immediate revelation from God, tify, the violent measures to which he resorted to extinguish at once a conflagration which. if neglected, threatened to become universal .--There can, we think, be no doubt now but that Gordon was engaged in a vast conspiracy having the overthrow, not of the Temporal Power of for its object the extermination of the whites. and that he was illegally sentenced to death since no sufficient evidence of this design was for itself a supernatural origin, and asserts itself laid before the very wregular, if not illegal tri as something more than mere rationalism or na--bunal that tried and condemned him. We have the particulars as to the arrest, and subsequent demeanor of Garibaldi. Whilst a tranity on the part of the "religious" Protestant prisoner at Alexandria be refused to give the world? does it not show that its actual members parole asked of him to refrain from filibustering are, if as staunchly anti-Papal as were their action against the Papal States: in spile of this fathers, less attached to what is, positive or disthe Government let him go free to Caprera, from | tinctively. Christian in their creed? When in whence he in a few days disappeared - and succeeded in reaching the main land. Here he was received in reaching the main land. Here he was researche same sentiments, and the same designs good effect on little children; such a spectacle is edito his island where at last accounts he was still Exeter Hall, Garibaldi-the evangelicals of that Well, perhaps not exactly edifying, but it is residing under a guard.

Christian policy of the day, especially with regard to Education and Marriage. The first a new religion, has not only the best wishes and is to be placed under the supreme control of a good words of the evangelical Protestants of the layman and Government official : and the second is degraded to a mere civil contract, to be solemnized before imagistrates, and liable to be cancelled for certain specified reasons, amongst which figures, of course, incompatibility of temper, and the mutual, consent of the parties.-This in fact means that in Austria (sexual unions may be legally contracted not for life only, but until it shall place the contracting parties to separate. This is logical anyhow, but it does away with the last vestige of Christian marriage. lefters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless | The Hierarchy and Clergy of Austria will protest, but we suppose vainly, against this violation of the Concordat, or Treaty with Rome.

The news from Italy during the past week has been starting but contradictory. First we were told that the revolutionists in Rome had driven the Pope out of the City, and that the Holy Father had taken refuge in Civita Vecchia .-Then came the tidings that the insurrection had been confided to Viterbo of which place the Garibaldians had made themselves masters .--From day to day the situation changes, and the main occupation of the Atlantic telegraph operators is to contradict on Tuesday, or at all events greatly modify, the news by them transmitted on Monday. It is certain that the revolutionary agents in Rome, are bent upon bringing matters to a crisis, and the question 1s, how will France act? If she again interfere-Louis Napoleon will certainly have to encounter the active op position of the Piedmontese Government, backed probably by Prussia; and it is by no means certain that in such an emergency he could rely

The opinion that war in Europe is inevitable, and close at hand, is daily gaining ground. France is making great exertions to increase her armaments, and a casus belli will easily be found. Latest news from Italy is to the effect, that

the Garibaldians have posted themselves strongly near Viterbo, where they were unsuccessfully attacked by a small detachment of Papal troops. It is said that Victor Emmanuel has had a stroke of apoplexy, and is uneasy in his mind ; he wishes to be reconciled to God, but is unwilling to make restitution, without which reconciliation and pardon are impossible. In the meantime his position is a painful one, and he is called upon to play a difficult game; for he must appear as if doing his best to prevent the invasion of the Papal States by his own subjects, whilst, at the same time, he is afraid of provoking the ill-will of the revolutionary party by too vigorous an action against their friends and leaders.

In England there is a good deal of uneasiness as to the extent to which the Fenian conspiracy has spread in the large cities in which a large is against these accordingly that all his engines

who makes it his boast that be intends to set up be seen marching through Coventry with such a

British Empire, but their prayers for his success, and their material aid ! We would not say anything harsh or person ally offensive to Protestants : but again we ask does not the difference between the reception which the professedly religious amongst them award to Garibalds in the middle of the nine teenth century, and that which their spiritual fathers awarded in the latter end of the last century to those who then avowed precisely the same principles, and who, like Garibaldi, endea vored to reduce them to practice by the sword and the guillotine, warrant us in saying that

Christianity is dying out in the Protestant evangelical world ? That the latter has in fact far more affinities and sympathies with infidelity than with any existing form of the religion revealed by Jesus ? We speak not of the ultra-Protesting school only, of those whom Exeter Hall brands with the epithets of Free-Thinkers, Infidels, and Atheists; but of those who pique themselves, Heaven save the mark! upon their orthodoxy ; who, if they had the power, would burn Essaws and Reviews-if not the writers themselves-in the fire, and to whom the very name of Dr. Coleuso is intolerable. This is the phenomenon. this the fact, that shows how light a hold on the Protestant heart has the love of Christianity : and proves that at best its religion consists in a hatred of Popery. To gratify that irrational, because unreasoning hatred, it would hall gladly the triumph of a Voltaire : and with him would rejoice to see the Cross of Christ trampled under foot as an unclean, thing if on no other terms the Pope would be put down.

And it is not unworthy of consideration that it 15 always against Rome, against the Pope, and the See of Peter, that the attacks of the avowed infidel, of the professed anti-Christ, are directed. He is quite indifferent to all other so styled Churches. Lambeth, and he who sits in the nalace thereof with wife and little ones, and with everything handsome and comfortable about him, provoke him not to wrath. He meditates no harm against him; nay, he can afford in his contempt for him, to treat him almost with courtesy. So too with all the sects. The apostle, and preacher of infidelity, rationalism, and the culte of an Eire Supreme, has no quarrel with them, for he knows that they are each in their own sphere, doing his work, and that even should they venture to resist him. it will be to him but child's play to crush them, their Bible, and their systems. But the Papacy, but that body known in history as the Catholic Church, over which the the Pope presides and bears rule ! Here is the

obstacle, the sole obstacle to his designs : and it Irish population is to be found. The civic au are directed. This overthrown, this bulwark be assured, and the infame, as Voltaire calls it." will indeed be crushed.

Austria is fast going the way of all flesh; in that which, not erroneously, they held to be a farcical side is we suppose apparent to many of the sense in which that word is the bit ally coupled, manifestation of Anti-Christ. - It is inot so now ... the Anglican bishops themselves, for, out of 28 queer lot of ecclesiastical recruits.

> grand serieux. Our old acquaintance Archdeacon Denison who is always disturbing the peace of the family by untimely questions as to. the Real Presence, and who has got a troublesome inkling of the fact that two and two make four, writes to His Grace the Lord Archbishop &c. &c. and the Bishops in Synod assembledto know how it is, and why, that they have not a word to say about their brother Bishop, the Right Reverend Father in God, Dr. Colenso? and adds that this strange omission "gives a character of unreality to all the proceedings of Synod."

It has often been asked by Anglicans "What is an Archdeacon ?" and the conclusive reply has always been :- "An Archdeacon is a gentleman who discharges Archdiaconal functions.' Now the chief of these functions would seem to be that of putting disagreeable, untimely, and unanswerable questions. Take up the Dr. Colenso case again ! Why how could the Synod do this without venturing on the dangerous ground of dogma, with which it professes itself incompetent to deal. It School, corner of St. Denis and Mignonne Sts. could not either condemn, or absolve Dr. Colenso without asserting an article of faith, or defining a dogma, and therefore most prudently does it shirk all discussion of such very troublesome tonics. Still it must be confessed that such re ticence does throw an air of unreality over the Synod, and gives to its members the aspect of a lot of respectable middle aged gentlemen playing benevolent patronage to this work of Charity, at Church, and making believe to be Doctors, Teachers, and Fathers in God. Perhaps this, which certainly detracts from the usefulness of the Synod, makes it more amusing in the eyes of on-lookers ; and thus the disadvantage of a bogus Synod is more than counter-balanced by the fun of the thing.

But en revanche, as the French would say, our friends came out stunningly against "Ritualism. Popery and Mariolatry." These are safe game and the Fathers of Anglicanism feel that they may blaze away at them with impunity. And why not! it amuses them, and does no barm to us; it keeps up a show of doing something, and chimes n admirably with Protestant prejudices. Yet even here there are some who would disturb the peace of Zion by impertinently clamoring for a definition of Ritualism, Mariolatry and Popery. This is not fair : for there is nothing so ruinous to P otestantism as to be obliged to define its terms. Os the whole the pan-Auglican Synod may be cheerfully accepted as a cheap and innocent amusement during a very dull season of the vear.

A NAVEL THEORY OF THE WAR OF IN-DEPENDENCE. - The Protestant bishop of Louisiana, preaching in London during the sescarried, this Rock swept away, his triumph will sion of what is called the pan-Anglican synod started a novel theory as to the predisposing | Montreal .- The first article of the current numcauses of the revolt against Great Britain of her North American Colonies. It wasn't after all the Stamp Act, as, as some ignorant historians pretend : it was not the attemnt of the Imperial Parliament to tax the Colonists. No! it was none Dickens, and others have enriched our literature of these things that roused the great mass of the people to take up arms, and which prompted Washington to draw his sword. The sin, the crying sin of England, and of England's government was this: That it had neglected to give the Colonists bishops, arcubishops, and a Colonial Episcopate. This was the monster grievance which led to the war of independence :-"The Bishop next spoke of the manner in which the work of the Church was advancing in the colonies and dependencies of the British crown, a matter in which he said he had much experience. If the same had been doge for America in days gone by it might have been a greater and a better country than it was now. For a hundred years there existed in America an Episcopal Church without bishops, and the Church which had government protection was that which was left without an organization. In vain hat Ohurch pleaded with the government of England for redress. Archbishops and bishops pressed the matter upon the attention of the crown and year after year the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel made strenuous efforts to remedy the evil ; but while it was allowed to the Catholic Church to have what bishops she pleased in her discretion, the sons and daughters of the Church of England were left at their baptism. Nothing so much as this strength-ened the Americans for their stroggle against this country; nothing induced them more than this to look with interest upon the struggle for independence, and to delight in seeing the secular power scattered into fragments, antil at length it entirely disap. peared.

the outbreak of another cruel persecution in with the devil In other words, it seems bent The avowed enemy of Christ, whom his admirers members of the Anglican Bench, no less than 10 (Japan against the native Christians, There are upon carrying, out the strue Liberal or anti- blasphemously, hall as a difference Christ," and have positively refused to attend. They won't still many thousands of these in Japan, the spi-The avowed enemy of Christ, whom his admirers members of the Anglicas Bench, no less than 104 Japan against the native Christians. There are ritual children, cf. the, Jesuit missionaries: and that such should be the case that in spite of Some however seem to take the matter au long and cruel persecutions from their own go. vernment, of the expulsion of their spiritual teachers, and worst of all, of the scandal of Protestant' traders publicly trampling on the crossthere should still be found in Japan native Christians in numbers so formidable, and so firm m the faith, as to invoke the action of the authorities, is one of the most conclusive proof of the blessing of God upon the Jesuit Missions .-What Protestant missions have ever borne similac fruits? Alas! All that Protestants have done for Christianity in Japan is to bring it info scorn and disrepute. The Jesuits and their converts died upon the cross : the Protestant traders from Holland scrupled not to trample it under foot, in testimony of their scorn for Him Who also bung thereon.

JESUIT MISSIONS .- The journals announce

On the Fourteenth of October, and the days following the Ladies of Charity will bold their Annual Bazaar, for the benefit of the Ornhans, and of the Deaf and Dump, of the Providence Asylum, in the usual Hall, of the St. James' The liberal encouragement that has ever been

tendered to these Establishments, by the kird sympathy of the citizens of Montreal, gives to the lady directors full reason to hope that their zeal will once more be crowned with a brilliant success; they consequently invite their friends and the public at large to generously extend their and thus to bestow on these Institutions the means of providing pressing necessities, before the coming of the cold winter season.

Those who desire to contribute fancy articles or refreshments, are respectfully requested to deposit them at the House of Providence ; the most trivial gift will be gratefully accepted.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE .- Under this caption the Gazette publishes a correspondence from St. Alban's as illustrative of the religious equality that obtains in the State of Vermont. At the opening of every Term of Court it is the custom to invite the minister of some denomination to pray for God's blessing on the proceedings: yet though Catholics form about two-thirds of the population of St. Albans, and are in the county districts in numbers equal to the Protestants, no Catholic clergyman has ever been allowed to officiate as chaplain to a Court of Justice. This is a small matter of itself; but it clearly shows the animus of the Protestant population, and the intense vitality of Protestant prejudices amongsi our Yankee neighbors. Protestant Ascendancy is as much a fact in New England to day as it is in Ireland.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-

thorities are on the alert, and stringent measures will be resorted to if necessary for the protection of Her Majesty's loyal subjects.

Garibaldi has made a good use of the Bible presented to him when in England by his orden Protestant admirers. He proposes now, as the great work of democracy, to do away with al existing religions, and to replace them by what be calls "the universal religion of God," which is but another name for the culte du l'Etre Sumeme" mangurated, and celebrated with much pomp, by an old acquaintance Robespierre, a few days before the revolution of Thermidor.

. Now with this we should have little concern. were it not for the support and countenance given to Garibaldi by a large section of the sozdisant religious Protestant world in Ecgland .-What Garibaldi believes or what he disbelieves in matters of religion, is of small account ; for even if we admit him to be a brave soldier, his best friends must in turn admit that he has no claims on our esteem as a reasoner. But Garibaldi's confession of faith is of moment, it is we say of dire import, when men who profess the and not as the product of human reason; who profess to hold dogmas and mysteries as an integral part of Christianity, are found on the side of one who, like Garivaldi, professes as his object the Pope only, not of the Roman Catholic religion only, but of every religion that claims tural religion.

Does not this indicate a falling off from Christhe last century French Jacobins openly professed the same sentiments, and the same designs

Why is this? Why do all the Continental Revolutionists, Atheists, and, we may say, anti-Christs, always confine all their attacks to the Catholic Church and the Papacy? Because they know that if they can but overthrow the organisation,-which, of there be on earth one visible Church the guardian of revelation, is by all admitted to be that Church,-they will have succeeded in extirpating the baneful idea of revelation and supernaturalism : since it is a proposition as simple as any in Euclid, that, if God have made a direct revelation to man, so also, to use the logic of Mazzini, He must have created a Church or organisation, culminating in one individual or Pope, " to preserve that revelation inviolate." The hostility therefore of the epemies of Christianity and all revealed religion to the Pope, and the Church over which he presides. taken in connection with their utter indifference to the Bible and to all non-Papal Christian communities, and with the sympathy which the evangencal Protestant world avows for the success of their enterprise, is a fact of deepest significance. It means this: That the enemies of Christianity know that towards the accomplishment of without the ministrations which were pledged to them their design they have no obstacles to apprehend from any religion that is based upon the Bible only, and which is not preserved and enshrined in a visible Church.

lan tortau

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD. - The Times continues to poke fun at this collection of gentlemen who, as it shows, cannot and dare not, and are self-conscious that they cannot and dare not, meddle with any one of the questions on which, after all, the fate of the Church at this moment really turns. What then do they meet for ? asks the Times : -

"Irreverent persons' and we fear that the majority of the Protestants of England are very "irreverent" in this matter-"might deem it a scheme for doing good to the world by looking solemn, just as the out ward semblance of solemnity is supposed to have a

day stood aghast, and shrank from contact with very funny, and very amusing to on lookers. Its the Cathedral on Sunday last,

The Montreal Gazette points out that the river is as low now as it was two years ago, when in consequence of the blocking of the Aqueduct with ice the water supply of the City was almost entirely cut off for many weeks; and our contem: porary complains that, notwithstanding the warning then given, the Corporation has done nothing of any value towards preventing the recurrence of a similar calamity с. 1. р. – 1. – 1.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston has been in Quebec for several days in order, to officiate in the Ordinations that were to have taken place in

and a strategy of the

10.00

September, 1867 - Messrs. Dawson Bros., ber contains a severe, but we fear only too well merited, critique upon the modern English novel. Hitherto, and since the days of Sir Walter Scott, the English novel has been pure. Thackeray, -but never bave they descended to the glorification of vice. It is not so now. Another race is springing up, who scrvilely copy the abominable French romance; and worst sign of all, this impure, and the same time very silly style of writing is that which is most popular. The very language as well as the morals of the community are thus apparently the subjects of a villainous change. The other articles are all interesting.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE.-The current number contains the following articles :---

1. Comment on Fait La Guerre au Mexique. 2. Scenes de La Guerre de L'Indenendance

du Mexique. 3. Discours Prononce Sur Li Tombe de M. F. X. Garneau.

4. Le Canada Francais A L'Angleterre.

5. La Pologne apres l'insurrection de 1863.

6. Bibliographie.

Dual Representation as it is styled, or the election of one and the same person to the central and the local legislatures is the subject of much discussion. The Cornwall Freeholder, generally reputed the organ of Mr. J. S Macdonald the liead of the local government of Upper Canada, condemns it.

A great increase in the death rate of Toronto is reported for the month of September, being no less than 127 as against 71 for the month of September 1866.

It is said that the local legislature for Lower Canada will meet at Quebec about the 10th of December.

OTTAWA, Sept., 30, - A proclamation. Wrs. issued to-day, calling on the Parliament of Canada to meet at for the despatch of business on the 6th of November. ember. Transfer and the second se

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-OCTOBER 11, 1867

(To the Editor of the True Wilness.). PERTH, Sept. 30th, 1867. Believing that a brief account of a few Eccle stastical Events which lately have taken place in this Mission may prove agreeable to some of your might be expected the Church was completely readers, I respectfully ask of you to make room filled with people, many of whom were Protesin your columns for the following communication the start of the start of the Born of the

His Lordship Bishop Horan, according to an-19th inst., to hold Confirmation in the several this Mission comprises an extensive territory year. The duties of the Parish Priest are con- | bood." sequently many and arduous so much so that the Bishop deemed it necessary to give Mr. Chis in richly embroidered vestments began High holm, the Pastor, an assistant.

Church on Friday, the 20th instant. On Sunday, the 22nd, he confirmed 223 in the Church and Brown Deacon and sub Deacon of Office. of Perth, and on Tuesday the 24th, he confirmed total in the Mission of 421 persons confirmed.

It was no small labour for the Rev. Mr. Chisholm and his assistant, the Rev. Mr. O'Donohoe, to prepare for first Communion and Confirmation | called on any of the audience who might be cog side at a considerable distance from Perth. It. was necessary for the Priests to visit them in to His Lordship. None having come forward, their respective localities in order to prepare the Bishop addressed the Candidates on the duties them and to instruct them : 263 of this number of the Priesthood, and exhorted them to the faithmade their First Communion last summer, and ful discharge of these duties. During the recitaseventy made their First on the day of Confirma- tion of the Litanies, the Candidates lay prostrated tion.

Great credit is due to the parents who cheersions as the First Communion and Confirma-100.

broad white ribbons on their left arms. The which was the importance of the Priesthood, its children went in procession to and from the duties and functions. Churches to their respective places of rendezyous, followed by crowds.

It was a gratifying sight, and one which gave delight to every true Catholic to see so many rechildren and parents gave unmistakable signs of the inward joy and happiness which they experienced.

His Lordship spoke in touching language to the children on Confirmation and other Sacraattention, and the good effects and impression of | Lord." his discourses may learned from the following remark which I heard from the lips of more than one of the Congregation : 'The Bishop preached a good sermon 'o-day."

On Wednesday the 25th instant, an anniversary High Mass celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Very Rev. J. H. McDonagh, V. G., and Pastor of this Mission. His Lord ship Bishop Horan and the undermentioned clergymen were present, viz., the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, of North Huntly; the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, of Richmond ; Rev. Mr. O'Brien, of Gloucester ; the Rev. Dr. Madden, nephew to

accompanied by a large number of priests was will find space for this in the columns of your truly ABREST, OF A BUBGLAR. - Oo the 19th ult., a bur-escorted from the Railway station by the St. Pa. valuable Catholic Journal. escorted from the Railway station by the St. Patrick's brass hand to the Priest's residence...

-At 9 A.M. Wednesday, was appointed for the commencement of the ceremonies of the day. As tants ;; many came from a distance to witness a ceremony so unusual.

"At the hour mentioned above His Lordship nouncement arrived at Perth on Thursday, the took his seat on the throne prepared for him in the Sanctuary. Among the Clergy present, the Churches of this Mission. For the information Rev. Mr. Oualette, S. J., Chatham, Ontario; of distent readers, it is necessary to state that Rev. Mr. Hay, St. Andrews, Cornwall; Rev. Mr. Kelly, Peterboro ; Rev. Mr. O'Brien, tratar of the diocese of Sandwich. At half-past ten wib a scattered Catholic population. There are Brockville; Rev. Mr. McCarthy, Williamstown; in the morning, high mass was celebrated in the three Churches to be served, one in Perth, the Rev Mr Clune, Smith's Falls ; Rev Mr. Brown, second in North Burgess, eight miles south of Napanee ; Rev. Mr. O'Connor, Gannanoque ; second in Attend at Ferguson's Falls, thirteen Rev. Mr. Barret, Kingston; Rev. Mr. Murray, the congregation were many of the Protestan miles North East of Perth, besides several sta. Kingston; Rev. Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Donahoe, inbabitants of the town. The service was intoped tions which are, occasionally visited during the of Perth ; and the two Candidates for the Priest-

A few minutes after nine, His Lordship robed Mass. Rev. Mr. Hay acted as assistant Priest ; His Lordship confirmed 128 persons in the Messrs. O'Brien and O'Connor as Deacon and sub Deacon of Honor, and Messrs. McCarthy

After reading the lesson of the day, the Bishop 70 in the Church at Ferguson's Fails, making a being seated on the platform in front of the Altar, the Assistant Priest called on the Candidates to approach to be ordained. He certified to the Bishop as to their good moral character, and he this large number of persons ; many of whom re- nizant of any crime or defect which might prevent them from being ordained to make it known at the post of the Altar, then followed the imposition of hands by the Bishop and all the Clergy fully went to considerable expenses to provide present. After this the Candidates were invested their children with dresses suitable for such occa- with the stole and chausible part of the insignia of the Priestbood ; and their hands were anomted. These are the principal ceremonies of ordination. The girls were clothed in white with wreaths There are others which for brevity sake we and veils on their heads. The boys being neatly omit to mention. After the Gospel, the Rev. dressed, wore white rosettes on their breasts and | Mr. Oualette preached the sermon, the subject of

The richness of the vestments worn by the

Bishop and the Priests attending, the exquisite decorations about the Altar and the fine singing of the choir, all combined to render the ceremony ceive the Sacraments of the Blessed Eucharist solem and impressive, and one that will be long reand Confirmation The countenances both of membered with pleasure by all who were present. Everything passed off well, and all seemed pleased. A venerable looking parishoner advanced in years apparently highly delighted ex claimed at the Church door : "I am an old man now, and I never saw such a fine sight," he seemed ments, and to the parents on their duties towards | disposed to say in the words of the Canticle of Sichildren. His exhortations were listened to with mean, "Now do thou dismiss thy servant, O

> His Lords sip and the Revs. gentlemen returned to their respective homes on Thursday the 29th. Before leaving, His Lordship spoke to the Rev. Mr. Chisholm in complimentary terms, of the prenarations made for the ceremonies of ordination, and of the hospitable manner in which he bimself and the other guests were entertained.

> > A PARISHONER.

(To the Editor of the True Wilness.)

DEAR SIB, -It affords me extreme pleasure to have Goucester; the fier. Dr. Madden, hepdew to the bappiness of communicating to you, through this the deceased; Rev. Mr. O'Brien, of Brockville; the bappiness of communicating to you, through this medium, the information respective His Lordship I remain, Mr. Editor,

Yours, most repectfully, Hemmingford, Oct. 1st, 1867.

THE NEW ONTHOLIC OHURDH AT STRAT. FORD.

P. L.

LATING THE CORNER STORE OF THE BUILDING.

On Sunday last, the interesting cerrmony of laving the corner stone of the splendid Oatbolic Ohurch now in course of erection in Stratford was performed in the presence of an immense concourse of persons, by the Very Rev Vicar General Bruyere, Adminischurch adjoining which was crowded in every part, and great numbers were assembled round the doors, unable to find even standing room within Among by Rev. Father Schnyder, of Godurich, the other clergyman present, besides the Very Rev. Vicar General, being the Very Kev. Dean Orinnan pastor of the church, Rev Father Killroy of Sarnia, Rev. Father Ferguson, Professor, St. Michael's Oollege, Toronto, and the Rev. Father Murphy, of Irishtown. The choral part of the service-principally from Mozart's Twelfth Mass-was conducted by Miss Lannon the organist, assisted by the church choir, and by Miss Lannon of Brantford, Miss Kate Macdonald, Miss Dunn, and Miss Cashen, of Trishtown.

Rev. Mr. Ferguson preached the sermon which was an eloquent extemporoneous effort. At the conclusion of the service in the church, a

collection was taken up which realized the handsome of \$378

A procession was then formed to the site of the new building, the clergy taking precedence. Arrived there, the usual ritual was proceeded with, the chief part of the sermony being conducted by the Vicar General, the other clergymen assisting. Before the stone was lowered into its resting place, a tin box was deposited in a cavity prepared for its reception, containing the coins of the realm, several medals. including that of the Sovereign Pontiff, the Stratford Beacon and the Herald, and a suitable inscription.

In the evening, vespers, were sung by the Very Rev. Vicar General Bruyere, and Rev. Father Killroy preached an excellent sermon. There was again a collection.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.

The building will be a very handsome, spacious, and substantial structive of Guelph cut stone and Brantford white brick. The style of architecture is the pure Gothic, and most beautiful, perhaps, of all others, with its points and gables, for a large and expensive ecclesiastical building. The shape is cruciform. The main body of the church is 150 feet in depth, by 60 in breadth, and at the transcrite it is 76 feet wide. The beight of the side walls is 38 feet, and the graceful tower and spire spring to a height of 170 feet The foundations are of great thickness, that portion supporting the fower being not less than six feet at the base. The copings, gables, and capestones, are of the best cut stone. and the tower is richly ornamated with three courses of out stone. Provision is made in the tower for a ting of bells and a clock. On each of the five gables there will be a cross of out stone, and a cross of the same material surmounts the spire The roof, which rests upon seven oak pillars will be covered with colored slate, and the spire will be made to correspond The windows will be filled in with stained glass, and that over the altar is intended to be of a very large size and rich in tone and charac-

ter. There are three doors by which the church is reached from the front-the principal being in the centre under the tewer. These are approached by flights of stone steps. The doors are of eak. There are three chapels within - besides the large and commodious main chapel in the centre, two side chapels: There is also a vestry, to the right. The only gallery is a small one for the organ and choir. In the basement story is a winter chapel 60 feet by 25 feet. The furnaces for supplying the bot air by which the building is heated are in an apariment adjoini g. Mr. John Turner of Brantford, is the architect of the church. Mr John Holmes, of Stratford has the contract for the masonry at \$11.200. exclu-

sive of the stone. The principal carpenter work is let to Messrs. Wright & Durand, of London, at Mountain, B Keating \$2 \$5,000, but this merely includes the roof and frames Per A D McDonald, S for windows and doors, and joists for the flooring. It is not difficult to see that before the church is

McFarlane there being broken open and about \$1600 carried off Word was sent to the Obief of Police here, who despatched Detective Ouller, but there he was baffled as no trace of the burglar could be found. A few days ago Cullen discovered that a man. named William Condon, who has known to have had no money a shor' time ago, was now spending freely and have invested in the good will of two saloons paying down the cash. Oullen arrested him on suspicion, and the chief telegraphed to Gorawall for Mr. McFarlane who gave a description of the money lest, that found on Condon answering to it in every particular. Besides the geruine bank bills, there was one forged nois of \$5 and several defaced coins.

LIGAL. - The Council of the Bar for this section passed sentence on Saturday upon Theophile Gauthier a practising advocate, adjudging him to be guilty of fraud toward a client, and condemning him to deprivation for the space of two years, of all his privileges as a 'Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, and Attorney-at-Law. We commend the prompt action which the Council have in this instance taken upon the charge laid hefore them. It will conduce to the dignity of the profession, and increase the general respect which it commands, if signal examples be thus made of all who may be proven to have worn the gown neworthily.—Montreal Daily News.

We find the following in the St. John morning Journal and merely give it as a rumonr :- It is said that New Brunswick will give a Governor to Untario, in the person of a distinguished Judge, and it is known that General Doyle will be Governor of Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Buckingham. J McGuire, \$2; Alexandris, J Mc-Donald, \$1; Point Claire, L McNab, \$2; Three Rivers E Godin \$1 ; Maritana, J Bright \$1 ; St John, J Brennan, \$2; Antigonish, Rt Rev O F McKinnon. \$4 87; Rev D McGregor. \$1; J McGregor, \$3 87; Montmagny Rev Mr Hamelin, \$2; S. merset, Rev Mr Matte, S2; Ecureuils, Rev Mr seville, \$5; Portsmouth, O K Cameron \$2; Ber-thier, Dlle Lamie \$3; Richmond, J McKenty, \$4; Park Hill, Miss Mary Colovin, \$2; Hamilton, Very Rev E Gordon, \$2; Halifax, U S., Mrg Mihan, \$2; St Anicet, Rev F Rochette, \$2; P Barret, \$2; Paisly, M McNamara, \$1 ; St Monique, Rev O Z Rousseau, \$4 ; St John, P Maguire, \$2 ; Weston, F G Kent, \$2; Lotbbiniere, Rev L A Bourret, \$2 Lavis, T Daun, \$2; St Raphaels, L McLachian \$1 Warkworth, W Kennedy, \$2; Obicoutimi, Bev D Ra-cine, \$5; St Therese, Rev W M Le Slanc. \$1; Bou chervivie, Rev Mr Lussier, \$2; Oarleton Place, P Galvin, \$1; Kars, J McSweevy, 2; Schomberg, P Ruan, \$1; Norwood. M Shes \$2; Carden, M Heapby \$1; Quebec, Rev N Cinq-Mars \$1; Dunville, T O'Brien \$2 : Sault an Recollet Rev J J Vinet, \$4 ; Arichat N. S., D McEachen, \$2; Hamilton, H L Bastien \$2; A. S., D McBacasu, 2, indication, in L Bastieu 92; Lavaltrie, Raw M Jasmin \$1; Norton Oreek, P "Sullivan \$2; St Regis, Rev M Marcoux \$2; St Andrews, Rev G A Hay \$2,50; Fairfield, Vt. Revd G N Caissy \$5 U S cy; Orysler, J Konnedy \$2; Smithville, T McKeough £1; Starnesboro, Rev J E Valade \$2; Waterville T McGovern \$2; Fox River. Rev F X Bosse \$2; Tyendinaga, B Scanlon \$1; Arnprior. J Tierney \$2; St Roch J Maguire \$2; St Eloi, Rev J B Blancnet \$2; Leeds, M Fahey \$5; Whalen, J Morkin \$3; Ilets de Jeremie. S Miller \$4; Upton, D McEvila \$4; Hamilton, M Mahony \$2; Rockburn, Rev F Woods \$2; Woodstock, M Shinuers \$2; Clayton, N Y, Rev J J Sherry \$2; Baie St Paul, Rev J N Giogras \$2; Laval Rev M Gauthier \$2; Poland, M Regan \$2; Alexandria J J McDonald \$2; Bonnechere, J W Fox \$2; Dunham, Ber G J Brown \$150; Longuenil, J Whiteford \$2; Berthier, Rev F Lauzon \$4. Per W Chisholm, Cornwall -D Cadotte, Kirkfield

Per C F Fraser Brockville-J Kinshells \$2.

Per Rev M Molloy, Carleston, Mass - Rev G A Hamilton, \$3 U S cy. Per P Lynch, Allumette Island -T Leaby \$1.

Per P Mongovan, Peterboro-Vronmanton, Rev L Braire \$3; Breebin, M L McGrath 50 cts; Peterboro, T McCabe \$3; M McFadden \$2

Per P Gillies, East Cambridge-Salf \$2; J Mc-

Gluiy \$3 U S cy. Per J Fi zgerald, Buckingham-T McGuire \$1 T Guinan \$1; P Gorman \$9. Per Rev J Michel, Keenanaville - Pat O'Brien \$2

Per L Lamoing, Kemptville-H Keon, \$2 : North

It has been established, by the best medical anthority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Compapy have imported a supply of Teas that can be warranted pure, and free from poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards.

5

BLACK TEA.

Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tes, 45c., 50c ; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c; ;: Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75s Sound Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do. do., 75c. ; Japan, Good, 50c. ; Very Good, 58c., Finest 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay Common, 38c. ; Fine do., 55c. ; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Oboico, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Saperfine da., \$:. A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from.

the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered.

All orders tor boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs. sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867. 3m



AN ADJOURNED MONTHLY MERTINNG of the above Corporation will take place on MONDAY EVENING 14th inst.

Chair to be taken at Eight oclock. A full attendance requested.

By Order,

P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.Y OF THE OITY OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the members of this Company for the Election of the Directore will take place on MONDAY, the 14th of Octaber 1867 at FOUR o'clock p.m., at the Office of the Company, Nu. 2 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, according to law. A statement of the affairs of the Company will be submitted at said meeting.

By order, ALFRED DUMOUCHEL, Becretary.

Montreal, October 8th, 1867.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street.

The above Institution will be re opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, 2nd September next, at Nius o'clock, A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and

Mathematical education is imparted on very moderate terms. a. sticulars apply at the Rahael

| For particulars apply | at the Sc | :0001. | |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| | WM. DO | RAN. | Principal. |
| Montreal, August 30, | 1867 | | 8in |
| moution, hugher bo, | 1001. | | |

F.A.QUINN,

ADVOCATE,

No. 49 Little St. James Street,

MONTREAL,

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of Richard Carr, a Cooper by trade, who left Montreal on the 24th of November, 1866, When last heard of, six months ago, he was in Belleville. Any information of him or his whereabouts will be

Rev. Mr. Clune, of Smiths Falls; the Rev. Mr. | the Bisbop of Montreal's visit to Hemmingford. On McCarlby, of Williamstown ; Rev. Mr. Graham, of Westport ; the Rev. Mr. Chisholm, and Rev. Mr. O'Donobre.

His Lordship sang High Mass ; Messrs. O'Connell and Clune acted as Deacon and sub-Deacon. At the end of the Mass the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, of Brockville, preached a sermon on praying for the dead, taking for his text the words : " It is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from sins." Mark 12c. 43v. He was listened to with marked attention, for he handled his subject well and spoke eloquently. After alluding to the metits of the deceased, he made a feeling appeal to the people to perform this sacred duty of praying for their late Pastor, who, for 29 years, had faithfully discharged the sacred duties of the ministry among them.

There was a large number of the parishoners present, who shewed that the memory of their late Pastor, was by them held in dear remembrance.

A month ago, the ordination of young Mr. Gauthier, of Glengary, and Mr. Leonard, of Peterboro, took place in the Church of this town. As the ceremony is very seldom performed in the parishes, it is locally considered as an extraor in your newspaper, many were therefore disap pointed at not seeing a more detailed account of than your humble servant would have undertaken the task of furnishing you with a full description, but as no other has undertaken it, I'll do the best I can.

The Rev. Mr. Chisholm being aware that these two gentlemen were to be shortly promoted to the order of priesthood, asked of His Lordship as a favour to ordain them in this Church. Wednesday, the 28th August, was appointed for the purpose.

The ceremony of ordination is one of the many full effect and to render it more imposing, the Rev. Mr. Chisbolin spared no expense to deco-Church on Wednesday, morning, at seeing the neat and exquisite, decorations in the Sanctuary.

the 29th ultima, His Lordship accompanied by a few Rev. Gentlemen, came by train on the N. N. Railroad from Chateauguay, N. Y. to Moore's Junction where he was heartily greeted by quite a number of the Irish Catholics of Hemmingford, who went there in order to convey him to their P rish. Prominent amongst whom were Messre Jeremiah and Edward Ryan, whose timely liberal and zealous assistance, both pecuniary and otherwise towards the sustenance of the Oa holic Church and other charitable purposes (on every occasion) render them conspicaous not in Hemmingford alone, but in many of the adjacent Parishus. A great utimber of the parishioners, whom inconveniences prevented from meeting His Lordship, wishing to demonstrate the hearty welcome they had for him, awaited his arrival from an early hour in the afternoon, at and in the vicinity of the Presbytery, which place they had elegantly decorated with evergreens. Immediately after His Lordship errived, he proceeded to the Church, accompanied by all pres nt, where he implored the Almighty to sanctify the retreat about to commence. On the following morning at an early hour, His Lordship was escorted from the Presbytery to the Ohurch, where he was to impart the Graces of his visit, by the Clergy and all the Faithful present, as well as by a large number of our separated brothern, who came to witness the sublimity of the ceremonies which were about to take place; great credit is due to them for the discreet manner in which they conducted themselves during their stay. The Ohurch was filled to excess and a great number could not gain admittance. His Lordship on entering gave his benediction to all predinary erent. There was a brief mention of it good after which he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about two hundred persons, most of whom were children. After Confirmation His Lord it. I had hoped that another more competent ship, assisted by the other Ecclesiastics, chauted the " Requiem" for the dead and visited the Baptismal Fonts. He then delivered a very pathetic address in the French language, in which he alluded to the many sacrifices the Parishoners lately made in erect-

ing a Convent and in contributing so generously to the various other demands of their Pastor. He also expressed how edified he was at the remarkably pions deportment of the Congregation, and how gratified be felt with the tidy appearance the Oburch, Presby . tery and Ocmotery had assumed. He hoped Hem-The desired request was readily granted, and mingford would contious to be in the future what it was very elequently interpreted to the Irish part of the Congregation by the Rev. Mr. Gagnier, of Hunimposing ceremonies of the Church. To give it lingdon. After the address His Lordship gave a so-full effect and to words, it mere imposing the ended the scene of his Episcopal labours at Hemmineford. After Vespers, which were sang at three rate the Altar, and the Sanctuary. The Parish- o'clock; he took his departure for Sherrington, aconers were agreeably surprised on entering the companied by Mr. Jeremiah Ryan and several others. Church on Wednesday, morning, at seeing the whom the inclemency of the weather (which had then become disagreeable) did not retain from testifying the, love and veneration which they had for their The canopy over the Bishop's throne was dear Bishop, by conveying him to the place of his such admired by all for its beauty. It was made destination for that evening. The Oatholics of Hem-of crimson velvet ornamented with gold fringe mingford were overjoyed at the salatary and vigorous and lace. The emodel was taken from a stereo. appearance of His Lordship at this bis third visit to scopic: view of the cabony over the throne in their Parish. They will incessantly besech Divine them overbardened with those bountiful graces with richness of other products makes up in a large degree the Pope's Audience Room. 27th, His Lordship which he always appears amongst them: Hoping you for the failure of this.

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complete, it will cost from \$26 000 to \$30,000. But then it will be one of the figest buildings in the Pro vince. The merit is chiefly due the zeal and energy of the respected pastor, the Very Rev. Mr. Crinnan, Dean of the Diocese .- Stratford Beacon.

ABREST OF SUBPICIOUS CHARACTER AT KINGSTON .-A suspicious character named fohn Warren was arrested at Kingston on Thursday. Detective Serjt. McAuley was introduced to him in the afternoon. and was not long in winning his way into his confidence He then admitted having known Sarie, whe is now awaiting his trial for the murder of Driscoll, for the past fifteen years having sailed with him on the Lakes. He said that he had just come from Montreal, where he had done a little in the way of easing some persons in a crowd of the contents of their purses : and avowed that he would run the risk of his neck to liberate Saxie. Not long after having made this admission he was arrested, and policeman Hoyle swore on Friday morning that when he searched him be had found on him the barglar's tools produced before the court. These were several tools for picking 'ocks, a forceps for turbing keys in doors, a number of punches, a loaded pistol: and a box of percussion caps. When brought before the Magistrate on Saturday morning (Mr. Oreighton) he said that he came from Montreal by train on Monday morning, at which place he had arrived on board a vessel on which he was employed as a sailor; that be did not know Saxie, and never said he would like to liberate him; that some of the tools had been given to him by the carpenter of the ship, others he had made hims If (the punches) and used them for the purpose of making hearts, stars, etc., for rings; that he had been in Kingston eight years ago, and was four months upon the lakes; and that he had seen Saxie once in a 'dance house' in Chicago, fighting. The picklock produced he said was picked up on the street on Friday. He offered to leave the country in twelve hours if liberated and thought it extramely cruel that an innocent man shruid be so bardly dealt with. He was quite cool and pleasant over his arrest There is nothing in his appearence. which would warrnt the conclusion that he is a was in the past; thereby it would become as a mo-sailor by profession Hawas remanded until Friday, del to all others Parishes. His Lordship's address so that the County Attorney could be consulted. From intelligence received at Kingstony it is supposed that the prisoner is an escaped convict from the Olinton State pricon at Danemors, N.Y., two men baving recently succeeded in making their escape from that institution.

Assault.-On Friday night a storeman of Mi Mussen's Notre Dame Street was attacked near the Priest farm by four Oanadians. Fortunately a carter passed and came to his rescue or he would have fured bacity He was carrying a parcel of valuable goods, of which it was supposed to have been the intention of his assailants to roo him.

Advices from New Branswick states that the weather has been most favourable for gathering in the crops. The buck wheat and potstoes yet remain to be چې ،کړو د) رو د د د N ... 19

الله ۲۳۰ مرکز موند الان

Per A D McDonald, St Rephaels - A B McDonald, **\$**2.

Per Roy P J Goaia, L'Avenir.- Self, \$2 50 ; P Sounnell, Three Rivers, \$2 50

Per Hon J Davideori, Alm. fick, N. B. - Self, \$2; W Davidson, \$2; J Gratton, Tabuantine, 2 dols; W McGlinchy, 2 dols; Rev R Verriker, St Andrews,

Per L Whelan Ottawa - Geo Edmonds, Gatis neau Mills, 2 dols; B Gardner, 2 dols.

Died.

In this city, on the 3rd inst, Teress, daughter of the late James Magorian, Esq , aged 19 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Oct 7 1867

Flour-Pollards, nominal \$4,50 ; Midd ings, \$4 60 50,00; Fine, \$5,75 to \$6,00; Super., No. 2 \$6 85 to \$7,00; Superfine nominel \$7,25; Fancy \$7,20 to \$7 30; Extra, \$7,60 to \$0,00; Superior Extra \$8 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,50 to \$3,60 per 100 lbs. Ontmesi ver bri. of 200 lbs. - \$5,40 to \$5 60. Whest per bush. of 60 lb .-- U. C. Spring, \$1.50 to \$1.55. Peas per 60 lbs - 86c.

Uats per bush. of 32 lbs.-No sales on the spot or or delivery - Dull at 37c to 38c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal -- worth about Oc to 75c.

Rye per 56 lbs. - 00c

Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest sales ex store at \$0.00 to \$0 00. Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$60 00 to \$00.

Seconds, \$5,40 to \$5 40 ; Thirds, \$4,95 to 0,00 .-First Pearls, \$7 45 to \$0.00.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-K-ss, \$20,25 to \$00 ;-Prime Mess, \$16,50; Prime, \$15 50 to \$00.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY. under the direction of the

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, MoO. RD STREET.

Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 2nd, 1867 The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Grammer. Writing, Aribmotic, Geography. History, Use of the Globes, Lessons on Practical Sciences, Music, Drawing, with Plain and Ornamental Needle work.

CONDITIONS : - Junior. Olasses [per month], 50c; Senior Glasses, 75c and S1; Music. S2; Drawing, 50o; Entrance Fee [ann al charge], 50e. HOURS CF CLASS :- From 6 to 11:15 o'clock AM., and from 1 to 4 e'clock P.M. No deduction

thankfully received by his aged and helplese mother, Address, Mrs. Carr, care of Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., Montreal.

EF. Ontario and United States papers please copy.

WANTED.

FOR the Roman Catholic Separate School, Picton. A Male Teacher, who can farnish satisfactory references as to moral and literary character. Applica-tion to be made by letter to the Revd. M. Lalor Picton.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OCTOBER, 1867. CONTENTS:

1. Rome and the World. 2. With Christ. 3. The Manager's Dilemma. 4. Learned Women and Studious Women. 5. In Memoriam. 6. The 'Early Christian Schools and Scholars. 7. Our Lady. 8. Our Boy Organist. 9. The Martyrs of Gorcum. 10. Carlyle's Shooting Niagara. 11. Sayings of the Fathers of the Desert. 12. An Old Guide to Good Manners. 13. Ran Away to Sea. 14: A Royal Nun. 15. Mr. Basher's Sacrifice, and Why he made it. 16. A Few Thoughts about Protestants. 17. New Publications, The Clergy and the Pulmt in their Relations to the People.-Essays on Religion and Literature. Lacordaire's Letters to Young : Men ----Extracts from the Fathers and Church Historians .-- Modern History. --- Bohemians of the Fifteenth Century.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON C. W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the RI. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution situated in one of the most A M., and from 1 to 4 e'clock P.M. No deduction made for occasional absence. Dinner per motth: \$2: St. ANN'S SEWING ROOM. - The Sisters of the Oon-gregation take this opportunity of anuouncing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the Saint Aun's School, on Thursday, September 5th, 1867 The object of this establishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dressmaking in all it: branches, and, at the semine time, protect them from 'will include a complete' Olassical and Commercial' the datagers they are exposed to in public factor the set and the set and the set and the set of t the daagers hey are exposed to in public factories. Educat.on.-Exticals, steplion will be given to the o Obaritable Ladies are, therefore requested to pe tromise this institution, as the profile are devoted to the henefs of the girls employed in it.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. OCTOBER 11, 1867 The second second second no beaters senored as an decoration while and 的理论主义出现 interestive and the section of the last the section of the section

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and distant the most of a started of Will to " million the generally considered rather to confirm than dis- will not the less continue to sweep the? flith of the prove the allegation it contradicts; Indeed, it is matter of considerable doubt whether the Goveroment would not better attain its object by ig-from Mr. Bassam are, upon certain solemn anniversa-moring, than by denying, statements which, it de-ries, dragged through the Imperial apartments and noring than by denying statements which, it de-sizes to discredit. The "Patrie," as you were latelystold, declared untounded. the statement in : the "Journal de Paris" that a stiff or unpleasant communication had been made by the Madrid Government to that of the . Tuileries with respect their French friend, the Abyasinians are heroes, intreto alleged facilities allowed to the insurgents to pid, indefatigable, and almost invaluerable. They pass themselves and their arms into Spain. Thereupon, all Paris felt sure that some such communication had been made, and the result 'of |Bisson may mean by that); and inspired with a fanamy inquiries convinces me that such has been the theism equalled only by their hatred of the foreigner! case, although as to the exact form I do not pretend to speak. Narvaez and his colleagues may have had not the least ground of complaint, but complain they did. The fact is that there is anything but a good feeling between Madrid and Paris. When the present Spanish Minister at Berlin, ac ex-favourite of a Sovereign who has had many, repaired to his post, it was with instructions received from Royal lips, and that were of anything but a friendly nature to. France. I have excellent reason to believe that the tenour of that message-for. a message it was-became known to the French Emperor, and that, although he may at first have doubted, he afterwards became fully convinced.

The topic of Abyssinia is decidedly a favourite one now in Paris, and the Patrie has just published two columns concerning it from the pen of Count, R. du Bisson. M. du Bisson does not date his letter, but he appears to write in Paris on the strength of letters of the 30th July received from Abyssmia. It will surprise you to learn how well informed they are there, and that,------

- All the secrets of the Foreign-office are conscientiously delivered over to. Theodore. Three months ago, at Gondar, they knew the effective strength and composition of the expeditionary corps, and even the numbers of the regiments, At that date, in London, the expedition was denied. And the letters, dated three months ago, contain the same details that the military newspapers have published within the last fortnight The Emperor (Theodore) knew that 10.000 camels were to be furnished by the Viceroy, that Massowah was chosen for the base of operations, and that they feigned to proclaim very loudly the invasion of Abyssinia by the Tarenta, otherwise the Red Sea. When informed of this plan he said, ' The English are either mad or mbecile-mad, if they attempt what they say ; imbecile, if they imagine I fear them.' In fact, the purchase of the camels at once enlightened the cunning Negus as to the point of attack really selected."

According to M. du Bisson, by way of the Red Sea the paths are all impassable by camels. Travellers and merchants have repeatedly tried the experiment without success. The only about ten days ago to crown the statue of the Conpracticable road for camels he asserts to be by way of Galabat and Matamab, but that involves 20 days' forced marches through the Egyptian Soudan, and crossing the Bogos, the Benchamer, Babria, Taka, the province of Khartoum, with halts in the towns of Kassalah and Guedaref. He says that the difficulties the English army will encounter are immeuse and will baffle all cal culation's, all loresight. This ill-omened prophet says :---We will not speak of the Guedaref worm or of the toenia ; one is safe from them if one never drinks water. We will say nothing of the gigantic defiles, of the absence of roads over moun tains maccessible to Europeans, of the rains that commence in April, a frightful deluge which breaks down the strongest tents, changes rivu lets, into torrents and rivers into oceans, drown ind the plains for two mosths, and leaving them during the three succeeding months ravaged by typhus and by the permicious fevers engendered by mountains of detritus in fermentation, of carcasses of animals in putrefaction, under a sunbeat of 85 deg. centigrade. We will not point out the desperate position of an invading army in a country which has already been methodically ruined, sacked, and burnt, surrounded on all sides by pestilential marshes, hemmed in by fanatical free corps, implacable in their haired, icexorable and England were not friendly nations. A Frenchin their vengeance, indefatigable in their attacks : of an army cut off from its base of operations by muddy and mephitic oceans, without communica. tions, without the possibility during one-third of the year of obtaining supplies, and consequent ly obliged to take with it provisions, stores, medicmes, ammunition for four months. We will not dwell upon the absurdity of employing in endless defiles, strewed everywhere with rocks fallen from the mountains, a cavalry accustomed to the plains of India, draught animals accustomed. to the sandy, easy paths of the Desert, in provinces where often man alone serves as beast of sburden, helping himself with his feet, and hands. All that concerns the skillul English Generals and their so well-organized commissariat." After thus pointing out everything that he esays he will not point out, this friendly gentleman elegant appearance, ire proachably dressed, entered predicts that neither 15 000 nor 20,000 soldiers, Indian or English, will suffice to rescue the prisoners, whom he maintains to be still in the power of Theodore, who will pitilessly cut their alt is an Boglishman? Why and how has this throats. This must have struck nur bers of per- change come to pass? It is a mystery. Xavier come as highly prohable even before M, du Bis. Anoryet, however, has found an explanation for this sons, as highly probable even before M. du Bisson pointed it out ; but the question now is not confined within the limits of the rescue of those fiew unfortunate men ... It the prisoners are killed "It might be some consolation to got hold of Theodore and dispose of him by means of the , halter he merits. No cliance of that, says the oracular Bisson :---""In action, 12 of his most valiant warriors. likamankuas, adopt his imperial costame, take similar arms, a borse like his, a suite as numerous, so that it tis impossible to recognize the Emperor or to know where he is. Theodore may be killed, but his suc-cessor will be Machecha, his son warlike, full of audacity, intelligence, and acquired knowledge, and moreover, the idol of the army. The English may in mid ocean. To go to Rome is for Garibaidi s gain negative battles, leading only to the pressession of deserts wasted by fire, and when they have spent in 1862 that the French would have made his grave ment :- reice which should give time to, solve the from rocks.

200 millions of france, abandoned to voltures and byense 10,000 of their soldiers, and got Messre. Ca meron, Rassam, Stern, &C., massacred, the victorious and decimated remnant of their army will go and re-embark at Massowab! The Buperor of Abyssinia Adenialin a French semi official paper, is now, will still be Theodore or his son, and the British flag Palace of Goudar." In a note M. do, Bisson informs us that the two English flags taken from the "consulate-general and down the staircase with hootings and ontrages, and are afterwards put back in the must unclean corner of the palace, where they are habitually kept :

Whatsoever the result of the campaign, the invading force is to have no easy triumph. According to can march 20 leagues in ten houre; fight for a whole: day without food or drink; sleep in the water and in the mud, always plein Whumour (whatever M. du The women are the modern Spartans ... In battle they form a sort of rear rank taking care of the wounded and bringing up ammunition under the hottest fire The coward who retreats is no longer a man ; his wife divorces him; his betrothed rejects him, his priest ourses him. Paradise is the lot of the fallen, hero;; the coward goes to the other place." But it appears, according to Count du Bisson, that Theodore, in the expectation of this war, of which it seems that the treachery of our Foreign office long since warned him, sent for military instructors, both European and American, and that some of them have arrived, and others are on the road; or about to set ont. He has also bought several thousand breech-loaders, and 'M. Bourgon' (a' French name, perhaps' a triend of M. dn Bisson) has organized a manufactory of cartridges specially for these new arms. Machecha, the teir to the crown, has been put at the head of Army Corps ; one R.z Raghedda commands all the sharpshooters, and, as he understands French and Eoglish the tcreigners are under his orders. Some other particulars are given, apparently derived from the Gondar Guzelle.

The Journal de Paris is of opinion that it would be wrong to despise the forces of which the Abyssinian King disposes. Besides being master of all Abyssinia (which according to some recent accounts appears rather doubtful), the writer says that, --

" His organized army includes 2,000 Europeans, deserters and banditti from all countries-all energetic people, who have drilled and exercised Theon doro's soldiers, all pretty well equipped and armed with muskets. It is said oven that Theodore has a small park of field srtillery."

There is a certain class of young Englishmen who really ought not to be allowed to travel out of their own country, except in charge of authoritative bear. leaders. I allude to those who seem to go abroad solely for two purposes-to turn everything they see into ridicule-for the most part, merely because it differs from what they see at home; and to play pranks which in England they would not dare to indulge in. They have no eye for what ought to please and might improve them, but they have a faicon's glance for everything not in strict accordance with their notions of "the correct thing." And being among people whom they despise as being only d-----d foreigners, whereas they themselves are the foreigners and the guests and ought to be on their good behaviour, they allow themselves licence which in England would soon bring them to the police-court. In France such things are looked upon as results of British eccentricity, and generally with much indulgence, but now and then one of these i fast' and ill-bred youths comes in for a wholesome lesson. This has just happened at Dinan, in Brittany. Some young Englishmen - who the Dinanais newspaper describes as Oxford students, which it is to be hoped they are not-took it into their heads netable du Guesclin, which stands is the principal equare of the town, with a domestic vessel usually considered more useful than ornamental; They then set out for St. Malo, expecting to get off by the steamer for Jereey. Du Guosclin, I need hardly remind you, was a Breton, born near Dinan, and contended with various fortune, but great valour, against Boglish armies led by the Black Prince and by Chandos -by the latter of whom he was made prisoner at Auray in 1364. Subsequently he conquered a great deal of French territory from the English, and in France, but especially in Brittauy, and is justly revayed as one of the greatest national herces. The

period from carrying out his design he now again takes it in hand. But the Imperial phantasm no longer distaros his poetical illusions, and he reckons upon baving nothing to deal with but the undiscip-iled remnants of an army already in source of disso-lation, and being thus enabled to hoist the spotless banner in the Campidoglio almost without striking a blow. Why may not the facile victories of Paiermo, Calatafimi, and Milazzo, be reproduced at Terracian, at Albano, and at Rome. Garibaldi is still the legendary hero, and his friends at Geneva. will at this moment have proclaimed it in chorus. When our painful surprise has passed, and we can consider the formidable dangers of the excedition, the levy of bucklers will perhaps have commenced. And what may we then expect? Several arrests frontier, of persons suspected to be revolutionary partisens, and evidently on their way into Roman territory. Jam her 11 They rold they 1.11.12.2 A letter from Florence in the Debats says:-

operation of which the success appears assured." The decree which creates the obligations (is signed. They will be reinbursable of fifths, from 1875 to 1880. 10 Is is hoped that before that period the whole sam will have been got in by the sale of the Church property." For that sale things look promising The public appears well disposed and the clergy offer no resistance st least, no open resistance ; it does not seem to stir in the matter. that is talk 5

According to other accounts the clergy are likely to buy back some of the property by means of third persons. The success obtained by the company formed in 1864 for the sale of the national property. is looked upon by the Debats' correspondent as, a guarantee for the success of the present operation. He says that company has sold at 27 per cent. above the value at which the property was estimated by the State at the time of the formation of the company (bent demaniali). If that be really the case the holders of those bonds ought to be well satisfied; for, if I rightly remember, the terms on which the loan was taken were extremely advantageous to the takers, and the profit arising from the excess of the sale price over the estimated price was to be divided between the company and the Government. In Spain the Church property has made the fortunes of at prices incredibly higher that were originally paid for it - not 27 per cent., but 100 or 200 per cent., and I should be afraid to say how much more in certain cases which I believe could be thoroughly well authenticated.

The Italians, and the Tuscans especially, seem rather too sure that the safest means of driving crime from this world is to take the least possible notice of it. Only a few days ago we read in an Italian contemporary the case of a young Florentine who took his wife out for a freat to the village of Petriolo, and there after breakfasting with her. and making every demonstration of affection, walked with her into a wood, cut her throat, and buried her head in the ground. Upon being charged with the deed he not only avowed it, but a lduced as a motive -probably with an eye to 'extenuating circumstances'-that he wished for fall freedom to carry on an incestnous connexion with his own sister-a connexion which had already long been in existence, with the knowledge and connivance of the mother This in sight of that Palazzo Vecchio where the Chambers are gravely discussing the opportunity of extending the bloodless' Tuaran Code to all the rest of Italy, and pensioning off the hangman as a functionary no longer in keeping with the wants of a highly polished, humane, and exemplary com-

munity. The Venice Tempe relates that a Murano a strange ma'ady suddenly declared itself among the cattle of a proprietor in that neighbourhood, and soon after- 000f., in addition to which the French creditors of wards the whole, family consisting of eight or ten persons were attacked by cholera. Several of them are said to have died. The nffair excited a great sensation, and some considered that a quantity of straw which the chief of the family had purchased at Venice proceeded from the beds of cholera patients. An investigation was going on, preparations were taken at Murano, and the house that had been so terribly stricken was isolated and watched

FLORENCE Sept 29. - Garibaldi, from his prison, has written a letter, saying the Romans have the right, which all s'aves have, to rise against their oppressors, and it is the duty of Italians to help them in their struggle for liberty. He hopes his fellowpatriots will not be discouraged by their last reverse, and exhorts them to re organize and march on to the achievement of their great purpose,-the liberation in regard to the western provinces of Poland. of Rome. The letter concludes with an eloquent appeal to the nien of the Liberal party of Italy, declaring that the eyes of the world are turned upon them, and the nations of the earth anxiously await the result of their action in the present crisis. The particulars of the riots last week in various parts of Italy show that they were even more serious than first reported. In some cities, the mobs were fierce and obstinate, and the troops were frequen ly obliged to use their bayonets and sumetimes to fire, upon the people Many citizens, and some soldiers, were killed and a large number wounded. Reports from Italy are startling. A despatch from Florence, late this evening says the outbreak at Virerbo was not quelled. The small town of Aquapende, in Orvieto, has been captured by the insurgents, who have taken full possession of all the roads leading to it. The commander of the forces of the Pope has asked the Italian Government for instant assistance. Italy refuses to furnish any soldiers. There is no longer room for dcubt that the revolt is serious. There are alarming apprehensions of an interruption of the friendly relations between Italy and France. Roms - FLORENCE, 2nd .- Official despatches published to day are eilent in regard to Rome but confirm the report that a revolt has broken out in the Papal province of Viterba. KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The servants in the employ. ment of the Revolutionary Government at Naples. seem to be like revolutionists, and liberals everywhere, a pracious set of scoundrels. M, Erdan writes from Florence to the Temps on the 15th inst :--" It has long been well known that frightful abnses exist at Naples. The DErtative of robberies becomes quite monotonous. It is not extravagant that one ends by laughing in spite of oneself. Here is the crop the last fortnight has yielded. It is discovered that the cashier of the Bank has carried off the cash . box. It is discovered that the cashier of the State Tressury changes his gold for notes, and puts the premium of 6 per cent. into his pocket. It is thought that he and his confederates have thus taken a million francs. It is discovered that the Custom house as a body rob the State of 15 millions a year. It is discovered that a naval officer has been in the habit of pilfering various copper articles. Every night he went out with a number of them concealed under his uniform. In short, it is unparalleled. A good deal was expected from the Nespolitans, whose moral sense is obliterated, but they surpass all our anticipations. On learning all this M Rattszzi was furious. He has just dismissed 180 Ourtom-bouse functionaries at Naples, and sent 180 Piedmontese in their place. This wholesale cutting down in the Black Forest of robbary, of crime against the State, of excessive, senseless, idiolic crime, must rejoice all honest men. And there are some such in Italy " Is many parts of Sicily, which have been the most afflicted, cholers is diminishing ; thus the last report from Palermo gives 63 cases and 35 deaths, whereas in Messina it has not yet arrived at the crisis ; on the last day of which we have intelligence there were 74 cases and 80 deaths.

beneath the wall of Rome will revented at that great problem of creating organization out of shace ; nericed from carrying outjuin design he now again and time it will require mucht time, for it is a Herculean task di The closer you lock at it, the more colossal it. grows. - Let those be undeceived who be-lieved that Austria would arise, like Athene, full armed out of Zeus's head. The compromise with Hangary is but the first stone in the new sphilding but even this stone has not yet isettled in its place. it is rough and pubewn, nor can it be other wise after 8.years of experimenting, during , which every separate interest and every streme pretension in the Em-pire has been struggling for unlimited supremacy, and during which the hopes raised and disappointed in turns have lashed party spirit almost into madness all that could be done was to lay down certain prinsiples which should serve as a basis to the compro-mise. The compromise must therefore be looked have lately, been made in Umbria, near the Roman upon as a sketch which it will take years to fill out,

PRUSSIA. Berlin, Sept. 4 - While Prussia is preparing to with lraw the last lingering remnant of her garrison from Luxemburg, a force of some 60,000 men is being as sembled in the north eastern provinces of France: Such is the lates, in elligence officially received here. I believe I, am right in saying, that, although the Prussian Government give their Imperial neighbour too much credit for sagacity to suppose him to be meditating the capture of the deserted place, this extraordinary concentration will yet cause them to romid Holland of its engagement to raze the works! charge. The matriage by banus is Consequently without loss of time. As I have had to express my self on some previous occasions of the kind, it is not on the ground of any immediate apprehensions that such a step is likely to be adopted ; but on the one for a saint's day in the calendar as the time of hand there is the ugly reminiscence that a coup de- departure approaches. If there be a church fastes main was; ctually thought of not many months since, and, on the other hand, Prussia probably deems she owes it to herself to notice a measure almost amount-ing to a military demonstration. There is a growing conviction in these parts that if Napoleon will not cease diverting the more resuless among his subjects by treating them to indefinite foreshadowings of war, it might be neither expedient nor honourable for this Government to ignore his conduct entirely. The most painful feature of the affair is its occurrence a week after the disavowals of the Salzburg alliance, and the delivery of the speeches at Arras Lille, and Amiens Contradictions following each other so rapidly have a tendency to disquiet the public, however much the more initiated may be convinced that in the circumstances of Napoleon III. to feign a lunge at a neighbour is by no means nectasarily premonitory of a throat. 111 1 1 1

RUSSIA. ALC: 12 1.4

There can be little doubt as to the readiness of the Russian Government to profit by the ambiguous attitude ol France to improve their connexion with Prossia. From the semi-official Journal de St. Petersbourg down to the country papers, the Russian press have expressed supreme indifference as to the results of Salzburg Conference, whatever they may be. At the same time, the language of the Russian Government journals in regard to France and her will give you an idea. Alluding to one of the many mishaps of Marquis de Moustier the official Warsaw

Dzennk sys: -'The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has again placed himself in a false position. But, after what occurred in the Mexican and Luxemburg affairs, that gentleman, we suppose, must be quite accustomed to that sort of thing ... The Mexican expedition cost the French Government not 300 000,000f. but 600,000. the unfortunate empire are likely to lose 300,000,000f. more. Is France really rich enough to pay so heavily for her disgrace ? The future will answer this question.

By the same papers Prussia is not a little petted nst now, one of them going so far as to revive the old story of a possible cession of western Poland to this Government.

An incredible story, orginating probably in the dearth of genuine political news is now making the round of the papers here. It is to the following effect :- The Russian St. Petersburg Gazette (not to be confounded with the Journal de St. Petersbourg, published in French) brings some extraordinary revelations concerning certain projects of annexation which Count Bismark is suppose (to have entertained

Solpisas, WEDDINGS. Sometimes, the bride and bride-groom are anything, but interesting. I once married a coarse woman, who wore a man s tronsers under her spology fort a) gown, and ta, tremsndone pair of ammunition boots; , Soldiers, especially old soldiers, sometimes choose a wife not for show, but use. A good stout washerwoman, who is well able to do a turn of hard work and hold her own a widow with a few pounds or the furniture of a room such charmers seem to possess strong claims upon the veteran's heart. Occasionally we have a scene of romance. Not long ago, a showy damael, adoraed with chalps and trinkets, and rustling in silks and crinoline, offered my wife fifty pounds if she would get her married before morning. That, of course was impossible, unless the officiating clergyman de sired to be transported. I traced out a portion of this young lady's history, and found that the into amend, and to complete. Practical experience tended bridegroom was suffering under temporary alone can show how this can be done. Had more lasanity. Within a few hours he was under the been attempted in the first instance the solution guardianship of his, friends, When a regiment is would have been deferred for an indefuite time; or ordered out to India, we have a rush of marriages. The Ministery is working to prepare a financial else, what is more probable, a compromise would on the Sunday, last year, the list of banas occupied operation of which the success appears assured. The naver have been effected. Times Cor. soveral minutes in reading. In India, the wives permitted (to go with the regiment are valuable auxiliaries to the busband. They are cared for by the officers' ladies ; they are well raid as laundresses, cocks, or attendants. They earn more money than the soldiers, and if thri ty and well-conducted, may be really comfortable. For three weeks or a fort, night before the departure of the regiment the parish c'erk is busy preparing notices for banns or licences. The cost of a common soldier's, license is now reduced to five shillings and sixpence; but this fee goes 'to' the registrar: of the diocese, not to the clergyman. The church fees are an additional cheaper. by five shillings and sixpence to the common soldier, and by sixteen shillings and sixpence to the corporal and higher officers. There is a search made departure approaches. If there be a church festival in the week, the parties can be ' called' and married within nine days.'-Dicken's' All the Year Round?

'THE OLD WOMAN.' - Oace she was ' Mother,' and it was.' Mother, I'm hungry,' ' Mother, mend my jac. ket?' Mother, put up my dinner.' and Mother,' with her loving hands would spread the bread and butter, and stow away the luncheon, and sew on the great patch her heart brimming with affection for the imperious little curly pate that made her so many steps and nearly distracted her with his boisterous mirth.

Now she is the 'old woman ;' but she did not think it would ever come to that. She looked on through the future years and saw her boy to manhood grown; and he stood transfigured in the light of her own beautiful love Never was there a more noble son than he-honoured of the world, and the staff of her declining years.

:Aye he was her support even then, but she did not know it. She never realized that it was her little boy that gave her strength for daily toil-that his slender form was all that upheld her over the brink of a dark despair. She only knew how abe loved the child, and felt that smid the mists of age his love would bear her gently through its infirmities to the dark hall leading to the life beyond.

But the son has forgotten the mother's tender ministrations now. Advift from the moorings of home, he is cold, selfish, heartless, and ' Mother' has no sacred meaning to the prodigal. She is the 'old woman,' wrinkled, gray, lame and blind.

Pity her, O grave, and dry those tears that roll down those furrowed cheeks ! Have compassion on her sensative heart and offer it thy quiet rest, that it may forget how much it longed to be 'dear mother' to the boy it nourished through a careless childhood, but in return for all this wealth of tenderness has only given back reproach.

WHY LATIN PRESCRIPTIONS ?-May I, a bater of questions, ventures to ask a question plainly ? Why is it that prescriptions must be written in dog-Latin, miserably abbreviated? Woat magic is there in writing pil, pul, cyath, haust, insteat of the honest English words which these fragments indicate ? I know that these abbreviations puzzled me wofully, and that I nearly killed a wretched old womanluckily, she was only a pauper-by mistaking the meaning of one of these cabalistic symbols. The whole world is behind the age. In village shops I still see monozyllabic signs in gold letters, labelling poisons where the administrating Æsculapius is the is the druggist' younger son. I compassionate the insides of the village rustics and thick that the laud. tincl. and op exir. might just as well be labelled quietness.' But I am in advance of my generation-like Socrates. - Dickens's ' All the Year Round.

Dinan authorities telegraphed to St. Malo to stop the offenders, two of whom escaped, but the third, whose name is given as Mr. Edward Sweeting, was taken of Correcback to Dinan, and before the Tribunal tional Police, where a tremendous crowd assembled. Mr. Sweeting declared that he had no intention to iosult France. The Dinanais relates what passed as follows :

'I believe you (replied the President), and, moreover, France is above insults of the kind. Butamong the English, who in general carry the respect for authority so far there are some few who have not yet forgotten the past, and it is painfai to see young men belonging to one of the great English Univer sities come to this country, where we welcome them so cordially, to outrage our Breton glories and try to revive the hatreds of evil days now gone by. Thus it was that recently a band of such young men, at Lehon, wantonly offended our national sentiments by daucing on the burial place of the Beaumanoirs. As if, since they fought side by side in Orimes, France astonishes me is that you chose, for a demonstration in very bad taste, the statue of a man who, in his li'stime, conquered the English, but to whose coffin your countrymen paid the bighest honours. The prisoner did not seem to know anything of all that, and the magistrate remarked that he thought it would do no harm if Oxford students learnt Freuch bis

tory Mr Sweeting was most justly condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment. The English colony at Dinan had not awaited the trial to address to the Mayor of Dinan the expression of their regret, and unequivocally to condemn the ungentlemanly conduct of the offenders. The Dinanais calls upon its towns-people to forget the incident, and to remember only the promptitude with which the English residents had repudiated the offence and manifested their sympathy with the peopla of Dinan. -Timer.

'A few years ago,' says Figaro, ' when a man of one of our theatres, people used to say 'It is an Englishman.' Now-a-days, when one remarks in the orchestra stalls a soft dirty hat and a red flaunel shirt, one may without fear of mistake exclaim atrocious unceremoniousness and for ignominious cos. tumes. The English, he says ! travel abroad to wear out their old clothes."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT-A WARNING FROM THE ITALIAN MINISTE-BIAL ORGAN .- We cannot yet feel all the tremendous responsibilities to which Garibaldi exposes Italy, so great is the universal wonder at such blind persistence. The warnings which Garibaldi has received from so many various quarters are of no avail, neither is he impressed by the open repugnance with which the persistent and alarming reports of his project bave been received during the last two months in every province of Italy. Equally, too does be disregard the internal difficulties of Italy, whose disregard present condition is like that of alship tempest-tossed work that he has undertaken to perform. He wrote

AUSTRIA.

Peace, except in an extreme case of self-defence. in a question of life and death to Austria at this mo-

The Russian paper writes :-

It is proved that before the war of 1866, or at least before the end of the war, Prussia foresaw an eventuality by which its flag might have waved from the citadel of Warsaw, and by a new partition of Poland the power of Prussia might have been extended over the entire left back of the Vistula. These projects were seriously entertained and fostered by Count Bismark, and were communicated by nim to the Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Bobrends. In a conversation with members of the Obamber, M. Lebbia, a member of the Government of the Grand Ducby of Posen, said, ' Gantlemen, you may be assured that sooner or later. Prussia will annex the whole of Poland left of the Vistola.' And upon the remark of a Deputy that he would probably not live long enough to see such a project executed. M Lebbin replied. 'It seems that you expect to live but a short time, for these matters have been long and well prepared. You may believe me, gentlemen The kingdom of Poland is half Germanized already and the rest will be done with 800 officials and three Prussian regiments. Prussia is now the first Power in Europe, and will carry out what it has determined upon. The annexation of Poland suits our plans and will be executed.' These words of M Lebbin were not the expression of a private epinion, but of that of Count Schwerin and the whole Prussian Government and not only of the Government but also of the whole of Prussis and Germany?

The Cologne Gazette calls this communication calumny invented by the enemies of Prussia to create embarrassments, but confesses 'that Count Bismark at a period now past had mide some inconsiderate remarks about Poland' It will be remembered that soon after Koniggratz a report was circulated according to which 'Count Bismark had proposed to exchange certain portions of Galicia with Russia for the portion of the Kingdom of Poland which intervenes between Silesia and 'the Baltic provinces' of Prussia, a project which of course, could only have carried out if the war had proceeded to extremities.

Had Andy Johnson sold somebody's railroad and divided the money among a 'ring ' of Radicals; or had he enriched himself by defrauding the government by swapping Federal bacon and flour for Confederate cottor, or by swindling Union soldiers out of their rations or by accepting bribes for contracts - had he limited himself to such venial sins as these, he would bathe tallest cook on the Radical dunghill, His impeachment: would never have been heard of. But as he has committed, the mortal offance of believing that the Constitution, ought to be adhered to - he cannot be forgiven. tiol a search

New York, Oor. 4 -A special despatch to the Times says ?- Several prominent' Republicans hold. the opinion that in "case the House presents the President for impreachment he will be suspended from offlice during his tria].

It is said that the widow of President Lincoln is about to marry a gentleman of Oanton, Ohio. a street ditted stort -

A single woman has generally but a single purpose and we all know what that is the is the is Tears are no sign of a soft heart ; water is distilled

A great Methodist orator in Dublin, once attempted to preach from the text ' Remember Lou's wife' and made a failure. Afterwards remarking to Dr Bond that he did not know the reason of his failure, the venerable doc'or replied that he 'had better hereefter let other people's wives alone.'

False lips, false cars, and false stomachs are the latest things taked about in the fushionable world. False hear's are an old institution.

When ladies vote, candidates will always be elected by handsome majorities, and sometimes by sweeping majorities.

Envy is unquestionably a high compliment, but a most ungracious one

Physiognomists and doctors are not dissimilar, both being phiz-icians.

Be not the slave of authority ; if you think anything of yourself, think for yourself.

There are three faith ful friends - an old wife, an old dog, and ready money.

Why is a glutton like a ghost ? Because he's always , gobblin.¹

The new moon reminds one of a giddy girl, ber cause she is too young to show mach reflection.

MUBBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - It is a strange thing that this fine perfome, manufactured in New York for twenty years, for the South Americanand West Indian market, and esteemed by the entice population of Spanish America, above all other fragrant waters, should only recently have . been introduced in this country. The eagerness with which our fair country women have adopted it, proves that the Spanish ladies who prefer it to . Esu de Oologne, only place a just estimate upon the purity and delicacy of the article.

legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All thers are worthless.

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamp longh & Campbell Davidson & Co K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Piceul i & Son, H.B. Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and allDealers 10. Medicine.

en el Colombando - . . CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. --- Water must be adapted to the nature of the fish, or there will be no increase; the soil must be adapted to the seed, or there will be small returns; and the human body must contain impurities, or there will be no sickness. The man whose bowels and blood have been clashed by a lew

BBANDRETH'S PILLS may walk through infected districts, without fear. The life of the flesh is in the blood.' To score health we must USE BRANDRETH'S PILLS be canse we cannot be sick but from subbealthy accur mulations in the bowels, or the blood which Bran dreth's Pills remove ; this method, is followicg as ture, and is sate, and thas stood THE TEST of THE See B Brandreth in white letters in the Government stamp: Sold by all Druggists. October, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing, from the late firm of Mesers A: & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city. for the parpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late Between Notre Dame and GreatSaint James Streets patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, HOLE IL I MONTREALS . C. EXETTE 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 FLORE OATMEAL, OORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHER'S; PORK, HAMS, LARD, SERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, CHIP. BRBAD, 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 unsarpassed by any house of the kied in Canada.

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,

443 Commissioners Street. - . . opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m 1.,

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL-TROCHES.

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

REV. HENBY WARD ERCHER. "For Throat Troubles they are a specific." N. P. WILLIS.

"Contain no opium, nor anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for Coughs." DR. G. F. BIGELOW BOSTON.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers" REV. E. H CHAPIN.

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis." REV. S. SIEGFRIED, Morristown, Obio. "Very beneficial when suffering from colds."

REV. S' J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis. "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of

breathing peculiar to asthma." Rav. A. C. Eggisston, New York. "They have suited my case exactly-relieving my

throat so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHARME. **Oborister French Parish Church, Montreal**,

| As t | here | are | imitations, | be | sure | to OBTAIN | tae |
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| genuine. | | | | , | | | |

September, 1867. 2m

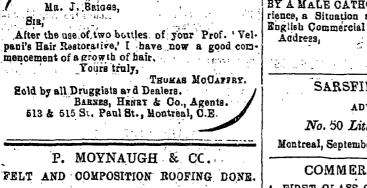
REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman: - We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good - particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blezsing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article, which works to perfection, and which is barmless; for the sleep which it sfords the infant is perfectly natural and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teetbing its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the, child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call fer

""MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and *dangerous* imitations. Sold by all Druggiats. 25 cents a bottle. September, 1867. 2m

NINE YEARS SUFFERING Entirely relieved by one bottle of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,



All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET

QUIBEO, 201h August, 1865.

(NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.)

At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment, MONTREAL,

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of

their patronage. From the l ng and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING EUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of O: M. Warren & Co. T. L. Steele, and latterly I 'L. Bargs & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit s share of public patronage. Repairs will be punctually attended to.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET, ΔT

McKenna & Sextons Flumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. ്ത് 3 ഇപ Montreal, 13th June, 1867.

A CARD FROM

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Jompany beg leave to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice. They are prepared to prove that their watches are made upon a better system than others in the world.

They commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cos more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than one halt of all the watches sold in the United States. Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing home demand ; but recent additions to their works have enabled them to turn their attention to other markets.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this : European Watches are made almost entirily by hand. In them, all those mysterious and infinitesimal organs which when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome manual processes, and the result is of necessity a lack of uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative vary But it is a fact that except wat hes of the higher grades, Europear watches are the product of the chespest labor of Swuzerland, and the result is the worthless Ancres Lepins and so-called Patent Levers - which soon cost more in attempted repairs, than their original price d women, l boys. separate parts of these watches from various factories. pulish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be ordered . whethe Loudon Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M.I. Tobias, of Liverpoo," (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep ver good time), is really carrying a chenp and poor Swiss initation.

Model School Diploma trom: ther McGill Normal School, wants a situation ... dbool, wants a situation. Address with particulars to, TBACHER

Bross , Farry 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED, BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation a principal or assistant in an English Commercial an Mathematical School.

> · A. K. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 50 Little St. James Street.

Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A FIRST OLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR. a la man and man of busipess, with a good know ledge of the French language,' but whose mother tongue is English, already accust mod to the teach ing of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advanta geous position at he Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada

Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) or which would be better - by word of moath, to the Superior of the College.

A. SHANNON & CO. GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHCLESALE AND RETAIL,

102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL,

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions. Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeirs, and other Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaics Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a callas they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19. 1867. 12m.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medi-cine is so universally re-quired by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universal-ly adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *P4IL*. The obvious rea-son is, that it is a more re-liable and far more effec-tual remedy than any

son is, that it is a more re-tial remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have and all know that what it does once it does always — that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thou-sands upon thousands of certificates of remarka-ble cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing notifier calo-mel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their angar coading, pre-serves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the into healthy action — remove the obstructions of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such dorange-ments as are the first origin of disease. — Minte directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pilla* rapidly cure:— — For **Byspepsia or Indigestion, Listless**-

chased in the best markets. Physiciaus, prescriptions carefully dispensed. HATS, CAPS, AND FURS Country physicians supplied with pure Drugs, and carefully prepared pbarmaceatical preparations, at the lowest prices for Cash. HENRY B. GRAY,

是我们是希望的教育和教育教育的,我们们在这些主要的,我们们的是我们的,我们也会不知道,我们的我们的,我们们的,我们们们们的是不是不是不是我们的,我们们们的,我们就能

Dispensing and Family Ohemist, 144, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. (Established 1859.)



Sewing Machines.

BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class bew ing Mechines in the city

N.B. - These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York ond Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many coarse imitations now offered to the public. Salesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street."

SEWING MACHINES. -J. D Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Ætna Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine, but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and U; the genuine Howe Machines Singers Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversi ble Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noise less Family Machines; the Franklin Double Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Machine, price \$12., A1 machines sold are werranted for one year Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing-machine Trimminge constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY -J. D LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Era Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax. Thread Sewing Macnines; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Outting and Sidewelt Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Ma chine, and Roper's Galoric Engine, for Sale at J D. L WLOR'S, 365 Notee Dame Street, between St. François Xavier and St. John Streets, 12m.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.

DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Oholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt.

DISINFECTANTS .- The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale :- Obloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Barnett's Fiuia, Cond'y Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c. CONCENTRATED LYE. This article will also

be found a powerful disinfecting gent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water.

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 28 6d per Gellon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c. J A HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.

A CERTAIN OURE FOR THIS DISEASE

THOMAS RIDDELL & CO., 54 & 56 Great St. James Street, HAVE JUST RECRIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS, CONSISTING OF : PARLOUR DINING ROOM BEDROOM AND HALL PAPERS. OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

C.ATHEDRAL BLOCK,

NG. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

ATTENTION |

Cash paul for Raro Furs.

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MERCHAN C TAILORING

DEPARTMENT, At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street,

J. A. RAFTER.

Gentlemen about ordering Suite are notified that the

New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters ar constantly engaged and the best trimming and workmanship warranted.

Oustomers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the buyer.

Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volum-teers, requiring full Oatfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from.

The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Oustomer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S

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Ready-made Department.

Full Suits can be had of Fashionabie Tweeds and Double width Oloths at.\$9, \$12 and \$15. The Saits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments Full Suits of Broad Black Oloth, well trimmed

for \$16, \$18, and \$20

Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Ohildren's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;-Obildren's Suits, \$2 to \$4.

| TENTH STOP | E FROM ORAIG | STREET ON |
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| · | THE RIGHT. | |
| Dec. 1865. | | 😳 12m. |



MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, Regular Line between Montres the Ports o Three Rivers, S rel, Berttler, Ohambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other interme diate Ports. On and after MONDAY the 30th of Sept., and antil further Lotico, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steam-leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Oartier Square, for Quebec, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Six P M precisely, calling, going and returning, st Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their passage by this boat, as there will be a teader to take them to the steamers' without extra charge. The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Six P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and re-turning, at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. The Steamer CULUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M., calling at Lanoraie; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Ohamplain, The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. E. Laforce, will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in connection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel. The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Obas. Davelny, wit leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Two P.M., calling, going and return-ng at Repentigny, Lavaltrie, St Sniples, Lanoraje and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Weduesday at Four P M. The m teamer OHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoreaux, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at Two P.M., calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracœur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine St. Charles, St. Marc. Belou St. Hilaire, St. Mathies; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Twelve P. M., and Wednesdays at Eleven noon, for Montreal. The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt: L. H. Boy, will leave the Jacques Oartier Wharf, every day (Sunda excepted, at Three P. M., for L'Assomption. ion Mondsy, Weanesday and Friday calling, going, and returning, at Bouchervile, Varennes, Bout de L'Isle, St. Caul l'Hermite, and for: Terrebonne on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, calling also, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varences, Bout de L'isle and Lachenaie Will leave L'Assomptor every Monday at Beven A. M., Wednesday, at Six o'clock, and, Friday at Five o'clock, A. M. and from Terrebonne on Tuesdays at 5 A. M.; Thursdays at: ,and Seturdays . at 6 A: M. --- Pa This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having, the vilue expressed are signed therefor. A start with the Fride are signed to the start and the start are start are start and the start are start



AND ONE PHIAL OF BRISTOL'S PILLS. Ohatham, C.W., May 6, 1865.

Gentlemen. - Having been troubled with the rheumatism more or less for the last eight or nine years, and suffering great uncasiness and psin, but getting no relief, either immediate or. permanent, from the various remedies I used I concluded, on seeing BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA advertized in the "Chatham Planet," to give it a trial. After using one bottle of the Sarsaparille, and one bottle of Bristol's Sugar-Costed Pills, I feel entirely relieved of my distressing complaint, and am pleased to give my testimony to its curative properties.

y to its currents Yours very truly, 0. J. V. DOLSEN. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplongh & Campbell, Daviason & Co. K. Campbell & Oo., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Ficault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in 533 Medicine,

FOLIOW DISEASE TO ITS SOURCES .- Local disease cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example : No application to the part affected will radically cure the piles. The habit of te-day, which is the primary cause of the complaint, must be For this purpose, BEISTOL'S SUGARchanged COATED PILLS, the finest vegetable alterative ever compounded, is the medicine to be used. Cosliveness is almost ivariably the immediate cause of this distressing disorder. This condition of the bowels is at once changed by the action of the Pills. Indigestion and morbid action of the liver produce constipation. These, too, are swiftly remedied by this powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toned and regulated to a condition of perfect health. Thus are the symptoms and source of the disease removed together, and it is at an end for ever. It is the same with all the complaints which come within the remedial scope of this great alterative, cathartic, and antibilions medicine.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

Our Fur Traders and Trappers in fitting out here, and Ayer's medicines one of their most profitable articles of traffic. Around Slave Lake and the wild Ayer, great medicine, oure sick man, and his re-medies, for the diseases from which they suffer, will often bring forth their stock of skins, oven quicker than wampum, rum, or tobacco., Savages are not fools if they are unsophisticated in some of the arts October, 1867.

HOW AMERICAN WATCHES ARE MADE.

The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process-and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials- the brass the steel, the silver, the gold and the precious stones, to the completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent director. But the great distinguishing feat re of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest the most perfect and delicate m chinery ever brought to the aid of human industry Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by a machine-that infallibly reproduces every suc

ceecing part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust t e bundred ma chines necessary to reproduce every part of thus watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. If any part of any American Walt ham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return meil he would receive the desired article, which any watch maker would acjust to its position.

The Company respectfully submit their watches on their merils only. They have fully succeeded in over coming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough examina tion and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere. They claim to make

A BETTER ARTICLE FOR THE MONEY by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old fashioned handicraft system -They manufacture watches of every grade, from good, low priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the finest chronome-ter for the navigator; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the finest enameled and jeweled cases but the indispensable requisits of all their watches is that they shall be GOOD TIMEKEEPERS. It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade amed "Home, Watch Company, Boston," ALL WATCHES made by them ARE FULLY WARRANTED

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by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warrantee is good

> ROBBINS, APPLETUN & Oo., 158 Washington St., Boston,

BOBERT: WILKES, Toronto and Montreal, Agents for Conada:

For Dysentery or Diarrices, but one mind dose is generally required. For Elscumatism, Gont. Gravel, Palpi-tation of the Heart, Fain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints

the system. With such change those complaints disappear. For **Bropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to pro-duce the effect of a drastic purge. For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a *Diraner FUI*, take one or two *FUI*s to pro-mote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is olten ad-vantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *FUI*s makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the diges-tive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumer-ate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Fill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Conghs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Cougle, Bronchitis, Asthman, and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estima-tion, 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-liable 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 pro-vision against sudden attacks of Crore, it is 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 Consumptions is thought in-curable, still great numbers of cases where the dis-case seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Oherry Peetoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When noth-the gles could reach them, under the Cherry Pee-toral they subside and disappear. Stagers and Public Speakers find great pro-tection from it. Mathma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the

Cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is, un-necessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its gualities Prepared by are fally maintained.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

EENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal,

General Agents for Lower Canada. The second se

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MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

MANHATTAN, KALSBS, April 17, 1866.

Gentlemen- · · I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have tra-velled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I need it freely for the Asiatue Ubolera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1955, with the same good results.

Yours truly, A. HUNTING, M.D.

* * * I regret to say to say that the Obolera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effec. tive in checking the disease.

REV. CHARLES HARDING, Sholapore, India.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Psin Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infaatum common bowel complaint breachitis, coughs, colds. &c. and would cheerfully re-commend it as a valuable family medicine

REV. JAS. C. BOOMER.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sirs- Having witnessed the beneficial effects of our Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Choiera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy.

REV. EDWALD K. FULLER.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions :-

At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stumach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

Should the diarrhoen and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge m y be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours

N.B .- Be sure and get the gennine article ; and if is recommended by those who have used the Pain. Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one.

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