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PHILIPPINE DE DAMPIERRE. (From the Lamp.)

CHAPTER VII.

A few days after this conversation the sound of trumpets was heard within the silent walls of the Louvre, and attracted Philippine's attention. Ralph was playing near her.

What is it ?' she asked; 'do you know, dear

'Yes,' replied he, gloomily; 'I know well

enough. . What is it. then ??

It is a tournament which they are holding below in the great lists."

And you are not there to see it?' said Philippine, in astonishment.

· No, lady, the cause of the tournament does not please me at all.?

She smiled faintly at seeing the serious and decided air of the child.

May one know what it is that displeases you?

Come, tell me ?' The boy blushed, stamped his foot, and tears. rolled down his cheeks as he replied falteringly:

If I were big, I would enter the lists, and dely this proud English knight; I would tell him that he is a false knave!'

And what has this poor knight done to you, my dear little page?

I would tell him that he lifts his lance in a had cause, continued the child. 'It is you, Lady Philippine, that the Prince of Wales ought to marry, and not Isabelle of France!'

The boy, in his generous wrath, had let ought the secret which he wished to conceal; Philippine blushed, clasped her hands, and said-

My poor Alice foresaw this. May the will of God be done! Is it, then, to celebrate the betrothal of Isabelle and Edward that this tourney is given, tell me, denr Raiph?

Yes, lady, replied Ralph Advenier, bursting I could kill all those traitor English.

' Calm yourself,' said she; ' you see I am quite calin, and I pray God to bless their marriage .-All I ask of them is to set my poor father at liperty."

For a long time the compets sounded, ther heard the neighing of the horses, and the acclamations of the people. Philippine seemed not to hear, but on that day she passed a much longer time in the chapel than usual. To the prayers which she offered for her dear parents and for Alice, she added one for Isabelle of France, the future queen of England.

From this time she appeared more calm, for all human hope was now cut off at the root .-She prayed much, spun with her weakened hands the flax destined for the poor, and talked cheerfully with Ralph. Sometimes she said to herself:—

Ralph will go away before long; he will be grown up, and will go to serve his king; then I shall indeed be alone.'

But she would smile and add: 'Then I shall be dead; or, if I am alive, will not God be with me still? I desire nothing more, but liberty for my father and brothers.'

The day came when Ralph actually went away : he was fourteen, and went as page to Ro bert of Artois. 'Ah!' said he, kissing, for the last time, Philippine's hand, 'no school of chivalry will ever be equal to yours, for you have taught me all loyalty and nobleness.?

Be faithful, said Philippine; faithful to your king; and, above all, to your God.

'And to you!' said the boy. 'I shall always dress in mourning, in memory of your sorrows, my noble lady.'

She smiled sweetly on him: and when her last friend was gone, she went to pray to God for h m.

CHAPTER VIII.

A burning day of July was closing on Paris; the last rays of the sun penetrated the narrow windows of Philippine's room; they stood open, and her panting breast sought the fresh pure air. A remembrance rose in her mind.

'It was thus,' she said to herself, 'that I sat by the window of the castle of Winendaele, on he said to her aloud,the eve of my departure for France. But then my mother was there. I saw the green fields of my own country, instead of this damp court and these gloomy towers. I was free; and that was seven years ago-seven centuries!

She raised her eyes and looked at the sky,

where the first stars were twinkling. Thou hast tried me, oh Lord,' added she, 'and hast looked favorably on me! In Thee,

oh Lord, have I hoped.' She made the sign of the cross, and remained lost in thought. The door opened; she looked of Philippine de Dampierie. up in surprise, and was more astonished still to is I. Ralph, your servant.'

out with fatigue and suffering.

'Great God!' said she, 'how is this! You ward Ill., struggled to establish these preten- I possess. That means that he will not forget us.' tomb.'

war, noble lady, - your Flemings are victorious. pierre! On the 11th of July, the crizens, artisans, and burgesses, defeated, near Courtray an immense army, led by the noblest knights of France .-My master, Robert of Artois, fell beneath the Translated from the French of Emile Souvestse, for stroke of a butcher; and, at the cry of The Lion of Flanders!' the chivalry of France were defeated and cut to pieces. The confusion was terrible; the waters of the Lys were red with blood, and the ground was strewn with slain."

Philippine rose: her pale face was flushed, and, in a voice trembling with joy, she said,-

- 'Flanders is then free?' " Who can doubt it after such a victory."
- 'And my father and brothers-' 'They will be liberated.'
- ' And you, dear Ralph ?'

' I have done my duty, though T have lived to bear to Paris the news of our defeat. But, though I wept for the loss of my master, and so many brave knights, I was happy when I thought of your joy; and this very evening I obtained permission from my uncle to speak to you.1

'Thank you, dear boy,' said she : 'and now pray God to send us pence; if I am one day happy, Ralph, you shall be so too.'

A ray of hope had once more penetrated that submissive and broken heart, but it lighted only the last days of the poor captive. She believed -and who would not have done so?-that the brilliant victory of the Flemings would at length open the gates of her prison; and that, under the protection of her father and brothers, she would once more see her own country. During many nights happy dreams visited her; during many days she listened for the faotstens of those she longed for; but the wished for moment into tears; I did not mean to tell you. I wish never came. Hope, so often deferred, indeed made her heart sick; and though the pious re signation with which she supported her afflictions was very great, ver her body, weakened by grief, imprisonment and solitude, could not sustain this last sorrow.

CHAPTER IX.

A very short time was enough to consume Philippine's young life; the lamp had been to her spinring.

At last her illness was stronger than her will, and she was obliged to allow her women to put her to bed. The chaplain came immediately; for the last time she excused herself of the faults of her short life, sins of frailty so often washed in the tears of sincere repentance; then she said to ber confessor :

'I wish to dispose of what little I possess. A short time ago the king, my godfather, returned to me the jewels I had as dowry to Prince Edward: they are there.'

They gave her the little chest; she looked thoughtfully at the ornaments which she had never worn. She took two very valuable rings, and gave them to her women and put aside a gold chain, saying:

'This is for Ralph Advenier, who has always been my faithful friend.'

Then taking a medallion set in pearls: -

'Father,' seid she, 'will you see that this is given to Isabelle of France,-to the wife of Prince Edward? Tell ber that my last prayers were for her happiness. Take all my other jewels, and sell them for the poor-for poor prisoners.7

She could speak no more. Her confessor promised that her last wishes should be attended to, and asked her if she were ready to receive the holy Viaticum. She made a sign of joyful assent; be lest her for a moment, and returned bearing the holy ciborium, followed by the gov ernor with several servants bearing torches .-Before giving the sacred Host to the dying girl,

'My daughter, do you forgive your enemies?' 'Most freely,' said she; 'and I hope that God will unite us all in Heaven.

An inestable expression of peace lighted up her countenance when she received the last token of the love of her God. She seemed wrapped in holy thoughts; nuce only she opened her eyes, and said,-

'None of my relations; but God is here.'

These were her last words on earth; and soon the tower of Louvre held only the motal remains

Divine justice overtakes the sinner even to the hear a voice say to her: 'Lady, do not fear ; it fourth generation. Philippe le Bel died young, hated by his subjects; his three sons reigned but The women lighted the lamps, and Philippine a short time, and died without issue; while his and dust. He was very pale, and seemed word marriage with Edward II., fancied rights to the be will not decieive us. His letter says, I will Bruno could hoast was an excellent appetite and lafter her son's death. She was, therefore,

appear before me like a phantom from the sions through bloody wars, which brought France to the brink of destruction, -a fit retribution for 'I have escaped from death,' said he ; ' God 'the cruel treachery of Philippe le Bel towards has given me my life. I have come from the the young and innocent Philippine de Dam-

THE END.

THE UNCLE FROM AMERICA.

the Metropolitum Record. BY M. M.

Although at the commencement of the preent century the town of Dieppe had declined in importance, its commerce was more wide-spread and flourishing than its present condition would lead one to suspect. The era of fabulous fortunes had not completely passed away. From time to time there returned from distant countries some of those unexpected millionaires so common on the stage; therefore, without being too credulous, one might actually believe in the reality of Uncles from America. There was living then in Dieppe more than one merchant whose ships crowded the harbor, and who had sailed from that port twenty years before as a common sailor. These examples encouraged the sanguine and gave hope to the needy and destitute. They rendered the improbable possible, and the impossible probable, and many an unfor tunate consoled himself for present suffering by hoping that some such miracle would happen in his own case.

A miracle of this kind seemed about to happen to favor of a poor family who lived in the little village of Omonville, nearly four lengues from Dieppe. Widow Mauvaire had her own share of trials. Her eldest son, the only support of the family, perished at sea, leaving four children to his mother's care. This misfortune had delayed, and perhaps broken off, the marriage of her daughter Clemence, and destroyed the prospects of her son Martin, who was obliged to give up his studies in order to take part in the abor of the farm.

But lo! in the middle of the trouble and affliction of this poor family, hope suddenly shone. A letter written from Dieppe announced the return of the widow's brother-in-law, who had left home twenty years ago. Uncle Bruno returned, to use his own expression, with some curiosities here, he said. 'Do you know. Mother Mauoften roughly shaken to ourn still gracefully and from the New World, and fully determined to vaire, that it is a good stretch to walk from brightly. She felt her end approaching as settle down in Dienpe. During the evening no-autumn came on; to the last day she dragged thing was thought of but that letter. Although settle down in Dieppe. During the evening no. Dieppe to this house of yours? herself to the chapel, to the last days she tried it contained nothing definite, yet Martin, who with her weak and trembling hands to work at read it, declared he recognized in it the style of a man who was too liberal and too good humored | be asked, completely surprised. not to be rich. Evidently the sailor had returned with lots of money, which he would not refuse to skare with them. Once set agoing, gaily. imagination travels fast. Every one had some thing to add to Martin's supposition. Julienne, the widow's god daughter, who lived at the farm less as a servant than as an adopted child—even Julienne began to speculate on what the uncle from America would give her.

· I will ask him for a cloth cloak and a gold cross,' she said, after Martin had once more read the letter aloud.

"Oh," said the widow, sigbing, "if my poor Didier had lived, he would have found a protector in Uncle Bruno.'

'His children are here, god mother,' said the young girl, 'and Mam'selle Clemence, too, who will not reluse a marriage portion.'

. What good would it do me? said Clemence, shaking her head sadly.

'What good!' repeated Julienne; 'why it would leave M. Marc's parents nothing to say. How quick they sent him to sea to hinder the marriage: but if Uncle Bruno wishes it, he will return just as quick.'

'It will remain to be seen whether he wishes to return or not,' said the young girl in a low

Well, if you don't get him, you can get another, said Martin, who thought only of the wedding, while his sister thought of the husband. With an uncle from America, one can always has made me as dry as a whistle. Hop, Romake a good match. How do we know but he chambeau; salute your relations. has some triend and comrade with him-some millionaire that he would like for a nephew.'

'Oh, I hope not,' exclaimed Clemence, thoroughly frightened; there is no hurry about my table and helpen himself to cider. The family getting married."

ther,' replied the widow, fretfully.

the situation of steward, observed Martin.

But he has not decided yet,' said the old woman; and while waiting time passes, and the dainties from observation. our means are wasting away. Great lords don't understand these things; they think only of told him of his voyages-how he had sailed the pleasure; and when they recollect the help they Indian seas for twenty long years, now under one horse and you'll get grass' with them.'

throne of France. In after days her son, Ed. not arrive at Omonville to-morrow, with all that unconquerable good humor.

'He must be on the way now,' interrupted the widow; be may arrive at any mament.--Have you everything ready, Clemence?'

The young girl, rising, displayed the buffet stocked with unaccustomed profusion. Near a shoulder of mutton just taken from the oven stood an enormous quarter of smoked bacon, flanked by two plates of cheese cakes and a pan of Iresh cream, while several bottles of the best cider put the finishing touch to the whole affair. At this splendid sight the children could not restrain cries of admiration and desire. Julienne spoke, moreover, of apple pies and buttered tarts then in course of preparation.

The widow then went to her drawers and took therefrom a table-cloth and napkins sadly discolored for want of use, and the youthful domestic carefully selected the plates that were least cracked, and began to set the table, placing at the upper end the only silver spoon possessed by the family.

These preparations were scarcely finished when one of the children, who was on the watch outside, ran into the house, exclaiming wildly-

· Here he is! here he is !

"Who? who?' resounded from all sides. 'Why, parbleu! Uncle Bruno,' replied a hearty, jovial voice.

Every one turned to the door, and there saw standing on the threshold and framed, as it were, in the space left by the suddenly opened door, a sailor, holding on his right hand a green parrot and in his left a monkey of a very rare foreign

The little children, terrified, bid behind their grandmother, who could not repress a scream; while Martin, Clemence and the servant looked on in silent wonder.

" What! are you all afraid of my menagerie?" said Brunn, laughing. 'Coine, good people, pluck up courage and let us embrace; I came three thousand leagues for that?

Martin was the first to venture, then Clemence, then the widow and her two eldest grandsons, but nothing could induce the youngest boy or the little girl to approach; and so to make up for the disapdointment, Uncle Bruno embraced our folly and win him back to us?

man covered with dust.

Why, Uncle Bruno, did you come on foot?

Paroleu! Would you have me come by boat across your corn fields?' replied the sailor.

Martin turned to the door.

But your luggage?' he ventured to say. 'My luggage! I carry it about me,' said

Bruno. 'A sailor's wardrobe, my boy, is complete when he has his pipe and his nightcap." Astonishment was depicted on every counten-

'Pardon me,' persisted the boy; 'but after your letter, I thought -?

What-that I would bring a three-decker with me ?'

' No,' replied Martin, trying hard to laugh pleasantly; but your trunks-for a long stay; for you gave us reason to hope you would stop with us a good while.'

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'Yes; and the proof is that you said you would bring with you all that you possessed."

Well, here is all that I possess,' cried Bruno - 'my monkey and my parrot.'
'What! is that all?' exclaimed the family in a breath.

'That and my chest, where there is plenty of stockings without feet, and shirts without wristbands. But we won't grieve for that. As long as the conscience and the stomach are right, the rest is only a farce. Excuse me, sister-in-law. I see order over there, and my long land journey

The monkey made three hops, then withdrew a little, and began scratching his head.

In the meantime the sailor bad reached the were in consternation. Seeing the table set, But there is about a situation for your bro- Bruno drew over his chair without ceremony, and declared that he was as hungry as a bawk. Monsieur le Comte has always promised me He then helped himself to the hacon and apple sauce, which were in view, but Dame Mauvaire closed the door of the buffet, and ind the rest of

As Martin continued to question the sailor, he but his pay, which he spent as quick as he re-But we have nothing to fear now, when we ceived it. In short, at the end of an hour, it

The disappointment was general, but the manner of showing it was peculiar to the individuals. In Clemence it excited surprise, shaded with a slight sorrow. In Martin it assumed the form of mortified vexation; while in the heart of the widow it aroused anger and bitter grief. The change of sentiment soon became apparent. The ape, having pursued and frightened the little girl, her grandmother insisted that it should be banished to an empty stable; and on the parrot heing permitted to 'peck at the sailor's plate, Martin declared that it was impossible to put up with it. Clemence said nothing, but went on with Julienne to attend to the house, whilst the widow, taking her wheel, went out of doors to s,in. When left alone with his nephew, who endeavored to conceal his dissatisfaction under the appearance of absence of mind, uncle Bruno quietly put down his empty glass, whistled a moment, then lenning his elbows on the table, he looked Martin full in the tace.

Do you know, my lad,' he said composedly, that it appears to me the wind has shifted a little to the northeast hereabouts? Your looks would chill a man to the heart, and not one of you has addressed the smallest word of friendship. That's not the way to receive a relative you haven't seen for twenty years.'

Martin replied, brusquely enough, that the welcome was as good as they could afford to give; that it was not in their power to give him better cheer.

'But it's in your power to give me a kinder welcome,' replied Brino; and instead of that, parbleu! I'm getting the cold shoulder. However, we have talked enough over the matter. my lad; I don't like family quarrels. But remember, that you will repent of this one day; that's all I'll say.'

So saying, the sailor cut another slice of bacon, and began eating again.

A suspicion flished across Martin's mind,-Uncle Bruno, thought he, 'would not have that self confident air if he owned only an ape and a parrot, as he says. He has made dupes of us all, that's clear; he wished to prove us, but that threat has betraved hin. Let us repair

He ran immediately to his mother and sister to make known his discovery. Both hastened to return, and they entered the room with faces radiant with siniles and good humor. The widow excused her absence on the ground of attention Martin looked, and saw the shoes of the sea- to her household duties, which had obliged her to leave her dear brother-in-law for awhile, and expressed her astonishment at the meagre condition of the table.

Well! Where is the cake?' she cried. where is the cheese and the cream that was put aside for Braco? Julienne, what are you thinking of, my dear? And you, Clemence, sea if there are not some filberts in the little buffets; they will sharpen the teeth and give a relish to the wine.'

The youg girl obeyed; and, when all was on the table, smilingly took a seat opposite to Uacle Brunn.

'Well, all in good time!' he said 'That looks something like a true relation. I see once more the daughter of my poor George. It's not today I knew you, little one,' he said, chucking her fondly under the chin; 'I have heard somebody talk about you often enough.'

"Who was it!" asked the astonished girl,-Before the sailor could answer a quick, loud voice shouted 'Clemence!' She turned round in amazement, but no one was to be seen. 'Ah, ah! you don't know who is calling you,

said Uncle Bruno, laughing. 'Clemence! Clemence!' repeated to same

"I'is the parrot,' cried Martin.

'The parrot,' repeated the young girl, 'and who, then taught him my name? 'Somebody who has not forgotten it,' said

Bruno, with a knowing wink. 'You Uncle?'

' No, my dear, but a young sailor, who is a native of Omonville.

' Mark ?

'I believe that is his name.' 'You have seen him, then, Uncle.'

"A little; because you see, I returned to the ressel to which he belongs. 'Then he has come back?'

' Yes, that he has, and with money enough to marry and keep the pot a boiling without applying to father or mother.'

· And he has spoken'-Of you,' said the sailor, guessing her thoughts, often enough for Jacob to have caught the

name, as you see.' Clemence blushed with pleasure, and her mother could not conceal her satisfaction. The promised, we may be dead of hunger. It's live flag, now under another, without making anything | projected marriage of Clemence and Mark had received the cordial approbation of Widow Mauvaire and she was sincerely grieved when the beheld Ralph in rusted armour, covered in blood daughter Isabelle, brought into England by her bave the friendship of Uncle Bruno, said Martin; was very evident, that the only fortune Uncle family of the young man raised objections to it pleased to hear from Bruno that as soon as some

necessary formalities were gone through at would probably arrive to-morrow more in love and I brought you only two useless animals. than ever.

particularly Clemence, who embraced her uncle in a transport of gratitude.

As Bruno pressed her to his heart be said

smiling. We will be good friends in life and death, will we not? and that you may not weary yourself too much in listening to an old sailor, I will give you my parrot, it will speak to you' of him.

With many grateful acknowledgments, Clemence, no longer afraid, extended her hands for the bird, which flew towards her, crying, ' Good day, Clemence.' What a burst of laughter followed, and what warm caresses the delighted girl lavished on the precious parrot, as she carried it off in triumph.

'You came to make one happy, brother Bruno,' said the widow, as she followed with her eyes her daughter's retiring form.

'I hope she will not be the only one,' replied the sailor gravely. 'I have something for you also, sister-in-law, but I am afraid of awakening a slumbering sorrow in your heart.'

'Oh! it is about my son, Didier!' she exclaimed, with the quick instinct of a mother.

'You have said it,' replied Bruno. 'When he was shipwrecked we, unfortunately, were not together. If a merciful Providence had only put us on the same vessel, who knows-I swim like any porpoise-I do, and I might have been able to give him a helping hand, as I did at Tre-

'So you did,' cried the widow, recalling, with a remorseful feeling, that almost forgotten event, so you did, and I ought never to lorgot it to you

She extended her hand to the sailor who cordially grasped it in his.

Bah! 'twas nothing,' he said kindly; 'a simple neighborly service. But in India I had no chance, when our ship arrived, Didier had been off the coast fifteen days, and so all I could do was to find out where he had been buried, and mark the spot with a bamboo cross.3

And you did that?' cried mother, bathed in tears. Oh, thanks Bruno, thanks my dear brother.'

'That's not all,' continued the sailor. 'I knew that the beggarly Lascars had sold the clothes of the poor fellows who were drowned, and so I searched and searched until I found my nephew's -watch, bought it with all I had in the world, and brought it to you, sister-in-law. Here it is.'

And as he spoke he drew forth a large silver watch which was attached to a metal chain besmeared with tar. Eagerly the widow seized it. and kissed it again and again. The woman wept. Martin was deeply moved, and as for Bruno, he strove vigorously to cough down his feelings of sympathy and commisseration.

In silence that was more affecting than words, Widow Mauvaire embraced the worthy sailor. All her ill-temper had vanished; all the worldly thoughts that had preoccupied her mind, were gone, and to the exclusion of every other idea she was filled with gratitude for the precious gift that recalled to her memory the son she had untimely lost.

Henceforth the conversation with Bruno became freer and more friendly. His frank explanations made it impossible for any one to be America returned as poor as he went. When pent of their unkindness to him, he thought only of the regret they would experience sooner or later, for having ill-treated an affectionate relative; the inference was Martin's exclusively.

Although this discovery destroyed forever the hopes of mother and daughter, yet it did not change their manner, for both, won over by Uncle Bruno's kindness, now felt the affection they had before only simulated, and took plea- nevertheless decline to accept them, and thereby sure in testifying their regard by every means in their power.

The sailor for whom they had exhausted all the resources of their humble housekeeping, had just quitted the table, when Martin, who had gone out a moment before, entered in haste, and asked Bruno if he wished to sell his monkey.

Rochambeau?' inquired the sailor; 'not I. I have raised him, he obeys me, he is my servant and my companion; I wouldn't sell him for ten times what he is worth. But who wants to buy dom of Ireland.

' M. le Comte,' replied the young man. 'He was passing by, and saw the animal, and was so much pleased with him that he desired me to bring it up to the house and ask what price pleased.

'Tell him he may keep bis money,' said Bruno filling bis pipe.

Martin's looks and gestures implied emphatic

dissent. 'What a turn of ill luck,' he said. 'M. le Comte alluded to his promise just now, and said when I brought up the monkey be would arrange

with me about the situation of steward.' Oh, heavens! your fate is sealed,' murmured the widow, in deed affliction.

Bruno demanded an explanation. 'And so,' said he, after a moment's reflection, 'you hope, by procuring Rochambeau for the Count, to ob-

tain this employment you so much desire. 'I am sure of it,' replied Martin.

Well, cried the sailor, abruntly, I will not sell the animal, but I will give him to you .-Make a present of him to M. le Comte and then he must show himself grateful for your politeness.

The sailor cut short the general chorus of thanks by sending his nephew up to the castle with Rochambeau. The Count received Martin very graciously: chatted with him for a while; satisfied himself that he was capable of discharging the duties of the situation he sought, and at once granted it to him.

We can imagine the joy of the family when he returned with the good news. Madame knowledge. Mauvaire, wishing to atone for past short comings, confessed to her brother-in-law the interested hopes to which his return had given rise. Bruno laughed untill he was tired.

Dieppe, Mark set out for Omonville, where he you a shabby trick! You expected millions,

'You are wrong, uncle,' said Clemence, ten This piece of news delighted everybody, but | derly, 'you brought us three priceless treasures; for, thanks to you, my mother has now a memento, my brother has employment, and I-I have hope.

THE IRISH HIERARCHY.

The following is an official copy of the resolutions come to by the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland at the recent general meeting in Dublin :-

On the Disendowment of the Protestant Church Establishment and the Application of its Reve-

" The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, seeing that the Government and Parliament are preparing to deal by law with the Irish Protestant Church Establishment, deem it their duty to declare -

" 1. That the Irish Protestant Church Establishment is maintained chiefly—almost exclusively—by property and revenues unjustly alienated from the Irish Catholics cannot cease to feel as a gross injustice and as an abiding insult the continued, even partial, maintenance of that establishment out of that endowment, or in any other way at their expensean establishment to which, as to their fountain head, are to be traced the waters of bitterness which poison the relations of life in Ireland and estrange from one another Protestants and Catholics, who ought to be an united people.

' 2. That notwithstanding the rightful claim of the Catholic Church in Ireland to have restored to it the property and revenue of which it was unjustly deprived, the Irish Catholic Bishops hereby reaffirm the subjoined resolutions of the Bishops assembled in the years 1833 1841, and 1843; and, adhering to the letter and spirit of those resolutions, distinctly declars that they will not accept endowment from the State out of the property and revenues now held by the Protestant Establishment, nor any State endowment whatever.

The following are the resolutions referred

" Resolved - That alarmed at the report that an attempt is likely to be made, during the approaching Session of Parliament, to make a State provision for the Roman Catholic clergy, we deem it an imperative duty not to separate without recording the expression of our strongest reprobation of any attempt, and of our unalterable determination to resist, by every means in our power, a measure so fraught with mischief to the independence and purity of the Catholic religion in Ireland.'-Resolution of the Irish Bishops in 1837.

" Resolved-' That his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Mutray be requested to call a Special General Meeting of the prelates of all Ireland, in case that be shall have clear proof, or well-grounded apprehension, that the odious and alarming scheme of a State provision for the Catholic clergy of the portion of the empire be contemplated by the Government, before the next general meeting.' Resolutions of the Irish

Bishops in 1841. "Resolved... That the preceding resolutions be now republished, in order to make known to our faithful clergy and people, and to all others concerned, that our firm determination on this subject remains unchanged; and that we unanimously pledge ourselves to resist by every influence we possess every attempt that may be made to make any State provision for the Catholic clergy in whatever it may be offered.'—Resolution moved by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, seconded by the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, and unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Prelates of Ireland, in Dublin, on the fifteenth of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, the Most Rev. Dr. McHale in the chair.

" 3. That in thus declaring their determination to keep the Churck of Ireland free and independent of of State control or interference, the Bishops of Ireland are happily in accord with instructions received from the Holy See in the years 1801 and 1805, as well as with the course pursued by the Irish Bisbops of that day in conformity with those instructions.

"When a project for the endowment of the Catho. deceived as to his true position—the Uncle from lie clergy by the British Government was proposed at the end of the last century, Pope Pius VII. gave the he said to his nephew that he and his would re- following instructions to the Irish Bishops, through he Secretary of Propaganda.

"' The Holy Father most earnestly desires that the Irish clergy, continuing to pursue the praiseworthy line of conduct hitherto followed by them, shall scrupulously abstain from seeking for themselves any temporal advantages; and that while by word and deed they express their unvarying attachment, gratitude, and submission to the British Government. and give still more sensible proof of their gratitude for these fre h favours offered to them, they shall give a bright example of that constant disinterested ness which so becomes the apostolic zeal of the mi nisters of the sanctuary, and which confers so much advantage and honour on the Catholic religion, by winning for its ministers, in a remarkable degree. that esteem and respect which render them more worthy of the reverence and love of the faithful com-

mitted to their spiritual charge.

'These are precisely the sentiments which our Holy Father has commanded the Secretary of Propagands to communicate to you, Rev. Father, that through you they may be conveyed without delay to the excellent Metropolitans and Bishops of the king-

"The same sentiments are repeated, and at much greater length, in another letter from the Secretary of Propaganda dated 25th September, 1805.

" 4. That the Bishops are confident that the Catholics of Ireland will receive with joy this repudiation of a State endowment for the Irish Church, and that they will never cease to give, without any legal compulsion, the support which they have hitherto freely and dutifully accorded to their clergy and re-

ligious institutions. "5. That by appropriating the ecclesiastical property of Ireland for the benefit of the poor, the Legis. lature would realize one of the purposes for which it was originally destined, and to which it was applied

in Catholic times. "ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

"1. The assembled Bishops hereby reaffirm the resolutions in reference to education adopted in a general meeting, held by the Bishops of Iteland in Dublin on the 4th and following days of August, 1863, which are as follows:

" (a) That the Bishops of Ireland, assembled in obedience to the instructions of the Sovereign Pontiff, and having their attention particularly directed by his authority to the National system of education, reiterate their condemnation of the principle on which that system is based - namely, the principle of mixed education,-as intrinsically unsound, and as unsafe in practice, as at variance with the interests of the Ontholic religion and dangerous to the fath of their

" (b) They object to the enforcement on the Catholic people of Ireland of a system in which religion is unnaturally separated from secular instruction; in which the State would substitute its own power

defects or neutralize its injurious action.

By my faith, he cried, but I have played training schools, as has been repeatedly declared by is about to be attempted in this town during the fact happily beyond dispute. We see it proved in the Bishops of Ireland, evidently conflicts with the principles of the Catholic Church; that we again condemn them as specially dangerous; that we again our priests to use their best exertions to withdraw children from them, and at the same time to endea- lishment be molested. - Freeman. your to the utmost of their ability, to provide equally good secular education for the youth of their respective parishes; and that we require a punctual observance of the resolution adopted at the last general meeting of Irish Bishops, a copy of which we here subjoin — viz :—

" That convinced of the importance of Catholic teachers being trained only in Catholic model schools we direct that no priest shall, after the first day of next term, send any person to be trained as a teacher, either in the central or model school, or in any other model school, or in any way co operate with other patrons of National schools in sending, after that date, teachers to be so trained, and that no teachers who shall be sent to be trained after that date in any model school shall be employed as such by any priest or with his consent.'

" (e) That we have learnt, with the greatest satisfaction, that in the diocesses in which the model schools were introduced or upheld against the authorightful owner, the Catholic Church of Ireland; that rity of the respective Bishops, the measures taken to prevent the attendance of Catholic children at them have been most successful; that we congratulate those zealous Bishops on that success, and on the fidelity of their clergy and people.'

" (f) That the fiction of a mixed attendance of Catholics and Protestants at ordinary National schools has been so thoroughly exposed in a Parliamentary report as to render it quite easy for the Government to accede to the legitimate claims of Catholics for the reconstruction of those frequented by Catholic children. Those claims are -that the teachers be Catholice, approved of by the bishops and priests severally concerned; that school books such as those compiled by the Christian Brothers, or like them in tone and spirit be used in those schools; that the use of religious emblems in the schools and the arrangement for religious instruction be not interfered with; and that those schools be inspected only by Catholic inspectors, as in E gland.

(g) That, as it is expedient to have teachers trained to teach, and as such training, being part of a well-regulated system of education, is acknowledged to be justly chargeable on the public educational funds, an adequate portion of that public money is due to the Catholic people of Ireland for the training of Catholic teachers for Catholic schools receiving aid from the State; and that, as Catholic teachers cannot have recourse with safety to the existing training schools, a separate establishment for Catholics approved of by competent ecclesiastical authority, is necessary, and should be provided at the public expense; or Catholic teachers should be trained and supported at the public expense in existing Catholic institutions approved of by the Bi-

shop.
"(h) That as it is forbidden by the Bishops to send Catholic teachers to the existing training schools, and as it is the duty of Catholic parents, in obedience to the instruction of their pastors, to withdraw their children from existing model schools, Catholic Commissioners fail in the respect and obedience due to ecclesiastical authority if they require Catholic schoolmasters or induce Catholic pupils to go for training or education to those schools.

" (i) That we declare it to be the duty of Catholic Commissioners of National Education to use their utmost endeavours to effect such a fundamental alteration in the system as will allow aid to be granted for schools exclusively and avowedly Catholic, as to teachers, books, and other religious characteristics; and that, failing to effect such charge, they ought to withdraw from a position in which they can neither do good nor prevent mischie!.

(j) That we caution our priests against accepting building grants under such conditions as are contained in leases which the National Board has lately prepared, and against concurring in the acceptance of grants on those conditions by others.

2. The bishops call particular attention to the resolution (d) which declares that the constitution of the model and training schools evidently conflicts with the principles of the Catholic Church, and which enjoins on priests to use their hest exertions to withdraw children from them as being specially dangerous. They direct that that resolution be promulgated anew in all parishes from which it may be imperative duty to enforce it to the utmost of their

power. "3. They also direct that the resolution of the bishops assembled in May, 1862, regarding to a training of teachers, and of which, in their meeting of August, 1863, the bishops required a punctual ob-servance, be again notified to all Catholic managers of national schools.

"4. The meeting decides that a petition be sent to Parliament praying for such a change in the existing national system of education as may afford to the Catholics of Ireland all the advantages to which they are entitled.

" On the Catholic University. " That we call on the people and clergy of Ireland

to contribute generously to the funds of the Catholic University, and to use every effort to make the approaching collection as ample as possible. On Secret Societies, and on the Means of Establish -

ing Peace and Prosperity in Ireland.

"While we warn our flocks against the criminal folly of engaging in secret societies or open insurrection against the Government of the country, we also declare to the Government and the Legislature our profound conviction that peace and prosperity will never be permanently established in Ireland till the Protestant Church is totally disendowed, education in all its departments made free, and the fruits of their capital and labour secured to the agricultu-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

DUBLIN, Oct 31st .- At the session yesterday of the special commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners, a motion was made by the counsel for the defence that the accused be tried by a mixed panel composed in equal number of Catbolic and Protestantjurymen. The motion was denied by the judges. The prisoner General Warren declined the services of counsel, and declared that he was a citizen of the United States, any refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Court in his actions.

THE FERIAN MOVEMENT .- For some time past, after nightfall, the police picquet in this town (Drogheda) have been in the habit of patrolling the town under arms, but much excitement was created amongst the inhabitants of Yellow Batter and Borglass a few nights ago on a party of the constabulary entering the premises of farmers in those vicinities which are about a mile distant, and making diligent searches not only in the residences but the out offices, barns, &c. What the object of the search could be the villagers were at a loss to know; but I have learned the following particulars: - It will be recollected that about two months ago Colonel Leonard, a notofor the authority of the Catholic Churchin respect to rious Fenian leader, who the police have learned the education of Catholic youth, and, by ignoring attended the rising in this town, in March last, made the pastoral rights of the Catholic clergy, would de his escape, under extraordinary circumstances, from prive education of the only adequate security for its the house of a gentleman in this town where, it is religious safety which the Catholic Church can ac | supposed, he has been staying since the memorable morning of the 6th of March last. When he fled "(c) That no change in the constitution of the from the place above named, and the police authoribody charged with the administration of a mixed ties lately heard he was frequently seen there. They system of education can compensate for its inherent failed, however, in finding the arch-insurgent. What makes this matter the more remarkable is that there 11 (d) That the constitution of the model and is a rumour abroad to the effect that a second rising regularly and yet rapidly decreasing in Ireland is a Blackburne. - Dublin Evening Mail.

winter, when the Fenians are to be better prepared; and so far has the report been relied upon, that I understand the bank authorities and officials are bereby warn our flocks against them; and we erjoin making, or have made, such arrangements as will our priests to use their best exertions to withdraw render life and property secure, should these estab-

A correspondent of the Irish Times writing from Asketon (Limerick) says:- 'Unmistakeably, something is brewing for another outbreak in this country of a far more formidable and determined character than the last. There were some smart fellows moving about at the fair, and I heard one from 'the City of the Violated Treaty' make some astounding announcements. He was a respectable looking, intelligent young man, dressed as a farmer, and when conversing about the funeral display in Limerick last Sunday, he said :- 'There were 700 in that procession, every one of them armed with six-barbarrelled revolvers, and it was our decided intention to have fired three volleys over Kelly's grave but for the peelers being in the graveyard. so:ry afterwards we didn't do so, and shoot the peelers if they said a word. This shows something determined, and hereafter matters of an alarming character will present themselves in this locality from all I have learned about the matter. I may add that it is believed that Colonel Kelly is in Ireland, having taken his flight to a quarter where he has relatives and friends. Allen, who assisted in the rescue at Manchester, is a native of the county of Limerick, and well known in that city.

A FENIAN LETTER. - A few evenings since an English resident of Cheltenham received a letter couched in the most vulgar terms, and dated from The Branch Depot of a Thousand Fenians at Ches'erfield.' Alluding to him as a treacherous English -the letter went on to say, 'If you do not refrain from exposing what you know of Fenianism, we have taken oaths to pop you off with lightning rapidity. We warn you—so beware.' Then follows a lot of blasphemy, and at the bottom is a representation of the skull and crossbones, at each side of the former being a drawing of a revolver and a bullet entering the cranium.

SENSATIONAL RUMOURS. - It was extensively circulated through town on Tuisday that on the previous night a military reconnais ince was made in the direction of Tallaght and the Green Hills by a force of cavalry and infantry combined, for the purpose of breaking up a Fenian gathering, which, it was alleged, was stated to the authorities had assembled there preparatory to an out break. We need not say that the expedition never took place, and that there was no necessity for it; but the mischief caused by propagating and circulating such canards is incalculable, and cannot be too strongly reprehended.

COAST PRECAUTIONS .- From whatever cause there is renewed vigilance on the part of the authorities at this port. The detectives seem to keep a sharp lookout for persons of a suspicious appearance, and the practice of searching steamers Calling at Queenstown is being renewed, but as yet without result. The garrisons of the several forts have, we understand, been recently strengthened, and the Trafalgar is expected to be permanently placed on the station in addition to the Mersey, at present doing duty as guardship. - Cork Examiner.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY BY SUPPOSED FENIANS -Clonmel, Oct. 11 .- It appears that since the escape of Osborne, alias Captain O'Brien, from gaol, a gentleman in this town has been employed to draw a plan of the prison, showing the point at which the prisoner had found egress and for the information of the Government. The plan, on being completed, was taken charge of by a high official for transmission to Dublin, but before arriving at the railway station be found that this valuable paper had been abstracted from the pocket. It was thought advisable under the circumstances to say nothing about the matter, but to order a new copy, which was done. The occurrence is similar to what took place during the disturbances of last winter, when an important police despatch was taken at the railway station almost from under the eyes of the guard.

LETTER FROM HUGE FRANCIS BROPHY -Breskwater, Portland, on Board the 'Hougoumont,' Oct. 11, 1867 -My Dear Mother, - We, the Portland prisoners, were put on board on Thursday, and I am happy to say that I am delighted with the change. The political prisoners are all together in one department-I think between 60 and 70 altogether - nd so fine and enother for morning and evening prayers, or saw them on Sunday or Sunday week, with scarce an exception going to the altar, they would cease to defame any longer the virtuous children of poor unhappy Ireland. May God enlighten and forgive them I sincerely pray. So far our treatment since we came on board is very good. The rations are excellent; we are allowed a glass of wine a day, and are to go on deck any time we like. In fact, I am told by men who know the difference that we are as well treated as emigrants are on board a well-managed emigrant ship. I meet a great many men [knew before my conviction. They are all well but too numerous to mention by name. Tell Mrs. Connolly that I never saw her husband looking better or in such good spirits. He got the cartes she sent him. I received Peter's letter on Sa'urday, and was delighted to hear that you all still continue in good health and epirits. My own is very good, thank God! and I am delighted at having escaped the hardships of the coming Portland winter. I forgot to tell you that the clothes I brought with me to Mountjoy are here and will be sent with me. I got word to day that my box came on board; I was beginning to feel uneasy about it. I am happy to tell you we'll have a chaplain out with us, the Rev. Father Delany, of St. Paul's. So you see everything looks well for the voyage. If you have anything to say you may answer this letter, as the vessel may not sail for a week yet. We did not expeat her to sail but now she is prepared for a few days. Wishing you all at home every comfort and happiness, and hoping that I may have the pleasure of seeing you soon, and with fond love to all friends, I remain, dear mother, your affectionate son,

HUGH F. BROPHY. Prompt measures have been taken to bring to juatice some of the Orange rioters whose conduct recently brought discredit upon Portadown. At the Petty Sessions of the town yesterday a lad named Joseph Hamill was charged with assaulting the Rev. Charles Weeney, a Catholic priest, on the occasion of the missionary visit of the Passionists. The magistrates who presided were Mr. Thomas Skeffing. ton, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, and Mr. William Reid. The rev. gentleman deposed that he was proceeding down the street in which he resided about 9 o'clock on the night of the 25th of September, when he met a drumming party, who rudely pushed him back, struck him in the face and knocked his bat off. He gave no provocation for such treatment. Other witnesses identified the prisoner as one of the persons who assaulted the complainant. The charge was positively denied, and witnesses were produced for the defence, who swore that it was not he, but another person, who committed the assault. The magistrates, however, found him guilte, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months, and kept to hard labour. This is the severest punishment which they could inflict, and they stated that under ordinary circumstances they would pass a lighter sentence but the town had been disgraced by the proceedings in which the prisoner had been engaged. The complainant pressed the Bench to mitigate the the punishment, but the application was refused. The prisoner's solicitor repudiated the appeal for cle-mency, maintained his client's innocence, and gave notice of appeal to the next Quarter Sessions.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN LEGIAND. - That crime is

official returns from all our judicial and administrative departments; in our convict prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries; now in the ela orate report of the Inspector General of Prisons in Ireland for the past ten years. The commitments of all classes of prisoners to the county and borough jails last year amounted to 30,688 or less by 2,826 than in the year preceding. It is not only a remarkable; but most satisfactory result, that if we include the number of persons committed under the abnormal and erceptional charge of Fenianism-and they amounted to 790 - there is still a diminution in commitments of no less than 1,856 If we take the year 1851 bg our starting point, we shall be better enabled to understand how the actual diminution has been in sixteen years. On the 1st of January, 1851, there were in prison 10084; on the lat of January, 1867, but 2 332, or 7,752 fewer. We question whether the criminal statistics of any country in Europe can ex. hibit such a result as that. The Commissioners in treating of re committals of the same individuals, remark the propensity of re-commission of crime among females, as constructed with males. Twentyseven out of every hundred females, committed in 1866 underwent more than one imprisonment within the year, while only nine males out of every hundred relapsed into crime. It would seem that once the higher purity had become sallied, the stain became ever darker until the end. Although the entire number of sentences passed last year amounted to 23,578 yet the compiratively trivial character of the offences is seen from the fact that 20,349; or nearly 84 per cent., were sentences to terms not exceeding one month. Indeed, the average is ten days two hours each. Want of education still is found in connection with crime. Of 29 097 committed but 9.100 could read and write, and offemales the 'wholly illiterate' formed an average of 40 per cent. We may, perhaps, trace the effect of education, as a cause of diminished crime, more strongly in the case juvenile prisoners. A great number of 'illiterate,' and a smaller number of juveniles able to read and write, were committed last year than in the year before .- Irish Times.

LOUD ERNE AND HIS TENANTRY -The cattle show of the Erne estate at Lifford, which was held last week at Ballindrait, was one of the most interesting that has yet taken place. Lord Erne and several of the gentry of the neighbourhood attended. A striking improvement was noticed in the stock exhibited, and the beneficial results of the inducements held out by the Irish Peasants' Society of London to improve the character of the cottage farms and labourers' dwellings was noticed. In his Lordship's address to his tenantry he announced that next year he would give further prizes for seamstresses and farm servants who have lived the longest time in the same employ. ment. He congratulated the farmers upon the prosperous barvest they had secured, and the prospect of obtaining remunerative prices for their produce He stated that he had never witnessed more comfort, more cleanliness or a greater appearance of industry and prosperity than during his visit to his tenantry. He was also gratified by their open and friendly reception of him. There was not, he said, a farthing of arrear due on the estate, and the tenants had laid out last year in permanent improvements £490. He referred to a return from his agent, which showed that in pine years the tenants had expended in permanent improvements-such as drainage sub-soiling fencing, and building-no less than £5900. His Lordship's plan as regards the society is to contribute double the amount of the farmers' subscriptions, and he strongly urged them to give more liberally to it. He also advocated the necessity of their improving the dwellings of their labourers, if they wished to retain their services. In order to encourage improvements he allows at once 5 per cent. upon whatever is expended.

The Cork Examiner draws this charming picture of the great 'Thunderer,' the Times : -For a whole month or more its weathercock has

never changed, so far as one subject is concerned. It

howls a persistent time against the Pope-it rosrs an echo to the carses which Garibaldi is sending from his island prison—it foams and chafes, and rages at the suggestion that the Emperor of the French means to enforce upon the slippery jugglers of the Italian Kingdom the stipulations of the Uonvention to which they had set their hands. True to its old character, it does not take the most infinitessimal trouble even to appear consistent. While it apprehended that children would go to those schools; good a lot of men I never met before. I wish some derides and discountenances the efforts of the Hellenes and that priests be again instructed, that it is their of our pious slanderers saw them collecting one of Crete to free themselves from loathsome grasp of a Mahommedan half-savage-whose existence as a power is the reproach of Europe, it preaches a crusade of blackguards against a sovereignty which is revered by the vast majority of Christians all over the world. t rails as against a foreign conspiracy against Fenianism, and it fosters an inroad upon Rome by those who certainly are more strangers to the Eternal City than the Feniaus are to Ireland. It has preached up discontent amongst the Roman people, but the Times, like its strange idel, Garibaldi has failed to find it. There are but twelve thousand men in the Papal army—at least as many Garibaldians have entered the Papal territory, and these latter have at their back an army of fifty thousand m u belonging to the Italian Government. If the Romans sigh for the peace and freedom Garibaldi and the Times preach to them - if they writhe so dreadfully, as we are told, under the oppression of the Pope, why do they not take advantage of this extraordinary inucture, of this favourable circumstance. Let the Times put this case : Suppose the British force in Ireland were but twelve thousand all told - suppose there were landed on our shores as many Irish Americans, with fifty thousand United States troops close at hand and looking on with friendly looks and sympathy that only lacked the shadow of an excuse to be converted into help-would there be as much tranquillity on the part of the Irish masses as on the masses of Rome? Even the audacity of the Times would scarce be up to the mark of an affirmative. Yet the Times persists that the Romans are discontented, and that the Irish are not, or at least ought not to be, disaffected; and it preaches rebellion in Rome, while it would hang insurrection in Ireland.

> In the four Irlsh Protestant diocesses of Cashel, Emly, Lismore and Waterford the entire population is 370 798. Of these, only 13,853 belong to the Anglican Church, and 354,779 are Catholics. In other words the Protestants are 3.7 and the Catholics 95 6 of the whole. The average sum which each Anglican's spiritual welfare and cure of souls cost is £18 15s. 11d. for each man, woman and child. the Romanists, of course, paying for every thing connected with their own places of worship, clergy, &c. In two parishes of this district six Catholics priests administer to the spiritual wants of 14,951 people, which is about a thousand more souls than are cared for by one hundred and fifty-two ministers of the Established Church spread over the four dioceses. And yet we have in England, Ireland, and Scotland hundreds of fanatics who maintain that this order of things ought not to be disturbed, but who talk very loudly of the priesteraft and the priestridden people of other countries. Whoever was the father of Feunanism, says the Weekly R. gister, its nursing mother was most undoubtedly the Irish Protestant

> PROPOSED STATUE TO SMITH O'BRIEN. - A proposal has been brought forward in the Corporation that a statue of Smith O'Brien be crected in Sackville street alongside that of O'Connell. The matter was on Saturday before a committee of the Town Council, who by a majority decided in favour of the proposal, and have forwarded a report to that effect to the Corporation.

We learn that the Chancellor of the University of Dublin has appointed the Right Hor. Sir Joseph Napier, Vice-Chancellor, in the room of the late Mr.

Wednesday morning a serious steamboat collision took place in Belfast Lough, resulting in the sinking of Mesers. surns' Royal Mail steamer Wolf, one of the finest vessels of her class affoat,

It sppears that the Wolf left Belfast for Glasgow on Tuesday evening at her usual hour of sailing. She is understood to have had a considerable number of passengers. Her cargo consisted for the most part of hay, flaz, yarns, and provisions, with a deck load of cattle, but no dead-weight in hold. When the steamer left Belfast the weather was tolerably clear; but abe had only proceeded some five or six miles down the lough when a dense fog was encountered. Under these circumstances, Captata Macaulay deemed it expedient to cast auchor, which he did between Currickfergus and Holywood. Here the vessel lay till half-past five yesterday morning, at which hour, the fog having partially cleared off, steam was got up for the purpose of continuug the voyage. Leaving her anchorage, the Wolf steamed slowly down the lough till about six o'clock, when the steamer Prince Arthur, bound from Fleetwood to Belfust, was observed approaching in a position which seemed to threaten a collision. The engines of the Wolf were forthwith stopped and reversed, but it was too late to prevent a catastrophe. The bows of the Prince Arthur struck her with great force abreast of the fore-rigging, cut her down to a point considerably below the water level The shock of the collision is described as terriffic, and great alarm was naturally occasioned on board of both vessels. By and by it was ascertained that the Prince Arthur, though badly damaged in the bows, was likely to keep affoat. The Wolfe, on the other hand, shipped large quanties of water, began to settle down, and no time was lost in transferring her passengers and crew to the Fleetwood steamer, The water, however rained on her so rapidly that most of the passengers' luggage, as well as the mail bags, had to be left behind. As for the cattle on the deck of the Wolfe they were thrown overboard, and as the collision occurred within two miles of the shore it is believed that many of them succeeded in swimming

DEATH OF LORD ROSSE - The death of Land Rosse, is announced by cable. He was born in 1860, and after having graduated at the University of Oxford, after maying grant of the House of Commons, and slightest foundation, but the steps taken by the au afterward Lord Lieutenant of King's County. In thorities show that they believe there is reason for allerwith Both and selected to be represent tive Peer, adopting every measure to avert danger from her of Ireland, and voted for the Liberal party. Lord Majory, and for folling any plot that may have been or treate, and a passionate admirer of astronomy and formed against her person or liberty. Dundee Aleceoptical science, and had an observatory erected on tiser. his domains with a telecope interior in quality and size to note but Herschels. As a philachtropist be he is entitled to the thanks of the community, and the Academy or Science in St. Petersburg elected bim to be one of their members. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour, and became in 1862, Chancellor of the University of Dublin. He leaves a son, who be comes heir to his father's estate.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT. - In the discesses of 2 unions, the income of which is £1,714, and he hires a 'fag'to perform for £100 a year the spiritual duties of ore of the unions, for which the people of the parish pay £794 a year. Farming tithes was a good trade in oiden times, but ferming souls seems to be be ter. The Rector of Killecaule, with a gross income of £845 a year, gets the dury done by a Curate, who would starve on £75 a year it be himself were not a holder of sinceure pastoral charges in the diocese. His Curate is Rector of another benefice, and has besides another curacy so far off that even Boyle Roach's bird, were hea! Rook with my big book ' could not ' eny prajers' in all three on the same day - Freeman

A Dublin paper of the 19th ult., sars: -A ' great public meeting of Protestants of all denominations' is intended to be held at Hillsborough, in Ireland, on the 30th instant, and is to be under the presidency of the Marquis of Downshire. The conveners of the meeting comprise six peers, Lord Downshire, Erne, Templetown Farntam and Crichton, and seven membes of Parliament, Major Stuart Krox, Captain Archdell, Mr. Edward O'Nvill, Mr. E. W. Verner, Contolly, Mr. Lanyon, and Mr. W Brown, and the meeting is said to be 'for the purpose of petitioning the Queen and the House of Parliament against ary interference with the principle on which harch en dowments in Ireland are based, and of adopting an address to the Protestants of the empire.'

SHORT-TIME IN THE BELFAST FACTORIES - According to the resolutions come to at the recent meeting of mill-owners and flaxspinners in the Chamber of Commerce, nearly the whole of the mills in Belfast and neighborhood began to work short time on Mon-day, ept. 16th The short-time to be worked is forty hours per week, and this change is to last at least eix weeks This is the first time for many years in which the hours of labor have been reduced in the Beifast factories, and it is to be hoped that the necessity for such a step will be of short duration .-Northern Whig

The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the recent Resolutions of the Irish Catholic Bishops, says that they 'afford, it must be owned, a mortifying contrast to the feeble maunderings of their Anglican brethren. There is no cant or nonsense in their resolutions. They say what they have to say in plain straightforward business-like language, and what they have to say relates to practical matters of the highest importance.'

Ballyuncckin Barrack. - This redoubtable fortress is being put into a state of defence. Men are engaged or fing it, and mading it in other respects an impregnable stronghold. When the architectural designs have been completed it will take more than a dezen rebels, armed with herse-pistols and an antediluvian sword to cause its future gallant garrison to capitula:e. - Cork Herald

Two policemen were shot last night and instantly killed. The murders are directly charged upon the Feniane, and energetic efforts are being made to discover the prepetrature.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FERMANISM IN SHEFFIELD - The facts of Fenianism, so far as concerns this locality, are these : - The Fenians are numerous. Their organisation extends like a network from town to town, and includes even the villages and hamlets where Celtic labor is employed. American-Irish may be seen in our streets from day to day, and in quiet collier villages, strangers slightly bronzed by travel, and wearing the goatee beards-beloved by the Yankeefied Milesians-have been observed making their calls in the interests of the brotherhood. These faces are spoken to by shopkeepers, by overlookers, and by large cmplayers of labor. Other facts are known funds are collected as regularly as though they were rent payments, and loyal rishmen who refuse to pay are in some cases soundly beater, and in others threatened with violence. One case of assault for non-resyment has come before the magistrates at Sheffield, and in Sunderland and its neighbourhood several such cases of assault have been brought before the authorities. We do not speak without warrant when we say that the Sheffi id Fonians are armed. Their arms consist of dirks and revolvers. Where the arms have come is from is not known, but that they have come is gives no account. In 1841 the Irish-born denizens place of meeting; and its members have, if we may in 1851, as 519,959; and by 1861 this number had well endure, and whose manners might not be sanccapabilities of their organisation. These are no idle migration from Ireland into England was, as every- may be argued that I sat in the seat of the scornful, capabilities of their organisation. These are no luie body knows, greatly accelerated by the potato and refused obstinately to listen to the charmings of body knows, greatly accelerated by the potato with the search of the scanning of the potato was, as a cross-search and refused obstinately to listen to the charmings of white we have named. What we have named. What we have named. What we have named. The search of the potato and refused obstinately to listen to the charmings of the potato was, as a cross-search and refused obstinately to listen to the charmings of the potato was, as a cross-search and refused obstinately to listen to the charmings of the potato was, as a cross-search and refused obstinately to listen to the charmings of the potato was, as a cross-search and refused obstinately to listen to the charmings of the potato was, as a cross-search and refused obstinately to listen to the charmings of the potato was, as a cross-search and refused obstinately to listen to the charmings of the potato was, as a cross-search and refused obstinately to listen to the charmings of the potato was, as a cross-search and refused obstinately to listen to the charmings of the potato was, as a cross-search and refused obstinately to listen to the charmings of the potato was, as a cross-search and refused obstinately to listen to the charmings of the potato was, as a cross-search and refused obstinately to listen to the charming of the continuous contract. exaggeration in what we have hamed. What we lead to labour in the manufacturing towns of the north. loudly expressed a desire to meet some clergyman of the present month. have given is a plain, unvariabled narrative of facts for labour in the manufacturing towns of the north.

know. If such facts are of a nature to make some sensation in the town, we are not responsible for their nature; for what they are, and as they are we describe them. - Sheffield Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF DETECTIVES FROM LONGON. - Aberdeen is still kept on the stretch with regard to the alleged Fenian movements which might have been supposed to affect the safety of the Queen at Balmoral. As we mentioned yesterday, the trains arriving from the south are carefully watched, and every police precaution possible has been taken to prevent even the appearance of mischief. So far as is yet known, only one suspicious circumstance has occurred to give rise to the watchfuln as so promptly and completely exercised. The limited mail which leaves London at ten o'clock in the morning is due at Aterieen at three o'clock the socceeding morning. and yesterday its arrival was waited by the 'ocal detectives. It so happened, we understand that the conveyance of ammunition for the troops which left the city yesterday was being arranged for with the Queen's Messenger, when he told the guard that there was also in the train a person who had introduced himself as the bearer of an official letter from the Lord Mayor of Munchester to the Cabinet Minister at Balmoral, and who wished to be allowed to share his conveyance from Billater to the Castle. This per son was questioned by some of the officials, to whose inquiries he did not make very ready answers though he showed a large official-like packet as that which he was charged to deliver. He was ultimately allowed to proceed by the train to Palater which leaves Aberdeen with the Queen's Messenger after the arrival of the mail (being also advertised to carry passengers), but at the upper terminus he had to bice a conveyance for himself, which it was understood in Aberdeen yesterday that he had done. We were unable to learn whether he had been found to be what he represented himself, or whother he made his appearance at the Castle at all .- The detachment of military which left for Balmoral on Monday afternoon found orders awaiting them at Ballater to proceed to Abergildie Unstle where they are still statione ? to land. About half-an-hour after the accident the it is believed. Abergildie is some two miles distant Wolfe sunk in 30 feet of water. The Prince Arthur from Balmo-al, and was lately vacated by the Rai then continued her voyage, and, though greatly gian Ambassador, who had resided there since the disabled managed to reach Belfaet Quay. troops have been despatched, but a number are held in readiness to move on any emergency. - Of course, the whole alarm may turn out to have not the

THE FENIAN ALARM AT PLYMOUTH, - The Western Daily Mercury supplies the following particulars of this affice. In consequence of some mysterious intelligence conveyed through an equally mysterious source, the police, volunteers, and military were on Sunday on the elect. Extra policemen have during the last night or two, been on duty or in reserve and the military also have, we believe been prepared for an emergency, though fortunately there has been Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, 10 of the 107 | no necessity for resorting to their assistance. The benefices have no churches, and one clergyman his armonry of the Plymouth Volunteer corps has been the sole care of five benefices. The Archdeacon holds properly locked after, and the arms, or some of them, so manipulated as to reader them of little service to any Fenians into whose hands they might fall. During the whole of Sunday night a number of the members were on guard at head-quarters, where they remained under arms during the whole of the night Everything however, passed over with unworted quietnde. We understand that the cause of these precautions being taken was the receipt by the Mayor on Saturday evening last of an anonymens letter, in which it was stated that a Fenian attack | was contemplated on two gunsmiths' shops to the town, in order to secure arms and ammunition to tions. In consequence of this intimation the stock never come again. There was much in Palmer of these tradesmen was removed to the citadel for ston's idea. Without mentioning any other assistsafety, as were also the arms deposited at the militin depot at Murtley; and, as an additional precaution, policemen were stationed in the neighbourhood for the purpose of guarding the places upon which an attack was contemplated, and raising an alarn if it was found necessary to do so, but nothing his as yet occurred to disturb the usual quietude of the

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A POLICEMAN — About micnight on Saturday as John Stunders, 153 E, aged
24 an officer belonging to the metropolitan police
10 other spirit to withstand it. The merchant in
11 bear in the Englon-road, he ob12 to spirit to withstand it. The merchant in
13 bear must be owned, is a bad look-out for us, after what
14 an officer belonging to the metropolitan police
15 bear in the Englon-road, he ob16 country in Southwes One or them the country in Southwes One or them the country in Southwes One or them the country in Southwest or is it very clear how the fact is to be exthought it his duty to watch; with that intention he followed him to Appleton-place (a turning leading out of Euston-road) and then into Crescent-mews, where he lost sight of him owing to the darkness of the place. He lost sight of him for some considerable time, but feeling sure that the man was still in the mews, he, at about half past two, proceeded to the bottom, where several cupty cabs were standing. On approaching the last one the man whom he had been watching suddenly rushed from behind it, with a sharp-pointed knife in his hand, with which he struck the constable on the right side of the head. The knife pierced the helmet, and entering the skull inflicted a wound at out an inch deep The force of the blow felled the constable to the ground, and on his attempting to rise the man drew a pistol which he fired at the officer, wounding him in the thigh. The ball went in above the knee, and passed completely through the leg, causing a copious flow of blood. Saunders then sprung his rattle, on which he was again attacked from behind by the ruffian, who struck him several violent blows with some blunt weapon, thus rendering him insensible. The rullian theu made his escape, leaving Saunders apparently dead in the mews where he was found by Police sergeant Wheeler, 18 E who had him couveyed to the Hunter street police station, where he was attended to by Dr. Paul, the divisional surgeon Late last night we heard that the wounded man was in a very precarious condition .- London Paper

RUMOURED ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN - The Northern Whig, under this hending, says :- We learn by special telegram that there was vesterday a report current in Aberdeen that her Majesty had been fired | pristocratic English 'garder' has got 'sauce' enough at by some Irishmen near Balmoral Castle. Happily the rumour proved to be without foundation and bad painted a zealous English Royalist sitting astride on heen ordered to the Clastle yesterday. The soldiers | e sign board adorned with a likeness of Oliver Cromhad been sent there to form a guard of honour on | well, and sawing it across, with might and main, the occasion of uncovering a statue of the late Prince | hetween himself and the wall | Of course the opera-Consort, which has been put up by command of her | for forgets, in his enthusiasm, that the success of his Majesty within the grounds of the castle, but visible from the public road.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO THE VICINITY OF BALMO-RAL ABERDREN. - Until the present season, when it have brought matters to that pass that, when a great was dispensed with a military guard of houour has always been st-tioned at Ballater, during the stay of greatest enemies will be, not in foreign countries. her Majesty at Balmoral. This afternoon, however, not in Ireland even, but at home, in the national n body of seventy five men, with three officers, was household. - Wexford People. despatched from the garrison here to the vicinity of the Royal Highland residence. A strict watch is being kept on all suspicious-looking strangers arriv-

ing on the River Dee side. in Rogland may be of especial interest. The Irish gyman in society. It sounds bad, I know; but it is element of the population has, since 1841, increased still worse than it sounds - and that is surely saying more rapidly than the English, or rather than the residue of the inhabitants of England, to speak more the cue I have made, will fall on startled, possibly English-born of Irish parents; of the latter the census their social influence is absolutely nil. It may per-The local society has its secretary and its of England and Wales were enumerated as 289 404; whose conversation was such as no clericus could

Wales has increased by 4,152 076, or 26 per cent. But the Irish-born section has augmented its strength in the same interval by 312,230 pers :08, or 108 per cent.; that is to say, four times as fast as the people generally. A population made up of migrants may naturally be expected to possess a larger proportion of adults then the native people; such is the case extract some spiritual consolation from the elequence with the Irish-born living in this country. Rather of these holy men. But it was not so. I found more than half the general population are adults-i.e much to puzzle, and but little to comfort me in the over twenty years; but nearly five sixths of the irish born are twenty years of age and upwards. The last enumeration of the inhabitants of England and Wales born in Ireland gives us these figures: - Males -under twenty years (fage, 53 889; twenty years of age and upwards, 244 840: 298,720. Females under twenty years of age, 50,629; twenty years of age and upwards, 252,376: 303,905. Total, 601,-734. The rish are chiefly concentrated in large towns where there is a great demand for rough lab per. Confining our statistics to male adults, we be above thrice that number in church. Then do find that in 1861 - doubtless the numbers are greater | your little sum, and see how sad the result will be. now-thert were 79 783 Irishmen in Lancasbice, 40 -742 in London, 20,679 in London, 20,670 in Yorkshire, 14,076 in Durbam, and 7 201 in Northumberland Restricting the list to the towns which had in 1861 the largest number of Irishmen, it will be indecent bareness, and it seems as though the gifts found that there were 19, in none of which less than of nature and art were thought to be too good to be 1,000 Irishmen resided. The number of Irishmen in the following towns in 1861 was-in London, 40,-724; Liverpool, 32 470; Manchester, 18,036; Birmingham, 4910; Leeds, 4,031; Newcastle on-Tyne, 2. 831 ; Sheffield 2,753 : Preston, 2,042 ; Merthyr Tydfil 2 029; Beaudford, 2 011; Sunderland, 1,92S; Bilton 1 910; Plymouth 1 807; Stockport, 1 892; Bristol, 1634; Wolverhampton, 1581; Portsmouth, 1322; Hull, 1196; Gatesherd, 1,054. There are some registration districts constituted of several towns or par shes in Lancashire, where more Irishmen are to be found than in some of the places named in the tist above. Thus in the Wigan registration district there were 2 605; Salford district, 2,886; and Ashton district, 3,056 not to mention other districts. Certain parts of the metropolis have, like the provincial towns of the north, their I rish quarters! The under-nemed districts were marked in 18:1, and are so still, by the prevalence of the Irish element. The number of Iri-hmen in certain districts of Landon in 1861 was as follows :- In the Western district -Kensington, 1,911; Westminister, 1 539. Northern distric! - Marylebone, 495; St. Paneras, 1978. Central district - St. Giles, 1,785 . Holborn, 1,086; East London, 1 039. Eastern district - Whitechanel. 2 926; St. George in-the-East, 2 593; Stepney, 1 -698 : Popular, 1,461. Southern district - S: Olave's 1,003; Bermondsey, 1,084; Lambeth, 1,601; Greenwich, 2 815 -Pal Mail Gazette.

Masters and Disciples - Among the losses and

the total extinction of the national spirit in the peaple of England. What force and policy have failed to do on subject peoples, his fallen on England, prosperous and unsubdued. If there be any such thing at all as patriotism in England, it must be among some of the old a istocracy -elsewhere it is - it is a shop, a whole shop, and nothing but a shop them still. In the late Averican war, Lord Palm erston proposed the oaly statesmanlike idea that we have ever known him to originate. When the Trent difficulty arose, he wented to take advantage of the declare war against the North. He calculated that, only. by such interference, the South would succeed so for as to establish its independence, that the great American Republic, divided so, would be no longer a subject of apprehension to England. He said, also, that Rogland would have to fight America some time-and that so good a time for England would ance, the breaking-up of the blockade might have done more for the South than can be easily conceived now in the time of Northein triumph, If the South had obtained a separate national existence through England's belp, England might, on any uture emergency, rely on the friendship of the South against the comity of the North It would tave been more than a mere division of the United States into two nations-it would have recured the night on Saturday as John Stunders, 153 E, aged time passed away - the bad time is yet to come. In that day there will be no South to take England's part-the undivided attention of America will be given to England. As for the lower English classes ther are usterly unacquainted with patriotism. The spirit of nationality has been taught out of them .-The commercial spirit has done ugly work on them, as we find by the recent Trades Union disclosures but, beyond that the moral, social, and political teaching of the lower classes has been actively car ried on, and is not without its results. They have learned to hate kings and Queens and authority in any shape. They have learned to bate, with their worst hatred, their own fellow countrymen who happen to have wealth as land proprietors or otherwise. They have learned to think not as Englishmen, but as class-men-to send their sympathics abroad (if they have any to spare from themselves) to all revolutionary or class disturbers of the world's peace. They have been taught to respect, as a creed, what they were ready to obey as an instinct -selfiabness. Above all, it is from England's dealings with foreign nations, in parliament, newspapers and elsewhere, that the English populace have learned to care for nothing but themselves and their own class. From mere dislike to the Catholic Churen the public teachers and rulers of England have undermined every sound principle and good sentiment in the people of England. The principles preached for foreign use might do well, the reonle thought, for home consumption. They did not forget their characteristic proverb- What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.' And truly the from the English people in late days. Hogarth has work will bring himself to the ground. Even so it is with the instructors and governors of England -In their anxiety to destroy an imaginary enemy, they European convulsion comes (and come it will), their

> M von Bothmer contributes an article on the 'Social Aspects of German Protestantism to the Ostober number of Macmillan's Magazine, wherein he draws a doleful picture of the social status of Lua great deal! Such an assertion, or confession, as haps be thought that I frequented ungoaly men.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION IN BELFAST LOUGH. - On -and of facts which it concerns our readers to Since 1841 the total population of England and the Lutheran persussion, and openly regretted the absence of such from society Neither must it be supposed that I did not go to church. I went this ther industriously, patiently 'sitting under' the pulpit thumping and cushion dusting pastors of various churches, and vainly hoping that, in time, I might acquire a taste, for such church goings, and dreary services and balf-empty churches; and so, by slow degrees, my patience began to wane, my hopes waxed faint, and, finally, I abandoned the pursuit of piety altogether. This writer's account of the interior of the Lutheran churches is scarcely less cheering to his fellow Protestants. 'Go to the churches,' he says, ' of Protestant Germany, and what will you see? A sprinkling of female worshippers, and one man to every forty women. Every forty? Perhaps, though it is Sunday, there will not Even the three men who are there look infinitely bored and wearied. There is no poetry, no passion, no grace, no attraction in a Lutheren service. It is cold and utterly formless. It is bare with an almost used for its adornment; or rather, pormaps, that no bearts can be found loving enough to take delight in beautifying the holy places, or to rejoice in the task of making God's temple 'all glerious within.'

> At the recent meetings of the Congregational Union a good deal of attention has been given to what was called 'the Romish tendencies of the age ' Indeed that formed the subject of a separate lecture by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, which evinced a considerable amount of acute observation on the part of that Dissenting clergyman. Speaking of the Ritualists he esid: - They repudiate the doctrine of transabstantiation because the Articles expressly condemn it. but they are very anxious to maintain that the dogma rejected by the Articles was never held even by the Church of Rome, and would certainly convict our Reformers of great stupidity in taking such claborate pains to mark their depial of an error which, in fact none but a few zeulors ever held. If we were to accept their teachings, our estimate of the morality of the compilers of the Articles would be extremely low, for they would have us believe that they took care to give them as much as possible of unti Romanist appearance, and yet so to shape their language as to admit of the retention of the very dogmas which to the unlimited they seem to reject. Mr. Rogers considers that 'the strong'h of the party lies not only in the very doubtful language of some of the formularies, but in the fact that, even where the rimalists may be convicted of opinions inconsisgains of the king loms of the earth must be reckoned tent with their subscription, they may take shelter under the equally anomalous position of other sections, and the general belief which has grown up that the cicrgy of the Auglican Church may believe anything or nothing? (See the English Independent, Oct 17) There is a wide and marked defference, which outsiders can hardly fail to notice, between The middle classes are devoted, heart and the attitude of Catholics and Analicans, when they seul to trade and commerce. They have no country aproach such ductines as Transubstantiation and the Real Frescuce. A Catholic asks himself, 'What The spirit of the counter is the one that has roled language can I employ to express distinctly and England's council for generations back-it rules emph tically a doctrine and belief which I have deerly at heart?' We creas an Anglican's inquiry is rather, ' How near may I go to error without actually committing myself to it? What in fact, can I subscribe to? In the one case it is a religion of the

> > The high price of Food is beginning to attract remuk. Os ers are not the only dear things in the market. Corn has risen so rapidly that an advance of 10s, a quar er has been established since this day last month, while meat, notwithstanding the known chespness of the cartle market, has by no means falled in proportion. It is true that the actual price of wheat is not yet alarming to those who remember the rates of former times; but 708 is a high figure and the markets still rise. On the 16th of last month wheat ranged in Mark lane from 58s to 72; the quetations this week are from 67; to 82s. This gives an average of 74s. - a higher rate than has been known since the summer of 1850. For the last ten years the average has been under 60s, and in six of those gears it was under 50s. Wheat, in fact is at this minute half as dear again as it was last year, and

plained. At Midsummer last the prospect was very unfarourable, and if, indeed, the weather of July had been continued through August, it is thought the whole crop might have been loss. Happily, August was one of the warmest and sunniest months ever magic, and a harvest described as almost, if not quite, an average was boused in admirable condition over all the midland and southern counties of the kingdom. There remained the crops of the nor hatill to be got in, but in those parts the ga thering upon the whole was favourable, and nothing except some ugly symptoms in the putato crop appeared to durken the food prospects of the year. Barley and onts were resped in excellent condition and great abundance; root crops were highly promiling, and the hay crop had been productive beyoud any late example. Soddenly, in the midst of all these hopes, the prospect became clouded. It was not denied that the barvest had been to all appearance such as it was reported to be but it was said the corn did not thresh out well Under the | Some of the Radical Congressmen, in Washington, was found to be a deficiency. A similar phenomenon, it was rumoured, had been observed in France. described as more or less defective. Then the accounts from America, which had at first been exceedngly promiting, were gradually modified, and, either from an ascertained deficiency or some less direct cause, the New York markets as long ago as louf week after week.

THE WAY TO ROME. - Several correspondents. having written to nek which is the cheapest and nexcest way of going to Rome, with the intention of entering the Papal service; the following which we find in the Roman correspondence of the Tablet msr not be unwelcome :--

which their services will be most needed. All that, tion was filled by democrats is necessary is to bring a letter from the Bishop of the ! diocese or the parish priest and arrive in Rome, the quickest route being by Paris and Marseilles and as that the United States is three thousand miles in ala direct service for bringing the volunteers is organ ised it is only necessary on reaching Marseilles to ask at the railway station of the Chief de Gare the acres of public land undisposed of, in which is inway to the Bureau d'Expedition du Zonaves Pontifi Insn in England.—As bearing upon current events theran clergymen. 'I was seven years in Germany, mediately given. The Pontifical Consulted is of completed, which, counting from the time of completed, which is considered to the counting from the time of completed, which is considered to the counting from the time of completed, which is considered to the counting from the time of completed, which is considered to the counting from the time of completed to the counting from the time of completed to the counting from the counting fr furnish all directions on arrival at Marseilles.

Ovencrowding Emigration Ships - The magistrates at Liverpool are at last taking measures to put precisely. The Irish element, however, may be on incredulous ears; and yet it is to the letter true, down the dangerous and illegal practice of over taken to include not only the Irish-born, but the Protestant clergymen in Germany are nowhere, and crowding. Under the 316th section of the merchant Shipping Act, steamship owners carrying more passengers than they are licensed for, are liable to a baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but fine of £20, and 53, for each passenger in excess. Under this Act, the owners of the Isle of Man greamer place of meeting; and us memuers have, it we may in 1001, as of 1,000 and course of the light of a reverend courtenance; or it. Speafell have been fined £70 and courte for hairng judge of their boasts, the most inflated idea of the

legal number being six hundred and fifty-four. Parliament has been called to meet on the 19th of

Iron Screw Coulisas .- A considerable number of iron-screw colliers have been fitted out in the north eastern ports, and have proceeded to the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff to load grain for Great Britain at very high rates of freight, some of them getting as high as 105s, per ton tallow for grain from the Sea of Azoff. All the avilable steam tonnage in the north has been taken up for this trade. Some of the London gas compenies have entered into arrangements in the County of Durlam to have their coals brought from the collieries by railway into London, and discharged immediately in the works. One of the companies has made a contract with the owners of Usworth Collier; on the Ware to be supplied with coals by rail for five years. About nine trains of 300 tons each are despatched in ten ton waggons weekly. The journey to the metrorolis and back home with the 'empties' is made in 24 hours.

It cannot be denied, and we have ever maintained it, that the very appearances are bad in Ireland, and that it is scarcely possible, in the face of them, to maintain justice to the full rigor when there is so much to be said in extenuation of crime. Order coliapses, and justice vacillates, in the presence of scandalous anomalies. In the public opinion of the civilized world, the greatest of all religious scandals is a Church Establishment which provides for oneeighth, and leaves soven eighths out of the question. At all events, here is a house to be set in order one way or another, and the question impending is not so much what is best to be done as what is the wisest course to anticipate the mare disastrous consummation that may some day come of itself .- London Paper.

UNITED STATES.

We take from the Liberal Christian the following letter, written by Dr. F. W. Holland in relation to the Sister's Hospital of Rochester, New York. It is seldem that we have ever read an article in any public journal with so much unfeigned pleasure as he annexed :- A mile from the Rochester Court House, on Buffalo street, is a noble pile of stone, the expression of a womans pity for human suffering .-Ten years ago, this month, a Sister of Charity came upon this spot and occupied a stone stable, with three companions of her order, for the purpess of opening a public hospital for any kind of infirmity. The first priest that visited her in that year of financial trouble advised her to pack up and be off; sho brought but fifty cents in her pocket, and if she started a real hospital, he was certain that it could not be sustained. She mildly but fi mly replied that Providence had given her a work to do, and with life bely she would do it. After a while the Bishop visited her from Bullalo, and proposed to set up an altar. 'What,' enid she, 'in a stable?' 'My daughter,' he replied, 'our religion began in a smble' By all u cans,' was the caswer. Little by little she went on, collecting the money by begging and extensive travel, and inexhaustible patience. In the summer of 1864 the present stately edifica was completed, and was filled with patients before it was finished. During the latter part of the war it accommodated a thousand persons, over eight hundred of whom were soldiers. The attendance now averages two hundred and fifty. A farm of one hundred and thirteen acres supplies the establishment with milk botter and vegetables. Though there are defects in the building Be a whole, such as the want of water in the wards, and a debt of fourteen thousand dollars out of the one hundred and fifty thousand faid out, will, for one lose Sister, I incident at the time to recognise the South and heart and head together, - in the other of the head think it a more interesting evidence of woman's power than Miss Dickieson's best lecture.

Billigion in Cincinnati-Andress of the Rev. W. T. Moose The Rev W. T. Moore addressed a considerable audience last night, in the Christian Church, at the corner of Eight and Walnut, upon ' The Present State of Poligion in Cincionati

He said there are fewer Protestants now in Cincinnati than there were twenty Jears ago. Allowing 200 persons to each of the 90 churches, washall have 18,000 against the 20,000 we had at that time, Such being the case, Protestautiem may be considered as at present a failure.

The canana t this may le bri-fly stated as-First, a loss of earnestness a decline of enthusiasm. Formalem has taken the place of spirit. The Mathodists, years ago, made immense progress with little means. To-day they have in Cinci muti resources ten times as great, but make not one tenth the prowe, too, have been verging toward formalism, and we have lost ground in consequence.

The second causes of the failure is indifferentism -- indifferentiem as to whether the cause of Christ succeeds or not. This proceeds partly from formalism, and partly from the absorbing love of money known, the aspect of the fields was changed as if by getting, which pervades all classes of the community,

The third cause is the divided condition of the Protestant Church, in this city. This destroys our influence; paralyzes our effo te, and substitutes sectarianism for true Christian zeul. In union there is strength -- in disunion, wenkness. These divisions prevent the world from believing that we are Christ-

The speaker took the Bible in his band, and said if all branches of the Church would lay aside their sectarianism, and take that for their platform, the tide of infidelity would be stayed, the world would be attracted to the Church, vice and winkedness would lose their power in community, and Protestantism would renew its waning power.

sickle everything seemed right; under the fisil there on hearing of the immense Democratic majurity in New York, professed to be glad of it, and others in Richmond, instigated by their party leaders in Washand the hervests of western Europe generally were ington, are favouring a recoffranchisement of a large portion of the Southerners now distranchised for the purpose os they claim, of preventing the return of negro representatives to Congress.

Further returns of the elections indicate a majority for the democracy in New York of probably thirty the beginning of last month, began to rise. Of course | thousand. The next Legislature, on joint ballet, will all this told upon our own markets, and the result is comprise a majority of twelve for the Democrats. wheat at 70s, instead of 60s, and a fresh rise in the The next Logislature of New Jersey, as the res it of the late decisi ne, will be comprised of eleven democrats to ten repuzlicans in the Senate and forty five denocrats to fifteen republicans in the Assembly In Massachusetts, twenty eight of the Senators elected are for license and six for probabilion, while of the 195 representatives 155 are for license Bollock's majority is probably 21,000. J ha Quincy Adams, If any of your readers should be hesitating as to his opnopers for Governor, was elected representative joining the Zouaves the present moment is that in from the Quincy district. In Maryland every posi-

The report of the United States General Land Office Commissioner shows, among other things, vance of England on the routes to China, Japan and the lodies. There are fourteen hundred million cluded the Walrussian purchase; and there are mencing to build them, averages one thousand miles a year. There are 17 860 miles of them in conrec of construction.

Charles Lelane is the man who said that 'a New Englander's idea of hell was a place where every body had to mind his own busines: which is as crisp as Macculay's saying that the 'Puritan hated bearbecause it gave pleasure to the spectators.'

The Herald's South Western Virginia correspondent says: Every negro cabin contains a rifle or revolver, and in deserted churches barns, &c., the negroes are rightly drilled. The whites are fea:ful of negroe cutrages, and appear to he in great ter-

dHitness.

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We beg to remind our Correspondent that no letters wit be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-nad

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1867.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. HOVEMBER - 1867.

Friday, 15 - St. Gertrude, V. Saturday, 16 -Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 17-Twenty-third after Pentecont. Monday, 18 - Dedication of B. of S.S. P.P. Tuesday, 19-St Elizabeth, V Wednesday, 20 -St. Felix de Vaiois, C. Thursday, 21-Presentation of the B. V. Mary.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In our last we told how the Garibaldians were encomped in the vicinity of Rome-how a detachment of French troops occupied the Huly City-and how the troops of Victor Emmanuel had likewise crossed the frontier, under the pretext of enforcing the provisions of the September Convention. At the date on which we wrote it was also expected that an actack on the Garibaldian raiders would be made by the Papal

That expected attack took place on the 3rd. and the details, some of which were subsequently modified with respect to the participation of French troops in the fight, were transmitted to us by telegraph:-

This (Sunday) morning Garibaldi, with 3,000 men and two guns, moved for Tivoli, to join Nicotera one of his officers. Meantime the Papal Zounves, advancing, had taken Tivoli without noise, at the point of the bayonet.

Garibaldi's force did not know this, and were marching towards the same point, singing national sirs. When they arrived at Metana, they were sur prised by seven battalions of the Papal army, supported by 12 guas, who attacked them in front and on both flanks. The battle ground was among hills, with a country road on both sides. Fighting con tinued fiercely for over an hour.

In the hottest moment of the engagement, Gari-Toalds had to be dravged away from the battle. His troops guffered much loss, and retreated towards Monte Rotondo, pursued by the soldiers of the Pope Here the fight was renewed and continued over two hours, when the Garibaldian retreat became an utter

It is believed that Garibaldi had 900 men killed and 1,000 made prisoners, and many wounded .-Menotti Garibaldi was slightly wound of the Papal force was not so heavy.

Arriving at the frontier, the retreating Garibaldians gave up their arms, except weapons which were their own private property, to the Italian re gular troops stationed on the lines.

Garibaldi left here this morning by a special train for Florence. He made no parting address and looked old, haggerd, and disappointed The revolucionary movement is broken down all over the terri

Subsequent telegrams, probably mendacious, and apparently invented to rob the Papal Zouaves of their well won laurels, attributed the victory to the active co operation of the French: but as to the fact of the thorough defeat of the filibusters, and of the capture of their leader there were no two accounts. The first act of the raid supon Rome is therefore over; and by diplomacy rather than by force of arms, will it next be tried to rob the Pope of his sovereign rights, and to accomplish the ruin of the Catholic

Passing from Italy to England we find that the Fenian panic still rages. Allen and two there have been found guilty of the murder of the policeman Brett and sentenced to death; but the other prisoners accused of having taken part an the rescue of Kelly will be proceeded against on a minor count. There have been serious food viots in the south and west of England, occasioned by the high prices of bread and meat. The last mamed article is a luxury altogether beyond the reach of the poorer classes of society in England, and the great want of the present Jay is the want of means to discharge a portion of the superabundant beef and mutton of Australia and South America, into the manufacturing districts and large cities of the British Empire. In the wirst named there is abundance of animal food of the best description, but no bellies to receive it: un the other there are the starving bellies, but no beef to put into them. The food problem that modern science is called upon to solve, is, how to bring the meat and the bellies into a mutually profitable communication.

In the United States there are evident signs of a reaction against the extreme radical policy of the last two years. The tide though weak as yet has turned in favor of the Conservative party, and it is thought that the President will be thereby encouraged to take a more decided stand than ever against the unconstitutional ac- Marine interests.

tion of the rump Congress. We hear also ugly rumors to the effect that the negroes excited by the doctrines that have been dinned into their ears by their pretended friends from the North, are arming and organising as if for a war of extermination upon the whites.

The Atlantic Cable has been remarkably reticent during the past week. It seems that there bad been riots, excited by Mazzini, at Milan. but these had been suppressed by the government. Garibaldı was still a prisoner in the hands of the Piedmontese authorities. A demand for the release of the prisoners made by the Papal troops from amongst the raiders on the Territory of the Sovereign Pontiff, had been presented by the French, but this request has been refused. The situation is very complicated, and the best view thereof that we have seen is that given in Punch. The French Emperor is represented as holding the Pope suspended over a precipice, and around stand a lot of red-shirted revolutionists crying out " Let him drop !" No-rejoins Louis Napoleon, "it will make too much noise. I will let him slide." This we believe truly depicts the intentions of the French sovereign as towards the Sovereign Pontifi: he will keep up appearances a little longer for fear of giving scandal, and provoking the hostility of the entire Catholic world: but it has been long ago arranged betwixt him and the revolutionists that the Pope is to be sacrificed. This is the human solution of the Roman question: there is perhaps another different and divine solution of the same question, for the enuntiation of which we will do well to wait with patience and confidence.

The Eastern question is again forcing itself on public notice. The Sultan is said to have replied to the last note of the European Powers, and to the effect that he declines to accept their advice-and is responsible for the consequences. France, Great Britain, and Austria are said to have come to a common understanding on the Eastern question.

From Dublin we learn that in the case of the prisoner Costello charged with Fenianism, the tury could not agree. The bread riots in Eng land had been put down.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The first session of the central legislature of the | bers from the same Province. united Colonies of British North America was opened on Wednesday the 6th inst. at Ottawa by His Excellency the Governor General. The and was followed by the last named gentleman: first step was the election of a Speaker for the his motives in resigning were of a private and Lower House or Commons; and on the nomination of Sir J. A. Macdonald, seconded by M. member, was chosen to fill this important position. Some objections were raised on the grounds that Mr. Cockburn did not understand French; but these were met by M. Cartier, who remarked that, though Mr. Cickburn might not indeed be able to speak French fluently, he un derstood it sufficiently for the position which he was called upon to occupy.

On Thursday the 7th, the Speech from the Throne was delivered by Her Majesty's Representative in the following terms:-

Honorable Gentlemen of the Scrate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In addressing for the first time the Parliamentary Representatives of the Dominion of Canada, I desire to give expression to my own deep feeling of gratification that it has been my privilege to occupy a official position which has made it my duty to assist at every step taken in the creation of this great Con

I congratulate you on the Legislative sanction which has been given by the Imperial Parliament to the Act of Union, under the provisions of which we are now assembled, and which he laid the foundation of a new Nationality, that I trust and believe will, ere long, extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

of this measure to the Imperial Parliament, between the members of Her Majesty's Government on the one side and the Delegates, who represented the Provinces now united, on the other. - it was apparent to all those who took part in thase conferences, that, while Her Majesty's Ministers considered and pressed the subject of Union as a subject of great Imperial interest, they allowed to the Provincial Represen tatives every freedom in arranging the mode in which that principle should be applied.

In a similar spirit of respect for your privileges, as a free and self governing people, the Act of Union, as adopted by the Imperial Parliament, impresses the duty and confers upon you the right of reducing to practice the system of Government, which it has called into existence, of consolidating its institutions-harmonizing its administrative details, and of making such legislative provisions as will secure to a constitution, in some respects novel, a full, fair and un-

prejudiced trial. With the design of effecting these objects, measures will be laid before you for the amendment and assimilation of the Laws now existing in the several Provinces relating to Carrency, Customs, Excise and Revenue generally-for the adoption of a uniform Postal System-for the proper management and naintenance of the Public Works and Properties of the Dominion-for the adoption of a well considered scheme of Militia Organiziation and Defence - for the propor administration of Indian affairs – for the introduction of Uniform Laws respecting Patents of Inventions and Discovery-the Naturalization of the Aliens - and the assimilation of the Oriminal Law and the laws relating to Eankruptcy and Insolvency.

A measure will also be submitted to you, for the performance of the duty imposed upon Canada, under the terms of the Union Act, of immediately

constructing the Intercolonial Railway.

This great work will add a practical and obysical connection to the legislative bond which now united the Provinces comprising the Dominion, and the liberality with which the guarantee for the cost of its construction was given by the Imperial Parliament is a new proof of the hearty interest felt by the

British people in your prosperity. Your consideration will also be invited to the importent subject of Western "erritorial extension, and your attention will be called to the best means for the protection and development of our Fisheries and

defining the privileges of Parliament, and for the establishment of uniform laws relating to Elections, and the trial of Controverted Elections.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The circumstances under which the Act of Union came into operation rendered it impossible to obtain the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of

tbe Government. The expenditure since the first of July has therefore been incurred on the responsibility of Ministers of the

Crown. The details of that expenditure will be laid before

you and submitted for your sanction. I have directed that the estimates for the current and succeeding Financial Year shall be laid before you. You will find that they have been framed with all the attention to economy which is compatible with the maintenance of efficiency in the different branches of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen .-The General organization and efficiency of the Voluntrers and Militia have been greatly improved within the last Year, and the whole volunteer Force of Ontario and Quebec is already by the liberality of the Imperial Government, armed with the Breech loading Rifle.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which it has pleased Providence to bless the country and on the general pro sperity of the Dominion.

Your new nationality enters on its course backed by the moral support-the material sid-and the most ardent good wishes of the Mather Country. Withim your own borders peace security and prosperity prevail, and I fervently pray that your aspirations may be directed to such high and patriotic objects, and that you may be inspired with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will cause you to render the great work of Union, which has been achieved blessing to yourselves and your posterity. and a fresh starting point in the moral politica and material advancement of the people of Canada.

It was resolved that the above Speech should be taken into consideration on the following day: and after some routine business, and a few question as to Ministerial changes from M. Dorion, to which a speedy answer was promised, the House adjourned.

The Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved in the Lower House on Thursday 8th inst., by Mr. Fisher, seconded by length, moving an amendment expressive of recal union with Canada; he contended that the people of Great Britain had been grossly deceived by the false statements put forward with respect to the feelings of the Nova Scotians with regard to that measure. Dr. Tupper rephed, and was followed by several other mem-

Sir J. A. Macdona'd gave explanations as to the retirement from the Ministry of Mr. Galt, personal nature.

The several paragraphs in the speech from the Cartier, Mr. Cockburn, an Upper Canadian Throne are being discussed, one by one. It does not seem that any amendments to the Address will be proposed by the Opposition.

> Protestant objections to Catholic doctrines and Catholic practices, when made in good faith, as no doubt they often are—are for the most part based upon popular fallacies, upon a misconception of the real teachings and practices of the Church, and upon a loose or slip shod use of words. Indeed so many of the popular objections to Catholicity arise from this ignorance of the meaning of words, and their consequent misuse, that, to dissipate them, little more than a good dictionary of the English language is

Thus "idolatry" is one of the objections urged commonly against us, because of our Invocation of the Saints; because of the respect which we pay to their images, pictures, and relics; and particularly because of our devotion to Our Blessed Lady, the Mother of God. But this objection implies a misconception, either of the In the discussion which preceded the introduction cultus sanctorum, as taught and practised by the Catholic Church, or of the word ' idolatry'perhaps of both: and a mere explanation of the one, and a strict definition of the meaning of the other, will always suffice, with intelligent and unprejudiced Profestants, to work in them the conviction-not of the truth of the Catholic doctripe indeed, but—of the absurdity of the reproach of "idolatry" when urged against the practices which are the necessary results of that for the authority of the Catholic Church, we

Idolatry consists, essentially, and exclusively, in attributing to creature, that which belongs exclusively to God the Creator: in worshipping, God, as if it were God. Now does the Catholic, when he invokes the prayers of the Saints, when he honors their images or relics, or when pause to observe that, just as the charge of Metamorphoses of Ovid. "Mariolatry" urged against Catholics always

You will also be asked to consider measures Could we bring our calumniators to book, we onything in heaven or in earth, absolute, unqualishould always find in last analysis, that they formed no higher conception of God, than that of a highly magnified man; that with them, at best, the infinite was only a multiple, or exten- | Egyptians in particular did?-and that, because. sion of the finite; differing from the latter in degree only, very much perhaps, but still only in degree, and not at all in kind. Because in the inmost recesses of their hearts, most Protestants conceive of Jesus Christ only as of an exalted creature, a very exalted creature, the most exalted by far perhaps of all creatures, they call us · Mariolaters," because we think quite as highly of Mary as they do of her Son. Because they entertain but low and grovelling ideas of the Absolute and Infinite Godhead, they tax us with dolatry, because we give to His creatures, and the work of his hands, honor and worship equal to that which they for the most part give to Him whose work the Saints are. Because they give to God, and to Christ, too little, therefore is it that they accuse us of giving to His noblest works, too much. The difference betwixt the cultus of the

Saints, even at its highest, even of that which we render to Her whom we honor as the Mother of God, Whom we love and cherish with tenderest affection as our own dear Mother—and that which we daily render to God as the worship alone worthy of Him Whose creatures the Saints are, Whose creature Mary is - is infinite: a difference of kind, not of degree: so that the one is not a multiple of the other; so that the former, when raised to its highest power, cannot make the slightest approach even to the other. In a word, the worship which Catholics offer to God, as the only worship worthy of Him, but which indeed is fully worthy of Him, great as He is, and infinite as are His perfections, is sacri-M. Desaulnier. Mr. Howe spoke at some fice, the sacrifice of the Mass: but no Catholics ever did, or ever will, offer sacrifice to the Saints gret that the people of Nova Scotia had not or to the Blessed Virgin: and therefore even if been consulted prior to being forced to a politi- that devotion which they pay to the latter be superfluous, and superstitious, it does not trench upon, it can never make the remotest approach eren towards, that worship which they pay to God: for the finite cannot by any process of addition, or of multiplication become the in-

> We honor the Samts as, and solely because, they are. God's works, and therefore infinitely beneath Him Who made them. We ask their prayers and intercession on our behalf, and therefore implicitly assert that they are not quite equal to the Absolute Infinite God. But that which is not quite infinite, is altogether finite: and that which we recognise as in the least less than God, we recognise as infinitely less than God. But how can any act of honor or reverence which we pay to those whom by that very act we recognise as infinitely beneath God, be construed into the attributing to them that power and dignity which belong to God? or in other words, how can that act be idolatrous-since idolatry consists essentially in giving to something that is not God, that which is due to God alone Superfluous, superstitious the Catholic cultus sanctorum may be -but that is not the questionbut it is not idolatrous; for it does not give to creature that which is due only to Creator: but it does not rob the latter of anything that is His due; for to offer to God that worship which we offer to the Saints, and to the Blessed Virginia would be a sacrilege, would be an insult and an outrage on the Divine Majesty, and would be blasphemy against the Most High God. Only one word as to the charge of idolatry.

and violation of the (Protestant) second commandment, in that we make images of the Saints of the Blessed Mother, and of Our Lord Himself. We cannot condescend to chop Scripture because our rule of faith is, not a dead book, but a living Church; and because we cannot recognise implicitly, the right of private interpretation. We do not claim it for ourselves though we are fully as competent to interpret the Scriptures as is any Protestant; and we do not admit its existence in any one. Besides, but should not recognise any more supernatural authority in the collection of writings called the Bible, than we do in the Talmud, or the Koran. The Bible is of supernatural value in our eyes in short, any creature or anything that is not because, and only because, the Catholic Church which we believe to be the infallable exponent of God's mind to man, has authoritatively declared that it contains in part the Word of God. Take he commends himself and his necessities to the away this authoritative declaration, shake our faith prayers, and patronage of the Blessed Virgin, in the infallibility of the Church proclaiming the attribute to those Saints, or to the Holy Mother | Bible to be an inspired work, and though we that which belongs exclusively to God? does he, might still admire its poetry, and recognise the in short, worship any one of them as the supreme excellence of many of its moral precepts, we God? This is the question at issue. If he should feel as little inclined to reverence it as in does, he is an idolater: if he does not, -no mat- any sense supernaturally anthoritative, or as a rule ter what his error, offence or sin, it is not, can. of faith, as we are to reverence the old pagan mynot be idolatry, any more than it is burglary, or thologies and cosmogonies which we read at arson, or forgery. And here again we would school, or to accept as a divine revelation the

But with this proviso—we would respectfully indicates on the part of him who urges it, a low, beg our objector against the Catholic practice, a very low estimate of the person and dignity of to study grammatically, the twentieth chapter of the Son of Mary, so the charge of idolary fre- Exodus, and the fourth of Deuteronomy, and to low estimate of the nature of the Godbead .- against making any graven image, or likeness of the Nova-Scotians are anti-Unionists in 1867,

fied? or merely directed against making an image of the Godhead, or of representing the Creator nader the similatude of creature, as the on the day when the Lord spake from Horeb. out of the midst of the fire, the people saw so manner of likeness to anything in Him Whospoke: only they heard a voice. If so, and as Catholics do not represent the Godhead under any moterial form or likeness whatsoever, except under that of "God made man," Who dwelt amongst us, so that we not only heard His voice, as did the people of Israel, but actually beheld Him, which the people of Israel did not-then indeed, neither in the letter, nor in the spirit, do we violate divine law when we make to ourselves images of the Lord Our God, Who for us was made man, -of His Mother, and of His Saints. But Papists bow the head when they see an image of Christ: but many Protestants bow the head when they hear the name Jesus: and if there be no idolatry in the one act, neither is there in the other. The image is a sensible sign which through the medium of the optic nerve evokes the same idea that another sensible sign, the spoken word Jesus, evokes through the medium of the ear. Why should not one elicit the same outward, and sensible signs of reverence as the other?

The speech of Mr. Howe, the leading statesman of the Province of Nova Scotia, must have disappointed those who expected that he was about to assume in the central legislature of the united colonies, the attitude of organiser and leader of an uncompromising and factious opposition to the new political order, and the party in power. Deprecating the manner in which this new political order has been imposed on Nova Scotia, as in his opinion impolitic and unjust, Mr. Howe nevertheless disclaimed the position of leader of the opposition; and declared his intention to deal with all measures that might be laid before t'e legislature, on their intrinsic merits, and not in the spirit of a partizan. He accepts the situation, and proposes to make the best of it.

There is we think much in the actual position of Nova Scotia, that is analogous to the position of Lower Canada some quarter of a contury ago, when against the wishes of her people a legislatire union with Upper Canada was imposed upon her by the Imperial Government; and we should not therefore indulge in barsh and uncharitable opinions of the Nova Scotians, because of the ouasi hostile attitude which they have adopted towards the political measure known as Confederation. That measure presents itself under very different, we may aimost say under contradictory aspects, to the Lower Canadian, and Nova Scotian respectively.

To the former it presents itself not so much as a measure of union, as of political separation, or distunion. It is, or at all events, it appears to them as a measure which to a considerable xtent relaxes the political bonds which bitherto have bound, or united them to Upper Canada; as a measure which in some degree restores to Lower Canada that autonomy, that right of self-20vernment, and of control over her own affairs of which she was barshly, not to say unjustly deprived by the Act of Umon which politically incorporated her with Upper Canada. And it is this element of dis-union, or detachment from Upper Canada: it is this quast restoration of political independence to Lower Canada which Confederation contains, that causes that measure to find favor in the eyes of Lower Canadian Catholics and Conservatives. To them it presents itself as a means for the conservation of their national peculiarities-their laws, their language, and their religion. We speak with diffidence, and under correction, but such seems to us the explanation of the favorable reception that Confederation has met with in Lower Canada.

But to the Nova Scotians that measure presents itself in a very different aspect indeed. To them it is a measure of union, and nothing more, with a people with whom they do not at present feel that they have any commercial, fiscal or political sympathies, and whose political preponderance they dread. To them the measure carries with it no promise or prospects of a greater amount of political independence in the management of their own affirs than that which they have hitherto enjoyed; but on the contrary, it threatens to curtail considerably their former liberties, and to transfer the control over their taxation, and the expenditure of their revenues, to a body in which they will be but feebly represented. It is, we think, because of this two-fold aspect of Confederation-which presents itself as a measure of union and nothing more, to the Nova-Scotian; but as a measure of political separation, or quasi dis-union to the Lower Canadian heretofore bound by the bonds of a legislative or incorporating union to Upper Canada—that it has met with such a very different reception in one Province, from that which it has met with in the other. In the one case it implies the exchange of one kind of union for another, and looser or less strangent kind: in the other case it implies neither more nor less than quently urged against us, indicates a low, very ask himself this question i-Was the precept the putting on of new and onerous yoke : and if

dians were no less anti-Unionists in 1839 and

Yet as the latter by then frankly and loyally accepting the situation, and in good faith endeavoring to make the best of it, saved their country from the danger with which it was apparently menaced; so by adopting a similar line of conduct now, will the Nova-Scotians, we are confident, succeed in making for themselves a good and influential position in the new political order. Dangers there may be therein no doubt; dangers doubtless there are-for what position can be said to be altogether free from danger?-Every man coming into the world brings with him some taint, or predisposition to disease in herited from his parents. This man is of a scrofulous, that man of a gouty diathesis, and so with bodies politic. They too have each of them whether monarchic, or democratic, some particular disease or danger to which in virtue of their particular constitutions they are especially liable, no matter how nicely balanced and well defined may be the functions of the several orgaps therein.

Now as in the U. States this bereditary or congenial proclivity to disease lay in the imminence of a collision betwixt Federal Rights and State Rights, and the destruction of the balance or harmony betwixt them, so under Confederation there is the danger of the too great political preponderance of Upper Canada or Ontario as it is styled. This preponderance exists already: and as from its peculiar physical and geographical conditions, it is to be presumed that its population will always increase in a reater ratio than that of Lower Canada, or any of the Maritime Provinces, so also it is to be feared will its political preponderance likewise increase. That preponderance will be greater ten years hence than it is to-day.

This is the danger that the Nova Scotians dread, and in this too hes the danger for Catholic Lower Canada. Both therefore have a common interest in resisting the danger accruing from the political preponderance of U. Canada in the councils of the Dominion; and this common interest can only be subserved by an entente cordrale, or harmonious political alliance betwirt these two Provinces. Such an alliance might well be contracted without decelication of princi ple on either side, unless, indeed in a moment of petulance, or irritation, our Nova Scotian fellowcitizens should rashly throw themselves into the arms of the Rouges or anti-Catholic and Annexationist party. With these men, with their allies. Catholic Conservatives can have no sympathy, no community of action, although both as Catholics and as Conservatives we can enter warmly into the feelings of the Nova Scotians with respect to the manner in which the present pressed by Lower Canadians when the Legis or apparently at least, of her autonomy or powers of self-government.

CONSEDRATION OF THE BISHOP OF SAND-

Yesterday, the consecration of the Rev. John Walsh, lately nominated to the Catholic See of Sandwich, took place in St. Michael's Cathedral in this city. The event was marked by all the that usually centres around the red letter days of the Catholic calendar. All the Canadian Bishops, including the Archbishop of the Province of Quebec, were invited, together with a large number of Ameri can prelates. Of the latter but one, Dr. Conroy, of Albany, attended, but, of the former, only one -Bishon LaRocque of St. Hyacinthe -was absent, and he on account of sickness. The crowded the isles and corridors to such an extent Archbishop of Quebec, by his higher ecclesiastical position, as Primate, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, and the Rev. Ig. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal.

Bishop Walsh, the newly elected prelate of the Church, was born in the county of Kilkenny. Ireland, in 1828, and is consequently in his 40th year. His classical education was acquired in sanctuary, the consecrator was put in full pontithat country, but his theological course was ficials and the elect put on the anicet or linen appointed to the mission of Brooklin, in the and then took the cope, which is the highly county of Ontario. Subsequently, he took the adorned garment worn on particular occasions. pastoral charge of St. Mary's Church, in this again returned to St. Mary's, where he has been in charge until nominated by a council of Bishops to the Bishopric of Sandwich, rendered vacant by the resignation of Bishop of Pinsonresult. Although nominated by the Canadian Bishops to the position, his was not the only name mentioned. The rules of the Church re-Rome from which to select an eligible person for the charge. The choice of the Pope fell on Bull to that effect, the consecration took place at St. Michaei's yesterday.

It was arranged that the consecration services should be manguarated by a procession, and this organised in St. Vincent's Chapel, attached to the residence of the Bishop of Toronto, at 9 a.m. Led by the band of the Christian Brothers' School, the party marched to St. Michael's Cathedral, taking a route down Church street and west Shuter street to the main entrance of the building. The services in the other Catholic churches of the city commenced at 5 a.m., in order to allow the parishioners in these to attend the consecration at the Cathedral. While the proved generally attractive. After some delay the evening.

we should hear in mind that the Lower Cana- procession wended its way to the church, these with large numbers of the congregation of St. Michael's, formed on the either edge of the sidewalk, as a guard of honour to the prelates and clergy about to take part in the ceremonial. The bishops, in mitre cope and crozier, headed the procession - the lately conservated Bishop of Rimouski taking the lead, the rear being brought up by the newly elected of Sandwich-Bishop Walsh-having on either side the assistant consecrators, and following them the Archbishop of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec. The crucifix headed the procession, the thurster or bearer of the incense and acolites, bearing lights, followed, the main body of the procession having been made up as already described. On the entrance into the edifice, the procession was received by the choir singing a 'Gloria' from Mozart's 12th Mass; the procession meanwhile taking its way to the Sanctuary, where episcopal seats had been arranged and pre dieux erected for the use of the prelates. Immediately in their rear sat the clergy, the following being the list of hishons and clergy present :-

The Most Rev. C. F. Ballargeon, Archbishop of Quebec, Consecrator.

Assistant Priest-Vicar-General Jamot. Deacons of Honour-Dean Crinan, Stratford, and Rev. F. P. Rooney, St. Paul's, Toronto. Deacon of Mass-Rev. C. Vincent, Principal

St. Michael's College, Toronto. Sub-Deacon -Rev. M. Ganneau, Quebec. Assistant Consecrators-Rev. John Joseph

Lynch, Bishop of Toronto, and Rev. lg. Bourget, Bishon of Montreal. The following bishops were present, in ad dition to those named :- Right Rev. Joseph E. Guignues, Bishop of Oltawa; Rev. John Farrall, Bishop of Hamilton; Rev. Ed. J. Horrn, Bishop of Kingston; Rev. L. Lafleche, Bishon of Three Rivers; Rev. J. Langevin, Bishop of Rimouski;

Rev. John Joseph Conroy, Bishop of Albany,

Father Morris acted as master of ceremonies, and the Very Rev. G. R. Northgraves as notary to the consserator. The bishops, as we have said, were all attired in the rich costumes which distinguish their appearance at important ceremonials of the church. The three degrees of jewelled, gold and silver mitres were worn con spicuously throughout the ceremony while the cope or vestment which decorated each gave a brilliancy to their appearance, strangely in contrast with the poor, uncomfortable, dingy looking news which constitute the furnishing of the hody of the cathedral. In the church, two chapels were prepared, the greater one for the consecration, being at the high alter, and the lesser one for the elect at the altar of the Blessed Virgin. The greater chapel had alterations culated to make sincere friends had be been similar to those usually appearing on imposing ceremonials. A large number of candles lighted up the altar and displayed a number of floral decorations, which constituted the main change. In the smaller chapel besides those things which are usual, were to be seen the pontifical vestments tor the elect, as also a cope, ewers and water, a nith of bread for use in the ceremony, and other articles. A profusion of drapery also appeared political order has been forced upon them; since in this lesser chapel to add to the ornamentation very sin lar feelings were entertained, and ex- of the enclosure. The interior of the church itself was fringed with festoons of evergreens. lative Union with Upper Canada was imposed and the pillars supporting the roof had similar upon them: and since what Lower Canadians decorations. Besides this, the mash body of the chiefly value in the new Union or Confederation, edifice attracted no unusual attention, in fact it is the relaxation of these bonds which have presented a rather dingy, yet, no doubt bitherto bound the two Provinces together, and sufficiently solemn appearance for the ceremonial the restoration to this Province in some measure, about to take place, which by Catholics is constdered one of the most august ceremonses of their church. The essential rite by which the power of the episcopacy is held to be communicated is the imposition of hands with prayer; but the preparatory examination, the delivery of the emblems of this pastoral authority, and the various other ceremonies form a whole which is princicipally distinguishable for its showy magnifi-nce. Three bishops are required by the ancient canons and the general practices of the Catholic Church for the consecration, though in some instances the places of the two assistant bisoops are filled

The church was filled before the procession entered, although admittance was by card. After the arrival of the dignitaries, the concourse that standing room was scarcely available for the crowd-fully 3,500 were present. Many were compelled to leave for want of room, while, of those present a large number belonged to other religious denominations, and prominent citizens were included among this number. The procession having arrived, as already stated, in the passed at Montreal. After his consecration as cloth for the neck, the alb, an under garment, priest in this city, about 14 years ago, he was the cincture and stole crossed about his breast,

by priests, by special dispensation from the Holy

The consecrator took his seat at the altar, and city, and afterwards the Cathedral. After the elect in addition to the garments named, spending two years as rector of the latter, he wearing his birctum, a small purple cap, was led to him by the assistant bishops, who were also clothed with a cope and wore the mitre. This latter, in the Catholic church, is intended to represent the helmet of salvation, a kind of armour with which the bishop it is presumed should be specially protected. As the services subsequently proceeded this was frequently removed from of an old acquaintance. The second article quire that three names should be submitted to the head of the Archbishop, on acount of the variety of offices which he performed throughout the ceremony-when administering the oath to article is entitled "At the Alps Again." The Mr. Walsh, and, in accordance with the Papal the elect and interrogating him as to his faith, fourth is on Monetary Reform, followed by one he sat with the mitre as his superior; when addressing God his head was uncovered. The ceremony was throughout in Latin, and as prescribed by the rubric of the church, a portion of the mass being interpersed at intervals throughout the ceremony. The music of the mass was a plain Gregorian, the sweetest and most impressive of all for such occasions, and was arranged specially by Father Laurent, who had the direction of this portion of the services throughout. In addition to the music of the mass proper, the O Cor Amoris' of Lambillotte, was sung at the offertory. Hayden's beautiful composition the Veni Crestor' before, and the Lauda Soin' after the sermion. The singing was very fice, and the heard of him till found lying in the field badly music altogether, by the assistance of Mr. Holt kicked and bruised by a vicious horse. He was just

ceremony commenced by the consecrator demanding the Apostolic Commission or Papal Ball for the consecration. This was presented and then the conse crator administered the oath in Latin, of which the following is a translation .-

11, John Walsh, elect of the Church of Sandwich. will be from this hour henceforward obedient to blessed Peter the Apostle, and to the holy Roman Church, and to the most blessed Father Pope Ping IX, and to his successors canonically chosen. I will assist them to retain and defend against any man whatever, the Roman Popedom, without prejudice to my rank. I will take care to preserve, defend and premote the rights, bonours, privileges and authority of the holy Roman Church of the Pope, and of his successors, as aforesaid. With my whole streng h, I will observe, and cause to be observed by others. the rules of the Holy Fathers, the decrees, ordinances or dispositions, and mandates of the Apostolic See. When called to a Synod, I will come, unless I be prevented by a canonical impediment. I will personally visit the Apostolic See once every ten years, and render an account to our most blessed Father N and his successors as aforesaid, of my whole pastoral office and everything in any way appertaining to the state of m: church, to the discipline of the clergy and people, and to the salvation of the souls entrusted to my care, and I will humbly receive in return the Anostolic mandates, and most diligently execute them. But if I be prevented by a lawful immediment will perform all the things aforesaid by a certain messenger spacially authorised for this purnose, a priest of the diocese, or by some other secular or regular pricat of tried virtue and piety, well instructed in all the above subjects. 'I will not sell, nor give away nor mortgage,

enfeoff arew, nor in any way alienate the possessions belonging to my table, without the leave of the Roman Pontiff. And should I proceed to any alienation of them. I am willing to contract, by the very fact. the penalities specified in the constitution published on his subject

After the administration of the oath the consecrator and assistants proceeded with the form of examination, and afterwards the ceremony of anointment and laying on of bands, when, after laying prostrate for a time in front of the altar the hishop elect rose. was vested with the emblems of his office the crezier, mitro and ring, after these had blessed by The Kiss of Peace was afterwards distributed, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Father Dowd, of Montreal, from the 28th chapter of Matthew. 18th and following verses. At its close, the newly consecrated hishon proceeded to deliver his blessing on the assembled congregation which being done, the assemblage dispersed - Globe.

DEATH OF MASTER JOSEPH TUCKER .- We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Master Joseph Tucker, the eldest son of our respected follow townsman, James Tucker, Esq., M.D., and nephew of the very Rev. Monsignor McTucker, universally esteemed Pastor of Boyle. From infancy up, the lamented deceased gave promise of being 'every inch a man;' with a clear intellect, a thorough acquaintance with, and a deep devotion to, his holy religion; with a gentlemanly bearing and kindliness of heart calspared to his affectionate and now deeply afflicted parents. Master Joseph Tucker has not left many behind him who gave such early and unmistakeable promise of carving his way to an honorable fame had it been permitted to him to enter the battle of life.' We are sure that the announcement of his demise will be received with sincere regret by all classes in Sligo, and also by the many friends of his excellent family in other counties. The mortal remains of this amiable young gentleman were consigned to their last resting place in the Abbey, Sligo, on Thursday last, and the numerous attendance at his funeral attested the deep respect entertained for his bereaved family. - Sligo Champion.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE. — We have to acknowledge the recention of the November boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards issue of this very judiciously conducted periodical, and we give below a list of the contents:-Exposition Universelle de 1867-Rome et

les Cathcombes-H. de Riancey. Ses Bines et Chaises de Paris aux Tuilleries, -Semaines des Familles.

La Chasse aux Gorilles-Henry Revoil. Les Jardins - L'Union.

Du Role et des Devoirs de la Critique dans les Societes Modernes-Journal des Villes et Campagnes.

Une Chretienne (Suite)-Revus d'Economie Chretrenne. Pensees Diverses.

Introduction au Dogme Catholique, Conferences par le R. P. Monsabre.

L'Armee Anti-Chretienne-Les Materialistes -Les Nimhstes-La Revolution-La Morale Independante - C. F. Cheve.

Fior D'Aliza (Suite) - Entretiens par M. de Lamartine. Le R. P. Lacordaire-Sa Vie Intime et Re

ligieuse (Suite) - Mad. de Marcey. Correspondance d'Italie-Le Centenaire de St. Pierre-Revue Beitannique. Lettre de L'Eveque D'Orleans sur les Menees

de Garibaldi en Italie-Concours General des Lycees et Colleges de Paris et Versailles - Discours de M. Dircy.

Beaux Arts-Exposition Universelle de 1857 -Ecole Franciuse -- Peintres Religieux. Exposition Universel'e de 1867 - Peintres

Religieux. L'Italie et le Patrimoine Ecclesiastique. Paris Amuse le Monde-La Situation Poli-

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-October, 1857 .-- The present number opens with a new tale Linda Tressel, evidently from the pentreats of the Igroads upon English made by the introduction of Yankee slang phrases. A third on the late outbreak of cholera in Albana, and headed City of the Plague. Part X of the Brounlows comes next-but reads rather heavily and as if too much spun out. Work and Murder, an essay on Trades Unionism, with a Postcript on American Finance complete the cum-

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT .- John Peat Ratho. township of Blandford, on the 2nd ult, went to his father's field for a horse, and nothing was seen or and several of the band of the 17th Regiment, alive, almost unable to speak and died that same

LA REVUE CANADIENNE --- We publish a list of the contents:--

1. Scenes de la guerre de l'independance du Mexicue 2. Etude sar le moyen-age.

3. Le Concours de Poesie a l'Universite Laval. 4. Rapport du Jury nomme par la Faculte The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he des Arts de l'Universite Laval pour l'examen des pieces de poesies françaises presentees au concours de l'annee 1566-67, lu en seance solennelle le 11 septembre 1867.

5. Causerie Artistique.

A PUBLIC BENEFIT. - Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own We therefore claim, that in Devins' lives. Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives bealth and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word " Devins," all others are use-

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DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION,

ACADEMIC HALL

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

FRIDAY EVENING, the 15th Instant.

PROGRAMME:

Music - Choir piece. Mimic Prayers - By the Pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Le Christ aux pieds unds - By Ernest Desjurdins. Address (in Fra ch) Br Wr J Royal. Chorus-By the Pupils of St. Mary's College. Martyrdom of St Agapitus (pantomime) By the

Pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

ACT I.

Duo, Piano and Violin-Mr Torrington and A Brais, his pupils.

ACT II.

Duo Clarinette and Piano-By Messra Thorbahn and Torrington. ACT III.

The F-rewell of the Marter-Br Mr P N Lamothe. Address (in English) - By Dr Hingston. Duo, Piano and Hautboy -- By Messrs Baricelli and Torrington

Fables in Pantonime by the Deaf and Dumb : The Fox and the Granes

The Fox and the Raven. Romance, Tenor - Mr L Maillet. The Misecand Monkey. The Frog and the Ox.

The Fox and the Sterk. Chorus - By the Pupils of Sr. Mary's College, Admission, 252ts; Performance to Commence at Right o'clock.

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hony. Cloth, 3.00.

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WITH THE OLD GERALDINES By Mrs. J Sidler, Coth, \$1.124 THE BOHEMIANS IN THE FIFTEENTH CEN-

TURY. Translated from the French of Henri Guenot By Mrs J. Suddier. Cloth, 50 casts.
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of the Order of Mercy with an introduction, by the Reverend Richard Baptist O Brien. Cloth, S1.75.

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YEARS OF MARY IMMACULATA. By Rev. Alfred Mounin Cloth St. 124. ACORDAIRES LETTERS TO YOUNG MEN, Edited by the Count de Montelembert, Translated

by Rev. James Trenor. Cloth, \$1.12. CHRISTIANITY AND ITS CONFLICTS AN-CIENT AND MODERN, By E. E. Marcy, A. M. Cloth, \$1.50. LIFE OF FATHER IGNATIOS OF ST. PAUL, By

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FRANCOIS BERTHIAUME, Trader, of the Parish of Boucherville, District of Mont-

has made an assignment of his estate and effects. under the above Act to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specitying the security they hold, if any, the value of it; and if none stating the fact: the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGRAU. Official Assignee.

Montreal, 4th November, 1867.

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JOHN FORD, Sec -Treas., R. C. S. S. November 14, 1867.

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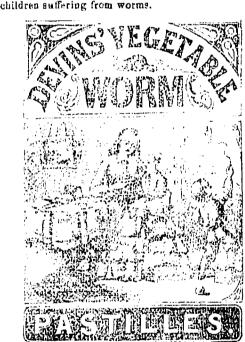
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EIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

There are not many in Paris who declare they believe that the Italian Government is really desirous to prevent the invasion by the Garibaldians of the Pontifical territory, and as for the Press, this incredulity is not confined to that portion which defends the temporal power of the Pope. For instance, the Journal de Paris has a strong article from the pen of its chief editor, M. Weiss, against M. Ratazzi; and the grounds of the charges he brings against him are thus set forth :-- M. Rattazzi, he contends, has during three months allowed Garibaldi to publicly enrol volunteers for the invasion of the Roman States. These volunteers find in Italy, and without the least difficulty, arms, munitions of war, and money. They have their officers ; they are formed in groups under the orders of their chiefs, openly and manifestly with the object of marching into the Pontifical territory. They talk publicly in every coffee-house of their designs. They publish in all the newspapers that they mean to be at Rome on a fixed day and at a fixed hour. M. Rattazzi, who does not disturb or disquiet them. makes such little mystery of the matter, that in the early part of September the German watering places resounded with the echo of those predictions to be accomplished at a certain date; and when the plot is matured and the storm bursts, when the bands, with the assent or the tolerance of the Italian Government, invade the tranquil territory of Rome, it is that very invasion by those volunteers of whom Italy and its Government are the accomplices that M. Rattazzi pretends to make the pretext for conficating Rome and its territory. M. Rattazzi. perhaps, trusts too much in the credulty of his contemporaries. The Journal de Paris will not admit that he is not responsible for the dis- of France-such, says the Bishop, is the spectacle are Republicans in their aspirations, and though they orders which at this moment take place in the Roman States, and which add one more to the causes of anguish which a bad policy has created men you can trust? Speaking of the convention, for Europe. If the 'party of action,' who have the Bishop says it has become detestable to Italy their ideas about Nice, as they have them about | because it has not found its solution in Roman revolu Rome, presume to act towards Nice as they act towards Rome, M. Rattazzi would most assuredly have stilled the conspiracy at its very birth, confounds you, for as it is not carried out by you and not three volunteers would set foot on the territory of Nice. M. Weiss has no belief whatever in the powerlessness of the Italian Government against these bands; but if it be powerless against them, why do the supporters of its policy allege it as a crime against the Papal Government that it is powerless? If it be pretended that the Roman States should be suppressed be cause it has not the force to instantly disnerse those armed bands, they should begin by suppressing the kingdom of Italy, which cannot disperse them; and which put on foot 40,000 solfaith, has obtained precisely the same result as if it had placed en echclon on the Pontifical fron-

source. It declares that the question at issue is nothing more; and treaties signed deliberately savage tribes but it nowbere exists in Italy. and freely must be executed with good faith .contracting parties used violence towards the shame of revolutionary Italy, that of this small sent of the other. No doubt there may be difficulties in the way of their execution, and it may require sacrifices at a certain moment to do one's duty to the end; but it is precisely for this that tion. treaties were made, and that guarantees were given and taken ever since civilization existed .ever since there were States and peoples. Never September. In order that France might quit Rome Italy took upon herself engagements towards the French Government. It is the duty of Italy-a duty which becomes her-to observe these engagements; 'and it is the right of France,' concludes the article, 'to make them be respected. It is her right, and a right which cannot be called in question.'

tier 40,000 soldiers of painted pasteboard.

It is not exclusively the clerical journals that urge the Government to undertake a fresh expedition to keep back both Garibaldian and Italian troops from occupying the Pontifical territory; the Presse, for instance, and the Journal de Paris are strong in their reprobation of the invaders, and of those who are believed to support them. The former journal quotes a should offer at the same time guarantees against passage from M. Guiz t (l'Eg'ise et la Societe en 1861) to show how a statesman who is no Catholic thinks on the Roman question :-

'I admit for that kingdom (Ital.) the most favour able chances; that France with draws her troops from Rome; that Piedmont is established there, that the Turin Parliament is installed there; but does any one believe that the Feman question will be finally settled? On the contrary it would then assume all its saloon in which their Majesties are, and bow progravity. People require material facts, great outreceive those sovereign impressions which reveal their meaning to them. So long as the question between Then you stand bolt upright, and must say, 'Yes or the Papacy and the new Italian kingdom regards no sire! if the Emperor speaks to you- 'Yes or no, only the possession of territory, or certain matters madame, if it be the Empress. You must not say relating to the organization of the church. Catholic populations in France. Spair, Germany or wherever else they can be found, will not be profoundly moved and troubled. But when they are the very seat of the Papacy invaded, the Pope a fugitive, the Catho. lie Church shaken in its foundations and demanding with anxiety from their Governments their right. their capital, and their repose it is then that the Catholic populations will feel the blow and manifest their resentment. The French Republic died on the scaffold of Louis XVI. What would become of the new Italian kingdom in presence of the Pope dethroned, wandering, and subsisting on alms in the midst of Christendom.

Louis Veuillot, of the Univers, and his unsophi-ticated country following, cry out for another the Pope's secular power? If they do believe that, it is strong enough to keep within bounds the party let me tell them they are-wofully mistaken. His of action, and arrest any fresh incursion of Garibalearliest instincts were against it; his only brother dians into the Pontifical States—if these two condi-was killed fighting against the Pope; he himself tions are realized—and this we shall soon know—we fought against him too, and lay concealed for weeks must admit that it would have been easy long since to in a house in Ancona after the unsuccessful revolt. | prevent the aggressions and invasion of the dionarchy How many Irish Catholics know this? Any ostensible assistance that has been given to Pio Nono, by vasion of the Marches and Umbria, and the annexa-Louis Napoleon, has been for the sole purpose of strengthening his own dynasty by cajolling the clercial party, by diverting the nation's thoughts a few vessels should get their steam up at Toulon to from questions of internal policy, by offering occupa- make the Italian Cabinet obey with docility our intion to his seldiers. - Corr of Dublin Irishman.

A deputation of working men of Paris have sent in the draught of a petition to the office of the Siecle newspaper, to which they invite signatures. It runs thus:-

Since 1789 Democracy has demanded from the world freedom of conscience and the separation of Church and State. Tc-day the reactionists are making a desperate effort to engage France in a fata! intervention which would be at once a violation of liberty against the Romans, and would precipitate our country into an European war for the defence of a principle which we repudiate. As sons of the as we had not as yet quitted Rome; more useful, as French Revolution, our duty is to protest energetically against all intervention for the protection of Pope-King.

On the other hand, the subscriptions in aid of the Pontificial army are increasing in the number of subscribers and amount. Yesterday the Univers gave a tenth list of 503 subscriptions from 1,501f. down to 50c.

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS' APPRAL TO CATHOLIC FRANCE .- The Bishop of Orleans has just published a second letter to M. Ruttazzi; he says :- Le calumny, pleasantries, and threats fall thick upon me; let even honest men tired of the struggle, or irritated adversaries, urge me to silence; let my voice be exhausted-I will speak, and to my last moments I will implore my country to save her honour, and not to abandon the Pope.' Nothing that passes in Italy, he contends, is like what passes anywhere else. Deceit is there organised as in no other country-all that one can imagine of incredible and impossible, of revolutionary insolence and violence, of impotence and complicity of the Government, total disregard of honour, perjury, insult of all that is sacred among men, contempt which Italy at this moment presents to us ' Before such a spectacle one is forced to ask is there in this Italy, where such things take place, a single bonest as we expected, and continues; Bit there it is the last remaining guarantee of French honour : and now it turns against you and confounds you. It and as it is violated by you. France recovers all her freedom of action. In it not notorious the bands who now trouble the Pontifical States are not composed of Romans? All are agreed on that-even the enemies of the Holy See'

The Bishop is especially indignant at the threats held out against France of an alliance with Prussis in case the French Government continues to protect the Pope :- 'You wish to try what latimidation will do with us, and at this moment the Italian journals both in Paris and Florence, agitate before the eyes of the French Government the menace of an Italo-Prussion alliance. The question, then, is a bargain of which the Pope is to be the price. I give myself to that power who surrenders him to me. True, I diers, excellently well armed, cannon, and cavalry owe to France six victories, and Lombardy and against the Garibaldians, and having exhibited in Venice; but if Prussis gives me the Pope. I give the execution of that design all imaginable good myself to Prussia, and if Prussia makes war against France I am for the Prussians. In truth, if that be what M. Nigra went to Biarritz for he has done us much honour. What, have we lost a hundred battles, that you come thus to bargain for our I have reason to believe that a short article in bonour, and negotiate our infamy? Yes, -our inthe Constitutionnel of to-day is from an official famy for what other name should be given to cur complicity in the schemes now going on in Italy, and which has only one name in the language of honest purely and simply one of a treaty -treaty drawn | men - brigandage latrocunium? I bere address myup in terms so clear as to have no doubt what- self to every man who has a particle of sincerity and ever as to its meaning. There is nothing of as- of French honour in his soul. A chief of Bedouins piration or of sentiment; it is a treaty and keeps his word. Respect for faith once pledged in found among Corsican bandits, and even among

Alluding to the tranquility of Rome, he says .-Who shall say that Italy did not sign the Sep-Astonishing spectacle, and which will be to the tember Convention freely, or that one of the everal honour of the Roman people and to the population, thus barrassed, agitated provoked, with other? France and Italy took upon themselves armed insurrection in their towns and villages, certain engagements towards each other which and yet who do not stir! Where, I ask, is must be strictly observed, and from which one of the capital in Europe that would resist such the parties cannot be relieved without the conprovocation? Let the French Government allow
the demagogues to do for some months in Paris what the Italian Governments allows to be done against Rome, and we should see whether the 120,000 who grard Paris would suffice to prevent the revolu-

The Gazette de France says :- The young Duke de Chevruse, grandson of the Dako de Luynes one of the richest landowners in France, heir to the forture of his father, and on the point of marriage with was treaty more explicit than the Convention of Mille. Yolande de la Rochefoucauld, daughter of the Duke of Bisaccia, has just quitted his chatcau family, and betrothed, to go to Rome. An officer in the Pontifical Zouaves, he had resigned in the month of July, and, it is as a simple soldier that he returns to take his post of honour in the midst of his former comrades.

The Patrie publishes an article signed by M. Dreolle, which says:-

We believe that the statu quo of the September Convention having been maintained, the Cabinet of the Tuileries is about to call the stiention of the Great Powers to the recent events in the Roman States, and to seek by means of a Conference the means of averting the recurrence of a crisis which might so profoundly disturb the tranquility of Europe. All the Powers are interested in the discovery of a solution which, while satisfying the religious interests represented by the Pontifical Government, political eventualities calculated to compromise the European equilibr'um

COURT OF ETIQUETTE IN FRANCE .- A court lady, the Countess de Bassanville, has published a book. telling people who go to Court how to walk, talk and behave themselves. When the Emperor and Empress receive you, you are, when your name is called, to get up from the seat on which you have been sitting in an outer room, go to the floor of the foundly; then you make a few steps, and how "gain. ward signs to make them comprehend events and equally profoundly; then you go up to their Majesties and now once more, still more profoundly. -'Yes your Majesty,' or 'No your Majesty,' for, that is contrary to etiquette. You must always address the Empero: in the third person, thus- Does His Majesty, deign to permit me such a thing?' 'Does His Majesty do me the honor to accord, me,' &c. If you have any one to present, you must not say, 'I have the honor to present to your Majesty,' but 'I have the honor to present to the Emperor.' Finally, you are to get out of the august presence with the same number of bows as you got into it; and as you backwards you must take care not to tumble down.

ITALY.

The Journal de Paris has the following observations on the Italian crisis, the difficulties of which are far from bein, at an end :-

of Savoy-easy at least to have prevented the intion of the Sicilies. What! Even now, in despite of so many recent or imminent events, it suffices that junctions. And some years back, when we had not as yet at our gates Prussia aggrandized, while our troops were still at Rome, we were not able to prevent the Italians from laying their hands on the Pontifical territory - that territory on which our flag was at that moment floating. And we allowed M. Cialdini-this same General who is now charged with making our policy triumph at Florence-crush with an army of 40,000 men the handful of volun teers commanded by Lamoriciere. Was it more difficult to do then what we do now? Or rather, was it not at once easier and more useful? Easier. the Pontifical States had not yet been reduced, as they now are, to a territory manifestly insufficient. This is a question which our readers may answer for themselves.

A contest between France and Italy, were it to become inevitable, would be a short one and of no doubtful issue. France is a compact, warlike empire. Italy is a distracted, half-bankrupt State, a thing of yesterday in a great measure France's own creation. There is danger not only of Italy being worsted in the fight, but of her receiving injuries far beyond the intention of France to repair. The expectation and hope of many are that if the agitation in creases the Italian troops should be pushed on to Rome, for if the enterprise succeeds through the medium of the party of action, and in opposition to the will of the I alian Government, the probability is that this party will declare a Republic. Indeed, I have it from a most distinguished man, who for the last 20 years has been known to me as taking a prominent part in the political movements of Southern Italy, that such is the probable programm; of the party of action. It will not have escaped your attention that the leading men in the existing agitation it is ac-reely likely, when smarting with irritation against the Government, that in the hour of triumph they would abstain from demanding a Constitution or declaring a Republic on the Capitol .- Times.

The Moniteur du Soir of yesterday's date publishes

the following in its weekly bulletin .-The Note published in yesterday's Moniteur has made known one result of the appeal made by France to Italy in requiring from the latter the execution of the Convention of September 15, and the adoption of measures fitted to put a stop to the enterprises of the revolutionary party against the States of the Holy Father The Italian Government has admitted the force of the engagements which it had contracted, and has made known its fixed intention to stop the Garibaldian bands, to ppose enlistments, and to establish a surveillance over the Pontifical frontier. Signor Rattazzi bas given in his resignation, and General Cialdini has been charged by the King with the formation of a new Ministry. On the other hand, the invaders, who, in violation of all the rules of the law of nations, had thrown themselves into the Pon-ifical territory, ba e had to abandon the positions which they had taken up in consequence of an upbroken series of reverses infleted upon them by the Papal troops. At Monte Librati and at Nerola the Pontifical soldiers bravely attacked the enemy, always superior in numbers, and have every where defeated and put them to flight. These deeds of arms reflect the highest honour upon the small Roman arm;, all the various corps of which, native and foreign slike, have rivalled each other in courage and ardour. The population of the Pontifical States have made it a point of honour to prove their sentiments of fidelity towards their Sovereign by themselves combatting the aggressors. Detachments of pessent volunteers (squadrigheri) have taken an active part in the contest, and have shown by their resolute attitude that the revolutionary agitation could reckon neither on their indifference nor their complicity.

ROME.—The Pope's subjects remain faithful to the

last, nowhere did a single village, town, or commune join the movement. Nowhere had any feeling safe fear and disgust been expressed for the bands Everywhere the people of every class stood aloof, in sullen but impotent indignation, while their faith was outraged, their altars profaned, their God insulted-their homes invaded by a horde of lawless ruffians unrecognised by any European power, and as fairly without the pale of the law as any band of brigands that ever ravaged Ciralaba, or devastated Spain or Mexico.

PRUSSIA.

The new Prussian (Cross) Guzette publishes an article in which it repudiates the idea of Prussia intervening in Italy, and declares that there is no analogy between Italy and Prussia as regards French intervention France, it says, has the right of interven-ing in Italy through the September Convention, but not so in Germany, nor has Prussia any title to interfere in Italy. Prussia has, therefore, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, nowhere taken any step which might be interpreted as an act of intervention. It is necessary to repeat that Prus. sia has not the least interest in seeing the temporal power of the Pope destroyed. This is well known in Rome.

THE MEDIUMS AT FAULT,

OR THE EIGH OF THE CROSS.

I had returned from a short visit to friends in Illinois. It was the winter of sixty-three, and within a few days of Christmas. As I walked towards my home, in the western portion of the city, my attention more toan once, was stayed by the large red characters on no very small posters, stating that the Brothers were here; would display most wonderful phenomena that very evening; would among other things explain the secret of handwriting on the walls of Baltazir's palace, the raising to life of Lazarus, and more wonderful still, how

Christ Himself arose from the tomb. I must be there, I said, instinctively; must see for myself and investigate. I had read not a little about table turning, spirit communication, and the like; would it not be reading only another chapter—somewhat more interestingly written, perhaps - to witness what they promised to display? My mind was made up, go I w. uld. Not long had I to delay-a half four and the performance would commence. Forth I sallied, provided with reporter's note book and pencils; for, though not of the staff, I resolved to play a part for the bour. Reaching the small hall of the Mercantile Library Association, I was proffered the usual consideration, that of being booked a dead head. This, I besten to say, I refused to be, yet least, had any one likely to discover my assumed character, been near at the moment.

Inside the hall; 'Mercy, what's that ?' greeted my not very pervous ears. I looked, what less could not very nervous ears. I rouged, where the rought was a large to my neighbor not to betray me yet.

I do? Towards the end of the hall, the evident point to be tray me yet.

I whispered to my neighbor not to be tray me yet. real firsh and blood-protruding from a small aperture in a case which resembled very closely a small library case. I was quickly informed, by an officious

assume full many a form, one of which I was now looking upon.

A pause! The hand appears again, this time holding a tiny bell and ringing it with a will. Another pause the doors of the little cabinet fly open. There they are, the two brothers, pale featured, with eyes showing much thought-more correctly, probably, much nervous strain. Features never to be for-gotten! Did I meet them to-morrow, I think I could safely swear to their identity, under any disguire Horrors ! thought I, what next? A delay to make arrangements occurred giving me time to examine the surroundings more closely. Seizing the opportunity, I watched while I walted, keeping all my senses on the full qui vive. The cabinet, I noticed, was elevated two feet or more above the leval of the stage platform, supported by three common stools, precluding - such was the ostensible design-the very possibility of communication, from below with things or persons inhabiting the 'box.'

'You see,' broke in my former informant, 'how tightly the brothers are bound. Can they untie themselves in an instant and do what we see?' 'You observe,' he continued, that the doors are closed from the inside, and that the manifestations commence instantly.'

While our friend was yet speaking, slam went the doors inward, and immediately was heard music, very doleful! I might have remarked before, though it is not too late now, that musical instruments of every class, from the tambourine to the guitar, were arranged at the feet of the supposed impotent (physically so, at lesst) mediums Allow me to remark upon the quality of the music, that it was much as the poet said of the Tyrant's funeral poem, very sad -sadly so indeed. To be candid, the veriest tyro would extempore, compose and execute a more passing medley than the spirits gave us. However, with minds all expectation, with the desire to be deceived, with a hall lighted as little as a grave; ard at early moon, some half nervous people managed to believe that the music was, if not celestial, at least very spirit-like. In point of fact, never having heard spirit music before, they were forced to accept this offering from spheres afar, as purely genuine; genuine. too I thought it at the moment, but my mird would add, despite my attempt to the contrary, the significant word, humbug.

I cannot continue to give, in order, all the scenes presented at what I may call the public exhibition, let it be sufficient that I have given one or two of the feats such as they were and that from them I came to the positive conclusion that, so far, at least, there was no preternatural power needed - that what was done was effected through sleight of hand, joined with a little ceremonious humbuggery, the better to deceive I was about to leave the hall disquated : for no explanation of the published subjects had even been attempted; when Mr. Lager stept forward to inform us that there would be a private scance given within ten or fifteen minutes, in the green room, just back of the stage.

'The number,' sail he, must be very limited, and therefore the price of admission will be about four

I'll go, was my interior answer, ' for I came to

learn, and so far would return empty.' I was inside the door in quick time, observing all as before. The chairs were arranged in semi-circles. with one of the D----. Brothers and a Mr. F -.. a medium also occupying the centre of the Mr. L-., the manager, was standing beside them, while the second D----- Brother, I discovered, occupied a chair down among the andi ence. Around Mr. L-, and the two acting mediums were arranged all the various musical in struments before alluded to. The mediums, at the time, were firmly strapped to the chairs, set for their use, that it might not be supposed that they, in the ordinary manner, at least, played upon the instruments around.

A dead silence! Mr L --- speaks : Gentlemen, the performance takes place in the

Gracious !' said I to myself, 'the spirits must love that color; wonder if they be not of that brand?' Well continued be, ' in case of any accident I hold in my hand an alcohol lamp, which I can immediately light. Ab I said he pansing, ' has any gentleman with him some matches? I have forgotten to bring them with me.'

The writer very kindly, stepped forward and presented him with balf a bunch-conciliating favor by

so doing.

ations. Let all join hands one with the other, and the parties nearest the medium will please join hands with them. This done, let no one, I beg you attend to this point, let no one, on peril of his life, break the circle. It will be exceedingly dangerous to do so. The heavy instruments, such as the bugle and the like, which will be floating through the space, above our heads, discoursing good music, will rush, if the circle be broken, with the velocity of lightning, towards the point of non communication, probably inflicting dangerous wounds.

Fearful! spoke the countenances of most of those present as their owners clasped hands more tightly even as the drowning do the bodies of those who would save them.

Stooping, I whispered into the ear of him who was

'Friend, I have an experiment to make, and in order to try the point I wish to try, I cannot join hands. Be kind enough to join with your next reighbor, leaving me out. As regards the threatenes accident, as I am according to the instructions just given the only one endangered, I am willing to run the risks.'

Agreed,' sail my companion.

The lights are out-darkness there and nothing more. Stop, there is something more; age, very much more ! music! A guitar is coursing over our heads, and giving forth strange music, very strange ! Less time than it takes to read the three or four lines here describing the event, did this music continue. I. in the meantime was reasoning thus : either these are real mediums and the power they eveks more than natural, or they are not, and it is only apparent, not

Again, (my mind continued with fearful rapidity to reason), if the power be more than natural, it is an evil power, for the simple reason that good powers, when they act, act because of a reasonable end, one too, commensurate with the object to be gained or effected. Now, the gratification of a mere idle and morbid curiosity is not such an end, and hence the power, if preternatural, is evil as well.

So I reasoned. What was my quick conclusion? demption - the sign of the cross I did so, saying to | connirg. my mind, if evil be here what I do will be in place; if not, what I do can be no barm.

I had scarcely finished the formation of the holy sign on my forehead and breast when, a sudden crash and scream was beard. The Alcohol lamp gave, as suddenly, a vague light and the instrument of music, a guitar, was soon discovered resting on the head of a night. party occupying the centre of the group, having just descended upon it with anything but moderate candidly confess, would have been for one night at force. The mediums are on their feet, raising with themselves the chairs to which they were fastened. They declare in troubled tones, that someb-dy has broken the circle; that they will not proceed if

that my experiment was progressing nicely. Dou't and Russian America destroyed on the Anna forget, kind reader, that the sign of the cross was Schmidt off the coast of South America. So univerforget, kind reader, that the sign of the cross was library case. I was quickly informed, by an officious made after the light was extinguished, so that those sal is the use of their remedie; that they are affoat and somewhat credulous neighbor, that inside that around could not be cognizant of my action in the on almost every sea; and this firm is frequently expedition to Italy; the public of Paris and the Alesson may be derived from it of a nature to money making bourgeoisie of the provinces, protest against any further intermedding. Now, let me ask least clear-sighted. If the Italian Government has those ploas souls, do they really believe that Louis really and seriously yielded to the injunctions of the dimmed an instant before my entrance, the Brothers sign of the cross again; again, a crash and a pain- Washington, D.C. Napoleon cares one straw about the preservation of Cabinet of the Taileries; and if, on the other hand, had summoned the spirits subject to their command, fully clear and ringing acream? The half light | November, 1867.

and that these had come from the far distance, to | gleams in upon us. The mediums are furious and articulate in broken syllables; they declare their determination not to proceed till he who has broken the circle ratires from the hall. Silence is again obtained and order restored, my triend promising not to betray me till after this third and last trial.

Music once more fills the darkened space. The sign of the cross. The accident All far quicker than before! Mediums fairly beside the neelves forthing at the mouth, eyeballe glaring, looking intently in my direction. Won't go on unless the evil genius leaves ! Put him out ! echoes through the

My kind friend asks my leave to betray me, as he says, for the sake of so many others who have gathered to be entertained, and who will loose their money and sport so long as I remain.

You have my full permission, sir. -, spoke he, rising from his seat, there is here a young gentleman who does not wish to join hands; he says he has come for the sake of some experiment or other, with the tes ing of which he states it would be inconsistent to join hands.

I spoke next, interrupted, however, with cries of Dead head! Put him out! Put him out! Gentle. men, a moment, and I will quietly retire, said I, coolly. As regards dead head, Mr L will inform you that I have paid equally with anyone present. As regards the putting out part, it may not be well to urge it.

This I said with more determination than is my wont. I know not now, never have discovered, what made me, at that critical instant so determinedly calm.

Now. Mr L-- (addressing the manager), answer me a single question only: Can one who has not joined in the circle break it? As you have only warned us not to break the circle, and as I did not ioin from the beginning, I cannot have broken the circle. Or, do you mean to admit that on , against fifty present, including three regular medicans, can coun eract the positive influence of so many? If so, your spiritual power is we k indeed.

Poor L felt rather strangely, excused himself, asked me to join hands with himself, which I declined to do. I was retiring, when I delayed to say that little satisfaction had been given me in the things promied to be explained, and that more might be heard in the morning.

This was the severest cut, for the manager thought of his pocket. L- took me, as almost every one present, for a regular reporter, and did not relish the idea of an attack against his dark hall proceed. ings in the light of the next morning's papers .-Stepping to the door, therefore, he gave me his hand. saying, in a most coothing tone :

I know this is not entisfactory, but what can I do? The mediums will not proceed till you leave, and all the others are anxious for the promised performance. Will you favor me with a call to-morro ", and in the mean time please write nothing? I promise personally, to give you every explanation you may then ask to afford you all the information within my power.

Where may I see you? said I absuptly.

At room 194 Lindel.

I'll be there. Good right!

The next day came; it was Sunday. I called was introduced to the D Brothers and their associate, Mr F by the accommodating Mr L- . I was next invited to recompany the latter to perfor No. 12, which was at his disposal .-We reached it by descending a flight of stairs, and lo! dark as the grave I found the room I am not generally over scary, so my nerves communicated to my brain no quaking sensations. I entered the only light even then being that lent by the identical alcohol lamp called into requisition the previous evening, and which Mr L- now lighted.

- takes his seat, but uncomfortably near to me. He puts himself into position to mesmerize me. No go, my boy, suggested I. A thing or two I know. Mr L--, about this business, as well as you. Keep cool, therefore.

He saw the point, and though he had locked the door so little sign of tright appeared in mr physiognamy that his movements subsided gradually into an easy sitting posture, he occupying a chair, a little distance removed from me. Tell me, if you please, he commenced, why you

would not join bands last right?

Though not precisely a Yankee, I returned, (he was a genuine specimen of that type), I take the privilege of answering your question by asking a nice little one of my own, one, doubtless, you will easily answer : Why could not your mediums while I remained?

He either could not or would not answer, but sim-

ply dodged the question. I shall not carry my kind reader, who has followed me so far, through the conversation of an hour and a half which ensued, but will tell him that to an hour and a half's more absurd talk -for pure talk it was -I have never listened. In a moral point of view, he admitted that stealing and similar sins were mere necessities, that our Siviour was a great impostor, and other such like horrible blasphemies.

Mr L- gaid I, retiring, has it ever happened to you during your seven years of exhibitions with your mediums, that such a person as a Catholic priest was present, completely foiling, by his very presence your every attempt to raise the ghosts? He hesi ated and changed the subject by asking

again, why I would not join hands. Ask, said I, your mediums; they pretend to see in the dark! If they really can they saw what will exp ain to them, if they seek a little further informs. tion, the impotency, under certain circumstances, of their efforts to call from hell to earth those who from

your own confession and actions, love darkness. Reader, I have only given the facts. I attempt to draw no conclusious, save such as may urge themselves on the mind of each from a perusal of what is here presented. With regard to their accuracy, I could readily take an oath to every particle of the substance of this brief parrative, as I could at this moment of writing with God's aid, form upon myself the saving and ever powerful sign of the

The Philadelphia Press and Wishington Chronicle or tain editorials favoring Grant for the Presidency. They assert that General Grant is in full accord with the Republican party, and quote Rawlings and Washburne's speeches as having been delivered with his full undestanding and consent, General Rawling's speech especially having been prepared at Washington for the purpose of making known the position To make upon my .elf, desoutly, the sign of our re of General Grant on the questions affecting the

A Missouri graveyard was sold for taxes the other day. The demand for graveyards was very light, and there was no bidders.

The New York internal revenue inspectors have seiz d property value 1 at \$1,679,000 within a fort-

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS are now up again for adjustment and the British government has expressed itself desirons of an arbitration. Among the claims persistingly pressed are those of the ever present this be repeated; that it would be dangerous, &c., and active J. C. Aver & Co., for the value of shipments of Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla. Ague Cure, and Pills in transit for Oregon, Vancouver's Island

1 m

CIRCULAR.

MONTEXAL, May, 1867. of Messra. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEETER, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED Figs, Dried Apples, Smr Bread, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

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

443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

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. HENRY WARD BERCHER. "For Throat Troubles they are a specific." N. P. WILLIS.

"Contain no opium, nor anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemiat, Boston. " An elegant combination for Coughs."

Dr. G. F. Bigslow, Boston. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

" Most salutary relief in Brouchitis." REV. S. SIEGFRIED, Morristown. Ohio. " 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."

REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. "They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.

T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the

September, 1867.

REV. SYLVANUS COBS thus writes in the Buston Ch istian Freeman: - We would by no means re-commend 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 blessing mideed, 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 harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething 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 Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. September, 1867.

THE GREAT MEDICAL WAST SUPPLIED - Ask any medical man what has been the great desideratum in the practice of physic for centuries? He will answer, purgation without pain or nausea; without subsequent constipation; without detriment to the strength of the parient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, if they do not accomplish this object. Of the multitudes that have used them, not answer no. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever adduced in favor of any cathartic. Upon the liver their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and agus and bilious remittent fever they work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it. No man, or woman, or child, need suffer long from any derange ment of the stomach, liver, or bowels, in any part of the world where this sovereign curative is obtain-

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 & Co, J. Gardner, J. A Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi

ERUPTIONS CURED! 137 Sanguinet Street, Montreal, C.E,

June 17, 1865.
Gentlemen,—Permit me to add another testimonial to the number you have already received relative to the curative powers of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Last September an eruption appeared on my nose, which alarmed me very much, and was also very annoying. I could not account for it, but attributed it to some medicines taken during my sickness in the spring of that year. I had heard and read of the wonderful properties of BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and concluded to try it. I purchased a few bottles of Messrs. Devins & Bolton, and the result was, after taking three bottler, a complete cure, and no symptoms of its return since. Trusting that others who are afflicted may test its healing properties, and find as good a result.

g properties, and and records, I remain, very truly yours, R. W. BOYD. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

A PERPETUAL DELIGHT .- Flowers have their time to fade, says a favorite poet; but in MURRAY & silver bunting cases, especially adapted to the wants LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER their sweetness is of the farmer and lumberman, to the finest chronomemade perpetual. The odor of other toilet-wate s ter for the navigator; and also ladies' watches in becomes faint and insipid after a brief exposure to the air. It is not so with this exquisite floral preparation. Its perfume is fixed and permanent .--Hang a bandkerchief that has been moistened with be remembered that, except their single lowest grade it in the breeze for days, and the aroma will be as named "Home Watch Company, Boston," ALL delicate and refreshing at the end of the time as if the fluid had just fallen upon its threads. This is not the case with any other foreign extract, nor with

any other American perfume Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANHAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All

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

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Montreal, 13th June, 1867.



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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, aud under one skillful and competent director. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest, the most perfect and delicatem 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 succeeding 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 hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. It any part of any American Waltham 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 mail be would receive the desired article, which any watchmaker would adjust to its position.

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ARE FULLY WARRANTED by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warrantee is good at all times against the Company or its agents.

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The reputation this ex-

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous varties. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely ascrofulous poison is one of scrofulous type, and affections which are merely ascrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfecbling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly developinto one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparilla as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no cruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no cruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body he so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descent from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erystpelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Sealt Head, Ringracorm, Sore Ears and Hyes, and other cruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Drapsy, Heart Disease. Fits. Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

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This medicine restores bealth and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and filled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for General Debility, have written us of the youthful departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

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For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Bumb Ague, Evelodical or Biliout Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic polsons.

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On and after MONDAY the 30th of Sept., and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wharves as follows:

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February 1, 1866.



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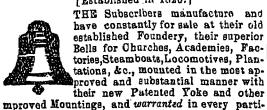
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