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VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1868.

No. 80.

DOROTHY AND MATHILDE;

or, THE UNCLE'S WILL.

(From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.)

CHAPTER II. To most young women, Mathilde's position at Deepdean would have been a most trying one .-An unwelcome guest-an inferior in every sense of the word-forced upon unknown relatives. and robbing them of an inheritance, unless indeed the inclinations of Gervase and Dorothy inclined them to matrimony, which on one side at least seemed unlikely. But it was difficult for any of the inmates at Deepdear to say in what her influence consisted-in what way her presence seemed to shed over them a peculiar peace and sunshine-not of this world certainly, for Mathilde was unworldly in the strictest sense of the term. The deathly pallor of her countenance startled and pained Dorothy, until Mathilde assured her it was a habitual pallor, unaccompanied by pain or prostration of strength. Her features were small and pleasing, but it was the air of perfect repose and placidity which rendered it so refreshing to survey them. Perhaps the large dark eyes which illumined these features with a soft and moonlight kind of radiance, added to to believe that this gentle woman communed diering, I shall leave Matty to take care of you. often and much with a higher world. How such a depth of seriousness, such a sad gravity, did not partake in the least of moodiness, or chill

the beholder's pleasure. The repose was heavenly-so serious, so gracious - it was impossible not those with whom Mathilde was thrown into contact, can only be accounted for by her total forgetfulness of self-by her unremitting, winning kindness, to all within her sphere-by her undeviating truthfulness, grace, and love. That some over ruling secret principle swayed and governed her every thought, word, and action, was obvious. One might have supposed her manner to be the expression of suffering, either past or pre sent, or that some extraordinary revelation of futurity had been vouchsafed to this meek daughter of earth; but conjectures were as vain as but Dorothy in her turn edged off- why, then. they were dim and vague. The most matter-offact minds, however, succumbed before her to some unowned and mystic influence; and people of the world with unwillingness admitted that, in Mathilde's presence, their all abso bing pursui's wavs managed to lead them away from the grovelling earth; and they intuitively felt that, although she was in the world, performing all practical duties, she was not of it. Dorothy was puzzled to account for her own sensations when Mathilde, with simple, affectionate earnestness, took her hand and said: 'Do not' regard me as an ill-omened bird. Cousin Dorothy, but rather as the swallow, bringing summer-weather on the wing, that will soon take flight again for summer lands.' Dorothy vainly tried to utter commonplaces, but the words died away in the effort, for Mathilde's eyes were fastened on her face .-Mathilde silently awaited her speech; and angry

with herself, angry with her wan and placid cou-

sin, poor Dorothy burst into a paroxysm of tears.

Mathilde allowed her to weep unrestrainedly for

a while, then passing her arm tenderly round her

drooping form, she said in a low sweet voice :--

'I know all you must feel towards me, but for

your good father's sake, cheer up; it is your

duty to render his home as happy as circum-

feel for you.'

These words were heartfelt and heart-snoken: and they went straight to poor weeping Dolly's little throbbing beart: she began to think how hey, Cousin Gervase!' cried Dorothy, laughing the accumulated debts of the family fall on his impossible it would be to absolutely hate Ma | and running away. thilde. As to the great love of which Dr. Em she had written, that was quite another matter; but that some very extraordinary fascination lurked around this new found relative was certain. Mathilde was at ease, tranquil and grace ful, while constraint, which she could not shake off, chained Dorothy to silence and reserve.— Gervase, on the other hand, presented such a striking contrast to his sister, that Dorothy and talk with him unrestrainedly. He was like but with a fine handsome face, ruddy cheeks, much, as if he dreaded a whipping; but by degrees, they became the best friends in the world. who could have resisted the good nature and infectious gaie'y of the hobbledehov. To his sister. Gervase looked up as to a superior being, As to Gervase, he did not look more than seven- mended; and Frank, the moment he beheld Ger- could not account for; and more than once she Throwing herself into her father's arms, the itself. I have told you that a fond mother's ca-

junior, felt so much seniority, and so much experience and self-possession, that she soon began to regard him as a mere boy, quite forgetting that in the world. he was nearly twenty-one, and, according to her uncle's will, her future husband.

It was not long before Gervase confided to Dorothy, whom he had learned to designate as his ' fair coz,' the first wish of his heart-which was to enter the army, and to see service. This wish had strengthened with his growth, but Dr. Emslie had not encouraged or fostered it, and Mr. Hardinge had lived in uncertainty regarding his children's ultimate prospects, always processtinating till to-morrow what ought to have been done to day. Dorothy listened to the martial visions of her good-humored cousin, and her sympathies were all enlisted in his favor; and the sympathy and smiles together proved so genial and charming to the raw vorth, that his increasing show of fondness for Cousin Doll at length quite perplexed the latter, nor was her perplexity lessened when one day Gervase blundered our something about what he would do terror is defiled with mammon-worship? when they were 'spliced.'

What do you mean, Gervase, by being spliced?' innocently demanded the simple Dolly. 'Oh! what a goose you are, Cousin Doll,' replied Gervase laughing: 'don't you know what spliced means? Why, it means married, to be sure. You and I am to be married whenever I am of age, you know; and when I'm off sol

Poor Dorothy was not confused by this process of wooing, but she was startled and dis maved; with difficulty she articulated: 'But Gervase, you have never asked me yet if I wish to marry you; suppose I do not, what then?

Gervase looked at her in blank surprise, eja culating: 'Why, cousin Dorothy, I thought it was a settled thing before we came here. I thought you'd be a fine lady-airified and all that, and I was terribly alraid of you at first. am always afraid of fine misses. But when I found you such a nice, smiling, good-natured little creature'-here he sidled towards Dorothy. and endeavored to pass his arm round her waist, I was all right and comfortable, and made my mind easy, and determined to say nothing to any one until the time arrived when we could be married all quietly and nicely; and now you are for a put off, Cousin Doll. I declare it is very Mr. Cheyne pace undisturbedly the sequestered unkind of you; that it is.'

at this pathetic appeal, but striving to look serious racy of modern taste; but the squire was more she merely rejoined: 'This is a grave subject, aged, more bent than of yore; the lines in his Gervase, and involves other interests than ours. fine old face were deepening, and his sighs were We will not pursue it at present.

make it out, because Mathilde, I'm certain, does -Hardinge Hall and all! I've heard that Harwe would have there. Hey, Cousin Dorothy,

When you return from the wars victorious!

Now, aithough Dorothy laughed and mimicked Gervase, yet she felt the truth of what he said, for she, too, had become impressed with the indefinable conviction, that Mathilde was averse to her union with Gervase. There was a splice of obstinacy or Tony Lumpkin self-willedness about once assured of her beloved father's wellbeing can'the lad, which required much humoring and man- during his term of life, she felt no care on her agement; and if he had tound out that his sister own account. He never alluded to her union wished to lead or sway him on such a grave almost forgot his claim, and soon began to laugh | question, he would have been resolute to have his own way, if only for the purpose of showing that a great overgrown school boy, very awkward, he was 'every inch a man.' Therefore Mathilde was very cautious, very gen'le, in all her she wept alone, and besought the All-Merciful vation in your mind respecting him-then, aswhite teeth, and smiling blue eyes. Gervase proceedings with her brother; and yet he was to guide her in the best way. seemed quite afraid of Dorothy at first, very so unconsciously accustomed to watch her looks, to read their meaning, and to depend on her ad for morose, indeed, must that creature have been disclosed in his conversation with Dorothy-the knowledge that Mathilde disapproved of the condition which kept the fortune from herself. Dorothy felt that Mathilde read her secret tempts at intimate communion, such as female girl, when it pleases Him to summon me home. and it was quite touching and beautiful to behold heart. Frank Capel had paid one of the formal his brotherly affection, whilst she, on her part, visits, which were not probibited, in company Dorothy was sensible of an unseen power, wielded and decision, but his voice faltered, and the tears regarded him with unceasing solicitude and ear- with Sir John, when Mr. Cheyne, with court- by no common hand, which influenced Gervase, stood in his eyes, when he added in a lower nestness; gently, oh, so very gently, curbing his eous and gratified demeanor, received both father and kept all his demonstrations towards herself voice: 'And now, Dorothy, my dear child, in roses within the bounds of conventional propriety. | luncheon was eaten, the garden viewed and com- silent cousin-to feel an awe of her, which she give me a candid answer.

into a friendly alliance with the delighted youth, Gervase off hard. But then, again her womanly father. Tell Mathille the fortune is hers! who declared Frank Capel to be the best fellow and better feelings predominated; and she re-

But Mathilde was present also. She afterwards spoke of Frank to Dorothy-and it was sufficient: from that time henceforth, she silently watched and waited; she had a painful and harassing part to act, and on Dorothy's faithfulness and constancy only to rely. If Dorothy hers. Who might read the secrets of Mathilde's heart, or penetrate the dark mysterious shadows which shrowded them? When Dorothy, with woman's fine tact, found that Mathilde endeavored furtively to impress her mind with a sense of the misery she would entail on herself by marrying Gervase, whom she could not love or respect with the love and respect a wife ought to feel for her husband, then were Dorothy's suspicions aroused, and she began to doubt Mathilde almost to despise her-saying to herself: 'Can it be, with so heavenly an exterior, that the in-

Sir John Capel gave a general invitation to Gervase to visit at Capel House-a licence which the youth was not slow to avail himself of, as he had no companions of his own sex; and in Frank Capel and his young brothers, George and Adolphus, he found congeniality in many respects, particularly in the latter-Frank very cavalierly turning him over to their whenever the martial youth bored him too much. Smilingly he en-couraged Gervase to talk of Cousia Dorothy.— Frank had no fears now; and from having being prepared to hate his rival, the sudden revulsion of feeling caused by his appearance and manner almost ripened into a sentiment of affection. Gervase confided to Frank that he wasn't quite sure of Dorothy; she was a kind little soul, but still be wasn't quite sure whether she meant to take him. Frank smiled, but held his peace. Mr. Cheyne had not thought it necessary to enlighten either Gervase or Mathilde on the matter of Frank's attachment to his daughter. Gervase would have groped his way blindly on till dooms day; Mathilde read the secret at a glance.

In the mean rile, who would have magined that the quite greenwood bower in Deepdean Valley contained within its bosom such conflicting interests and opinions-such elements of pain and pleasure, of romance and reality? Still did nooks of the pleasant garden; still did he pore Dorothy could scarcely refrain from laughing over the pages of Evelyn, and lament the dege frequent and audiole, as he gazed round his be-Very well, very well, Dorothy, dear, just as loved ancestral domain. He had received many you like, that is what Mathilde said when I al- letters of late-many which amazed and perluded to our marriage the other day. Do you plexed him sorely, despite all his efforts to treat know, Cousin Doll, that, between ourselves, if I them lightly; and when Dorothy pressed to didn't know for a certainty that Matty loves me, know the contents, to divide his anxiety or to and isn't selfish, I should really begin to believe sympathize in his sorrows, he maintained a silence she wasn't altogether so much in lavor of our that alarmed and surprised her, accustomed as coming together as she ought to be; not that she was to be the sharer in all her dear father's she ever said so, in a direct way, but that in her joys and griefs. But too truly poor Dolly guessed manner there is a something or another which I what these business like letters portended, with cannot make out, but which seems to express a such large blue envelopes and such large red wish that you and I, Dorothy dear, should not seals. Her father, too, always tied them together have much to say to one another. I cannot with pink tape, and deposited them in a safe corner of his old escritoire, as if glad to put them not care for the fortune; and you know that if out of his sight. Alas! poor gentleman, he we don't marry, and that soon, it all goes to her could not so easily put them out of his mind -And by stealth Dorothy gained the information, stances permit. Believe me, Cousin Dorothy, I dinge Hall is a fine old place; what rare doings that unless she became the wife of her cousin Gervase, and consequently the sharer of Mr. Hardinge's property, it was more than probable that Mr. Cheyne's creditors would rebel, and herd with ruinous force. Dorothy could not comprehend the business terms of the lawver's epistles, but she comprehended enough to know that, even if her father weathered the storm during his lifetime, she must be left destitute and with her cousin Gervase, but endeavored to keep from her knowledge the burden of sorrow that chased sleep from his heavy eyes. This genero-

> seldem came forth until evening, when, it being perish the future rather than you should be forvice, that he had intuitively gained the knowledge | summer time, she sought the garden, and rarely | sworn, Dorothy Cheyne! Your sainted mother quitted it until twilight deepened and the moon would gaze down from heaven reprovingly upon and stars shone forth. Mathilde had never in- me, were I to urge you to commit this great sin truded on Dorothy's withheld confidence by at- against God. To him I commend my fatherless friends sometimes like to indulge in; but yet Mr. Cheyne had spoken with unwonted energy

volted from the indelicacy, as well as the deadly was another's.

Thus things continued, when Gervace attained his twenty-first year. There were no rejoicings, no feastings, to celebrate the day, but congrawas true to Frank, then the fortune would be tulatory words and kind smiles from the several members of the domestic circle, who all seemed tacitly to unite in passing it over with as little remark as possible. Dorothy often wondered to herself in the following allotted six months would be allowed to pass over in this dreamy and mysterious way; and if Mathilde, in the same sort of fashion, would quietly glide into the golden gul! it is bitter to see a stranger step into the heaps awaiting her at the end. What other golden shippers you expected to wear ! reason can she have for not wishing Gervese to marry me, than that she covets the thousands herself?' said Dorothy musingly; but she mused pale face close to his shoulder, her dark eyes inin the garden, where the trun bolly hedges offered no response, and the question remained from her lips, as she placed a hand impressively unanswered even by echo. Yet it was almost on his arm: It is true that I rejoice at Dorotly impossible to believe that sordid avarice swayed Chevne's noble resolve; but judge me not harshiy the grave recluse, whose striking loveliness of terson, lofty expression, and winning gentleness ludged. With impressive sweetness she spoke, of demennor, conveyed a far different impression. and Mr. Cheyne was fairly puzzled. He had The avowed predisposition of Gervase for military pursuits gained ground in a wonderful ratio since his appearance at Capel House. George and Adolphus Capel were destined for the same glorious routine, as Gervase designated it; and Frank Capel told hum, that his figure and face could only be shown to advantage in gold-facings and a plumed cap. Gervase was, in short, 'soldiering mad,' the reasants declared; and he had could comprehend Mathilde's character and motaken possession of an old broadsword of Mr. lives of action. Cheyne's, with which he hacked and hewed at the quickset hedges in by places, as he said, for the sake of practice. Those who forgot the attraction of a red coat, would have taken him to be a most blood-thirsty youth, from his always avowing how much he 'longed to fight in good earnest;' an avowal which his broad, goodnatured face completely belied. Dorothy began to think that soldiering had driven spheing out of her cousin's sunnle head; and, despite her anxiety and wretchedness on her father's account, she could scarcely refrain smiling at the somewhat ludicrous position in which she stood. For it seemed probable that, if she contemplated securing the fortune and Gervase together, she nust turn wooer, and remind the tardy youth of time being on the wing. However, it was un just to Gervase to suppose that he had not his own boyish code of honor; he had no objection to becoming the fair Dorothy's husband within the given time, provided he might be permitted to follow the bent of his own inclinations afterwards, and not be bored beforehand. Yet he lingered, unwilling to speak—half ashamed, half not caring to hear Dolly say, 'No:' for a fortune was a fortune,' urged Gervase wisely; 'and better kept in one's own hands than supposed to glide into another's, even though that other was

Mr. Cheyne, patient and inert as he most assuredly was, was yet a gentleman-a gentleman of high and sensitive principles-and moreover, a doting father; and when he considered the time fully ripe for speech, speak plainly he did, coming speedily to the point, and to a clear understanding vita the young folks. ' My child,' he said, addressing Dorothy, 'the time has now arrived when it is necessary for you to come to a decision respecting the condition prescribed in your late Uncle Harding's will relative to a marriage with your cousin Gervase. Is it your intention to comply with that condition? I have had speech with your cousin, and he is eager to fulfil it forthwith. I must convey your final answer to him.'

'O father! what am I to do?' murmored Porothy, weeping. 'What are your wishes, homeless. But for him only did she feel anxiety ; | dear father ? By them I will abide, if-if 1

Here a fresh burst of weeping checked further words, and Mr. Cheyne, looking commiseratingly on the bowed hly, impressively said: 'My wishes, my beloved child, are solely for your happiness, temporal and eternal. If you can sity went to Dorothy's tender heart, and often love your cousin Gervase-if there is no resersuredly, it seems to my short-sightedness best Mathilde kept much in her own chamber, and for your temporal welfare to espouse him. But

teen; and Dorothy, although two years his vase, lost all his previous hauteur, and entered almost determined to spite Mathibe by wedding trembling girl whispered: 'I will stay with you,

A half-sigh, stifled by strong resolution, broke from Mr. Cheyne; the hope of years was ansm, of swearing obedience and love at the altar nihilated. He spoke not, but silently embracing to one, when her heart, if not her plighted froth, his agitated daughter, endeavored to assume a composure he was far from feeling; and never had Mr. Cheyne felt his powers of endurance and forbearance more sorely taxed, than when called upon to perform the duties of a courteous and kind bost to the grave Mathilde, whose lovely countenance lit up with an expression of delight when informed of Dorothy's decision .-This unusual animation neitled and approped the old squire to a great degree, and unconsciously he ejiculated-for he had acquired a habit of speaking much to himself: 'My poor beggared

> A gentle tap on the shoulder caused him to start, and looking round he beheld Mathilde's tently regarding him, while softly the words fel! always regarded Mathilde with emotions of currosity and interest, but she so completely baffled conjecture, that in this instance, as in many others, the worthy old man contented himself with merely gallantly bowing, and apologisng for his bad habit of thinking aloud. Yet the wan face and the dark speaking eyes haunted tim when alone, and he vainly wished that he

> As to Gervase, he loudly and clamorously expressed his chagrin and disappointment when his cousin's final rejection was communicated to him by Mr. Cheyne; yet he stood in the somewhat ludicrous predicament of not wishing to exhibit his disappointment before Mathilde, declaring to Mr. Cheyne, with boyish carnestness, that he had not a farthing of his own in the world to purchase a commission with, so now he must look to Matty, and trust to her liberality.

CHAPTER III.

There was an evident and palpable accession of affectionate regard in Mathilde's demeanor towards poor Dorothy after these events .-Mathilde sought Dorothy's society, but she was received with coldness-for human nature was not proof against this corroboration of the suspicion of mercenary motives. Dorothy would not barter her own faith: but this was no reason why she should not feel a jealous pang at Mathilde's carrying off the thousands she had lost. Mathilde's assiduous kindness she attributed to self-complacency and triumph; Mathilde's gentle meekness and endurance of suspicion, to a consciousness of selfishness and duplicity. But Mathilde was persevering, and not to be easily cast aside; and Dorothy, with a ping of self-reproach, marked the patient sweetness so ill requited, and a rare and silent terr, the only reproof Mathilde gave way to. Dorothy's opinion began to waver, for she had a tender heart; her reserve by degrees relaxed; and when Mathilde spoke of herself, of her past history, Dorothy no longer turned a deaf ear .-Impercentibly this interest in Mathilde deepened, as general discussions were abandoned, and more of the heart history laid open. Many such conversations recurred, and Dorothy with conflicting emotions listened to the recital of her sorrows.

"I owe you some recompense, cousin," the latter proceeded mournfully, 'for the disappointment you have endured; and as I wish you to cherish my memory with some degree of pity and affection wien we separate, a narrative of my sumple history may perhaps sufficiently account for my regarding a marriage of convenience with dismay, and explain my wish to prevent your union with my dear and only brother, when your heart is in the keeping of another. We become strangely, luminously clear-sighted, Dorothy Cheyne, when our lamp is lit by experience and observation! Your decision on the side of truth and constancy won my love and respect. Even if you had acted differently it was my intention to have interfered, in order to save you both; although, in that case, this confidence on my part would never have been obtruded on your ear. The fortune is mine, and I have wept with joy and gratitude to know that it is so. You marvel at my words! Yes, I have wept with joy and gratitude to know it is mine! I repeat it! To know that my only brother is saved the life-long wretchedness of receiving false vows, and polluting the holy altar with the presence of a perjured bride! I was once a gay and thoughtless girl-far gayer, far more thoughtless than you, fair Dorotly; for there is an air of hilarious spirits, and keeping him in chains of and son. The visit was a lengthened one; in abeyance. Dorothy began to hate her wan, His name I entreat, nay, I command you, to quaint and old-fushioned sweet demureness about you, such as there is over the dear old garden

resses were lavished on me by Mrs. Emslie, and ing with mournful yet holy thoughts; I knew the that I never knew the want of a real mother's, time had come for lethargy, and that feverish andulgent fondness; and believing myself an anxiety was over. Time, which had elucidated orphan, I repaid her love with the affection of a the mystery of Philip's cruel conduct, and chid. I was a precocious girl: my southern brought the secret to light connected with my maternal ancestry accounted for this. I was brother's destiny and my own, has also fallen little more than sixteen, when, being on a visit heavily on Philip's noble brow; for time has for the beneuit of sea-air with a relative of Mrs. transformed the once innocent and happy youth Emslie's, I met with an individual who soon addressed me in the language of love. I listened able in his loveless marriage, and flying for reto him as you listened to Francis Capel, and no fuge from thought to destructive excitement .dissentient voice was raised to check the progress | Ales! Philip is a confirmed drunkard and gameof our young love dream. No, on the contrary, ster. Poor fellow! how earnestly I pity and I was esteemed a thrice-fortunate girl, to have pray for him bow; how sincere is my perfect won the regard of one whose great worldly ad vantages were more than equalled by his supe-Fority of mind and person. Ah! those were shrink even from alluding to them; and I would brilliant days! Happy days! when life was in not, were it possible to express my life's history its spring-when Philip's merry laugh won a without. Our true position was unknown to smile from the aged, as a dim remembrance of Doctor Emslie, as you are aware, Cousin Do their own sunny days floated before them; for rothy, until my father was on his death-bed; Philip's laugh was to me as the tone of many and when Philip came to him as a suitor for my barps, or like the 'sounds of many waters,' thrilling through my soul, and calling un never dying echoes in my ears. He was my first, my only love dream. I will not describe him, be cause such descriptions are futile, and evidences of woman's weakness. I set up an idol for myself, and knelt down to worship it. Of Philip's that Philip-the proud highborn Philip-heard abundant wealth I never thought; of his over weening pride of heart, I did; and more particu larly, because he told me that he was considered tion of the base-born. He dreaded to meet me to resemble his mother both in disposition and again, for well he knew his haughty mother's opappearance. She had been left a young widow with this infant son, and after the lapse of years, engagement. She would have cursed him had she had married a second husband, whom she had accompanied to the East, from whence their return was shortly expected, laden with honors and treasure. Philip was his mother's only child, taint of such information should never sully my and he spoke of her with rapturous exultation. -She was the sole female representative of a long line of ancient name, and her beauty and fascina tions had been the theme of every tongue. I felt jealous of this beloved and beautiful mother. Philip saw it, and smiled, and his assurances of her tenderness calmed me. Philip said she had a mother's heart, and would be sure to take the orphan girl of his choice to her maternal bosom. But, Philip, I asked timidly, for wild forebod ings unaccountably filled my heart, ' do her eyes flash haughtily like yours-does her proud lip curl so contemptuously when she is angered?" My lover smiled, and declared that his mother's eyes would beam ever tenderly on me, and that her sweetest, honeyed words, flowing forth from her ruby lips, would ever welcome mp. Hope whispered a flattering tale, and we both listened and believed. It was a bright and fleeling dream-so bright and divine, that the memory comes to me in visions of sleep even now, and l forget the dark dread abyss. It comes to me with murmurs of Paradise music - heard far away, yet clear, soft, and distinct, and it is the certainty of that better land beyond the grave that sustains and has sustained me through the weary pilgrimage of latter years."

'Can this creature be avaricious?' thought Dorothy as she wept for sympathy and pity.

My faithful guardian, Doctor Emslie, was not slumbering on his post. Vigilant and cereful of my welfare, he expected the avowal, which was not long delayed. Philip followed me to my home. I knew that he was closeted with Doc tor Emslie, but I had no fears, for he camto ask my guardian's consent to our union when his mother arrived from India, and in the mean time that we might be allowed to correspond abetrothed pair, and to meet as such. Philip being rich and independent of any control, there was no consent on his side to seek, save that of the dear mother, to whom her son voluntarily deferred in all things. 'My mother does not care for money,' Philip often said to me. 'She does not wish me to seek for a wealthy bride, as I have enough for both. But she requires al you possess, Mathilde; and then a lover's enumeration ensued. Whilst I sat expecting Philip and Doctor Emslie to enter the apartment immediately, the doctor came alone. His coun tenance alarmed me; its expression was so dis turbed, storcal and philosophical as he usually an peared, that I hastily asked what had happened. and where Philip was. 'He has lett us, me dear,' replied Doctor Emslie, striving to speak composedly. It is better this affair should not proceed until Mr. Philip's mother returns; and he thinks so too.' He thinks so too! Great powers! what has transpired so suddenly to change the ardent, passionate lover of my youth into a cold calculator? There was a terrible mystery I saw at a glance. Doctor Emslie was truth itself, but his lips were sealed; nor could I fearn more than that Philip would write to me, and on his mother's arrival, she would be immediately acquainted with the state of affairs : and if her sanction was accorded, all would be well. Doctor Emslie hesitated when he pronounced the word 'if.' An ice bolt shot through my heart - a black, horrible secret, or Pallip never would have behaved thus. What man could have done so? To all these miserable and passionate invectives, the doctor listened in silence, but not unmoved; no, for the round tears coursed down his furrowed cheeks as he gazed on me kneeling at his feet. My poor one, he said softly, God help thee, for vain is the help of man. Thou art suffering for the sins of others.' He spoke in erigmas. I could not comprehend the drift of his words; the knowledge came to me afterwards. I did not reply to Philip's letter ; I would have died first He wrote to me again when his mother arrived. another short fearful letter-a farewell. She forbade his union with me; that was all I could gather. Paide revolted at the unworthy freat ment I had received, and contempt for Philip mingled with all softer memories. But, ah! the bitterness of despair and anguish ere that climax is attained by a confiding, loving woman! No more anger, no more outbursts, but calm, endur ing contempt: and with it a slumber of the heart, so to express it, succeeding active agony. -This passive sensation I hailed with gratitude when I heard of Philip's marriage with a protege of his mother's; I felt thankful that I seemed invulnerable to further shocks. I sat

into the reckless and debased profligate, miserforgiveness, even as I pray to be forgiven !-Lightly I must deal with my parent's errors; I hand, Dr. Emslie believed the stigma of illegiti macy rested on our birth. Never had the sac tale been revealed to Gervase or to me; we imagined ourselves fatherless and motherless, nor had the remotest idea of the supposed truth ever entered our imaginations. Can you wonder then with borror and dismay of our tainted originthat he heard it and fled-fled the contaminaprobrious disdain awaited the confession of ou he wedded me, such as I was supposed to be .-When Doctor Emslie revealed his knowledge to Philip, it was under the seal of secrecy, that the mind, never injure my peace. Perhaps be erred in thus concealing the truth; but the good man meant well, and erred righteously. My peare! alas, that was mjured irremediably. The truth was divulged too late-too late; the stain was obliterated by the confession of our legitimacy; a dying father did justice to his innocent offspring too late-too late for one of us at least. Too late! words of dread import. The sacrifice was complete, Philip lost, and my heart pierced with a barbed arrow. Then, and then only, did our guardian not hesitate to explain the past, to clear up the mystery which had darkened my exist ence. The merciful God put into my mind to forgive fully and freely our earthly father for all the evils he had wrought; perhaps if the Doctor had entertained the slightest suspicion that we were not what we were represented to be, he might have appealed to our father's better feel ings when Philip sought for his bride. But how could Doctor Einslie entertain the slightest clue to the reality ?-- reality so far surpassing fiction, that the matter-of fact and philosophical mind of our dear guardin had difficulty in nigesting it, even when the law acknowledged nd ratified our claims. Peace be with our parents' ashes! God's judgments are not as our tury judgments. He looks on the thoughts and intents of the beart; and let us remember that we judge not ohers. Our path through the wilderness is full of pittalts and snares; let us take need to ourselves that we slip not. We came to Deepdean, and I found there was trial before ine yet. I sought help where it is always found -my prayer is granted, the fortune, is mine, and Gervase, my brother, is saved! Once only have I seen Philip since my doom the shadow of his firmer self, the miserable wreck of the noble and spirited lover of my youth. I heard bim plead or pardon, and confess the weakness which had led him, in witer recklessness of the future, to

on the side of love and truth? Bewildered, and not wishing to offend, Dorothy found difficulty in replying to her own satisfaction. She sincerely pitied Mathilde, so beautiful, so young, and so unhappy; but she could not reconcile the discrepancy of mammonworship - for had she not heard Mathilde rejoice over the acquisition of fortune?-and the lamentation for lost love. And so Dorothy came to the conclusion in her own mind, that as we are all supposed to be influenced by some ruling pas sion, the passion of avarice had taken possession of Mathilde, when the stronger, and, according which there is not one Anglican. There are sixtyto some folks, the far more evanescent passion of love had evaporated, from having nothing left to feed upon. And yet look on Mathilde, to listen to her, and to realize this, seemed impossible .-Involuntarily Dorothy exclaimed, seizing her consin's passive hand: O Mathilde, would that I could understand you!-jon are enigma!

wed an unloved and unamiable bride, profaning

the sacred altar, and calling down the wrath of

offended Heaven on his devoted head. Poor

Philip! I yielded no tears to the sweet memory

of our early love dream; but I saw him the man,

weep-weep when he muttered what he had

been,' and 'what he was.' And now, my cousin

Dorothy Cheyne, can you marvel that I feared

for you-feared for Gervase, my only brother?

Can you marvel that I rejoice over your decision

'To be solved hereafter!' was the grave, kind reply. 'May we all meet in that blest entire Anglican population of the United Dioceses. land where we shall no longer see as a glass darkly, but face to face."

Dorothy pondered much on all she heard, and the asperity of her manner, consequent on the misgiving of her mind, considerably softened down as the hour of parting approached. At length the farewell day dawned when Mathilde. as beiress to Hardinge, departed to take possession of the mansion of her ancestors, accompanied by her young brother, now the dependent on his sister's bounty. He could not quite forgive Dorothy for her part in the transaction; but he was too lighthearted to bear malice long, and his spirits regained their elasticity even before the travellers arrived at their journey's end.

(To be Continued.)

LAWS .- If laws had been promulgated to recompenee good actions, as they have been established to punish crimes, the number of the virtuous sould surely have been more increased by the attraction of promised benefit, than the number of the wicked are diminished by the rigour of nunishments with which they are menaced. - Louis XIV of France.

If time is money, some people have a good deal apart from the world in my desolation, commun- more money than they know what to do with.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

COMBBURATION OF THE MOST REV. DR. MICABE Some months since we were the first to announce to the Catholics of Ireland that the Rev Dr M'Cabe had been selected by the Sovereign Pontiff to fill the vacant diocese of Ardagh, and we have now the gratification to state that his lordship was consecrated, on last Sunday, in the Irish College, Paris, by the Apostolic Nuncio residing in that city. assistants were his Grace the Most Rev Dr Amanton, O P Archbishop of Theodosiopoles in partibus, and the Most Rev Dr Brady Bishop of Perth. The College was beautifully decorated, and the Pontifical fing, and the Green flag of Ireland floated over the Orcade. The ceremony of consecration commenced at 9 30 and lasted two hours. The students pres ented an address to the Nuncio, to which he returned a most kind reply, and spoke in warm terms of the Irish people, to whom in conclusion he gave the apostolic benediction through the students. Excellency and the other dignitaries were then hospitably entertained. After dinner the students gave him a hearty cheer, which seemed to affect him

MISSION IN OAVAN. - The Anglo Celt says. - The good Redemptorist Fathers are amongst us, and this is a season of penance. They have come to exhort the Catholic people of Cavan to have recourse to prayer to the Bestower of all good gifts; to lift up their hearts to God, and call to their minds the mercies he has shown them, and the still more abundant mercies he has in store for them To ask them to promote His cause, His Kingdom and His glory. Let the teachings of these holy disciples of our Lord he attended to during their short stay smonger us. On Sunday last, which may be called a day of h ly and happy memories for the Ca holic people of Cavan, Fathers Johnston, Lalor, Ver, Hulst, Cameron, and Levius, commenced their arduous labours. The spectac's presented was an edilying and encouraging one. Every available spot in the sacred edifice found an occupant, and it was gratifying to witness be joyous enthusiasm that prevaled amongstal! who had assembled to witness the commencement of the

holy work. The Catholic Church was founded here by St. Pairick, who was sent by Pops Calestine, and it has been always in communion with Rome to the present day. St. Patrick preached and taught the Catholic faith just as it is preached to day by our bishops and priests. He celebrated the mysteries of that succeent and venerable faith, as they are now cele brated, and shall be for all time. What a delusion then to talk such nonsense, and strive to sustain the p'under of Catholic Ireland by such disreputable

The Irish people were Catholics at the time of the so called Reformation. If they were not, why did they reject the new faith? Why did they go to the mountain side, the cavern and the wood to hear mass when they had Protestant ministers of the new creed o preach to them in houses of worship? If they were Protestants, why did they not embrace the new made Church of the chaste and 'saintly ' Henry, and his mild and 'blessed' daugher, Elizabeth? Because t was a false creed a departure from the truth, and opposed to the word of God. The truth is, that the holy Reformers murdered nearly all the Catholic hisbops, and banished the remainder, except two or They geized on the tithes, the abbey lands, which were owned by manks and friars, and on all the property of the Catholic Church, and converted them to their own use. They plundered the Catholics f everything but their taith, and for 300 years they have that ill-gotten property, although they know they have no more title to its possession than they have to the Church of St. Peter in Rome. But the time has come to denrive them of this Catholic property, and they will be obliged to surrender it to he state; for it was a wicked king and a wicked parliament that enabled them to live for three centuries in riotous luxory; and the power that conferred the property of Catholics on them can now take it away .- Dundalk Democrat

THE IRES CHURCE - The London Weekly Register (Catholic organ) says it is reported that within a day or two of the meeting of Parliament, Mr. Glad stone will bring forward a motion respecting the Irish Church, which must try the strength of the two great parties in the House. If this is true, and if the right hon, gentleman goes far enough in his proposed measure, the present Government is certain to op pose him, a d the result of the struggle will, pro bably, be the defeat and resignation of Lord Derby's Ministry

THE 'FREEMAN'S' CHURCH COMMISSION - We onb lish the Fourteenth Report from 'Our Church Com misioners,' It deals with the United Dioceses of Limerick and Ardfert and Aghadoe. The report developes some peculiar features connected with the conversion to Anglicapism of the population of these dioceses. The 'conversion' was not effected by bishops, by paraons, by curates, by catechists, or by readers, but by a general officer at the bead of a large army, who adopted the rapid and simple process of calling before him those whom he desired to convert, and ordering them to take the Oath of Conversion, or the consequence of 'high treason.'-The quaint matter of-fact manner in which this military chief reports to the new bead of the Church the off hand mode in which be thus converted 'mayors. aldermen, common councillors, and through them the commonality, is characteristic of the man and of the times, and throws instructive light on the history of Anglicanism in Ireland. The results of 'such' an evangelising process are told in the featful struggles that followed, and filled to the brim the bitter cun this country had to drain to its very dregs. They are told in the utter failure of the Anglican Church in the whole district reported on. In the United Diocesan district there are twenty two parishes in eight pariabes in which the gross Anglican population If equally distributed, would give an average of one family to each parish. The twenty-two parishes in which there is not one Anglican are so large as to their area that they contain a Catholic nonulation greater than the whole Anglican population of the United Dioceses of Limerick, and Ardfert and Aghadoe. The sixty-eight parishes which contain an average of one Anglicen family per parish con-'ain a Catholic population five times larger than the A group of benefices which represent one-third of the parochid revenue of the united dioceses present, as the cost of the spi itaal instruction of the Anglican population, an annual expenditure ranging from £20 per Anglican family in the least costly to £163 in the most costly, and represent an average of £46 per family in the group of parishes, which represent one third of the whole parachial tithes of the united dioceses. Oan the mind of man imagine a greater failure of a Church, or more gross injustice than is developed in this report? - Freeman.

MR. BRIGHT ON IRISH POLITICS .- Mr. Bright's speech t Birmingham on Tuesday night on Irish questions fills four columns of the morning papers. He began by criticising Lord Stapley's speech at Bristol The noble lord had deprecated the calling in of quacks because the doctors could not agree; but considering that the disease to be dealt with is more than a hundred years old, Mr. Bright thinks if the doctors have not already found out anything about it, or what will cure it, it may even be wiser to try a quack Lord Stanley says that he will not allow the empire to be pulled to pieces; but if any man is determined to take that course he should at least be able to point out upon what principle the empire can be kept united: and both the noble lord and Mr Roebuck if they had nothing better to rut forward than their late speeches

seek for restoration of their Parliament, it they think it would be advantageous to them, bas not been, and cannot be, destroyed. Mr. Bright, for his own part, will never consent to any measure that would disturb legislative union till it is proved that in England statesmenship is sheolutely dead, and till it is proved in Ireland that right and justice have failed to infloence mankind. There is nothing that a Parlia ment in Dublin can do that the Imperial Parliamen cannot do if it tries to do it. There is nothing which Ireland could do for herself, if she were a part of the American Union, which our statesmen in Lodon, if right and just, cannot also do for Ireland. An Irish Parliament would certainly abolish the Protestant Church. Let the Imperial Parliament do it. It is essential that every trace of the Profestant supre macy should be for ever abolished. The hon, member, however would do nothing unjust. Besides respecting life interests, he would make Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians a present out of the Church revenues of some three or four millions *mongst them upon the understanding that thereafter each Church should be totally disconnected from the State. It is of no consequence to this country what becomes of £3,000 000 of money, but it is of the very highest consequence that State Church supremacy in Ireland should be abolished, and that the voluntary system should be permanently and for ever established.

In de-ling with the land question Mr Bright would begin by giving the tenants the ballot, to protect them from the domination of their landlords at elections, but 'the real great want of Ireland is this, thathe Irish prople should by some means or other be put in a position gradually-rapidly if you can - of becoming the possessors and the cultivators of their own You want to create a great farmer proprietary class in Ireland. Well how are you to do it? First of ali, if there be any laws upon your statute to k which artificially prevent the dispersion of the land, all the of vices accumulation of land are in active operation. but you have those which retard the action of all the forces which would counteract those to a certain extent, and enforce or produce a dispersion of the land What I want is that the natural law should not, and that there should be large and middle sized and -mall estates of every kind, according to the prudence and industry of men, and that there should be no law to prevent persons becoming the owners of large estates or small ones " To effect his object Mr Bright would establish the machinery which he suggested in his Dublin speech fifteen months ago. "It was a proposi tion that we should have a Parliamentary Commission for the purpose of acting as rent banks, as in Prussia, not only to belo the transaction between the tenant and the landlord when they have agreed upon , but to go about and negotiate for the purchase of arke estates held by absentees, and having nurchased hem, the sale being voluntary on the part of the owner, then would they offer those estates in senarate farms ac far as was convenient or proper to the ecapts who now occupy them You will recollect now all this was ridiculed. The very week afterwards a number of Irish gentlemen some of whom and been loud in their ridicule of my anggestion. went to the Lord Lieutenant to represent to him wha great a vantage it would be to Ireland, and to the sbarsholders of Irish railways in particular, if the Government would purchase the Irish railways, and be Lord Lieutenant is reported to have expressed nimselt in favourable terms of the project, and to have promised to lay it before his colleagues in that Government with such support as he was able to give t. I do not see much difference in the possibility of ouving the estates of absenters, and the railroads of barebolders who cannot work them to advantage many of whom probably are absentees also and live n Great Britain." The effect of establishing a peasant proprietary would be conservative. A man who had bought his farm would not sympathise very much with insurrection or with conspiracy In every country in the world the possessor of land is the Conservative of that country. Mr. Bright concluded by painting a rose-coloured picture of what would bar neu if his auggestions were adopted Ireland would would be peaceable and loyal. 'The Habeas Corpus

Act would no longer have to be suspended. Your

Home Secretary would no longer be a mere commis-

sioner of police. Your Queen berself, with a hear

full of sympathy for the sufferings of every class of

her people, would no longer have to say that it was

the opinion of her Ministers that special police and

special sentinels should guard her Highland home

and her home in the Isle of Wight. The prison doors

criminal-those prison doors might be opened and

the trials for treason-telony and conspiracy against

the Crown of the kingdom might hereafter for ever

be unknown.

bich have been shut upon many men, mistaken an-

Mr. Bright agrees with Lord Stanley that the Irish Question is the great question of the hour, and says that it will be the cause in all probability, of the fall of Minis ers, and, it may be, of the dissolution of Parliament. As for the Repeal of the Union, Mr. Bright declares that he will never consent to it till it is proved that in England statesmanship is absolutely dead, and that in Ireland right and justice have failed to influence mankind. Toere is nothing that a Parliament in Dublin could do that the Imperial Parliament can't do, nothing which Ireland could do for herself which our statesmen in London can't do for her. Then about the Irish Church. Its property, Mr Bright says, is worth, £13,000 000. He doesn't think it would be just to take it all 1010 the hands of the State. Be thinks that there should be some very small permanent allorment to the Irish Processant Oburch out of that property, on condition that it should become absolutely disconnected from the State, and altogether a voluntary institution. A moderate appropriation out of the same fund should be made to the Presbyterians, who would have to give up the Regium Donum, or £40 000 per annum. And the Carbolic Church also ought to have a small appropriation to enable the Catholic Church in certain parishes to have a small glebe and a modest house for the Priest. The condition is (we take for grant ed), as in the case of the Preshyterians, that the ± 2 --000 per annum paid by the State for Mannooth be surrendered When £2,000,000, or £3 000 000 had hus been divided between the three Churches, they being all free and independent, and in no wise connecred with the State, a great change, Mr. Bright thicks, would take place; the whole sentiment of the people would be altered and the change would work the most wholesome improvement in the senti ments of the Irish people towards the Imperial Parliament and Imperial Connection. In the meanwhile, Mr. Bright will do no injustice either to the ministers or members of the Pro estant Church, and says that all life interests must of course be cared for and preserved. On the Land Question, Mr. Bright says that he has never been of opinion that any measure for merely compensating tenants, unless it were one far beyond anything that Parliament would accept, or that he would like to recommend, would have any very large influence in tranquilizing Ireland. Still be believes that it would do something and that it would be worth while to do. He would give the tenants of Ireland the security of the ballot at elections, be because he thinks that if the tenants voted by ballot, the landlords would grant them leases, which they now refuse because they want to keep the tenants dependent on them in order to control their votes at elections. Perhaps, however-but Mr. Bright does not advert to this-if the tenant by means of the ballot could safely vote against his landford's wishes the result might be a notice to quit instead of a lease. And the chance seems to us worth taking into account. Next, says Mr. Bright, the great want is a great farmer proprietary class in Ireland, and he recommends a Parliamentary Commission, not only to were not true friends of union, but the promoters of help tenents to purchase their boldings from their any injury. It is supposed that the object was to try diseffection and separation of the two countries, yet landlords, but to buy up and resell to the tenants the

their right to protest against it, and their right to taneous. There would spring up among the people a positive passion to buy their farms, and a loyal and Conservative feeling would at once become establish. ed. As for the 105 Irish members, of whom Mr. Bright says that they are divided and never act all together either for the benefit of Ireland or for the United Kingdom, if his proposals were carried out they would work together. Mr. Goldwin Smith and others talk of a craving in Ireland -a positive hunger - after the restoration of an Irish Legislature, but Mr Bright thinks that if England will do to Ireland that jud ice which she is anxious to do to berself, ir. ritation will subside, and the Union will become an union of interest and sentiment between England and

IRISE OCCUPIERS AND THE GOVERNMENT. - Mr. Monsell, M.P., excusing bimself from attending a meeting of the Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary Farmers Club. expresses his hope that those present would 'disavow those projects so lately attributed to Irish occupiers of land by an Influential member of the Government (Lord Scapley) Mr Gavin, M.P., and Mr. Russell, M P . being also absent, the speaking devolved upon Mr. Syean, M.P., who asked how could agricultural prosperity exist where there was threatened a war of classes? If Government and Parliament remained inactive, the suspension of the Constitution it. Ireland might become perpetual. Had the demands of the people abated under repression? No, they had increased, and what would have been accepted two years ago was now scornfully rejected. Recent circumstances compelled bim to admit that the Government did not intend to deal with the questions during the coming session. One of the cold. est intellects, but one of the ablest men in the cabie net in his speech at Bristol, had excused them for their course by speaking of moribund Parliament But as a woman is never more dangerous than when she protests her love too much, so a Tory statesman is never so near great changes as when he protests I udly against them. On the eve of the late Reform Bill, when they protested against lowering or debaging be franchise, as they called it they had determined to debase it to household suffrage. Might it not he the same with the Irish difficulty? Lord Stauley has been followed by the political Sir Berjamin Backbite of the day who had veered about to every point of the comuses (Mr Roebuck). He reminded him of Shakapeare's Welshman, Fluellen, who said Henry was born in Monmonth, past which a river ran ; Alexander was born in Macedon, past which a river ran also. There was no analogy between tenants-at-will in England and in Ireland. He (Mr. Srnan) wished that the organ of public opinion in England, such as the Times and Pall Mult Gazette, would not follow in the wake of Mr. Rosbuck, Among the subjects which he would wish dealt with w-s reform of the grand jury laws. While, however, they were right in seeking an amendment of laws. be would say: -

How small of all the ills that we endure

The part that kings or laws can cause or cure. They must secure success by industry, self-relince economy, and energy. 'If the people of Scotland have turned their rocky rivers into first-class ports, and their heathery mountains into mines of agricultural wealth, why should not Irishmen do the same with their fruitful rivers, their noble barbours, and their fertile land?' The following, like the above is from the Pall Mall Gazette. The chairman of the Munster Bunk, an es ablishm at having its bead quarters in Cork, has intimated at the meeting of the company that the directors were desirous (nothing political being in the project) of assisting small farmers to become owners of their farms through friendly purchase from their landlords, by advancing money to the buvers in such cases, from the funds left in their hands for permanent investment. It occurred to him (Mr. Shaw) that this could be done through the machinery supplied by the Record of Title Act and the Land Debentura Act of Ireland, By these acts it was possible to make cheaply an indefensible security, and to issue debentures that would be transferable from hand to hand with coupons attached. These, he thought, would become one of the most popular securities ever introduced by Act of Parliament. Mr. N. D Murphy, M.P. for Cork, warmly supported the proposal. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN - The London correspon-

dent of the New York Times says: Telking of prisons &c , remind me of the great Mr. Train, who has been giving great lectures at Cork, and persuading the credulous Irishmen of that city that he will be the next Pres dent of the United States. They believed F. Train read them some verses (made out of his own head) about his heart and old Ireland. The first lecture went off pretty well; at the second the audience consisted of a low and disorderly crowd; at the third the excellent patriots present pullet up the gaspipes and the benches, and left G. F. Train to pay the expenses. Of course he was liable for all d-mages done to the hall in which he gave his lecture. Under these circumstances, your readers will readily anticipate his next proceeding - it was to take to his heels. He 'akedaddled' from Cork without stopping to play any more tunes upon the Irish lyre. The game did not pay. I feer this may make the Train turn upon Ireland and then it will be indeed a sad prospect for the Emeraiders. To one young lady in Cork, who was deputed to give him a cap a nightcap (?) - he broke out in the following most beautiful strains : - ' Irishmen, Americans, let me 8-7 to this young lady-

"Lovely in form peerless in debate,

Who follows you, Miss, takes the Train too late.' Whereupon the whole assembly burst into tears and tried to fall upon Mr. Trains neck. The unfurtuaste man thought it was going to last like this forever, and that he had at last got into a state of existence which far surpassed a Mahomedan's Paradise. Alas! in three days the crowd broke into his lecture room without paying and left him with a heavy hill to settle. He settled in the way I have described.

REVOLTING ORUBLIT TO A CHILD IN IRBLAND ease of cruelty bas been brought before the Dublia magistrates. In the top room of a house in Dolphio's Barn, the police discovered an unfortunate little hoy, only four years old, lying in a corper on the bare boards, naked, in a disgusting state of filth, and perishing through hunger and neglect. He was almost a skeleton, and when food was offered to him be devoured it with a voracity which showed that it had long been a stranger to bim. He is the son by a former husband, of a woman who, with her present husband the child's stepfather, was brought before the magistrates Tuey are in comfortable circum. stances, and the house in which the child was found is the free hold property of his mother. The child was too weak to be br ught out of hospital and his unnatural guardians were remanded.

LONDON, Feb 21. - The Cononer's Jury have concluded their investigation of the explosion at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, and to day rendered their verdict. They bring a charge of murder against the prisoners Barrett, English, O'Keefe, Mullany, two Demonds the woman Ann Justice, and others whose names have not yet been made kown. Doubt is expressed as to the complicity of Allen, who was recently discharged, but has been rearrested. The verdict concludes by severely consuring the Metropolitan Police in Clerkenwell District for lack of activity and vigilance.

A canister of powd r, containing, it is stated, about 81b., was placed against one of the gates of the eftablishment of Messrs. Keatinge, bacon curers Oork, on Saturday night, and exploded with a tremendous noise. The gate was shattered, the lock torn off, the iron bars which had been placed for additional security driven from their places, and some of the panels broken in. Fortunately, no person sustained he will not hesitate to say this that the Irish people estates of absentes. The process would be gradual, gates. Several similar canisters have been found in never consented to the legislative union, and that but the change of feeling in Ireland would be instan-other parts of the neighbourhood.

The Central Protestant Defence Association, and its proceedings and one complication to the axquisitely tangled skein of Irish politics. There are the Fenians whose modest wishes are confined to the subversion of the Queen's Orown, Throne, and Govern ment, the establishment of au Irish Republic, the destruction of the political influence of the Roman Catholic clergy, and the expropriation of the soil of Ireland. There are the Nationalists, who want something else, we do not know exactly what. Then there is another party demanding the Repeal of the Union. Then there are the bishops demanding the total disendowment of the Protestant Church, and refusing to accept any State provision for the Catholic Church. Then there is Sir John Gray demanding that the State shall compel every Irish landlord either to sell his land or to grant every tenant perpetuity of tenure at a fixed rent. Then there is the Imperial Parliament, which his suspended the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. Then there is ber Majesty's Government, daily as containing by experience how easy it is, in endeavouring to conciliate two opposite parties, to succeed in making enemies of both; and tuen there are the Protestant peers baronets, members of Parliament, deputy lieutenants, magistrates, &c. proclaiming aloud in the Rotundo that Protestant principles, and every endowment and institution calculated to maintain them in Ire land are attacked; and therefore that they, and Protestants of all dominations in the United Kingdom, are imperatively called on to combine their ac tion for the defence and support of those endowments and institutions; to which add, by way of postscript, their gratuitous piece of information that the efforts made by the Roman Catholic hierarchy to obtain under control over education would, if successful, impede intellectual progress, and he eminently dangerous to the well being of the community. It is a distracted world. And yet we have said co'bing about the friends of Ireland in England, who have an extraordinarily long and varied list of prescriptions for Ireland. In the Book of F iry Tales, which is the delight of childhood, the White Car, when asked by the Prince if there was any sarvice he could render her made answer, 'The only favour, Prince, that I can ask is that you will cut off my bead and my tail and my legs and throw me into the fire.' Greatly grieved and shocked as the Prince was at the request, he felt bound to comply. He cut off her head and her tail and her legs and threw her into the fire, from which the evil spell being broken, there immo diately issued a young and beautiful Princess They married and lived happy. There is a general con sent that Ireland is speli-bound under a wicked enchantment, and would be a beautiful princess if the spell were broken. She has many friends on both sides of the Channel whose demands clearly show their conviction that the only chance of restoring her is by cutting off her head and her tail and her legs, and throwing her into the fire. The difference it that the White Cat made her own request in person, and knew right well what ailed her; but before adopting towards Ireland a treatment so heroic as the suggestion of her self appointed friends, it might be as well to wait until Ireland herself shall make up her mind on the subject - Tablet. Another stage has been reached in the discussion

of the case as between the University of Dublin and the Catholic University, six of the fellows of Trinity College h ving prepared a petition for which they are industriously seeki g signatures, praying that 'in any legislation aff-cring university education n Ireland, the Protestant constitution of the University of lie schools in their own district, where they would Dublin may be preserved unimpaired, and that the remain constantly under the supervision of the clergy, Protestant people of Ireland may not be deprived of privileges which they have enjoyed without interruption for three hundred years.' The fellows who have initiated this movement are Messers. Hart, Ourson, Stack, Longfield, Galbraith and Poole. Two of these being senior fellows (Drs. Hart and Carson), belong to the supreme governing body of Trinity College; and they join with the rest in attaching to their petition and clouder soliciting signatures a 'ara'ement' sixteen pages long, of quatations from the references of state-men and members of Parliament of all parties to university education in Ireland. The conclusions are drawn from these that -(1) . Some further provisions are acknowledged on all sides to be required for the university education of the Roman Catholic laity of Ireland; and (2) That to attempt to make this provision by throwing open the govern ment of Trinity College to all religious denomina tions, as proposed by Mr. Fawcett, or by affiliating Trinity College along with the Catholic University to one common university, as proposed by Mr. Monterest, and fail to give satisfaction to the Catholic of poor children, many of whom were sacrificed by The quotation placed prominently at the heed of the statement is from a speech of the Irish Chief Secretary, delivered lately, in which Lord Mayo intimated that ' the very important question of of university education is Ireland was engaging the anxious attention of Government, and when Parlisment met at the ordinary time be boned to be able to state the course they proposed to take.' It is freely stated in Dublin that the decision of the Ministry has been made, and that the claims of the Catholic bishops will be conceded. - Pall Mail Gazette.

Duntin, Feb. 4 .-- The persevering diligence of the Oork police in sour hing the houses of suspected persons has at length been rewarded by some discoveries which will probably throw light upon the recent robbery of revolvers at Mesers Allport's Three young men, named David and John Barry (brothers) and Cornelius Sullivan, were arrested yesterd y afternoon on suspicio of being connected with the Fenian conspiracy. David Barry has been identified as one of the party who were engaged in that audicious outrage. On searching his house the police found a sword and belt, some military books finstruction, and a revolver. A printer, named Fitzparrick, has been apprehended on a charge of threatening to assault Puffy, the policeman who prosecuted a man lately in connexion with the ex plasion of Greek fire. The pris ners were conveyed to Bridewell, escorted by a strong guard of constabil lary. These a.e the only arrests of any inportance which have been reported. In Tralee a marine, named Bowles, a native of Dingle, was taken into custody on Saturday night on a charge of Fedianism He had only arrived from Woolwich, on furlough, on Friday, and under the influence of drink avowed himself a Fenian, and informed a number of persons that the Americans would soon come over and 'drive the Britishers to ---- ' A private of the 71st Highlanders got into similar t ouble on Friday evening. He ordered some whisky in a publichouse and after drinking it suggested that he ought not to be asked to pay, as he was a Ferian and the publican was also one. The latter not liking the term ejected him, and he afterwards fell in with the police. Reports have been circulated in Cork to the effect that the telegraph wires were cut in several places between Dublin and Queenstown Kinsale and Ballin collig. The probability, however, is that the interruption of the communication, which was only for a short period, the injury having been since repaired, was due to the storm and not to Fenianism A reward of 501, has been offered for the discovery of the persons who robbed the powder store in Newport, county of Mayo; and the stock of powder in private establishments in different parts of the west is being brought for security into the police barracks. It is stated that the Government have almost concluded a negotiation for the purchase of the Ballincollig powder mills, in the county of Cork .- Times Cor.

In Ireland some arrests have been made, one of which is alleged to be that of a man who has been identified as one of the party who carried off sixtythree revolvers from the shop of Mr. Allport of Cork Of course there must have been an informer engaged in the business, for a policeman was lacking out for the man thus captured. This is another proof that

no other purpose than to sell their liberty for a reward Indeed we wish those who place their reliance on physical force would give up the course they are pursuing We know they are bonest and love their country ardently and well, and that they desire to assure her happiness, and the prosperity of her people But they aim at accomplishing what is beyord their We advise them to discard the physical force policy, and join the moral force movement for Repeal. A parliament in Dublin would give Ireland all she requires; the complete controll of her own affairs. In joining such a movement, they will place themselves beyond the reach of treacherous in formers, and come under the blessing of the bishops and the clergy of their country, who desire the complete freedom of Irishmen from the blundering legislation of England. Repeal can be won, if the people be true to each other, and with the opening of a parliament in College Green will come the dawn of Irish freedom .- Dundalk Democrat.

Mackay, said to be a Fenian leader, and the conductor of the recent alleged robberies in the gunsmiths' shops here was arrested in a public-house on the Coal-quay. Wackay resisted with great deter-mination and fired a revolver at Head Constable Geale. The shot took effect in the leg of a policeman who stood near the head-constable and wounded him but not very severely. After some further resistance the captain was overpowered and taken into custody. Three other men who were drinking with Mackay and the publican were also arrested. Upwards of one hundred police were engaged in the arrest, which is believed to be of the utmost im portance. The city is quiet.

Oork, Feb 25. - The dwelling-house of Mr. Newenham a magistrate in the suburbs of this city, was assailed last night by a party of men in disguise, who were repulsed, and escaped in the darkness.

The jury were unable to agree on the verdict in the case of John Martin and other parties on trial for participating in funeral processions, and have been

Duntin Feb. 25 .- It is reported that Mr Heron has been retained by the United States government as counsel to defend General Nagle, whose trial will cammence at Sligo on Thursday next.

John Curten, ion keeper, and David Murphy lately from the United States, were arrested in Cork yeaterday, charged with complicity in Fenianism Mr. Edmund De la Poer, M.P., has written to Desn O Brien, the author of the Limerick Repeal Declara-

tion, declaring his assent to it. A correspondent of the Derry Journal, states that the neonle of Donegal are almost entirely free from the taint of disaffection.

GREAT BRITAIN. On last Sunday, the Right Rev. Dr. Goss, Bishon

of Liverpool, attended St. Augustine's church, Liver

pool, in the course of his triennial visitation Mass was said by the Rev Father Procter, O.S B., and the priests attending the Bishop were the Rev Fathers Cooper, O.S.B. and Pozzi, O.S.B. His lordship addressed the congregation on the care and education of children. Our schools we e not as well attended as they might be, children being suffered by their parents to go about from one school to another out of mere caprice. He (Dr. Goss) strongly recommended parents to send their children to the Cathon and might by kept from the influence of temptations to petry crimes, which brought them to too Industrial Schools or Reformatories After referring to prevailing fashions, with regard to which the preacher urged that Catholics, having greater advantages from the Sacraments, should show a worthy example to their Protestant neighbors, he went on to remark upon the cases of 'baby-farming' which had lately appeared in the public press. The papers had been ringing with accounts of children being put out to nurse with those whose business it appeared to be to destroy their charges, and relieve the parents of the Some few of the paraons who thus took charge of babies might be honest people, but very m-ny were accustomed to have them put of the way by quiet and unsuspected means; these latter cases had become so notorious at last, that certain writers had publicly called the attention of the Government to th m, and had urged that steps should be taken to convict the baby farmers of child murder. Coropers had declared it to be to impossible to ascertain he true causes of the suspicious deaths of thousands their drunken parents smothering them by overlaying. The practice of parents having their chil dren sleeping in the same bed with them was very reprehensible, and had been reprobated by ecclesiastical ritual before the 15 h century. And as to the punishment of children, the change in their treatment by parents, the tendency to undue leniency, was anything but productive of good. One reason why our workhouses, our streets, our gaols, were so crowded wtb poor children, was because parents were too much inclined to spare the rod, when punishment was not only advisable but necessary for the correction of children Punishment was one of the means by which we were often led to good ; when we are prosperous we perhaps never think of Grd and religion, but when He sends us trials and afflictions we humble ourselves before. Him and try o make amends for our off aces. Over indulgence would spoil the very best intentioned child, therefore the use of the rod should not be delayed, when the infliction of just punishment became necessary. One of the evil signs of the times was the abolition of flogging and public punishments in our schools on the ground of alleged indecency; similar leniency was also displayed in other ways, our criminals being often treated better than paupers. But just, and sometimes severe, punishment was often re quired; the flogging of offenders had put an effectual end o garotting in the streets, and if the custom of putting criminals in the stocks or pillory were still in vogue, he was sure our gaols would not be so prowded, as the dread of the lash would operate as a check to temptations to evil. Cock fighting, bear bairing, and similar ancient practices, as well as the savage sport of bull fighting in Spain were loudly condemned now-a days, but there was not really half so much cruelty in such sports as in modern streple:hasing, wherein noble animals were frequently killed on the stakes, and their riders oft met death or some shocking accidents. It was a false civilis tion which deprived the working man of sports, while it left him no other enjoyment than that to be found in the public house or brothel. At present there was a very uneasy feeling abroad, of which Trade Unions Fenjanism, and similar comhinations were an ominous indication: there wes no cohesion between the different classes in the kingdom, and sooner or later would come the dreaded revolution, when it behaved Catholics to stand firm by the faith, to do their duty in their sphere of life, and not to lend themselves to unholy and unlawful combinations. Another evil sign of the times was the power of the press being exercised as a means of undermining religious authority. While bearing testimony to the usefulness of the public press, he (Dr. Goss) deprecated its frequent falsehoods, its setting itself up against constituted authority, subjecting everybody and everything to its scale of criticism. its coademning Fenianism at home and encouraging it abroad, its vilifying the Pope and the Catholic religion. The general disregard of all authority was thus engendered mainly by the influence of news-papers, which sent correspondents to Outholic countries, who were directed to misrepresent, hold back the truth, circulate false statements, &c. The ulti mate end of all this deception and resistance to authority would be that, in time all forms of religion Drawing Rooms, in which Her Majesty will be prethe people of the country should keep far from the would come to be decried, all bonds of religion sent as long as a proper regard for her health and Brotherhood, as no one is safe who joins its ranks. severed; he (Dr. Goss) therefore urged Catholics to strength will allow, one of the Princesses taking her There are vile miscreants who join the Fenians, for guard against the prevailing notions of the time, to place when it shall be necessary .- Times.

take as their law the doctrine of Obrist, and as their guidance the true Gospel, and if they suffered sorrow or oppression, whilst they seek by legal means to remove or alleviate their grievances, they should bear with patience all the trials and troubles of this life. His lordship concluded his discourse by an exhortation to honesty of principles and practice in every business of life.

MELANCHOLY STORY OF SUFFERINGS AT SEA. - The

Gibral ar Chronicle of January 20 states that the

British back Minnie Gordon, which arrived at that

port on the preceding day from New York brought

the master and two seamen of the United States'

schooner Moses Waring. This vessel was water-

logged in a gale, and on the 18th of December was fallen in with by the Minnie Gordon, when the survivors of her crew were taken off the wreck in the last stage of debility from exposure and famine. By the humane and judicious exercions of Mr. Leslie, the master of the Minnie Gordon, their lives were preserved, but they still stand in need of medical treatment. The dreedful tale of their suffering is thus given by Captain Leslie: - Dec. 18, lat. 38 10 N , long .- W., soudding off S.E. by E., under doublereefed topsails, foresail, reefed mainsail and foretop-mast staysail, wind W.N.W, blowing hard, and heavy sea running As daylight broke I saw, bearing N.N.E from me, something which looked like twe spar buoys standing at an angle of 69 degrees, just as far as the eye could reach. As day broke clearer could make out with the glass that it was a vessel waterlogged and on her beam-ends. Then determined to go close enough to ascertain if there were any of the crew still on the wreck. At 8 30 a.m. could with the glass make out what appeared two men upon the port quarter. On approaching nearer saw three men waving a piece of white canhove to got out large boat in doing which store one side of her. Mr. Charles Miller, chief officer, and three seamen started for the wrock. After great exertion and a hard pull succeded in getting the captain and two remaining men in the boat, and got safely back to the bark, boisted in the boat, and proceeded on the voyage taking the weak, famished men into the cabin, where there was a stove, giving them dry clothing and some stimulants and small quantities of water often repeated, they having had nothing to eat or drink for seven days and nights, with the exception of when the mate died, two days previously, they all cut some of his raw flesh and ate t, the cook having died before the mate, and his body washed overboard They were complete skeletons the captain being in the worst condition; his cheeks were sunk in till they appeared to touch each other; their feet and legs as bigh as their knees were completely paralyzed and dead from long exposure and submersion in cold water and want of exercise, as they had just enough of the wreck above water to hold on to. They could not possibly have survived that day through had not Providence kindly sent me to their assistance. I gave them food by degrees, with small doses of brandy and water, and rubbed their feet with soap liniment; then put them to sleep in the warm cabin. On awaking, the captain gave me the following account of the loss of his vessel, stating that two days previous to my falling in with him, a brig, westward bound, name unknown to him, raw them and stood towards them till quire near (weather moderate at the time), when he put up his he'm and ran away from them. The schooner was the Moses Waring, of New York from Brunswick [Georgia], bound to New York with cargo of yellow rine flooring, encountered a heavy N E. gale on December 11, when 50 miles S.E of Absecam. shortly after which sprang a leak, and was unable with both pumps going to keep her free; she settled so deep, and becoming nomanageable, they cut the gripes which held the deck load, and hid no sooner accomplished this than she fell over on her beam ends, and the heavy sea running at the time over ber washing away deck load, cabin on deck, and all water and provision, leaving them perfectly destitute of everything but the clothing they stood in. Their sufferings must have been very great, so much so that they found themselves obliged to cut up the mate's body, who had unfortunately succumbed be fore them on the fifth day. I did everything in my power to make them comfortable, and finally succeeded in bringing them to life.'

SCITTISE REPRESENTATION. - At a meeting held in Edinburgh on Monday evening in favour of obtaining additional representatives for Scotland, at which the Lord Provost presided, the following resolutions were ad pted : - 'That the share of representation assigned to Scotland in the House of Commons as at present constituted, is much too small as compared with that assigned to the other divisions of the United Kingdom whether viewed with reference to their respective population or their contributions to the Imperial revenue. That this meeting is of opinion that the reduction of the Parliamentary reform bill for Scot land is a fitting opportunity for remedying the existing inequality, by giving to Scotland its fair share of epresentation and would strongly urge that immediste a eps be taken to secure that desirable object dur ing the ensuing session of Parli-ment.' 'That according to its population and its contributions to the public revenue, Scotland would be fairly entitled to an addition of twenty five members; but that looking at present circumstances, this meeting is of an opinion tunt an addition of at least fifteen members should be made to the Scotish representation. That a petition, embodying these resolutions, signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, be presented to both Houses of Parliament, and that copies of the same be forwarded to the members of the Cabinet and to the representatives of Scotland in the House of Commons, to the convener of every county, and to the chief magistrate of every burgh in Scotland, with a strong recommendation from this meeting to petition Parliament in favour of this movement, and to use all their influence to secure its attainment; and further, that a memorial to the go vernment founded on the above resolutions, be prepared, signed by the chairman, and forwarded.'

MR ROEBUCK ON IRELAND .- The London Review remarks that if Ireland is to be reconciled to our rule, that can only be done by making that rule consistent not only with the interests but with the feelings, and even the prejudice of the people. And when Mr Roebuck asserts in his flippant style, that if legislation for Ireland in the spirit of Ireland means anything, it me ins the separation of the two countries, he simply presumes upon our ignorance. It mans nothing more than that we should do for Ireland that which we have done for Scotland, and by doing which for Scotland we have made that once hostile country as inseperable a portion of our dominions as any English county. The policy which Mr Glad stone has so wisely and generously enunciated is every day growing in favour with the mass of the English people, who have no interest in maintaining the ascendancy either of the Protestant Church or the landlord class. The mad attempts of Ferianism have not been wholly unproductive of good, if they shall prove to have excited in the British population a more lively desire to relieve the distresses of Ireland. Such a policy is not likely to lose favour be cause it is the object of railing denunciations from Mr Roebuck. Bis notion that he can stop the course of just I. gislation for Ireland is as reasonable as his notion that he passed the English Reform Act of last vear.

The British public will be rejoiced to hear that the Queen trusts she may be equal to still further efforts in the discharge of her Royal duties. It is appounced that a step will be taken this season in advance of the limited Courts by which her Mejesty was last year feeling her way back to the old state of things. Besides announcing a Court for official personages and their families, the days are appointed for three

STARTLING DISCOVERY. - An extraordinary disco very was made yesterday morning, at about 8 o'clock, of hand grenades in a timber-yard only a few yards from the outward wall of the House of Correction, Coldbath fields. All kinds of rumors were in circulation as to the purpose for which the were intended, the most popular being that they were intended to be thrown over the wall of the prison, in order that dur ing the confusion so occasioned some of the prisoners might escape. It appeared that at that hour a man named James Stanlake, living at No. 1, King's Orossroad, on going to his work at Mr. Birch's timber yard at the corner of Calthorpe street, found concealed among the imber two large hand grenades, both in heavy iron cases, and of a spherical form them was empty, but the other was loaded and ready for use. There was a plug inserted in the end, with an aperture for the fuse to be applied, but the fuse was missing. The empty grenade appeared to have been discharged. How they came there remains a mystery, but Stanlake very properly went to the Bagnigge Wells road station and placed them in the hands of Mr. Superintendent Gernon, who immediately communicated the finding of these missiles to the police authorities at Scotland-yard. At present no clue has been obtained as to the person who placed them where they were found.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL .- On Saturday the Government emigration officials at Liverpool complated their usual monthly statistics of the exodus from the Mersey. The vessels which cleared under the Act were all to the United States, but, when the state of the weather during the greater part of the past month is taken into account, the failing off in the number of emigrants as compared with the previous month cannot be wondered at. One feature in connection with the nationality of the emigrapt. to the United States is the preponderance of the English over the Irish element, but no doubt this is owing to the fact that a vast number of the Irish save the expense of a channel passage, and embark at their own ports. During January there sailed to America 17 ships, with 2,944 passengers, of whom 343 were cabin and 2 561 at erage. Of the later 1,-184 were English, 108 Scotch, 711 Irish, and 558 foreigners. The number of short ships, or ships not under Government survey, which sailed during the month were 21; of which 11 went to the United States, with 326 passangers; two to Victoria, with 35; six to South America, with 130; and two to Africa, with 39 -making a total of 4,589, which when compared with December, shows a falling off 1 197 passaugers.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGROM IN 1867. -The names of 1 026,422 living children were enrolled on the registers of the United Kingdom during the year 1867, against 1,013,070 in 1866. The birth rate per 1 000 of population in 1867, was 35.85. The number of funerals in 1867 was 634 054 against 665,559 in the previous year. The death rate per 1 000 of population in 1867 was 2196 In calculatg the birth rate and death rate of the United Kingdom a correction has been made in the Irish returns by the authority of the registrar-general of Ireland for defective registratrion. It has been assumed the the births and deaths in Ireland for the year 1867 were in the same proportion to population as the births and deaths in England. The registered births and deaths in Ireland were 144,306 respectively; the corrected numbers on the above assumption were - births, 199 160; deaths, 122,168. The natural increase of population on the corrected numbers for the United Kingdom was 1 147 daily, and the difference between the emigrants - who left the kingdom at the rate of 537 daily - and the natural increase on the corrected numbers was 610 daily. The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1867 was estimated at 30,157 473, that of England and Wales amounting to 21,429,508 of Scotland to 3 170 769, and that of Ireland to 5,557 186.

THE UPPER THOUSANDS .-- The nickname of . The Upper Teg Thousand's ems to involve a numerical mis ake. It appears from some table just presented to the Statistical Society by Mr Dudley Barter, tables based upon income-tax returns that 7,084 persons possess £112 640,000 a-year, being one-seventh of the whole a tional income - much income being returned twice, as that of the State employes -- ad onefourth of all the income derived from p operty. The entire income of the 1,860,000 families which pay less than £300 .- year is not equal to that of the upper 7,000. There are, moreover, only 47 564 households in England returning more than £1 000 a year. It will be remembered also that only 32 0 0 persons possess in Great writain more than ten acres The deduction from all these facts is, the there are but 7 000 families in England deserving to be called rich, that is, with more than £5 000 a year, and less than 50 000 who are comfortable that is have more than £1 000 from all sources. - Speciator.

FORTIFYING P. LICE STATIONS. - The Government have, it is said, determined to fortify the police sta tions in London, it being the preliminary step to a scheme of general fortification of all the police stations and barracks in the United Kingdom The head office of the Metropolitan Police force at Scotland-yard will be the first to be placed in a state of defence; and with this object bullet-proof not stutters for the windows of the station are being manufactured. They will be so constructed that they can be closed almost instantaneously, and an app. ratus adjusted inside which will make them proof against any fusilade of small arms. The doors, it is surmised, will be similarly protected. When all the stations in the metropolis and suburban districts are provided with these shu ters, the stations and bar racks of the police in Ireland, it is stated, will be next placed in a state of defence - Daily News.

DRUMMED OUT' FOR FENIANISM. - The rate ceremony of 'Denmmirg out' a soldir was performed at Walmer Barracks, the culprit being John Quinn, late a private of the first battalion 7th Royal Fusileers, who was tried by Court-martial at Dover for making use of treasouable language, and also avowing bimself a Ferian. The sentence wis read by Capt, and adjt Godfrey, after which the prisoner's facings, good conduct badge, &c., were cut off by two drummers. and his tunic turned inside out. The men formed in two lines facing inwards, and the culprit marched down the centre, followed by drummers and pipers playing the 'Rogue's March' to the barrack gate when he was hancuffed and removed to the military prison at Canterbury, to undergo his sentence of two years' imprisonment. The prisoner was branded on the left breast with the letters B. C.

London, Feb. 25 -The House of Lords, in committee of the whole to-night agreed to the bill re newing the suspension of the writ of Hubeus Corpus in Ireland

Lord Derby has resigned the Premiership, and his resignation has been accepted by the Queen Mr. Disraeli will replace Lord Derby as Prime Minister. retuining his present post as Chancellor of the Ex-

UNITED STATES.

The New York Herald says :- A resolution to re move the reat of government from Washington to the valley of the Mississippi was recently submitted to the House of Representatives by Mr Paine, of Wisconsin. It was voted on and rejected, but it is a significant fact that seventy seven members voted for it and that it was lost only by a majority of twenty against it. The Western people and their representatives in Congress have for some time past maintained a desire to remove the capital to their section of cruntry. They believe with good reason, that the star of empire tends westward, and that the vast and rich valley of the Mississippi must become the seat of our republican empire.

A Maine editor has published the ten command ments as a leader, because he says they have been long out of print in the newspapers.

THE CANADIAN ZOUAVES IN NEW YORK - The New York Herald says:—A portion of this organization, which under the auspices of the Roman Catholic priesthood and wealthy and influential members of the laity, has for some months past been forming in Canada, arrived in this city on Thorsday evening by the New Haven Railroad from Montreal. The corps numbered about one hundred and fifty men, and were accompanied by Major Bernard, Messra. A. Leblanc and J Royal a committee to attend to the wants of the men during transit. On reaching the terminus they were heartily welcomed by Bishop Pinsonnault, who had left Albany, where he had been on a temporary visit expressly for the purpose, and Father Loyzunce and other priests connected with St Francis X-vier's. The hospitalities of the college were offered to them during their brief sejourn in this city which being thankfully accepted, the volunteers formed in fours and marched to Sixteenth street, where, baving partaken of supper, they were accommodated for the night in the large hall of the institation. This morning they were present at mass, which was celebrated in the chapel of the college by Bishop Pinsonnault at the conclusion of which he delivered a brief and impressive address in the French I nguage to the assembled volunteers. He congratrilated them on being the especial instruments of God, which they should esteem a high privilege, to defend the holy See, from the incursions and depredations of its unscrupulous and inexorable foes, which it was not improbable might soon again be made on the territory of the Sovere gn Pontiff That they would be well received and properly treated on their arrival at the Eternal Oity no doubt could be entertained, from the well known character of the Pope and the members constituting his government. He implored them to avoid all excesses; to be sober, bonest and truthful; to maintain the strictest discipline and above all, never to forget Him who died that they might be saved, and who would during their temporary expatriation extend over them His all powerful hand to save them from both moral and physical harm. In conclusion, he addressed a brief exa hortation to the assembled collegians to remember their departing brethern in their daily prayers. The Zousves then proceeded to the college half, buckled on their knapsacks, and prepared themselves for departure. The roll was called, all answered to their names and amid the congratulations and "God spee " of the assembled priesthood they left the college for peir 50, where the 'St. Laurent' is lying, and which they will sail to-day for Havre, after bearing mass and an address from the Archbishop in the Barclay street church. The rules and regulations which govern the members of this corps are somewhat peculiar and navel. Hitherto, in the selection of volunteers, their moral character or status in the community was utterly disregarded Profligacy and vice in is mast bideous and revolting form could obtain admission to any military organization, provided the muscular deve-lopment and physical health of the recruit were good. But to procure a position in the ranks of the Papal Z unves the rule has been altered, and no man, unless he produce excellent recommendations as to the character and renutation, endorsed by the cure of the parish in which he resides, will be received into the corps Again, the terms are an engagement, signed at Rome, to serve for two years; nevertheless whenever the country requires the services of the recruits to defend its soil or assist in the organization of its militia they will be free to return. So far as physique and discipline are concerned the Zonaves present an admirable appearance. From the short evolutions they went through it was apparent they were prefecily at home with their drill; indeed a number of them have received their diplomes from the Military school at Montreal, where a training is adopted to some extent similar to that of our West Point or the Polytechnic School of Paris. It is asserted that the recruits will receive no pay, that the arganization will be perfectly selveustaining, and that no outlay will be required in the Papal government. Most of the men are in good circ matances or tave wealthy retatives but should they be unable, from the misfortune or otherwise to furnish the necessary funds for support while in the service, the priests of their respective parishes will advance whatever may be requisite. Their uniform will be changed on their reaching Rome. It consists at present of a loose gray blouse tightened at the waist, Zouve pantaloons white leggins and firaging cap a suit admi ably adopted for a sea voyage. No rank will be essigned until the recruits arrive at Rome. O optain Joseph Taillefer is at present in command and expects to retain his position when the assignments of officers are made by the Panal anthorities The entire fo exception of one Pole one Englishman and one Irishman, is composed of French Canadians. The average age of the force is twenty-two. Previous to their departure from Montreal a beautiful and costly standard was presented to the corps by the Grey Nuns of that city. It is of the ordinary size of regimental colors, and is composed of thick white silk. On one side appears the arms of Canadi, a heaver, encircled with ivy leaves, bearing the inscription, Ain Dieu et va ton chemin, and on the reverse are the Papal arms a liara, with cross-keys, wrought in gold and subdued with twenty-two precious jewels compraingatiamonds, rubies and emeralds of great value. On a riving at Rome the recruits will be fully armed and equipped

The New York World says :- The House of Representatives by a strong vote (126 aves to 47 nors) osssed yesterday the resolution impeaching President Johnson. Having committed themselves by bis decisive step, they will not recede and it e Senate when the articles of impeacement are presented to it, will have no choice but t proceed with the trial. The result of that trial we will not undertake to predict; but un'ess there should be some abstement of partisan fury it is quite possible that President Johnson may be denosed, and Mr. Wade be installed in the Presidential Mansion. However the trial may terminate, the country is about to pass, during its continuence, through a sto my period of convulsive excitement. We must not dissemble that such a eriod is fraught with danger to the public peace. With the whole country glowing like a furnace no body can give us any guarantee ag inst the sudden outbreaks of passionate men; and there is so much of the wolf in enraged human nature that the first taste of revolutionary blood is apt to what the appear tite to insatiable fury The dominion of cool reason and prudent self-control is past, when Congress can be so suddenly precipitated into incendiary extravagauce. 'We are in the midst of a revolution-bloodless as yet,'

Here is an essay by a ten-year old negro. The ubject of the memoir is Prince Albert :- Prince Albert was born in Germany in Europe and was the Concert of Queen Victoria and a Cage B R G. He was celebrated as a Father and erected a Mossole-um at Kenzington, London, for the grate Mr. Cosl. ware you may Learn art and sighens and buy ginger Beer and bath Buns which is a grate Blessing to the subjecks of Her grashious Madjisty. He left a numerous progingey which are Praid for in the Etablished Ohurch and are all Princes and princessess .-Monuments are erected everywhere to this Incimitibel prince and his Biogriffey was written by the Royal Queen of England,'

OURIOUS PREDICAMENT. - A prominent Boston merchant, a leading member of one of the principal city churches, was found a few days since, with his right ear uniled to the door post of a fashiounble young ladies' Seminary on Pemberton square. The pilloried victim declining to make any explanation in regard to the matter, the go-sips of the Bub are left in the dark as to whether the Obristian gentlemen was doing voluntary penance for eaves dropping and peoping, or whether he was made to expetiate, at the hands of private vengeance, the guilt of a darker

A deputy collector in New York has been arrested or embezzlement.

True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY A No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MARCH-1868.

Friday, 6-Ember Day. Saturday, 7-Ember Day. Sanday, 8-Second Sunday in Lent. Monday, 9-St. Frances, W. Tuesday, 10-Forty Martyrs. Wednesday, 11-Bt. John of God, C. Thursday, 12-St. Gregory, P. D.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT .- All days of Lent, Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday included, are days of fasting and absti-

The use of flesh meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the exception of Palm Sunday.

The use of flesh meat is also by special indulgences allowed at the one repast on Mondays Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week from the first Sunday after Lent, to Palm Sunday .- On the first four days of Lent, as well as every day in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is prohibited.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the other side of the Atlantic we receive little of interest in the shape of news. The emuttering of the Fennan storm is still heard ; but whether it be dying out, or whether these mutterings be but the precursors of another outburst of fury, we can not say. The British Government is however constantly on the alert, and shows no signs of relaxing in vigor. The prisoner Nagle and his comrades were indicted for treason at Sligo on the 28th ult., but the authorities have announced their intention of abandoning all further prosecutions in the case of persons accused of having taken part in the sham funeral processions. The residence of a Rev. Mr. Leslie a Protestant minister, sect not mentioned pulsed. On the 29th ult. Nagle was put on his commends the abandonment of the case. The supreme Shepherd. Our Blessed Lord promised European Continental news is of little impor-

The proposed impeachment, or rather attainder of the President by the majority of the rump Congress is the great event of the day on this Contiment. As the result arrived at will be determined by purely political considerations; as the empeachment involves no question of moral or legal guilt on the part of the impeached; and as his political opponents are in the majority in both houses of the legislative body, it is probable that the may be suspended from office: but still as a two third's vote is required, this is by no means certain as yet. We see not why this farce of an ampeachment, and of adherence to constitutional forms should be kept up by a body which for the East three years, has manifested its profound contempt for law and constitution. It would be quite as legal and constitutional for them to enact that they had the right to depose the Pre sident at pleasure, and to depose him accordingly, as to pass their laws setting up military despotism an the Southern States, and imposing taxes upon Large classes of their fellow-citizens, to whom they refuse the right of representation in Congress - which if the Declaration of Independence be not a lie, is " tyranny." For Congress to inwoke the exploded legal forms of the old Constitution for getting rid of an obnoxious President after what it has already done, is very like a atraining out of the gnat, after having bolted a camel, hide and all.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE RIGHT REV JOHN WALSH, D. D., BISHOP OF SANDWICH,

Publishing the Pope's Encyclical Letter of 17th October, 1867, and Appointing a Triduum in Compliance with its Directions.

John, by the Grace of God and Appointment of the Holy See, Bishop of Sandwich.

To the Clergy, Religious Communities, and Laity of Our Diocese, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHERN: -Once more Peter-be has the charge of all-he has the the voice of the Holy Father resounds through the primacy in all things—the chief Pontiff—the Christian world, protesting against sacrilegious vio- bist op of bishops—the primate of all the bishops, sence and injustice, and calling attention to the evils etc., etc., etc.

that overspread the face of Italy, and that have swept in a devastating tide over unhappy Poland. eventsul but glorious Pontificate, bas Pius IX. tice. had cause to desounce wickedness, to condemn error, to draw the dividing line between truth and falsehood, and with unfaltering voice, to point out to an erring world, the road which leads to virtue and bappiness. Like unto his Divine Master, be has been the object of ingratifude, treachery and batred; be has been maligned and persecuted,-a living fulfilment of the words addressed by our Lord to his Apostles, 'Tne servant is not greater than his master; if they have John xv. 20.) Our Divine Redeember came eating and drinking, and yet he pleased not,-our Holy Father instituted reforms, and he was re-paid by treason and revolution. During his long reign, he has striven to make his people happy, and nevertheless, he is reviled and calumniated. Amid all his undeserved sufferings, the fiery trials to which he has been subjected, the bitter persecution and obloquy of which he has been the tar get, at the hands of the base and depraved, he presents a sublime spectacle to the world,-the noblest example which the age has afforded of the triumph of moral strength over brute force, of why all this batred and calumny and injustice which assail the Sovereign Pontiff? It is an old story: the continuation of the enmity placed by God between the seed of the woman and that of the serpent, the uninterrupted warfare between good and evil, that has raged in the world since the fall. The Holy Father is the visible Head of the Christian religion, and the enemies of Jesus and of His blessed work on earth hate him on that account, and would destroy him if they could The Papacy is the foundation of the everlasting Church, the centre of its unity and fountain of jurisdiction, and they see at a glance that by des troying the Papacy, they would thereby desiroy the Religion they detest. It is the old cry of the Deicides: 'Away with Him, away with Him,' 'we will have no king but Cæsar.' The Papacy is also the guardian of order, the bulwark of society and of thrones, and the revolution aims at the destruction of these through the downfall of the Papacy. Of course the enemies of religion and of society mask their satanic designs a profane hand against the sacred ark of the Christian Church. They would surround the august Head of the Church with all the veneration and pomp due to his exalted dignity but they would deprive him of his temporal power in order

Church in a free State.' In order to understand the absurdities of these pretences, the shallow sophistry of these vapid declamations, the glaring injustice and wickedness of this self-imposed mission of the revolutionists, question, and glance briefly at the tremendous issues it involves.

to leave him free to attend exclusively to the

interests of religion, and would establish 'a free

We shall begin by stating that the Primacy of ight of the 25th ult., but the assailants were re- the Apostolic See is to the Catholic system of thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven,' the corner stone of the solid foundation on which that majestic structure so securely reposes. All primacy of Peter and of his office, and it no less ness." unanimously teaches that this promise was fulfilled doctrine, but simply to state an article of faith II., A. D 730 'The bishops of Rome then became of St. Peter and of his successors in spirituals over the Universal Church. The writings of solid rock,—the great foundation,—to him the shepherd. He is the pillar of the Church-the eye of the Apostles-the mouth of the Apostles -the head of the Apostles-the prince of the Church the 'matrix of all the churches ;" 'it is the head See-it is possessed of a superior principality—it is the head of the churches—the this independence must be sovereign, Apostolic See—the fountain, and other churches the Pope be free and that he appear free. 'He is profane-an alien-an antichrist who is separated from Rome.' And of the Pontiff who occupies the See of Peter, they say, ' This is the fisherman's successor-he holds the place of

Such, Dearly Beloved Brethren is the teaching of all Christian antiquity, in fact, the teaching In an Eucyclical Letter, addressed some time at all times, of the universal Church, la regard to since to the universal Church, the Supreme Pontiff the primacy of St. Peter and of his successors ; bewails these evils in accents akin to those in which and impartial history is there to attest that this tongue." You see, Dearly Beloved Brethern, what our dear Redeemer mourned over the doomed doctrine has not remained a mere abstract city of Jerusalem. Many a time, during his truth, but that it has always been put into prac

But let us see what does this primacy imply. It implies, on the part of the Pope, a universal jurisdiction over the entire Church, over all the children of Christ, the right of convoking General Councils and of appointing bishops, the duty of feeding with salutary doctrine the lambs and sheep of the fold of which he is the supreme shepherd; it implies, therefore, the right of free access to the whole Church, the right of controlling and directing the children of the Church. persected Me, they will also persecute you.' (St. and its subordinate rulers in whatever clime, in whatever nation, under whatever form of government they may live. It implies, also, on the part of the bishops of the Church, the paramount duty of being in strict communion with the See of Peter. The intercommunion of the Apostolic See and of all the bishops of the Church, should be uninterrupted and untrammelled, like the flowing and ebbing of the tide. Who does not see, there fore, that the doctrine of the primacy involves as a corollary the divine right of freedom of com munication between the Head of the Church and its members, the right of the supreme Pontiff of being free and independent of any human power truth and virtue over falsehood and iniquity. And in the discharge of the sublime duties of his office. Such a freedom is an essential element of Church government and discipline, and the Church is in its normal state only when it enjoys it. Now, as a security and guarantee of this

freedom of action on the part of the Sovereign

Pontiff, He who established the primacy so dis-

posed of events as to prepare the way for the

temporal power of the Popes. He who reads

history aright, must see the finger of God in the

gradual establishment and consolidation of the

temporal power, as the condition of the freedom

and independence of the Head of the Church in the discharge of his sacred duties. Daniel saw in his vision of the night the whole divine plan, according to which empire was to give the way to empire, and kingdom was to succeed kingdom until lhe whole world should be gathered into the Roman empire : When in the days of those kingdoms, the God of heaven would raise up another kingdom which should never be destroyed, but which should stand for ever.' (Dan ii. 44.) Even so, the Christian student of history may see how the Almighty Disposer of events who upholds all things by the word of His power, so disposed of events and controlled the destinies of under the flimsy veil of pretence. They would, nations as to prepare the way for the establishment they allege, respect religion, and would not lift of a principality which was to secure the free, unfet-God had established in His Church, as the centre and principle of unity of feith and the fountain of juris diction. During three hundred years, the Church was subjected to a most sangulaary persecution; her faithful children were slain by hundreds, and the soil of Rome was soddened with martyrs' blood. During that dark period, the Church, it is true acquired property, but not, of course, a civil principality; and hence, the only way in which the Supreme Pontiffs could vindicate their liberty and independence was to retire to the gloom of the catacombs or to shed their blood on the red scaffuld of martyrdom. But that was not the normal state of the Obristian Church Persecution bad done its worst against it and utterly it may be useful to go to the root of the Roman failed in its object. Human passions broke in angry waves against the rock of ages, but in vain. The Church was built upon a rock and though the rain fell, and the finds came, and the tempests raged, it fell not. The victory of Constantine gave freedom to subject of any earthly sovereign; and in spite of the our holy religion, called her forth from her kiding St. Peter and his lawful successors over the places, and enthroned her in glorious basilicas Christian Church is an article of faith and a and majestic temples. Then began to manifundamental doctrine of Catholicism. What the lest itself the action of Divine Providence in but probably an Anglican, was attacked on the sun is to the solar system, that the Primacy of preparing the way for the establishment of the temporal power. Constantine, after giving freedom and | soul, the Sion of the new dispensation, the sacred the Apostolic See is to the Catholic system of protection to the Church, transfers the seat of empire country of Christian millions, towards which, not belief. The Church is a kingdom, it must have from Rome to the Banks of the Bosphorus. 'The only the orphans of the heart,' but all the children a chief ruler; it is a visible body, it must have a same precincts, observes Count de Muistre, 'could of the Church, will turn with hope and affection, will trial in spite of efforts by his counsel to have the visible head; it is a house, it must have a head not contain the emperor and the Pontiff. Constancase postponed. The Times it is reported re- of the family; it is a sheep-fold, it must have a stantine yielded up Rome to the Pope. From that time we also observe that the emperors seem no longer at home in Rome: they resemble strangers passing Peter the headship of the Church, when He said, through and lodging there from time to time. At I say unto thee thou art Peter, and on this rock length, the period had arrived for the destruction of I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall the Roman empire and its guilty capital-Pagin never prevail against it. And to thee I will give Rome, the Babylon of the Apocalypse. A cry had the keys of the kingdom of heaven, whatsoever gone up against it from the Christian martyrs, and was heard; the hour of its doom had struck. The barbarians, bursting from their northern climes and etc., etc (Matt. xvi. 1520) Peter, then, is savage forests, swept over the empire with the might the rock on which the everlasting Church is built, and impetuosity of an irresistible inundation. The Roman legions were annihilated; the empire itself, the consolidation of centuries was broken into fragments by many a hard stroke : tunsione plurima. Christian antiquity maintains that in the words above quoted, our Divine Redeemer promised the away, and the city itself reduced to a marble wilder-But there was in that city a principle of vitality-the Papacy and Christian Rome, blessed with the Gospel of immortality, arose on the rules of Pawhen our Savoir gave to Peter the commission gan Rome, and becomes the capital of 'a kingdom to feed the lambs and sheep of His flock: 'Feed which can never be destroyed' The feeble emperors my lambs, feed my sheep,' (John xxt. 16 17.) of Constantinople were impotent to protect their subthat is, according to the interpretation of the Eathers, the whole flock of Christ hishans Fathers, the whole flock of Christ:—bishops, and elected him their sovereign. The Supreme Mapriests, as well as the simple faithful. It is not gistracy was spontaneously transferred by the Roman our purpose here to argue and contend for a Serate and people to the Sovereign Pontiff, Gregory professed by over two hundred millions of the de facto et de jure, the temporal as well as the spirit. nal fathers of a free people, and after the loss of her human race, and held as a fundamental doctrine legions and provinces, Rome was again restored to by the living Church in all ages down from the honor and dominion. The Chair of Peter replaced time of its institution by Christ. From the very the throne of the Casare; the seat of the empire befirst, we find acknowledged the supreme power of St. Peter and of his successors in spirituals for this new vital principle, which renovated her decayed energies, Rome, like other cities of antiquity, like Thebes or Babylon, or Carthage, might have the early Fathers and the decisions of the first been blotted from the map of the earth, verifying the General Councils leave no doubt on this point, awful foreboding of Lucan, 'Fabula nomen exit' Thus, according to the Fathers, Peter is the (O'Donovan's Rome, Ancient and Modern, p. 68.) 'The temporal power of the Popea,' says Gibbon, 'is now confirmed by the reverence of a thousand years. keys of the kingdom were granted,-to him the and their noblest title is the free choice of a people the sheep were assigned, and he is the universal whom they had redeemed from slavery.' This necessarily rapid and imperfect sketch of the way in which the temporal power of the Papacy was brought into existence, is sufficient to convince the impurtial reader that this power is the work of Providence: 'Digi-Apostles—the one who has the primacy of the Apostleship, 'and primacy over the universal Church.' The Fathers also call the Roman been providentially united for centuries. In the words of the illustrious Bishop of Orleans, 'it is necessary to the spiritual security of the Church and to our own, that the Pope be free and independent. that are the streams.' To it all must have recourse, the Pope has time and again asserted that his temporal sovereignty is, in the present state of society, necessary to his independence and his freed om of action as Head of the universal Church : and this, the greatest statesmen and even enemies of the Holy See have admitted. Frederick II of Prussia put the case as strongly as words would allow, in a letter to Voltaire; "The easy conquest of the Papal States" he says, "may be looked forward to. This

knowledge the subject of another gover as the Vicar of Father, and in conformity with his wishes, we ordain All will then, each for his own 'ta'es, set up a Patriarch; by and by, each ruler with break from the unity of the Church, and we s all then have in each kingdom a native religion as well as a native vital interests are bound up with the Roman question and how deeply it affects the happiness and spiritual welfare of every Catholic. The primacy of the Pope is a divine institution; the temporal sovereignty of the Papacy, is the guarantee and condition of the free exercise of its duties; this sovereignty is a providential work, . consecrated by the reverence of more than a thousand years" and every Catholic upon earth is deeply interested in having it respected and secured.

But the revolutionists insist on despoiling the Holy Father of his civil sovereignty, and of thereby robbing the Catholic world of its security and spiritual freedom, which are in reparately united with the independence of the Head of the Uhurch, and they seek to justify their wicked designs by the following reasons: [a] Rome belongs to Italy; [b] the Romans no longer want the Pontiff King, and are mirgoverned etc., etc. Now, Rome never belonged to Italy. It was the capital of an empire of which Italy formed a part, but it never belonged to Italy; but, on the contrary, Italy belonged to it; for those who founded Rome corquered Italy, and afterwards the discovered earth. The monuments of Pagan Rome were built at at the expense of a conquered world, and its Christian monuments have been built at the expense of a believing world. Rom . belongs not to Italy. But the Romans are not satisfied with their government, and do not want the Pope as their temporal ruler. Does it follow from this that the Pope should be dethroned? I) the Governments of Europe act upon the political doctrine that they must abdicate their functions, when their subjects become discon tented? Does England act upon this doctrine in regard to Ireland? Russia, in the case of Poland? Turkey, in that of Candia? But the late piratical raid of the revolutionists on Roman territory has proved to a demonstration that the Romans are eminently loyal, and that they heartily detest the revolution, and have no love for, no sympathy with, the red-shirted runaway of Mentana. History records not, in the darkest pages, a more wicked, more unjust proceeding than the late invasion of the Roman territory by a band of land pirates, backed by the Government of a royal robber. But in the brilliant history of France, there is not a brighter page, than that which records the late French intervention in Italian affairs, and the motives which prompted it.

After all Providence, does not easily allow its work to be undone: 'Fata viam pandent' Divine Providence will work itself a way through all the intricacies of state craft, and through all hostile combinations; and across the passage of the execution of its decrees, adverse treaties and conventions will lie in scattered scraps, tanquam folia qua a vento capiuntur, evidences at once of the folly and short-sightedness of man, and of the irresistible power and all-seeing wisdom of God. An old Roman legend hath it, that 'while the Colisseum stands, Rome shall stand; and when the Colisseum falls, Rome shall fall; and when Rome falls, the world. With far greater truth it might be said, that were the temporal power of the Papacy swept away by the tide of revolution, then Rome would fall, with a thundering crash, from its bigh eminence in the world; the moral order would be grievously disturbed, for divine and human laws would be grievously violated. The sacred rights of conscience would be trampled in the dust; the Christian world would be thrown in confusion; and the light, that shone far and wide for ages, a beacon of hope to the weak and oppressed of humanity, would disappear from unworthy Italy. True, the Pavacy must stand until the consummation of the world, As the sun, whether riling or setting, or in its meridian splendor, is still the sun; so the Pope, whether in Rome or in some islet of the sea, or an exile and stranger in some distant land, would still be the Pope. Christ's vicegerent on earth; and from him would still radiate the light of truth over the Church. But the Catholic world will never allow the Father of the Faith. ful to be an exile or homeless wanderer, or yet, the revolution it will please God, ever preserve to him the position which the providence of God, the choice of a free people, and the piety and veneration of ages have assigned him. No! Rome shall never fall; it shall ever remain the civitar Dei, the city of the turn for safe guidance through the journey of time, and from which will ever flow the bright streams of saving doctrines for the healing of the nations, like those waters of life, which Ezechiel saw in prophetic vision issuing from under the holy temple. [Ezechiel

chap. xl vil l But the merciful designs of Divine Providence may depend for their fulfilment upon the prayers and worthy dispositions of those for whose benefit they are intended. Had the Minivites turned a deaf ear to the preachings of Jonas, their city would have been destroyed. Had Jerusalem known 'the day of her visitation,' its enemies would not have cast a trench about it and encompassed it round, and strait ened it on every side, and beat it first to the ground. And so it is our duty to pray that God may still protect the Head of the Church and his civil sovereignty against the attacks of the enemies of both. Prayer is all powerful with God: 'if we ask the Father any. thing in the name of Jesus, it will be given us,' It was prayer that sayed the people of God in the desert, that often gave victory to the arms of Israel over their enemies. It was the prayers of the faithful that opened for St. Peter the prison gates and set him free; and hence, the Holy Father, in his late Encyclical, calls upon upon us in the most feeling terms to pray for him and the Holy Church : he says,-

"Amidst so many columities and afflictions to which we and the Church are subjected, as there is none other to combat for us but the Lora our God, we earnestly, again and again, entreat you, venerable brethern, to unite, in your devotedness and ardent affection for the Catholic cause, your most fervent prayers with ours; and, together with your clergy and faithful people, to offer your supplications to God, praying Bim to be mindful of his eternal mercies, to avert His anger from us. so liberate His holy Church and us from so many evils, to assist and defend by His all powerful arm, the children of the same Church, most dear to us, who in simost every country, but particulary in Italy and in the Russian empire, and in the kingdom of Poland, are abeset by so many snares and subjected to so many afflictions; to preserve, and confirm, and strengthen them every day more and more in the profession of the Catholic faith and its saving doctrines; to dissipate the impious designs of wicked men, and to withdraw our enemies from the abyes of iniquity unto the path of salvation, and unto the observance of His Command-Wherefore, we desire that, within six months, ments. or in foreign parts within a year, a public triduum shall be celebrated in your dioceses; and that the faithful may the more eagerly frequent and take part in these public prayers we benignly grant a plenary indulgence to all the faithful who assist at such prayers on the aforesaid three days, praying God accord ing to our intention for the present necessities of the Church, and approaching the hely sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist. Moreover, to such faithful as, with contrition of heart, perform the prescribed works on one of the above days, we relax, in the usual form of the Church, seven years and as many 'guagragenm' of panance enjoined on them or otherwise due for their sine. All which indulgences may be offered in suffrage for the souls of the faithful who departed this life in the friendship of done, the Pailium is ours, and the Papacy is over. their Creator.

For no potentate in Europe would be willing to ac- Wherefore, to carry out the desires of the Holy

as follows: 1st. The Truluum, or three days' prayer, shall be

celebrated in each of the churches and religious communities of this diocese, between the second Sunday of February, and the 17th of next October.

2nd. The devotions of the Triduum shall consist of the Litany of Loretto, the Litany of the Saints. and the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament: which devot ons will take place immediately after the last Mass in those Churches to which the faithful could not conveniently come in the evening.

3rd. The Holy Mass will be offered up on each day of the Triduum at the same hour as that on which the Pastors are wont to offer it up on Sundays. On these days, the Collect contra persecutores et male agenies will be added to the other prayers prescribed in the Mass. On each day the respective pastors shall take care that suitable instructions be given to their people, and every opportunity afforded them of approaching the Sacraments.

4th. The clergy of conterminous missions will agree amongst themselves as to the time in which the Triduum will be celebrated in their respective missions in order that they may assist one another in preaching, and in the administration of the Sacra-

5th This Pastoral shall be read on the first Sunday after its reception in all the churches of the diocese and in chapter in religious communities.

We earnestly exhort you Dearly Beloved Brethern, to profit by the devotions of the Triduum, and we pray God to have you in His holy keeping. Given at our Episcopal Residence, London, on the Feast of St. Ignatins, Bp. & M., the first day of February, A. D 1868, under Our hand and Seal, and

[L. † S.] † Joun, Bp. of Sandwick. By order of His Lordship,

the counter signature of Our Secretary.

F. O. J. OUELLET, Priest, Secretary.

The Watness of the 27th ult. has the following :---

"The TRUE WITNESS of to-day has not a word shout that text which he was to produce from the New Testament to prove the existence of purgatory. We showed that the one be brought forward last week was not at all relevant, and asked bim to try

In the above extracts there are about as many errors as there are words. The TRUE WITNESS never chops Scripture with Protestants, and therefore never undertook to produce any text from the New Testament "to prove the existence of purgatory;" the teaching of the Church being the sole evidence we recognise of the truth of any doctrine of the Christian religion.

What we engaged to do was to produce a text from the New Testament as clear on the question of purgatory, as any that, from the same source, the Witness could produce on the question of the Trinity. This we have done. The text he cited from St. Matthew about baptizing " in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," of itself proves nothing whatever; as we showed from the evidence of Neander one of the most learned Protestant theologians and biblical critics of modern Europe. Now Neander expressly says that, in the New Testament, there is " no one particular passage" in which the doctrine of the Trinity is explicitly set forth; therefore from Protestant testimony we may conclude that in the passage cited by the Witness that doctrine is not set forth clearly or explicitly, or Neander would not have failed to perceive it. To us Neander is of no authority: but he must be a very impudent and conceited Protestant indeed-snobbish perhaps would be a better word-who should presume to dogmatize where Neander confesses that he can not see his way clearly. Still, however, fools will rush in where angels fear to tread; and that which to the mighty intellect of a profound scholar like Neander is but dark and obscure, is to that of your evangelical dry-goods man, or your editor of a daily religious journal, clear as

Again. The Witness has not shown that the text from the Epistle to the Corinthians which we cited as at least as clear on purgatory, as is the text by him cited as to the mystery of the Trinity, is " not at all relevant." He has shown that he does not think it to be relevant : but whether it be relevant, or not, is a question which none but a competent, that is to say an infallible, judge of the true meaning of Scripture can determine. As it is, we have the opinion of St. Augustin leaning one way: that of the editor of the Witness leaning the other way. The latter may be the better posted up in the Montreal price-current, and may have had more personal experience of how a man may get rid of of his pecuniary liabilities without paying his creditors; but on questions theological, and in biblical criticism, we are still inclined to think that St. Augustin is his equal. This is of course a matter of opinion. Now for a matter of fact.

When one of your flippant inventors waited aron the Duke of Wellington, with a specimen of a light musquet ball proof coat, whose merits the inventor proposed that government should test at a great cost, the Duke brought the matter speedily and conclusively to an issue, by proposing to the owner of the safety coat in question, that he should stand up with it on, and let two or three rounds of ball cartridge be fired at him. This crucial test the inventor prudeatly declined: he retired from the scene, and neither the Duke nor the country was ever again bothered with the pretended discovery.

In like manner we propose to the Watness a simple and conclusive test as to the value of the text by him cited from St. Matthew, towards proving the doctrine of the Trinity. There are in this town many Profestants, honest and learned men, who do not believe that doctrine. Now if the text in question clearly proves that doctrine. all that the Witness has to do to effect their immediate conversion 18, to lay it before their eyes: when if it still fail to convert them, then it is as clear as any proposition in Euclid, that the said text of itself does not prove the doctrice of the Trinity. Here then is an easy and infallible test for determining the question of fact at

It will be removed by this short and easy process from the domain of opinion or thinks, to that of facts or things. If a doctor were to assure us that he possessed an infallible cholera specific, we should not talk about it, but we should at once set about testing the truth of his assertion by trying his medicine on the first case of the disease we chanced to meet with. Were it to succeed in one, two, three, fifty cases we should think well of it; but if in a single instance it were to failwe should at once be certain that whatever else it might be, it was not an infallible specific. So with the Witness' text: if in one single instance, when exhibited in the case of an honest intelligent Unitarian, it should fail in operating a conversion, we should be at once convinced that though it might suggest, it did not prove the Christian doctrine of the Trinity.

On this matter however we have received a short and pithy letter from an esteemed correspondent, with which we shall close the discus-510B:--

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

MR. EDITOR -The Wilness cites a text from Seripture which to his mind proves the Holy Trinity, and calls upon you to cite one proving as clearly the existence of Purgatory. To this you answer quoting 1. Cor. iii. 15, " He himself shall be saved, yet so as by fire." Without entering into a discussion of texts. permit me to make an observation that forces itself on my mind in this connection.

As the TRUE WITNESS says, the first of these texts indicates the existence of the Holy Trinity, and the second the existence of Purgatory.

As the Wilness says, the first text proves the exist. ence of the Holy Trinity and the second does not prove Purgatory.

The Unitarian Protestant if appealed to would say that the first text does not prove the Trinity, nor the second Purgatory. Is it not evident from this that there should be an authority somewhere to show who is right, and who is wrong? Does not this very difference of opinion prove your view of the case, viz ; the necessity of an infallible exponent of Holy Scrip. ture? Those who are not satisfied with the doctrine of the church on Purgatory, may have 'to go further and fare worse."

For the last week Montrea! has been deprived of its supply of water, and wide spread is the suffering in consequence, and deep the disgust of in advance for their water, and to pay heavily too, find themselves to day in the same situation they would be in, if there were no Water Works in existence. This should not be allowed to occur again. It the sums that are annually squan_ dered in widening streets, and on other improvements for which we might well afford to wait, our water supply, and a system of good drainage we should not be in the winter left to the mercy of the flames, or in the summer condemned to of such an institution in their midst. witness the massacre of the innocents.

and dramatic enterfainment given on Tuesday however, they may vary the programme, or excel street.

We feel that we utter the sentiments of all who were present, when we express ourselves bighly gratified with the rare intellectual treat twice lectured, by appointment, and succeeded there afforded us. The literary part, consisting in extracting considerable sums from the pockets of two discourses, the one on " The Papacy and of his too credulous auditory, by repeating, in Barbarianism, by Mr. B. Maguire; the other on bad English, the old, stale, and oft-refuted "The Papacy and Mahometanism," by Mr. McKay, were executed so as to reflect great credit on the young gentlemen as well as on the College. It is rare indeed to find any composition emanating from our literary institutions to excel in chastity of sentiment, loftmess of style, or grace of diction those of Messrs Maguire and McKay, who were both well deserving of the hearty plaudits bestowed by the audience for the treatment of their subjects. In delivery, we may remark, Mr. Maguire is deficient in articulation, Mr. McKay in manly gesture.

Sheridan's comedy entitled " The Critic, or the Tragedy Rehearsed," was also well enacted. -Puff, the principal character, represented by Mr. C. Burroughs, is an ephemeral author, who owes success to a system of "puffing." A tragedy, "The Spanish Armada," of which he is the author, is rehearsed in presence of the Dangles, represented by Mr. J. Henchey; and Sneer, re- education of the very highest order, as well as presented by Mr. C. Bradley, whose remarks on suitable instruction to thousands of children in the the absurdities of the production as seen in the rehearsal, together with Pufl's explanations, elicited general and repeated applause, and afforded much mirth to the audience.

The music and scenery were characterised by most refined, or rather Jesuitical taste, and were in no way inferior to those of other entertainments in the same Hall.

Two pieces of music, in honor of the Pontifical Zouaves, composed by Signor Baricelli were finely rendered by the College Band; the first that their warmest sympathies were with the appearance of which constituted a new feature good nuns in their labor of love. in the evening's entertainment.

Unwards of three hundred and fifty persons

Workman was after a keen contest elected three young ladies. Mayor of the City for the ensuing year by an immense majority over his opponent M. Beaudry. There was of course a good deal of excitement during the contest, but no serious disturb nce of the peace took place.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, PETER-BOROUGH.

(To the Editor of the True Witness)

Sir,-So recently as September last, at the solicitation of our esteemed Priest, the Very Reverend Dean Kelly, and with the approbation of our beloved Bishop, a tew Ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame established themselves in Peterborough; and though laboring under many disadvantages, owing to the lack of sufficient room, they have already won the esteem and admiration of the entire Catholic community, and secured the favorable consideration, and better still the patronage, of an intelligent minority of our separated brethren.

Since the opening of the New Year, they have admitted thirty-eight pupils to their select school, besides taking charge of one bundred and fifty, or more, female children, formerly attending our ordinary separate school. Among the select pupils are several members of our most wealthy and intelligent Protestant families.

On Thursday of last week, it was announced, that "a Musical and Dramatic Entertainment" would be given by the pupils of the Convent, in St. Peter's Church, which came off according to programme, and was a brilliant success. When the hour arrived, the large Church was crowded in every part; and as the musical and dramatic exercises progressed, the audience expressed their admiration and delight by repeated bursts of applause. The singing of the pupils, (accompanied by piano and organ), was in good time, and the speaking, clear, distinct and modulated; while the action in the dramatic pieces, was not only free from awkwardness or forgetfulness, but was most clear throughout. The audience was delighted, and the wonder still is, how the excellent Sisters could have imparted so much to their pupils in so short a time. In every department of study, the same remarkable proficiency has been attained; so that the complete success of this Institution, which only a few months ago was commenced in doubt and weakness, may be said to be fully assured.

The building devoted to the purposes of the Convent is a large one of brick, two and a half stories high, pleasantly situateed on a fine site, overlooking the town and immediately in front of St. Peter's Church. It was erected in 1865, on the destruction of the previous Separate School house, by fire. One large room on the first floor householders, who after having been forced to pay is still occupied by the boys' school, but it is honed that in a few months some other provision will be made for these, so that the entire building may be available for the purposes of the Convent. Owing to this circumstance, and some others, the Ladies have had to decline the application of numerous intending boarders, which would have still further enhanced their success. Considerable debt still exists on the building, and hence the temporary delay in providing at once were devoted to works of pressing necessity and for the full necessities of the case. But with paramount importance, such as the extension of God's blessing, all difficulties will be overcome, and the Peterborough Convent will shed a still brighter lustre over a community who have just begun to appreciate the blessings, and advantages stiffed inquiry. Transactions that should have been

A bandsome sum was realized from the proceeds of the evening referred to, which we hope evening last week, by the English Academy of in its performance, can hardly exceed the de-St Mary's College, in the Academic Hall, Bleury light of the audience, who were charmed by so great proficiency in so short a time.

I might remark that this demonstration took place a little more than two weeks after a visit of the apostate Chiniquy to this town, where he charges belched forth periodically against the Catholic Church and ber religious institutions .-But God takes care of his own; and the pure lives, earnest work, and brilliant success of these estimable ladies suffice for their complete vindication. I will conclude with "Tiny Tom's" exclamation, slightly varied, "God bless them, every one."

Yours fraternally,
A LAYMAN.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.) WILLIAMSTOWN, Feb. 25th, 1868.

Mr. EDITOR,-Last evening we had the pleasure of assisting at a " Musical and Dramatic" entertainment given by the young ladies of the

Convent of Williamstown. This establishment, a branch of the so justly far-famed Congregation de Notre Dame, whose Mother House founded in Montreal, upward of two hundred years ago, has during that long period never ceased to be the glory of Canada by affording to the young ladies of the Province, more humble walks of life, is now in its third years' usefulness in this village.

As in all their other missions, so here we are delighted. The Academy under the charge of these accomplished and devoted ladies is in a most flourishing condition, the house, though of a goodly size, being already too small for the num ber of pupils.

The object of the entertainment was to raise funds for the colarging of the Convent; and the numerous and highly respectable audience that assisted on the occasion proved beyond doubt,

As the Rev. Father MacCarthy and several other reverend gen'lemen-his guests-entered the Hall, which was most tastefully decorated, Upwards of three hundred and fifty persons the walls being hung with festions of white, signed the temperance pledge in St. Patrick's scarlet and green, and the large stage richly cur-tained and carpeted, the entertainment began by disease of several months.

MONTREAL CIVIC ELECTIONS .- Mr. Wm. | a grand "Overture" on the piano and organ by

Next on the programme was a song by Miss M. E. Turner, of Boston, with a chorus of twenty-five voices, which was followed by the "Carnival de Venice" for the piano by Miss Shannon of Montreal.

This ended, a most amusing drama in three S1,30; Extra, \$7,75 to \$8,25; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8,25; Bag Flour, \$3,65 to \$3,80 per 100 lbs.

Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6,25 to \$6,50.

Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1,67 twenty-five voices, which was followed by the

acts, interspersed with capital music, was performed. A short "Scene Comique" in the French language, some more choice singing and exquisite playing, and side splitting farce followed; a gorgeous Tahleau Vivant of the adoration of the Magi, magnificent beyond expression came next, and the evening's performance, not soon to be forgotten, was terminated with " God Save the Queen."

Such, Mr. Eduer, was the programme of last evening, and seldom have school children offered to their friends, one richer or more select.

The dramatic part of the entertainment was all that could be desired, and indeed would have reflected credit on more experienced performers. Without anything approaching even most remotely, to forwardness, the self-possession, ease and grace of the youthful actresses were much admired; and the happy manner in which they acquitted themselves of their various roles repeatedly elicited the applause of the delighted audience. As for the music, vocal and instrumental, it is needless to say-for already the Convent of Williamstown has a well deserved reputation for its musical excellence-it was most brilliantly executed, the selections being from some of the best composers.

Where all pleased, it may seem invidious to particularise, yet we cannot help noticing the elegant performance of Miss McGillis, Miss Grant, Miss Ritchie, Miss Casey, Miss McCor mick and Miss McDonald, and the distinct and very correct elocution of Miss McShane, Miss Scanlan and Miss Cook.

In vocal music the Misses Turner, Miss Mc-Shane, and Miss Errol, and in instrumental, Miss McGillis, Miss Shaver, the Misses McKinnon and the Misses Shannon particularly distinguished themselves.

Taking it all in all, Mr. Editor, it was a perfect success, and gave the greatest satisfaction to all present, many of whom only regret such charming Soirees are so few and far between.

We did not hear the amount realised, but judging from the attendance fancy we it quite equalled the expectations.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, you will excuse my trespassing so much on your valuable space, I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

A SPECTATOR.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES. Aid to Corporation of the General or Protestant Hospital, Montreal..... \$4 000 Do Deaf and Dumb Institution do. 3 000 Do Indigent Sick, do 3 200 Do St. Patrick's Hospital, do 1,600 Do Sours de la Providence. 1 120 Saint Vincent de Paul, Asylum do. 430 House of Refuge, do. 480 Do St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum do 640 De University Lying in Hospital, do. 480 Magdalen Asylum (Bon Pasteur), do 320 Do Catholic Orphan Asylum, do.

THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA .- It was clear as noon-day that a certain clique had an interest in keeping matters quiet, and from the day the first trust deed was filed, up to Weduesday last., that clique has been in the ascendant and that clique has probed to the bottom have been ignored; frauds the most manifest have been passed over in silence; and, we feel justified in saying that the condoning iniquity so glaring, the tacit exculpation of incapacity, pretence, and arrogance, so blatant and destructives It was our pleasure to be present at a literary is but the prelude of many more similar exhibitions by the pupils of this establishment, who shows either a lack of moral courage simply contemptible, or a willingness to sacrifice, for the sake of quiet, every principle of henesty. Is it to go forth to the world that, in this Canada shareholders can be swindled out of their resources with impunity; that the money of the widow and the orphan invested in Bank funds can be lavished on the grasping speculator or the dishonest adventurer without provoking inquiry. We can tell those sleck trusters, those clamorers for quiet, these excusers of swindling, that they by their very idolence, are doing the monetary institutions of jthis country grievous wrong. They depreciated Bank stocks; and till investors become assured that there is some panishment, moral or legal for acquiescence or participation in wrong-doing, capital, be it large or small, will seek honest handling in other and foreign quarters. Justice to those who have been made the victims of trick and fraud unites with public morality in a demand for a thorough and efficient investigation of the causes that led to results unhappy in the extreme. Every man who lost sixpence by the failure of the bank of Upper Canada has a right to s'and foward and insist that these trustees shall do their duty.

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES FROM CANADA. - The Noveau Monde publishes a letter from Rome, in which it is stated that the Canadian Zonaves in the Papal army are to be distributed by groupes of twenty or twenty-five each amou? the different Companies in order that they may communicate everywhere the fire by which they are animated, and give to the several battalions the entrain which should be common to them with the soldiers of France. At Rome it is said there is an impression that the Canadian movement will have considerable effect in favour of recruiting: It is difficult just now to get good soldiers in France. There are plenty of subscribers but not as many recruits as are desired. The character of the Canadians already enlisted, Messes. Prendergast. Desileto, Henault, Murray and Larocque, makes the authorities desire to have more.

A CLERICAL STRIKE. - The Oshawa Vindicator says: - In a neighbouring town, a few Sunday mornings ago, the congregation were gathered for worship. The Minister came in took his place amongst the members and showed no signs of intending to officiate. After some delay, some of the memb rs asked him to begin the services, but he refused, saving if they would not pay him his salary, which they were well able to do, he could not afford to preach. T is brought them to terms, and the next day arrangements were made to pay up and provide for the future. We recommend the policy to others similarly circumstanced.

Married.

At Melbourne, on the 17th ult., by the Rev Father Quinn, Charles Moran, Esq, to Miss Mary E. Flynn, of Melbourne, P.Q.

In this city on the 2nd instant, Edward Murphy, aged 51 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Compton, on the 20th of last January, at the

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, March 3, 1868.

Flour-Pollards, \$5, to \$5.75; Middlings, \$600 \$6,35; Fine, \$6,40 to \$6,65; Super., No. 2 \$7,15 to Superfine nominal \$7,65; Fancy \$7,55 to

Peas per 60 lbs-90c. to 91c.

Oats per bush of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery - Dull at 46c to 47c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 95c to \$1.

Rye per 56 lbs.-\$1.00 to \$0.00. Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest sales ex-store at \$0,00

to \$0 00. Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5.55 to \$5.82 Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4,50 to 4.65.— First Pearls, \$5.50.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess. \$19.25 to \$19.50:-Prime Mess, \$14,50; Prime, \$13.50 to \$14,00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

		DI N	1862.			
•		8.	đ.		8.	d.
Flour, country, per quintal,		20	6	to	21	0
Oatmeal, do		15	0	to	15	3
Indian Meal, do		13	0	to	13	6
Wheat, per min.,		0	0	to	0	0
Barley, do.		4	6	to	5	0
Peas, do.		5	0	to	5	6
Oats, do.		2	9	to		0
Butter, fresh, per lb.		1	3	to	1	6
Do, salt do	• • • •	1	1	to	1	3
Beans, small white, per min		0	0	to	0	
Potatoes per bag		3	9	to	4	9
Onions, per minot,	• • • •	3	9	to	4	0
Lard, per lb		0	7	to	0	8
Beef, per 1b	••••	0	5	to	0	78
Pork, do		0	6	to	0	
Mutton do		0	5	to	0	6
Lamb, per quarter		4	6	to	5	0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	• • • •	2	0	to	2	6
Har, per 100 bundles,		\$7	50	to	₽9	00
Stra.w		\$4	.00	to	\$6	oc

MR. A. KEEGAN'S

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal.

PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no op portunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 1 till 4 pm. Private lessons at halt-past four each evening.

TERMS MODERATE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROAINGE OF QUEEEC, & IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of THOMAS MATTHEWS, of the City of Montreal, Saloon Keeper,

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forencon, or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

By his Attornie ad litem.

OURRAN & GRENIER.

200 THOMAS MATTHEWS, Montreal, January 17th, 1º68.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FELIX ST. DENIS, Trader, of Danville, P.Q.,

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he 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, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18, St Sacrament Street. Montreal, 25th February, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ANTOINE LETOURNEAU, Trader, of St. Medard de Warwick,

Insolvent. The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he nas made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned as signes, and they are required to furnish me, within wo months from this date, with their claims, specifring the security they hold if any, and the value of ; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee, No. 18, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, 27th Feb., 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ANTOINE DEGUIRE, Trader, of

Notice is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors and that it no opposition s made to said deed of composition and discharge within six juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Monday, the twenty-third day of March next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deet of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee. Montreal, 26th Feb., 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of CHARLES RAPIN, Junior, Trader of St. Jean Chrysostome.

THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18 St. Sacrement street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the tenth day of March next at three o'clock, p m. for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. T. SAUVAGRAU.

Official Assignee. No. 18, St. Sacrament Street.

WANTED A HEAD TEACHER.

FOR the Buckingham Academy, Village of Buckingham County of Ottawa Province of Quebeo. For particulars as to salary &c., apply to the un deraigned personally or (if by letter post-naid.)

JOHN McGUIRE,

Chairman. Office of the Board of Commissioners and Trustees af Academy Buckingham Village, 14 February 1868.

PROVINGE OF QUEBAO, SUPERIOR COURT.

Montreal, Merchant.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 795. In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN, of the City of

Insolvent,

AND

JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Saturday the Twent; fitth day of April next at Ten of the Olock in the Forencon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of suid discharge.

ISIDORE PAQUIN. By his Attorney ad litem

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 19th February 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.
INSOLVENT ACT CF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 753. In the matter of GERMAIN PELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of Richelieu,

TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Esquire - Assignee.
NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors and that on Saturday the Twenty fifth day of April next at Ten O'Clock in the Forenous or so soon thereafter as Coursel can be heard he will apply to the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said dis-

GERMAIN PELTIER.

By his Attorneys ad litem T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal 19th February, 1868.

PROVINGE OF QUEDEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. DAME APPOLINE FAVREAU,

Plaintiff:

Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Appoline Favreau has, this day, instituted before the Superior Cour: of this district, an action en separation de biens separation as to property, against Benjamin Vallie, yeoman, of Boucherville, said district, her husband.
MOREAU, OUIMET & LACOSTE

Pluntiff's Attornies. Montreal 5th February 1868.

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, | IN THE SUBERIOR GOURT Dist. of Terrebonne.)

DAME MATHILDE DROUIN,

MAGLOIRE LALANDE,

BENJAMIN VALLIE,

Plaintiff

Defendant. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mathilde Drouin, has, this day instituted before the Superior Court of this district an action en separation de biens, against Magloire Lalande, her bushand of the Parish of St. Scholastique in the said district, farmer. OUIMET & MATHIRU,

Attornies for Plaintiff. Ste. Scholastique, 15th January, 1868.

NINE DAYS DEVOTION,

A NOVENA PREPARATORY TO THE FEAST

SAINT PATRICK. Price 20 Cents.

MONTH OF SAINT JOSEPH, Price 30 Cents.

DEVOTION TO SAINT JOSEPH, Price 75 Cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

THE CATHOLIC WORLD

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

ΟF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SOIENCY, MARCH, 1868.

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13 What Dr. Marks died of. 14. Bartoleme Las Ossas.

15 Sayings of the Fathers of the Desert. 16. New Publications, - Alger's Friendships of Women. - Illustrated History of Ireland, - Legends of

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38 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON. C. W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mes ag ceable and heautiful parts of Kingston, is new completely organized. Able Teachers have occur provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Coorse of instruction will include a complete Olassical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will the OPEN

to the Pupils. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfrearly in Advance.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 4 .- The Moniteur of this morning, no its bulletin, says :--

"On the occasion of M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador at Berlin, presenting his credentials as the representative of France to the North German Confederation, the King of Prussia said that he was happy to behold in that and there is a good deal of curiosity evinced about step a certain pledge of friendly relations be tween the two Governments. He also spoke of the remembrance he should always retain of the reception he met with at Paris from the Emperor and Empress of the French."

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The Government is said to he much mortified at the little enthusiasm the Press Bill has met with from several of its Le beral supporters; and it was this probably that gave rise to the suspicion that it would be al-"Arcadians." The indifference and luke warm ness on one side, and the opposition on the other. are explained by the fact that the law is a step in advance, though not a very long one; and that the good it contains is all but neutralized by the evil. No one denies that it is, in however small a degree, an improvement on the arbitrary enactments of 1852, inasmuch as it abolishes previous authorization, and what is called administrative jurisdiction- namely, the power of the Minister of the Interior and the prefects to warn and suspend. But it is evident that the severe penalties woven into it are far from realizing the hopes which the Emperor's more tolerant spirit raised in his famous letter of the 19 h of January. It purports to retain, if it does not aggravate, enormous and ruinous fines; and, by maintaining the penalty of suspensi n and suppression, it in some degree resuscitates the obsolete and odious penalty of confiscation- The distinction it draws between subjects which are purely literary, and those which touch on social or political economy, is practically impossible. In order to make a journalist morally responsible he is required to put his name to what he writes-this. by the way, dates from the Republic, and is evaded every day-while the penal responsibility is imposed on the proprietor of the paper. One of the worst features of the measure is the placing depriving him for a certain time of his civil rights. Fancy men like M. Guizot, M. Vill: main, M. Thiers, or M. de Montalembert inca pacitated from veting at an election, or from being themselves elected, for a slip of the pen. — Times Cor.

FRENCH LIBERTY .- "The Senate and the Corps Legislatif resumed their labors yesterday," says the Journal des Debats, " and this is all that prudence will allow us to say. We are bound by all laws, even those which seem to us portunity of briefly calling the attention of Governto be useless, as long as they are not abrogated. | ment to a subject of which you have heard a good The juilem ats pronounced on the ten journals deal in England - the abomicable traffic in Italian on the 25 h Jan. show that this is not the case with regard to the laws respecting the reports of York, and of other large cities both in Great Britain the proceedings in the Legislative chambers .-An hon, senator (whose name Heaven forbid that we should give) yesterday expressed his rethat we should give) yesterday expressed his re-gret that the Senate had not a wider role. This headworkers of all kinds and excite compassion by is a matter on which we should be very glad to the exhibition of their own misery and that of some write. We have examined the subject for our pulmonary monkey or mangy marmoset, for the selves, and we hold decided opinions upon it .- most part as lean and ill-fed as themselves Count Nothing would have been more agreeable to us than to take the opportunity of what passed yes- has made a large fortune by this vile and cruel traffic. terday in the upper chamber to declare what we He said that the present centre of operations in Italy think of the composition and its scope of such is on the Papal territory, but close to the Italian an Assembly under a monarchical government. But unfortunately here also the way is barred to us, and we should escape the rock of the 'reports' only to drive upon the senatus consulte which prohibits the journals from discussing the constitution."

Tue Courrier Français observes:-There was a sitting yesterday of the Senate and Corps Legislatif. It would be difficult for us to speak of either without " setting forth the speeches that were spoken, the order in which they were made, and the objects which they treated of," or without letting the public know "what impression they produced on the assembly." As, according to the jurisprudence of the Sixth Chamber, we sider what mersures might be devised to put an end can do nothing of the kind without subjecting to the abominable traffic which is a disgrace to Italy. ourselves to a fine of £40 at least, the most or- | General Menabrea in reply, admitted the importance dinary prudence counsels us to keep ourselves in of the subject, and that the practice in question realreserve for more serious occasions.

furlough, have been ordered to report at their difficult to deal with, by reason of the necessity of headquarters on or before the 31st March next. combined action on the part of the foreign States into Paris on a visit to Germany.

VERVIERS, Feb. 28 .- Baron Budberg, Ambassador to Paris, while passing through this city and it is difficult to find anything we thy the name on his return from St. Petersburg, was violently assailed by a son of the late Baron de Meyendort, press. a well known Russian diplomatist. The assailant threw a hand grenade at the Baron, the of the Florentine journalists, varied with articles only missile failed to take the effect and the Ambassador escaped injury.

PARIS, Feb. 25 .- Mr. Parker, an American, who took part in the alleged disturbance at the Odeon Theatre on the performance of Victor Hugo's drama "Ruy Blas," has been tried and public interest, the centre around which are gathering sentenced to six days imprisonment and the payment of a slight fine.

The Paris correspondent of the London Giobe the civil war in the United States a Frenchman of the name of Cluseret took service in the Northern troops, and as he had shortly before quitted the French army, in which he had recently attained the rank of captain , he was made a general. He recently came to France, and as he is afflicted with the oacoethes scribendi,' he took to writing in ultra-democratic newspapers under the signature of General against the Army bill; and, on account of the title of General they attracted attenution. The G.vernment made the military newspaper proclaim that he is nothing more in France than an ex captain. But he persisted in writing under the name of general. As the military title is highly esteemed in France, and is extraordinarily common in the United States. the Government is not disposed to let one of its subjests who may gain it in the States parade it here. teachings for their sons, pious mothers who daily pray So M. Cluseret has been cited before the examining that their children may be kept from its seductions, magistrates on the charge of assuming a title to sisters who in the world or the cloister, offer them- | danger was doubted in Paris?

this country punishable by fine and it is supposed that a prosecution will foollow.

POWDERED HAIR RETURNING. - A late Paris fashion letter says :- that the fushion of dresses a panier is to bring back once more that of hair powdered-the real powder of Louis XV.'s days. It is whispered that a certain great lady's hair is beginning to show the inevitable thin streaks of gray, and that some of the young fair beauties who surround her have bit upon the device of powder. The first ball of the season at the Tulleries is announced for the 23rd inst , powdered heads on the occasion. There are more bald he ded and gray-baired men at these Tulleries' gatherings than at any other receptions in Paris. There are quite enough white locks to satisfy the most ardent admirers of these boary signs of age : it would therefore be a pity if the many young men and wo men who compose and surround the court circle use the artificial means to match the sterner sex. The gold and abon locks which poets sing about, are surely far more to be admired than this powder, which renders a blonde paler still, and most certainly darkens a brune. These hoops, patches, and powder be long to another age; it will be much to be deplored, lowed to drop, to the infinite satisfaction of the if they should be introduced in our days. In former times the French aristourncy formed a circle of their own, and could indulge in what vagaries they pleased; but society now-a days is much more mixed, and a resuscitation of the old Ve sailler splendor would be worse than folly. The taste of the present day certainly favours both Louis XV and Louis XVI. styles; but the majority are a long way from accepting them completely and absolutely."

PIRDMONT - FLORENCE, Feb. 3 -The Nazione of this evening publishes a semi-efficial communication positively contradicting the assertions of modifications of the September Convention, or the conclusion of a new treaty between France and Italy. The Nazione

'It is not known at the present moment how or with what probability of success negotiations could be undertaken on the Roman question, unless upon the basis of the September Convention After the late events the return to the state of affairs created by the Convention would be the sole policy advantageous to the country without compromising the future. We believe that the Cabinet are ananimous in this opinion."

FLORENCE, Feb. 26 - Some Italian journals are commenting on the remarks alleged to have been made by Secretary Seward in regard to Garrbaldi but think his words must have been incorrectly re ported. They hope that the United States Govern ment has not been secretly using Garibaldi as ar agent of dissension, and trust that America only desires the unity of Italy.

The natural estimates for 1868 amounted to 35,687;348 lire whereby a reduction of 1 088,580 lire a writer who may have unwittingly violated it on in the ordinary expenses as compared with those the same level with a common malefactor, by of 1867 has been effected, and the extraordinary ex penses increased 4,089 012 lire. The committee propose a fresh reduction of 1,028 271 lire in the or ninary expenses. These reductions would reduce the tot.l amount of the estimates to 34 628 129 lire

Disturbances having taken place at Padus in con s quoce of the clergy persisting in celebrating a Te Deum for the papal victory at Mentans, the Government has ordered the prefects throughout the king dom to prevent the celebration of such services wherever at attempted. - Times Cor.

During the discussion of the Budget of Agriculture and Commerce, the question of emigration having come up, Count Obarles Artivabene seized the op boys. It is a regularly organized white slave trade. he said, which fills the streets of London and New and the United States, with the wretched little sufferers, balf-starved, shivering with co d, and often Arrivatione declared that there exists in England a regular company, having at its head an Italian, who frontier, across mountainous districts of the Midenese. Parmesan, and Bologuese Appennines, where they are able to purchase for a few crowns children from the age of seven or eight up to that of fifteen or sixteen years He gave a barrowing description of the manner in which these young slaves are treated in the lowest quarters of London and New York, of their being huddled together in wretched cella s in wet and cold and hunger, and beaten or turned into the street when their gains are deemed insufficient. In short, Count Arrivabene profited by bis extensive English expersince to lay before the Chamber a painful but not an overcharged picture of the sufferings of that unfortunate class of his coun trymen, and of the discredit which the continuance of the practice brings upon his country; and in the name of the national dignity and of offended humanity he implored the President of the Council to conly constituted what Arrivabene had styled a white slave trade. The matter had repeatedly excited the Officers of the French army now abeent on attention of the Italian Government, and although which the boys were taken, he wou'd certainly use PARIS. Feb. 26 .- Prince Napoleon has left all the means at his disposal for bringing about a cessation of the evil

Rome, Feb. 1 - The perfect stagnotion which always follows a violent crisis has fallen on Italy, of an event in the daily chronicle of the Italian

Rumours of war, fears only too well grounded for the internal tranquility of the kingdom, are the staple to be equalled by the defunct broadsheets of the '93 against the supposed clerical and Bourbonist reaction throughout the south of the peninsula. It is in truth impossible to overrate the gravity of the situation. In Sicily and Calabria, and Basilicata and La Puglia the cause of Francis II. is becoming the one topic of the peasantry the nobles, and the religious portion of the midd e class.

I am induced to give this an important place in my Roman correspondence, from the conviction that says:—A question of some interest to Yankees is it is from the Sicilies that the tocsin of Italian unity likely to be presented to the Paris Courts. During | will sooner or later be sounded. Ferrent as is the a tachment of the population of the Marches and Umbria to Pius IX, and eagerly as the majority desire o be restored to his paternal rule—the guarantee of their tranquility and their liberty-the Mazzinian element is too numerous there for the same power of organisation and opposition to develop itself, and the pressure of the central government is exercised with far more ease in the Pontifical provinces than in the Oluseret. He in particular, published some articles extreme Southern different in race and customs as it is possible for two nations speaking the same lan-

guage to be. - Cor Tublet It is no wonder that, seeing the marvellous reaction in favour of the Church, which, by the mercy of God, is rising up through the length and breadth of Italy side by side with the hatred of her enemies, that the revolution trembles for the issue. It has forgotten that there are fathers of families who droad its

which be has no right in France—an illegal act in selves to God for their absent and deluded brothers, wives whose lives are spent at the foot of the altar even in those evil days, invoking the good angel of their husbands, and not in vain, priests whose Mass is given without reserve to the intention of he Vicar of Onrist, religious whose destitution is their quota to the explation of Italy. These are the forces now at work and these, joined with the chivalrous ardour of the Catholic youth of Northern Europe, are the means under Guds providence, seem destined to restore order and religion in the ' land of the faitbful, and overthrow the designs of the enemies of God's Charch.

That another and a horrible struggle is at hand can scarcely be doubted. Neutrality is only for the strong; and Italy is too much in the mercy of the sect, too much discredited abroad, too weak at home, to take anything like an attitude of dignity and stand aloof. The leaders are at war one with another and see no means of arriving at peace so quickly or so easily as that of pandering to the popular madness. The current has been for a moment arrested by the determined attitude of France and Spain, by the arrival of countless volunteers from every country in Europe, and especially by the assurance of sympathy sent a few days since to the Holy Father by the King of Prussia -- assurances which entirely preclude all hope of Prussian assistance to the revolution, and which have been forced from the Crown by the energy of the German Catholic body. It is to Russia and to the United States that the eyes of Italy are now turned for help. She has long given up Eng. land in despair, and since the accession of Lord Derby's Onbinet to office the Ministers are the favourite target of abuse of Italian journalism. The Mazzinian papers are, I may observe, Fenian to the backbone.

Rome. - The Moniteur de l'Armee confirms the news that the French exp-ditionary corps in the Papal States has been reduced to a single division, under the command of General Dumont.

The Irish recruits continue to give the greatest satisfaction, and are a remarkably fine and soldierlike looking body The Canadians who have arrived are also most excellent specimens of that faithful and Cattholic colony, and we are anxiously expecting a hundred more, who are announced as likely to arrive in a few weeks. The two Canadians already in the regiment distinguished themselves so highly at Mentans, where both were severly wounded, that the recruitment is one most favourably looked on. Mr. Murray is I am happy to say, entirely recovered, and

M. La Roque iq an anvanced state of convalesce, ce Among the recent English recruits who have arived for the Papal service are Messieurs Mundy, Bishop, Newsham, and Johnston Mr. Welman is expected in a few days. Mr. Falconberg Se by has also joined the dragoons as a simple soldier with Mr. Vavusour, and Prince Rospigliosi has enlisted in the Zouaves, of which a fourth battalion will probably be formed in a few weeks, under either M le Vi comte de Saizy or M. de Norveux.

It appears certan that the Emperor had no sort of intention of allowing the Garabaldians to be beaten and that the zeal of his superior officers and their Catholic and national sentiment gave them the courage to take an initative which could not be much it accordance with the 'Carbonari' tendencies of their sovereign. A letter from Florence states that he tele graphed to La Marmora to say that if the troops did not enter Rome in eight days he must act. It is also a matter of certainty that had not the Zonavee and wiss acted with the courage they did at the Casale dei Pazzi, Garibaldi could have united 50 000 men

under t e wals of Rome on the 1st of November. The issue of his effor a have been to ruiu his own country, diplomatically and financially, to give Austria a Mediterranean fleet and the Pope an army, which is the corps d'elite of Catholic chivalry, and the admiration of even Protestant nations for its spirit of minitary discipline and religious conviction. Letters from Piedmont I have just received from a source I place great relience on, state that another attempt on Rome may be considered certain, either for the early summer or the first days of autumn the Garabaldians are more than ever exasperated agairs R me, and calculate on being able to firce the Government into open and avowed action; and the efforts of the Catholic party, both as to men and armament, were never more needed than now .- Tab-

Kingdom or Naples - The advent of the Duke of Aosto to Naples has been only the signal of a renewal of demonstrations in favour of the exiled dynasty, whose restoration appears to be the sole hope of miltions in the Neapolitan provinces. His oyal Highness Prince Amadens end his bride, the roung Duchess of Cisterna, both the least unpopular of the House of Savoy, were received with the most freezing silence on their arrival, and even the agents of the Questura and the paid 'claquers' failed to get up a cheer.
The persons who went to the fireworks at the Pullszz Reale in the evening were bisced and stoned by the crowd, and the royal cortege was obliged to be escorted by a strong force of cavalry on its way from

The eruption of Vesuvius has had its reaction in Naples itself and the other night a large portion of the hill of Pizzo Falcone fell into the lower part of the city destroying several houses of the Sta Lucia, and burying a number of persons under the runs. The it was gone forever. How the prejudice, deep-seated lava is also threatening Torre del Greco and Resina, and ingrance, yielded to the influence of the Sisters, and the alarm is very great.

The typhus in its most fatal and virulent form, has broken out in Naples, in consequence of bad mephitic vapours and drainage and want of ordinary cleanliness (the two last causes attributable to the 105bery of the municipal authorities, and the whole state of the city, moral and physical, is about as bad as can be conceived. The Propurator General, on opening the Court of Assize the other day said that he was grieved to announce that the aggregate of crime for the district of Naples alone, containing 3,000 000 inhabitants, exceeded that of one-half of France with a population of 18,000,000 Under the Bourbons the criminal calendar was one of the lightest in Europe.

The arrests for crime in the kingdom of Italy during the single month of November was 5,029, of guardianship—and he lay with his face on the pillow which two-thirds were in the southern provinces. This gives 60,000 a-year, exclusive of political

The Garibaldian colonel, Cattabene, died in Naples on Monday last, having received the Steraments of the Caurch was the most edifying repentance, and having made a requociation in the presence of his of torture from the unsympathising hand; and then, family of the detestable principles he defended in life. Eugene Bianchi, and two of the chiefs of the party of action made a similar pious end in the hospital of cleansed. 'Oh, who is that? Who are you? You St. Onofrio, having been wounded mortally at Mentana. - Tablet:

AUSTRIA.

Italy and the Roman question, the Red Book says :-An Austria has attached great value to the maintenance of friendly relations with Italy, so elso has Italy shown herself equally well disposed towards Austria. The withdrawal of the French army of occupation from Rome aroused dormant passions, and manifes ed the full danger of the conflict between angel anyhow.' the Italian claims to unity and the interests of Catholicity. The most open declarations were made and around Richmond, in active attendance in the to the Pope of the impossibility of Austria's affording hospitals, giving their services alike to the wounded the Holy See any material support. The despatch of Austrian corvettes to Civita Vechia in November, 186 ; for the protection of Austrian subjects. was a first regarded by Frace as a sign of mistrust. Mutual declarations which followed between Austria and France removed all doubts of the latter's firm determination to insist upon the execution of the September Convention. The apprehensions of Roman diplomatists induced Austria in March, 1867, to request informa tion from the French Government respecting the then threatening eventualities in connection with the Roman question At that time the extent of the

Berlin, Feb. - 25 - The new treaty which has been concluded between the United States and the North German Confederation provides that natives of Germany must obtain a license to emigrate, which shall be registered, and that those who, after taking out their naturalization papers, have resided five years in a foreign contry, shall be released frrm the obligation of military service in Germany.

La Liberte publishes a report that King William of Prussia was recently thrown from his horse and badly lojured.

RUSSIA.

Towards Russia, France and Austria continue as cool as ever. Russian official papers complain that the new lithograph correspondence, Nord-Est, regularly transmitted to the provincial press by it e Paris Home-office, is fi led with articles hostile to their Goverament, and though the fact that sundry orders of the Russian and Servian Wer-offices have been declined by Vienna manufacturers is not gazetted at St. Pettersburg, it is none the less true, and a signi ficant symptom of the the times. The extraordinary tribute of rye and oats imposed in the kingdom of Poland for the maintenance of troops to be sent there is confirmed; but the Berlin papers are scepti cal enough to hold that the measure is only devised as a means of frightening adversaries, and the announced consumers of the grain will never make their

The Invalule Russe recently publishes a statement of the effective strength and condition of the Russian army. It appears from this statement that at the begining of 1867 it numbered 730,000 men, and during the course of the year it was reduced to 700,000 men, which is regarded as i's peace footing. It consists largely of young men. By calling out the veterans the effective can be raised 64 per cent. The equipment of the army has made considerable progress; the greater part of the batteries have been supplied with new cannon, and the Government have arrrang ed for delivery in the course of the year of 800 000 new rifles. According to the Czas, an army of 200, 000 men is to be placed in Poland, on the frontiers of Austria.

UNITED STATES.

A SENSIBLE LAWYER - 'A lawyer' who is offended at High Church practices, and wants to know the anthority for the introduction of ritualistic abservances into the Church of England, takes the driest possible view of the question. He remerks that the church of this country is of statutory establishment, and 'not of divine appointment,' and the nullity of the consecrations of the Reformation arcabishops and bishops in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI were manifest, he tells us even to Elizabeth & Go. vernment. Accordingly what was wanting was supplied by an act of Parliament, which declared that all which had been done had been done aright. and that the Queen, by her supreme power and authority, dispensed with all disabilities and imperfections which could be objected against the consecration of her statutory hishops. The statute law alone, therefore, he contends can legally after the services or the establishment, as the creator of the institution; and the doctrine now beld by some of the apostolic descent of the ministry in the face of the statute is clearly a fiction.'

ARMY REFORM. - The United Service Gazette has reason to believe that the Minister of War is about to take the purchase system in hand and that the first step towards its abolition will be the withdrawal of the lieutenant-colonelcies and majorities of regiments from the commission market. It is consolatory to see that even the military journals are beginning to contemplate with serenity the end of that permicious and corrupt system which they used to maintain accelerated the promotion of the righ without retarding the promotion of the poor, provided the country with the young officers in the higher ranks, and, above all, ensured that all British officers should be-gentlemen'

COURT MARTIAL ON A FEBIAN SEAMAN. - James Anderson, ordinary seeman of the 2nd class, was adjudged five years, penal servitude for treasonable

Seventeen men want to go to Congress from one district in lows. 'Mighty mean men get office out here' wrote a boy to his father : 'Come along, dad.'

THE SISTERS DURING THE WAR.

[From Maguire's "The Irish in America."]

At first the soldiers lid not know what to make of them, and could not comprehend who they were, or what was their c biect. And when the patient learned that the Sister with the strange dress belonged to the Catholic Church - that Church of which so many vile stories had been told him from hi childhood-a look of dread, even horror, might be observed in his eyes, as he instinctively recoiled from her proffered services This aversion rarely continued long; it melted away like ice before the sun; but, unlike the ice, which the winter again brings round, th s feeling never returned to the heart of the brave man whom the fortune of, war placed under the care of the Sister. Once gone may be best exemplified by a few incidents, taken at random from a vast number of a similar nature gathered in many parts of the country.

Seven Sisters of Mercy, belonging to the Houston street Convent, in New Y. rk, were sent to an hospital attached to a Federal corps. When they first entered the wards, which were crowded with sick and wounded, the soldiers regarded them with amazement. One of the Sisters, a genial Irishwoman, referring to this ber first visit to the hospital, told with much humor how the bewildered patients took the Sisters for seven widows. who were looking for the dead bodies of their husbands

Among the patients there was one mere lad-indeed, almost a child, scarce fit to leave his mother's as an hospital attendant, not eminent for humanity, carelessly sponged a fearful wound in the back of the poor youth's neck. The hair had been matted with the clotted blood, and the rude touch of the beartless assistant was agony to the miserable patient Let me do it,' said the Sister, taking the instrument with tepid water, and soft sponge, and woman's delicacy of touch, the hideous sore was tenderly must be an angel!' cried the relieved youth. The hair was gently separated from the angry flesh, so that the grateful patient could turn his head and glance at the 'angel;' but no sooner did he cast one With regard to the relations of Austria towards rapid look at the strange garb and novel head dress of the Sister, than be shricked with terror, and buried his face in the pillow. 'Do not fear me,' said a voice full of sympathy; I am only anxious to relieve your sufferings. The work of mercy was proceeded with, to the ineffable comfort of the wounded boy, who murmured-' Well no matter what you are you're an

At times there were as many as eighty Sisters in of both armies. In one of the Richmond hospitals the following took place:

A sick man, looking steadily from his pillow at the Sister, who was busy in her attentions to him, abruptly asked.

Who pays you? What do you get a month? ' We are not paid; we do not receive salaries,' replied the Sister.

Then why do you work as you do? You never cease working. What we do we do for the love of God-to Him

we look for our reward-we hope He will pry us hereafte .'

The wounded man seemed if he could not entirely comprehend a devotion so repugnant to the spirit of the Almighty Dollar; but he made no further remark at the time. When he terame more confidential with

the Fister; the following dialogue was held:
Patient -- Well Sister, there is only one class of people in this world that I bate.

Sister- And who may those be? Parient-' The Catholics,'

Sister — The Catholics ! Why do you hate them? Patient 'Well, they are a detestable people. Sister-' Did you ever meet with a Catholic that you say that of them?"

Patient .. ' No never ; I never came near one.' Sister-' Then how can you think so hardly of per-

sons of whom you don't know anything?' Patient - 'All my neighbors tell me they are a vi'e and wicked people' Sister - ' Now what would you think and say of me

if I were one of those Catholics?' Patient—(indignantly). On, Sister ! you !—you who are so good ! Impossible!

Sister - Then, indeed, I am a Catholic-a Roman

The poor fellow, whose nerves were not yet well strung, rose in his bed, with a bound, looked the picture of amazement and sorrow, and burst into tears. He had so lately written to his wife in his distant home, telling, her of the uncessing kindness of the Sister to him and attributing his recovery to her care; and he was now to disclose the awful fact that the Sister was, after all, one of those wicked people of whom he and she had heard such evil things. This was, at first, a great trouble to his mind; but the trouble did not last long, for that man left the hospital a Catholic, of his own free choice, and could then understand not only that his neighbors had been, like himself, the dupes of monstrous fables, but how the Sister could work and toil for no earthly

reward A Sister was passing through the streets of Boston with downcast eyes and noiseless step, reciting a prayer or thinking of the poor family she was about to visit. As she was passing on her errand of mercy, she was sundenly addressed, in language that made her pale cheek flush, by a young man of remarkable appearance and free s-aggering gait The Sister, though grievously outraged, uttered no word, but raised her eyes, and looked at the offender with calm, steady gaze, in which volumes of rebuke were expressed. Time passed ou; the war intervened; and when next they met it was in the ward of a military hospital in Mi s ur'. The once powerful man was as feeble as an infant, and had not many days to live. The Sister, seeing his condition, asked him if he belonged to any Church; and on his replying in the negative, she asked if he would be a Catholic. 'No -not a Catholic-I always hated Catholics' he replied. 'At any rate, you should ask the pardon of God for your sins, and be sorry for whatever evil you have ever done in your life,' urged the Sister.

I have committed many sins in my life, Sister, and I am sorry for them, and hope to be forgiven but there is one thing that weighs heavy on my mind at this moment-I once insulted a Sister in Boston, and her glance haunted me ever after. it made me ashamed of myself. I knew nothing then of what Sisters were, for I had not known you. But now that I know how good and disinterested you are, and how mean I was I am disgusted with myself. Oh, if that Sister were here I could go down on my

kness to her and wak her pardon!' You have seked it, and received it,' said the Sister. looking full at him, but with a sweet expression of tenderness and compasson.

What ! Are you the Sister I met in Boston ? Oh. yes | you are. I know you now. And how could you have attended on me with greater care than on any of the other patients ?- I who insulted you so !

'I did it for our Lord's sake, because He loved His enemies, and blessed those who persecuted Him. I knew you from the first moment you were brought into the hospital, and I have prayed unceasingly for vour conversion,' said the Sister.

· Send for the priest ! exclaimed the dying soldier, the religion that teaches such charity must be from

And he did die in the Sister's faith, holding in his failing grasp the emblem of nat's redemption, and murmuring prayers taught him by her whose glance of mild rebuke had long baunted bim like a remorse though every scene of revelry or peril.

The following ludicrous it cident took place in a college chapei which shall be nameless: It once happened that the man who usually acted as organblower was ill, and his place had to be supplied one Sunday morning by some one else. Everything went very well till the end of the second lesson, and then, to the surprise of the congregation, the organ did not strike the introductory chard to the 'Jubilate' The reason of this was that the man never blew, so the organist, af er waiting a few seconde, rushed round to the back of the organ, and said-Blow - why don't you blow?, To which the intelligent deputy blower replied - Whoy, sur, I was waiting for you to begin to play!'

The following purports be a model medical puff: Dear Doctor I shall be one hundred and seventyfive years old next October. For over eighty-four vears I have been an Invatid, un ble to step except en moved with a lever. But a year ago I heard of the Granicular Syrup. I bought a bottle smelt the cork, and found myself a man. I can now rou twelve miles and a half an bour, and throw thirteen semersaults without stopping.'

Boggars are generally good at inventing appeals to public sympathy; but the following is certainly the most trresistible appeal ever beard of. A Parisian beggar accosted a gentleman with-'I am poor, Monsieur, but I am religi us. I want but one of the saving virtues; I have Faith; I have Hope; it remains with you to give me Charity.

WHAT SHE WANTED .- A learned lady the other evening astonished the company by asking for the loan of a diminutive argentine truncated cone, convex on its summit, and semi-perforated with symmetrical indentations.' She wanted-a thimble.

An elderly maiden, who had suffered some disappointments thus defines the human race : Man, conglomerate mass of hair, tobacco smoke, confusion, conceit, and boots; Woman, the waiter, perforce on the aforesaid animal.

A recruit, going through the exercise of swordents, sked how he should parry 'Never mind that,' said the old hussar, who was fencing-master to the regiment; 'you only cut; let the enemy parry.

READ THIS!

St. Constant, Dist. of Laprairie, May 25, 1863.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court House Montreal:

Dear Sire, - When I began using BRISTOL'S SAR-SAPARILLA, I had been for nine months suffering with rheumatism, and had completely lost the use of my legs being unable to walk during four months out of the nine. The first bottle of Bristol's Sarsaparilla gave me great relief, and before I had finished seven bottles I was entirely free from pain, and able to walk as well as I ever could. You will confer a favor on many by making these facts public which I shall be glad to confirm.

Very respectfully yours. THOMAS QUELLIAN. 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 Medicine,

CIRCULAR.

MCHTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late fir of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late 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, Oatmaal, Coremaal, BUTTER, CHERCE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Desler in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street. opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z Weizer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn :-A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mss Winslow,' for beloing her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform every part of it nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial.' Pare-goric,' Drops,' Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic.' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs Winslow-know her only through the preparation of ber 'Scotbing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power we would make ber, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SCOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. February, 1868.

THE CUBED TO THE SUFFERING, LIVER COMPLAINT. -Some most remark-ble facts in relation to the un-paralleled efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS in Liver complaints have recently come to light Adoniram Sedgwick, Req., of Hartford, announces that they 'cured him of congestion of the liver (preventing jaundice) in three days.' M. Phelps, the we'l-known machinist of Pittsburgh. Ohio, writes; 'The physicians considered me a hopeless case when I commerced taking Bis'ol's invaluable Antibilious and Alterative Pills. They called my complaint degeneracy of the liver, and I suffered great pain in the right side, which was swelled, accompanied with severe constipation and utter loss of appetite. A course of the pills has made me a well man, and I recommend them to all who suffer from similar complaints' Miss Sarah Jane Deming, of Jersey City, concludes a letter to Dr. Bristol, thus: To your medicine (Bristol's Sugar coated Pills) alone, I owe the re establishment of my bealth, after having suffered most seve ely from bilious remittent fever for more than three mouths. These authentic statements the sick should consider as addressed di-

rectly to themselves, and act accordingly.

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

MURRAY & LANNAN S FLORIDA WATER. - The test of the genuineness and purity of a floral perfume is its duration when exposed to the air. The aroma derived from chemical oils soon dies out, and leaves behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable; but that which is obtained by distillation from fresh and odoriferous flowers and blossoms, improves by contact with the ai-, and lasts a great length of time. Hence Murray and Lauman's Florida Water, the corcentrated product of rare Southern flowers gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fragrance, has not only the freshness of an nowithered bouquet, but is indestructible except by the washing of the article

moistened with it, Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared coly by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

Accordent .- There was an explosion in Doctor Ayer's Laboratory, yesterday, which caused some excirement in the vicinity. Ayer's Pills are macufactured under an enormous pressure, in cylinders like canton, which sometimes prove too weak for the compressed forces, and burst with terrific violence. Portugately, the pieces do not fly far, so that no one has ever been burt by then. The action is more like ice then powder; but it makes Pills which all the world acknowledge are Pills .- [Daily Journal, Lowell. f February, 1868.

A Public Benerit. - Nothing can be of more im portance to the welfare of our community, than the bealth of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devine' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexior, and plumpress to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine astille on each one of which is stamped the word

"Device," all others are useless.
Prepared only by Device & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHERBROOKE C.E.

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the

shove Hotel. Conveyances with or without drivers, furnished to ravellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

A 'COUGH, 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCKES Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief In BRONCHITIS ASTHMA and CAT REH they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's BRONGELAL TROGERS, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials at teating their efficacy are letters from-

E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. Will's. New York. Bon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr G F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N.Y. Surgeons in the Army, and o hers of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. February, 1868.

THE PRESS.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED VERBATIM SHORT-HAND REPORTER DISENGAGED.

Advertiser is thoroughly competent, as his testimonials will show, of conducting a Bi-Weekly or Weekly Journal. Address, "Journalist," Post Office. Quebec.

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

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

GREEN TEA.

Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do., \$!

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered. All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs.

sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tes Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867.

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPTICON

DISSOLV NG VIEWS.

I have the largest, most rowerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, italy Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c.— Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Rumorous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each.

Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Baziars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or e.sewhere.

Address-

B. F. BALTZLY. No. 1 Bleary Street. Montreal.

November 5, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next sesion of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manufacturing Boots, Shore, and other goods. Montreal Dec. 13, 1867.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholie Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly printed in Fianders. The books now offered for sale are with very few exceptions, perfect and in spleadid condition, and form such a collection as is very rare! to be met with even in England, and in this country has probably never been offered before.

For particulars apply at the Office of this paper where the books may be seen.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

CATHEDRAL LOCK, NG. 376 NOTRE D_ME STREET

MONTREAL. Cash pard for Raw Furs.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER! 4,000,600 Feet.

The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest. Cheanest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we wil sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have

the following stock:—
200,000 feet lat and 2nd quality of 2 inch Pine
Sensoned; 10,000 do lat and 2nd do, 14 inch do; 100 000 do 1st and 2nd do, 11 inch do ; 200 000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 11 inch do; 11 inch do 14 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch to; inch Basswood; 1 inch do: Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions : 30,000 feet Cedar 1,500 000 Sawn Lathe; Lot of Sawn and Split Shingles; 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1 an inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

JORDAN & BENARD. 19 Notre Dame Street, And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square,
December 13, 1867.

P. MOYNAUGH & CC.

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET

(NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment, MONTREAL.

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

From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING PUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of U. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I L. Barge & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Repairs will be punctually attended to. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET.

AT McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. 3 m Montreal, 13th June, 1867.

WANTED,

to the first of the state of the contract of the state of

years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation.

Address with particulars to, TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal

WANTED,

BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation a principal or assistanti n an English Commercial an Mathematical School.

A. K.,
TRUE WITHESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE,

ADVOCATE, &C., No. 50 Little St. James Street.

Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

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

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

A. SHANKON & CO.

GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHILESALE AND RETAIL,

102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET. MONTREAL,

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

Country Merchants and Farmers would de well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terme. May 19. 1867.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



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

son is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands mon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar conting preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listless—

the hox, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—
For Byspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.
For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Healthache, Nick Healtache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For Bysentery or Idiarrhees, but one mild dose is generally required.
For Ehenmatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Nide, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Bropsy and Bropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Fills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digesof these Puts makes him feet celedary better, not their cleansing and renovating effect on the digustive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to every body, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,

such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Group, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them. Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them under the Cherry Pectoral Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly

tection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly

enred by it.

Bronchitts is generally enred by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities use felly maintained. ure fully maintained. Prepared by

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

Montreal, Gameral Agents for Lower Canada.

FRANCIS GREENE. A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five PLUMBER, STRAM & GASFITTER 54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James S

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

MONTREAL.

GRAY'S

WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN!

THE MOST

ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION

USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

Wholesale at Mesers, Kerry Bros. & Crathern Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Balton. Retail at Medical Hall, Erans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A Harte Dr. Picanlt & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Laviolette & Giraldi Desjardins & Quevillon ; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor,

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.

November 5, 1867.

€~ MOTHERS -SAVE YOUR CHILDREN

NO MORE VERMIFUGES,

NO MORR POISONOUS O'LS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.



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

THEY ARE PUBLLY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT. THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING

AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, estified to their valuable roperties. administered with perfect safety to children of most

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

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

DRVINS & BOLTON, Chemists. Next the Court House, Montreal, P.O.



Sewing Machines.

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

N.B. .. These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Boston, and will be so'd at corresponding prices with the many course imitations now effered to the public. Balesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street.

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

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY - J. D LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butter field & Haven's New Bra Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Machines; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Split'ers; Counter Skiving, Sole Outting and Sidewelt Machines; the genuine Blowe Sewing Ma chine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J.7. LawLOR'S, 365 Notee Dame Street, botwem. Frangois Xavier and St. John Streets,

HOUSE FURNISHELS ATTENTION

THOMAS RIDDELL & CO. 54 & 56 Great St. James Street.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of

WALL PAPERS.

TO BRITRIBHOT PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, Badroou

HALL PAPERS. OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

(OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 21, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING

DEPARTMENT,

At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street. J. A. RAFTER.

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very

select, and the charges extremely moderate The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters ar constantly engaged and the best rimal ming and workmanship warranted.

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

Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volumteers, requiring full Outlits, will find an immense Wholessie and Retail Stock to select from. The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make

their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained IN THE GENTLEMEN'S

Ready-made Department,

Full Suits can be had of Fashionabic Twesds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$'5. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed

for \$16, \$18, and \$20 Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youthe' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;-Obildren's Suits, \$2 to \$4.

TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET OM THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865.

CHOLERA.

12m.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen- . I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kan-as, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholers in 1849 and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good

results.

Yours truly,
A. HUNTING, M.D. · · · I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For he last three weeks from ten to fifty or sines cases such day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House hus been used with considerable success during this enidenic. If taken in season, it is generally effec-

tive in checking the discusse. REV. CHARLES HARDING.

Sholapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infautum common bowel complant, brenchitis, coughs, colde, &c , and we . ld cheerfully re-

commend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. O. BOOMER. Mesers Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sire - Having witnessed the beneficial effects of our Pain Killer in several cases of Disentery and Chairs Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming in act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully re-commend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and

effectual remedy.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER. Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions: -

At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat

the dose every fifteen minutes In this way the dreadful scourge m y be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours N B - Be sure and get the genuine article : and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the pa-

tient take two (or more) teaspoonfule, instead of ODA. The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Store-Keepers.

PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors,
Mentasal C E,

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY-MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. B using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRALED LY tyou can make capital Saft Soap for one cent per gallo , or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually gold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town

and country. Price 2's per tin. CAUTION .- Be sure to get the genuine, which be the words " Glasgow Drug Hall" stamped on 'and of each tin. All others are counterfeits. a stands WINTER FLUID .- For chapped ba it say it is all roughness of the skin, this allemen will find unrivalled. Hundreds who is shaving. Price the best thing they ever us after shaving.

it very soothing to the he Subscriber has always on 25c rer hottle.

HOMCOFATIMENT f Homespathic medicines

HOMCOFATIMENT f Homespathic medicines band a ultid and the States; also, Humphrey's from E, all numbers. Country orders carefully

Sped to.

J. A. HANTE, Licentiate Apotheony,
Glasgow Drug Hall, 36 Notre Dame 1
Montreal Feb. 4th, 1869.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

ans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. sasytements and Valuations promptly attended to. (16) Montreal, May 28, 1863.

REMOVAL.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 675 CRAIG STREET,

TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,

MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Montreal, April 11, 1867.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

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