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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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No. 9.

FATHER CLEVELAND; OR, THE JESUIT.

By the Authoress of "Life in the Cloister," "Grace O'Halloran," "The Two Marys," etc., etc.

From the Boston Pilot.

"Maid, matron, nay, the secrets of the grave This viperous slander enters."—Cymbeline.

CHAPTER XVIII.—IN MEMORIAM.

The day appointed for the funeral to take place proved wild and tempestuous; a heavy snow storm had fallen steadily during many hours, and a keen easterly wind drove it full in the faces of the unfortunate wayfarers.

Towards noon a modest and unpretending mourning cavalcade stopped at the gates of the cemetery of St. Croix, and from the single coach which followed the hearse stepped two mourners—these were Father Cleveland and Mr. Vernon. A large concourse of persons had, however, followed—some on foot, others in sledges—for, despite the inclemency of the weather, many had been attracted by the story they had heard; and those once the loudest in condemnation, the readiest to censure, were amongst the first to bewail the rash credulity with which they had received the slander, and the eagerness with which they themselves had circulated the report.

The deep tones of the bell now cast its sullen echoes on the gale, as the coffin was borne into the little mortuary chapel, and rested on a bier, whilst a venerable French Canadian Priest recited the prayers used by the Church before the corpse is carried to the grave; after which the coffin was once more raised, and the funeral procession again formed.

Not a sound was to be heard save the light patter of the snow and the moaning of the wind—a deathlike silence seemed to have awed the multitude around, and an irrepressible shudder passed through the frames of many, as the coffin was borne between them, for they had fallen aside into two ranks, and slowly wended their way to the grave. A narrow winding path shortly revealed the spot, the upturned earth of which showed the narrow home which was destined to receive the remains of Aileen Desmond.

For a few moments the coffin was placed beside the yawning grave, and the pall, now white with the thickly falling snow, removed. None of those who stood around, however, had noted a tall and slender form which, arrayed in robes of deepest mourning, long since white as the earth beneath, had leaned against a headstone some little distance off. Her face was closely covered by the folds of a thick crape veil, and from the moment the funeral had entered the cemetery, she had remained motionless as the stone against which she leaned for support.

She was perfectly silent, but had you seen the convulsive working of the pale, tearless, beautiful face, had you seen the small white hand as it clutched for support to that cold inanimate stone, you might almost have pitied that miserable Augusta, for you well know it is her of whom I am telling you. Not a movement escaped her notice on the part of those who stood around, when suddenly the crowd parted, as after drawing nigh the grave the coffin was lifted from the shoulders of the bearer, and placed on the earth.

Guided by a sudden impulse, she started from her reclining position, and to the horror of all the bystanders, more particularly to that of Father Cleveland, who immediately recognized her, she threw herself on the coffin, sobbing hysterically, accusing herself aloud as the cause of the death of Aileen, and exclaiming, 'God be merciful to me, it is I, it is I who have killed her,' she fell into a heavy swoon.

Father Cleveland alone was conscious, before the thick crape veil was raised, as to who was the unhappy being who had thus disturbed the solemnity of the scene, but there were many present to whom Augusta Seton was far from being a stranger: at first a murmur of indignation ran throughout the assembly, but two persons stepped forward, one was Bertha, the other Mr. Vernon, the former raising her veil, exclaimed, reproachfully, 'Have pity, for she is touched by remorse—remember that many who are here are not sinless in this matter, for if she first uttered the slander, they were credulous, and believed and spread the tale.'

Then she knelt down, and, unaided save by Vernon, would have removed the still unconscious Augusta, but stronger hands than hers assisted in the work of mercy, and, raising her from the coffin, bore her to a distant part of the cemetery; whilst persons of her own sex, actuated by somewhat of the spirit that had prompted Bertha to speak, volunteered their services in endeavoring to restore suspended animation.

Then, amidst profound silence, the coffin was lowered into the grave, and the sorrowful voice of the officiating Priest recited the last prayers; and thus, as the good Father truly expressed it, 'they laid her beneath the cold Canadian skies, far, far away from her own Emerald Isle, the land of her nativity; and, with humid eyes and a heavy heart, he turned him from the grave into which calumny had cast her, and shuddered as he passed the little throng of women, and heard the smothered sob which Augusta Seton now restored to consciousness, vainly strove to repress.

Returned to his little Presbytery, the good Father selected one of several designs which had been sent him, intending to raise a simple monument to the memory of Aileen Desmond; it was placed in the cemetery of St. Croix the following week—it bore only her name and age, with the date of her death, and the following touching words, intended by the good Father as a warning to the passer by:

HERE RESTETH, IN HUMBLE HOPE OF A BLESSED IMMORTALITY, THE INNOCENT VICTIM OF CALUMNY.

R. I. P.

Then, anxious as soon as possible to discharge a melancholy duty, he examined the papers of Aileen, placed in the writing desk amongst various other articles about to be taken to England; and perused with a most painful interest some verses in the album, the date they bore showing clearly that they were written some months previous, when she first became a prey to severe mental anxiety. They ran as follows:

"My sunny days are past Like dreams away, Like flowers in autumn blast, Like showers in May; Like rainbow tinted colors, O'er gloomy skies; Like storm lights gilding The landscape's dye; Like dear friends parting, Ne'er to return; Like tapers glowing, When last they burn, So have the happy hours Of girlhood fled. When all seemed beauty; Ere faith was dead. Faith I 'twas but faith in earth; Trust! 'twas but trust in dreams. The faith in Heaven remains, Eternal are its beams; But earth and earthly hopes, They shall return no more,— Visions of brighter things That were in store. But shall I mourn the light Faded from earth away; That love must know a blight, And friendship see decay; That trusted ones and true, E'en they should helpless prove? No; brighter is the view Of Heaven and rest above Darkness makes thee more bright, Home of my weary heart; Father! Thy glorious light Marks out my chosen part; To Thee, my God, I turn, I turn, alone; Thy Cross's dear decree Shall gain a throne."

With a heavy sigh the good Father replaced the verses, and was still turning over the leaves of the album when a knock at the door disturbed his melancholy occupation.

He was told that a lady awaited his attendance in the church. The scene of the morning recurred to his memory. The sorrow and remorse of Augusta Seton was excessive. Was the lost sheep returning to the fold? Was it the proud and imperious lady, who had sinned so deeply, who required his ministrations?

Yes, he was not mistaken. In the dimly-lighted chapel, one solitary lamp alone burned near the altar, on which the "resence of our Lord reposed, and prostrate before it was the veiled figure of a woman, a deep sob ever and again, breaking the silence that reigned around.

She heard, and knew well, the sound of that footstep, but still she knelt unmoved. One moment more and the mastery over self was complete; and, with the words, 'God be merciful to me a sinner' trembling on her lips, the miserable Augusta, who had hovered, as it were, on the brink of despair, arose from her knees, and, with a steady step, entered a confessional in the side aisle of the church.

The day following that of the interment of Aileen, Father Cleveland devoted to examining and answering the letters which had been forwarded from various parties, and which contained remittances of subscriptions for the destitute parents of the unfortunate Aileen. The collection had already reached a handsome sum, and he was congratulating himself that he had it in his power to take them this slight alleviation under the heartfelt sorrow they must necessarily suffer, when a slight tap at the door disturbed his reflections.

The visitor was none other than Augusta Seton.

The expression of intense pain which her features had worn when he beheld her on the day previous had passed away, and had given place to that old weary look which he had seen before. He observed her tremble, and noticed too that as she passed the table to reach the chair which he had drawn forwards for her use, that her hand rested one moment on it, as though for support; then, as if determining to conquer her emotion, she drew herself up to her full height, and with a strong effort to sustain, at least an air of outward composure, she took the seat he had placed for her use.

A painful pause ensued; she was herself the first to break the silence.

'You will accept this trifle for the subscription,' she said, and her voice slightly faltered as she spoke. 'I have come to bid you farewell, for it is not likely we shall ever meet again on earth. I wish to tell how much I thank you for your personal kindness to myself, who have ill deserved it; to beg you to pray for me; and when the vast ocean shall separate us, not to forget the unhappy Augusta Seton, for whose repentance you have labored. I leave Toronto in a few days for New York, and would not have intruded on you so suddenly but that I feared your prior departure from this place.—You go very soon, do you not?' she added.

'In one week,' was the brief reply.

'I am about to enter the novitiate in a convent of Poor Clares,' she replied. 'This is the life of seclusion and penance I meditated following from the moment I witnessed her death.'

'Time, and the novitiate itself will show whether a religious life be really the state you are called upon to choose, Miss Seton; rest assured I will not forget to pray for you.'

'Yes, that is all I ask,' she murmured, as she rose from her seat, 'I desire your prayers, Father, that I may remain steadfast in my present purpose; and as the one once proud and haughty Augusta stood before him, now so subdued, and penitent, and humble, the good priest sent up from the depths of his own heart a fervent thanksgiving, that she who had so greatly sinned had become so changed. But the farewell had to be spoken; and if the good Jesuit had been a stern monitor, for that very reason he was her true friend, and for a moment she stood with clasped hands and tearful eyes before him—he, the very personification of holiness and dignity combined—and the bitter unrecalled past welled up into her mind, and her assumed composure seemed about to desert her as the moment approached for the farewell to be pronounced.

Wishing to close the interview then, he himself took the initiative, and extending his hand exclaimed:

'Farewell, Miss Seton; may the blessing of Heaven rest upon those efforts you shall make to lead a good and virtuous life; may it accept and bring to a happy fulfilment the resolve you have made to atone for past errors by a life of self denial.'

And the good priest looked not sternly down, as when, on her last visit to his little Presbytery, the sin-laden, miserable Augusta implored his permission to attend her victim, but with eyes upraised to heaven, called down its blessing on the head of the penitent, who for one brief moment knelt before him.

Still one moment more, and then the words 'Farewell, forget not to pray for me,' sounded in his ears; and she, the sorrow-stricken woman, pale, tearless, and composed, met his pitying gaze. A world of anguish, of subdued grief, of remorse, was in that face; one moment, and the repentant sinner had vanished forever from his sight.

CHAPTER XIX.—STILL IN TROUBLE.

A very few weeks after the death of Aileen, Father Cleveland, but just returned from Canada, left home early one morning, in order to break to the Desmonds the mournful intelligence he had to communicate respecting the death of their unfortunate child.

A letter he had received from Maud, on the very day that he was summoned to attend upon Aileen, had informed him of the meeting of his sister with the Desmonds, of the state of poverty in which they were plunged, and that she had offered them a home in her own house until they should receive a remittance from their daughter. With a something of nervous agitation he lifted the knocker; and, after waiting a few moments, again knocked, at this time more loudly than before; he listened attentively, and was convinced he heard footsteps and the murmur of voices within; but still the door was not opened; and then, becoming impatient, he gave a third and louder summons for admittance.

To this more imperative demand, an answer was vouchsafed from the area door; and the following colloquy then took place between himself and the Irish servant:

'Who is it you'd be ather wanting, sir; there's not a soul at home barring myself.'

Father Cleveland did not at all relish this new mode of announcing himself, and replied:

'I wish to see Mr. and Mrs. Vivian; I am Mrs. Vivian's brother.'

'Och, now, and you don't think I was born yesterday, do you?' said Pat; 'This is another thrick got up by the limbs of the law.'

A faint and very painful suspicion of the real state of the case shot across the mind of the good Father, and he replied:

'My good man, I wish you would come up to the door; I am a Catholic priest, and must see your mistress on most urgent business, immediately.'

'Och, yez are a wolf in sheep's clothing, that's what I takes yez to be,' replied the provoking Pat; 'for, shure, isn't Mrs. Vivian's brother, his reverence, Father Cleveland, far away in Ameriky? Now, yez can't take in Pat Magrath at his time of life at all, at all; so, if ye'll be ather calling about seven o'clock in the evening, it's myself who'll be telling Mrs. Vivian that yez called at the house, and then she can see yez or not as she pleases.'

Annoyed as he was at the cool indifference of the man, Father Cleveland felt that there was nothing to do but submit; and he therefore turned away from the house, suspecting what was really the case, that the tiresome fellow was some faithful servant of the Desmonds, and who, it appeared, could serve Maud's turn no less faithfully if occasion required.

He determined, however, not to trust merely to calling at the house, suspecting, as he did, that circumstances were such as to lead them to turn their home into a species of fortress; therefore, immediately on his return, he penned a note to Maud, requesting her to be at home at eleven on the following morning, and not to consign him to the tender mercies of Pat Magrath.

Accordingly the next day, at the appointed time, he again presented himself at Maud's residence; no question of a ready answer now; there was Maud, and Vivian too, with faces anxious and troubled enough, at the parlor window, awaiting his coming.

'The Desmonds—where are those poor old people?' was his inquiry, after the first words of congratulation had passed between them.

'They are in the drawing-room,' replied Maud. 'They do not know that you were to be here this morning. She is dead. We felt certain of this from the black seal on your letter; and now, your very looks tell us we are correct.'

'Yes, poor Aileen is indeed no more,' answered Father Cleveland. 'At some future time, Maud, I will communicate to you her sad story—a story that cannot be too widely known or circulated. Now let me, at once, to my most painful duty; the sooner it is discharged the better for all parties.'

'Poor Mrs. Desmond is very ill,' said Maud rising to lead the way; she is breaking up fast, between poverty and trouble. You are, of course, aware, from the letter I sent you when in Canada, that they have no means of their own. We took them with a view of securing shelter and food for them to the best of our power, but we are so miserably poor ourselves, Vivian having been some time out of employment.'

'Yes, we have had hard times lately,' exclaimed her husband; 'no doubt you guessed as much from the uncourteous reception Pat gave you yesterday. We were very sorry we were not at home.'

'Pat quite convinced me that he took me for a lawyer's clerk in disguise,' rejoined the priest; 'and showed me, without a doubt, that he can serve your turn quite as faithfully as that of his old master. I am much grieved, Vivian, that you are in such terrible straits.'

'I hope, however, that there is a silver lining to the cloud,' said Vivian. 'I have some interest with an influential friend, who gives me hopes of eventually obtaining me a situation in one of the government offices, so that we may, after all our trials, hope for better times.'

'I shall, indeed, be rejoiced to hear of such an end to your troubles. Now, Maud, lead the way,' said Father Cleveland, sighing heavily as he followed his sister from the room.

Poor Mrs. Desmond was reclining on the couch, her aged husband sitting beside her, with his hands on his knees, bending over the small bit of fire which the grate contained. The room bore a very seedy appearance, every article not strictly necessary having long since found its way to the pawnbroker's shop, to meet the wants of the increased household of the Vivians.

Altogether it was a depressing scene. Years had passed since Father Cleveland had seen the Desmonds; and, therefore, did not remember him; but as the words of introduction fell hesitatingly from Maud's lips, the old man started from his seat, and Mrs. Desmond, clasping her hands together, looked as if her life depended upon what he should tell them.

'You are from Canada, Father?' exclaimed Mr. Desmond. 'Can you give me tidings of

my daughter? Have you seen or heard of her during your short residence there?'

'I have seen her, and—'

'She is dead? tell us the worst at once,' interrupted the poor old lady, suddenly starting from the couch. 'My child, my Aileen, shall I never—never see you more?'

'Be comforted, my good old friends,' said the Jesuit; 'your Aileen has, indeed, passed to a better world. Will it not be a source of consolation to you to know that I was with her in her last moments; that I am the bearer of a message to you; that for you she offered her last prayers; that she died perfectly happy and resigned.'

But for a while the poor old people were as the Rachel of Holy Writ, 'for they wept for their child, and would not be comforted, because she was not; and some time passed before they could listen to the soothing words of consolation which fell from the good priest's lips; and when, at last, he could obtain a hearing, and the sorrow-stricken parents could calmly listen, it was his painful task briefly to sketch forth, softening the horrors of his tale as far as in his power, the sad events which had led to the death of Aileen. Then, too, came the announcement of the by no means insignificant sum which had been raised for their use, it being upwards of a thousand pounds, five hundred having been presented by the unhappy Miss Seton. Here was a great difficulty, for poor Mr. Desmond was proud, and proud people are always sensitive. With what care must he not mention the subscription.—Might it not look to the bereaved parents as if those who had inflicted the injury had thought to make reparation by their gold?

Very delicately then, did Father Cleveland touch upon this subject; very much did he dwell upon the bitter remorse of her who had dealt the wound, and upon the deep sympathy and hearty concurrence of those who had never injured their child in word or deed—it was, he said, but a kindly tribute to departed worth; and they must not forget that the last hours of Aileen had been soothed by the remembrance of what had been done for her parents.

Poor Father Cleveland—it was some time before he could smooth down their jarred feeling, so as to lead them to think calmly of accepting the sum he had in his possession; the only soothing reflection by which it was accompanied was the remembrance that they would be able, they said, to help dear Maud, instead of being a burden to herself and her kind-hearted husband any longer.

Before he left them, then, he placed in their hands the sum of money he had brought from Canada, and promising to come again very shortly, and to send them the various articles which had belonged to the lost one, and which he had brought to England, he bade them adieu.

In the hall he met Pat, who, with a very rueful expression of countenance, besought his Reverence's pardon for having mistaken him for one of those spalpeens of the law in disguise, adding, 'It's a shame that the likes of me didn't know Madam's brother at a glance—I can never forgive myself at all, at all, for laying your River-ance out on the door steps, instead of shewing yez in till the Mistress returned.'

At last the good Father satisfied Pat that he need not trouble himself any more about the matter; but we think that, on a future occasion, should he have the chance, he will be too careful to mistake the Jesuit Priest for a lawyer's clerk.

'It is an atmosphere of distress which pervades my poor sister's household,' thought the good Father to himself, as he turned sadly away; 'well, I am glad of one thing, and that is, that the two eldest children are being well looked after; and as to other matters, Maud and Vivian do seem changed a little for the better; any way, they will have a reward for the good action they performed in sheltering those poor old people.'

Yes, as time passed on, for his stay in England was of some months' duration, Father Cleveland had reason to be better satisfied with his wayward sister; you see, she was a compound of folly and good nature; and thoughtless and hitherto imprudent, was it not the providence, in some degree, of those whose means are of that fluctuating and precarious nature, as to present them with a ready excuse, when occasionally they choose to indulge in acts of extravagance.

CHAPTER XX.—A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

Five years have passed since Aileen Desmond was laid in her Canadian grave. Let us see, as faithful chroniclers are bound to do, how time hath tarred with those of whom we have been telling you.

Father Cleveland is once again in this modern Babylon, this London of ours; he is about to visit Maud; let us accompany him, and see if the once reckless, thoughtless Maud has changed.

The good Father has altered somewhat—his step is less buoyant, his chestnut hair is wreathed here and there with a silvery thread, yet he is

still in the prime of man's existence, but he has travelled much and worked hard, so time begins to leave some little trace of its onward progress.

It was the Feast of Corpus Christi, and the first object that met the good Father's eyes when he entered a neatly-furnished parlor, was a little girl, some ten years old, dressed in robes of snowy white; there was a lace veil and a wreath of white roses on the table, and he needed none to tell him that this happy child had that day made her first communion.

In a moment Maud enters, her simple dress of pink muslin looks very neat and pretty, her little head dress of Maltese lace is simple and becoming, she has long thrown aside the use of faded artificial flowers—Father Cleveland cannot detect a fault.

'My own dear brother, I am so glad to see you,' she says, and both hands are held out at once, as they clasp one hand of his within her own, and she sits down beside him to talk over the past; and every now and then some fair-haired child or blooming boy comes in, even to the youngest, the little Aileen, named after the unfortunate girl whose sad history I have been telling you.

All the children save two were there; and these were the two eldest, whom the good Father had sent, one to College the other to the Convent School; the young Edward has declared his wish to pass to the novitiate, in order that he may become like his good uncle, a member of the Society of Jesus.

'I see a little change in your domestic arrangements, Maud, and I see it with pleasure; the appearance of your home, your children, yourself, are all altered for the better.'

'Thanks for your good opinion,' she replied; 'you may ascribe the change to two causes. In the first place, Vivian has, as you know, obtained a place in a government office—his salary is small but certain; secondly, I have been learning how to economise, but yet, not all the economy in the world would have much altered things in the old times, when means were so precarious, money one day for a glorious feast, and for several days, perhaps, not a shilling in the house; however, I followed your advice, and think I but fair that you should praise me for my exertions,' she added, laughing heartily at the idea of her brother saying more in her favor than he had already done, whatever he might think; 'it took me a long while, a very long while to get things in order, but I resolved to do my best, and here is the result,' she continued, glancing significantly around her little parlor.

As she thus spoke, the maid-servant, who had admitted Father Cleveland, entered with a tray bearing wine and sandwiches for his luncheon; as she left the room, he said:

'I find, too, that you have discovered the truth of my words—that there would be better servants if there were better mistresses.' That young person is very neat in her appearance.'

Now, one cannot help agreeing with Maud, that this was a little too hard a thrust on the part of the good Father; however, she knew how to parry it well enough.

'Oh, for the matter of that,' she replied, 'Jane is a *rara avis* in her way, I can tell you—not so easy in humble households like ours to get creditable servants—almost impossible when so poor as we once were; but I see more closely into things than I once did. The fact is, I have more money, and Jane is the exception, not the rule.'

'I will sum it up in a very few words, Maud,' replied her brother, 'you are a better mistress than you used to be. Servants, like children, are apt imitators; and I am glad to see that Jane has the sense to follow your good example.'

Maud, like other ladies, for the sex love to argue, would fain have contested the point; but on second thought, she yielded, knowing well that she should not change his opinion on the matter one iota.

Suddenly rising from the window, at which she had been seated, and which overlooked a pretty garden at the back of the house, she exclaimed: 'I can point out an old friend to you, if you will step to the window.'

Father Cleveland complied with her request, and, to his intense surprise, beheld a white-headed old man, seated on a garden chair, with Maud's little Aileen on his knee. He immediately recognized the aged Mr. Desmond, whose wife, through ill health, and sorrow for the untimely fate of her child, had died three years since. But look yet again, my good Father, and you may recognize the faithful honest Irish servant in an old man who is carefully weaving a bed of roses and carnations, almost beneath the window at which you stand.

'Poor Mr. Desmond,' said Maud; 'he is so fond of my little one, because we named her after his poor slandered daughter. That child is more to him than all the world beside.'

'And how comes it that our poor friend is domiciled with you, Maud?' asked the Jesuit.

'From very pity at the loneliness of his condition. The handsome sum you brought them, five years ago, was put out to interest; and, as Vivian got his appointment about the same time, we decided upon offering him a home with us, and we have engaged Pat as a sort of factotum, on no account to be dispensed with. Indeed, he is the most useful person in the house; he does the work of two ordinary servants, and is an immense favorite with the children; but, suppose we go out and have a chat with them—they will be so delighted to see you.'

As Maud spoke she opened the French window, and, followed by her brother, stepped out on a beautiful verdant lawn. A little to the right was a huge clump of trees, beneath the shade of which old Mr. Desmond had placed his seat.

It scarcely took two minutes to cross the lawn, but a world of thought careered through the

mind of the young man, as he gazed again, far from the blooming English garden, with the sunny sky above him, beside a patient sufferer in mind and body, whose course was well-nigh run. Then, standing by an open grave in the distant Canadian cemetery, he gazed, in his mind's eye, on the unhappy Augusta Seton, as when acting on a dread impulse, she threw herself with a hysterical shriek on the coffin of Aileen.

'But, my good Father, you are recognized, for a cry of joy escapes the lips of the aged man, who starts eagerly forward, while his old arms retain the child he loves so well; because, like the dead Aileen, it has violet eyes and sunny hair, and bears his lost one's name. Pat, too, throws down his spade and greets the good Father with a hearty Irish welcome, a real *cead mille faoihle*, exclaiming:

'Och, and this isn't it myself that am pleased to see your Reverence again. Shure and havn't I often thought of the day when, shame to me for that same, I mistook you for a spalpeen wid his dirty piece of paper for the masher; but the Saints be praised, and it's we that are all well off now, and we fear no spalpeens at all, at all.'

And in the evening Vivian, now a steady man of business, joined the little circle, and we doubt much if in the length and breadth of our own Old England there was a happier re-union of hearts than theirs; though, ever and anon, a subdued and melancholy feeling passed over their minds, when they thought of the gentle being who had passed away; 'the purty and sweet colleen,' of whom honest Pat never wearied of talking, though the grass had for five summers grown green upon her grave.

Reader, pardon us for the sad strain in which we have, perforce, written. It seemed well, to our humble judgment, to make known this most sad history, this touching record of one, good as she was fair and innocent, and who, like to a tender blossom which withers as the first rude blast sweeps over it, faded away, when all that should be held most dear and sacred to woman was touched by the fell and poisonous breath of SLANDER.

THE END.

SUFFERERS FOR THE FAITH IN IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

At the present moment the record of the Irish Martyrs who fell before the inhuman raid of those who heralded their new faith by fire and sword is peculiarly valuable. It was again and again asserted by the enemies of religious equality during the recent debate that there was no truth in the statement that persecutions reigned in Ireland during the earlier days of the Anglican Reformation, and it was, therefore, most opportune that this conclusive proof of the cruel nature and vast extent of that persecution should be published before the next debates on the Irish Church can take place. It was boldly affirmed in the House of Commons in '66, '67 and '68 that the Anglican prelates were amongst the most active and vigorous of the persecutors. The story of the murder of Dr. O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel by order of the Anglican Archbishop of Dublin, and Loftus, his colleague in the Government of Ireland, is not unfamiliar to the readers of the Freeman's Journal. Mr. O'Reilly, however, supplies further and minute details of the sufferings and fate of the heroic O'Hurley, which will be read with deep interest. O'Hurley was born in Limerick. His youth and manhood were distinguished by uncommon brilliancy, learning and sagacity. Gregory XIII. made him Archbishop of Cashel. One of the ubiquitous prelaters reported a conversation in which O'Hurley had expressed his Catholic opinions. He received warning, and fled to the Castle of Fleming, Baron of Slane. Here he lay concealed for some time, when he was again discovered, and the Baron was ordered under a penalty to deliver him up. The Archbishop fled, and Fleming pursued him and took him in Carrick-on-Suir. Brought before the council O'Hurley denied nothing, and yet no shadow of crime could be proved against him. Lord Chancellor Wallop was very wrath, and Adam Loftus, who could not brook defeat sought to cajole his victim to 'conform.'

Stanhurst, who was an eye-witness of his torture and execution, says: 'The executors placed the Archbishop's feet and calves in tin boots filled with oil, they then fastened his feet in wooden shackles or stocks, and placed fire under them. The boiling oil penetrated the feet and legs that morsels of the skin, and even flesh, fell off, and left the bare bone. The officer whose duty it was to preside over the torture unused to such unheard-of sufferings, and unable to look on such an inhuman spectacle, or to hear the piteous cries of the innocent prelate, suddenly left his seat and quitted the place. The agonized Bishop cried out, 'Jesus, Son of David, have mercy upon me!' Exhausted, and as it were, suffocated by his sufferings while fastened in the stocks, the Archbishop lost all voice and sense, and when taken out lay on the ground like one dead. Unable to move hand or foot, or even tongue or eye, the head executioner began to fear lest he had exceeded his orders, which were only to torture and not to kill, and might be punished for having put him to death without orders. The next morning, as he had a little revived, aromatic drinks were administered to him to give him strength to endure new tortures. Our martyr was gradually so far recovered as to be able to get up and limp a little, when his enemies sought to make him waver in the faith, offering him dignity and office if he would resign his position as Bishop and acknowledge the Queen to have a double sovereignty, ecclesiastical as well as secular. But he remained unshaken as the Tarpeian rock.' Wallop then gave the final directions: 'He was taken out of the castle without any noise, lest there should be a tumult; but the Catholic prisoners there, seeing him go, called out that he was innocent; and amongst others a certain Bishop, then a prisoner there, called out aloud that he rather deserved that fate for the scandal he feared he had formerly given, but that O'Hurley was an innocent and a holy man; upon which the jailor severely flogged him and others, and so reduced them to silence. The holy martyr was then hanged in a wood near the city. Added to this account, from which we have so liberally extracted, are all the state papers from the record office, London, and these leave no doubt whatever as to the murder of the Archbishop and the cruelty attending his execution. The reign of Good Queen Bess was filled up with deeds of blood and slaughter, and the examples to be found in the Memorials have a melancholy and startling interest. The famous Walter Raleigh, soldier and poet, historian and courtier, ravaged the south and laid rough hands on all Catholic priests found in Munster. The torture was his favorite pastime, and a long roll of sufferers proved his devotion to his royal mistress. Some of the records are simply horrible, and defy calm consideration. The awful details of deliberate butchery, added to the calamities, of regulated famines, are almost beyond the limits of credibility, but the authorities are too many and various. Mounjoy, himself, writing to O'Neill concerning his opposition to O'Neill, says he proceeded 'by the grace of God, as well as he could, utterly to waste the county of Tyrone.' Later still he says: 'We found every where men dead of famine, and between Tullahoma and Toome there lay unburied one thousand men,

and since our first drawing this year to the Black-boys, there were about three thousand starved in Tyrone.' This was the result of the needless burnings of the corn crops. But the only means tried in Ireland were burning and slaughter, tending to one and the same end—extermination. The sway of James was hardly less tyrannical, but most certainly was no less oppressive. Proclamations for the expulsion of Catholics were issued with an almost precise regularity during his reign.

The government of Charles I., however, inclined to moderation, dated not prices such a policy, for had not Usher penned the famous declaration propounded to the Irish Church, in which he said that to grant the Papists toleration, or to consent that they may freely exercise their religion, profess their faith and doctrines, would be a grievous sin, and a matter of most dangerous consequence; whereas he prayed God to make those in authority zealous, resolute, and courageous against all Popery, superstition, and idolatry. In Dublin, the rage against the Catholics was very high. But the Archbishop, seized the Carmelite Chapel in Co. Wick, and heaved down the altar and emblems. Chapels throughout the city were thrown down, and all kinds of brutal intolerances practised. The Parliament of England decreed that no quarrel shall be given to any Irishman, or to any Papist born in Ireland, and Borlase in his history publicly remarks, 'The orders of Parliament were excellently well executed.' And so on to the apogee of 1641, and the sanguinary end of Charles's sanguinary reign. The world knows how the frantic Cromwell ruled in Ireland, how he slew the Catholics and burned their churches; how, as Macaulay says, 'he gave the reign to the fierce enthusiasm of his followers waged war resembling that which Israel waged on the Canaanites, smote the people with the edge of the sword, so that great cities were left without inhabitants, drove away thousands to the continent, shipped off as slaves many thousands to the West Indies, and supplied the void thus made by pouring innumerable colonies of Saxon blood and Calvinistic faith.'

A letter by Ligard puts the number of slaves at 60,000, and 60,000, more fled the land. Sir William Petty estimates the number of Catholics who perished at one million. Priests were hung from the yard arms of ships in which they sought flight; and, banned and driven to bay the Irish Catholic seemed well nigh extinct. The memorials of the martyrs during the reigns of Charles and Cromwell are painfully long and terrible, and the rule of the Merry Monarch brought no relief. The confiscation had done its very worst in a kingdom where land was life, and honor, and home sustenance. So rapidly did the soil change hands that no improvement was made in its condition for years, and hunger stalked abroad, snatching its victims from the womb of the ruthless oppressor. The furies of Cromwell remained still on the statute-book, and the rewards given to the priest hunters were lavish and unfeeling. The reign of Charles was notable for active intolerance. Bishops, Jesuits, and priests were ordered, to leave the kingdom, and chapels, or Mass houses, as they were called, were closed or pulled down. The Celebrated Oliver Plunkett, Catholic Primate, was seized and thrown into a dungeon in Dublin Castle, charged by the Attorney General of the day, with being an over-zealous Papist. The remarkable proceedings attending the trial are described at great length by Mr. O'Reilly. Passing by the reign of James the II., we come to the troublesome advent of William, the renewed prosecution of the Catholics, their banishment, their almost complete annihilation. The penal laws enforced with rigorous severity, by the protection by enactment of Protestant guilds, by which Catholic artisans were driven into want and the miserable helplessness of the people, afforded some light success to the Church Establishment.

In the year of 1709, an act of Parliament decreed £50 as the reward for capturing a bi-shop or vicar general, and £20 for a friar. Mr. O'Reilly says, 'What rendered this bribe peculiarly grievous, was that the money was to be levied off the Catholics of the county in which the ecclesiastic was convicted.'

It was also enacted that before the 25th of March, 1710, every registered priest should present himself at the quarter sessions and take the oath of abjuration under the penalty of transportation for life and of a traitor's death if he returned. By the oath of abjuration the priest was ordered to swear that the sacrifice of the Mass and the invocation of the saints were damnable and idolatrous. In other words, the priest who had been induced to register under the promise of protection, was called upon to apostatize, under the penalty of transportation for life and a bribe of £30 per year was offered to any priest who would apostatize. The priest hunters were now called into full activity, and for some thirty years pursued their infernal trade in full force. Each of these wretches had under him an infamous corps, designated priest hounds, whose duty was to track, with the unflinching agent of the blood hound, the humble priest from refuge to refuge. In cities and towns, the Catholic clergy were concealed in cellars and garrets, and in the country districts they hid in the unfrequented caves, in the lonely woods or in the huts of the faithful Irish peasantry. De Burgo tells us that this prosecution and hunting after priests was most bitter toward the reign of Anne and of the commencement of George I., and he says that none would have escaped were it not for the horror in which priest-catchers were held by the people. He adds, moreover, and it is a pleasing reminiscence, that so odious and detestable were the priest hunters and informers in the eyes of the honest Protestant of Dublin, that when any of the wretches made their appearance in public, both Protestants and Catholics rushed forth to stone them in the streets, amidst shouts and groans of execration. Mr. O'Reilly concludes his admirable work by a brief, though full memorial of the sufferers in the reign of the first George down to the year 1744. The book can hardly fail of public esteem.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Kieran the Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, has had his attention called to the fact that two of his curates have placed their names on the committee of one of the candidates for Dundalk, and he has been asked whether this was done with his sanction. He replies, in a letter which has been published, that he has not been asked to give his sanction to the act of his curates, and if he had he would not have given it, 'as it would have involved a departure from the neutrality which he has resolved to preserve during the coming election.' He has no wish to dictate to his clergy the course they should pursue in the matter; but, he adds—

'I have a very strong desire indeed that when division prevail among their flocks the clergy should carefully abstain from all acts and words calculated to give offence to either party, and employ their best efforts to promote concord and harmony among the people intrusted to their care. It is a subject of great affliction to me to see the people of Dundalk so divided at a time when union among Irishmen is so necessary to enable the Liberal party in England to carry the measures on which the future happiness of this country depends. If, owing to division among ourselves, a member is returned for Dundalk who will go to Parliament to vote for the continuance of the Protestant Church Establishment, and thus endeavor to keep open the bitter source to which our principal calamities may be mainly traced we will stand before our countrymen in a very unenviable position.'

DUBLIN, Sept. 8. The Dublin Corporation spent several hours yesterday discussing the Irish Church question. The Conservative members of the Council, who are in a minority, have entered a repeated protest against these discussions, but without effect.

They have on several occasions assembled themselves from the meetings called for, such purposes, but yesterday they attended, not, however, for the purpose of discussing the principal question, but to enter a renewed protest against the introduction of such controversial matters to the council chamber. The discussion was opened by Sir John Gray, who in his long speech, contended that the Council had a perfect right to pronounce an opinion on the question. His Majesty had assented to the whole country to pronounce upon it. The Council felt that by the vote given in July on the majority question their opinions had been subjected to a false interpretation and accordingly, they had resolved that vote. They had now assembled to give expression to their opinions on a matter which had been submitted for the opinion of the whole country. He contended that the Episcopal Church in Ireland had been a complete failure after a trial of 300 years and that it was the *finis et origo malorum* in Ireland. He concluded by moving that the house resolve itself into a committee to prepare an address to Her Majesty praying for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church in Ireland. The motion having been seconded, Mr. Norwood moved an amendment deprecating the introduction of such topics, on the ground that it tended to arouse and perpetuate discord and party feeling, and to prevent the harmonious action of the Council in the transaction of the public business of the city. This was objected to as not being an amendment on the original resolution, but this point of order was eventually waived and after considerable discussion the amendment was put to the meeting and rejected by 33 to 16. The noise and confusion at times in the gallery was so great that the Lord Mayor had to threaten to clear it. The principal resolution having been adopted, Sir John Gray moved a resolution declaring that no member should be elected to any office of honor or honor until he should have signed it. This of course was not intended as a fresh declaration of the Liberal majority in the house that they would not consent to the election of Mr. James Vokes Mackey as Lord Mayor for 1869, and was resisted because it was not included in the notice convening the meeting. The objection, however, was overruled and the resolution was adopted by 29 to 20. In the course of the discussion on this resolution, Mr. A.M. Sullivan said that the real point was raised by it, and that in comparison with it all the other resolutions were sound and fury, signifying nothing.

DUBLIN, Sept. 11. The revision of the lists of claimants under the lodger qualification in the city of Dublin promises to be a protracted and difficult operation. Not only are many knotty points raised that have a somewhat general application, and each of which, once decided, will rule the decision in subsequent cases on these points, but the circumstances of the claimants and the essentials of their claims vary so much that the hearing even of the most simple case, occupies a considerable portion of time. The question 'What is a lodger' was solved yesterday, so far as one of the principal points is concerned, by the Court unanimously deciding that the term does not apply to the occupier of a portion of a house which is let in 'severals, and in which the landlord does not reside'—in fact, in any case in which the landlord would be a trespasser if he entered the hall door without leave of the tenant. When, however, the landlord kept a key and reserved the right of entry the occupiers had a right to be regarded as lodgers. This decision, it is said, will materially injure the Liberal list, the larger number of claimants of the class excluded having belonged to the Liberal side.—(Times Cor.)

DUBLIN, Sept. 14.—A man named Hennegan was found dead in the public street of Athlone at 1 o'clock this morning. There were marks of violence which show that he was murdered. No one has been arrested or is suspected of the crime.

DUBLIN, Sept. 14.—A meeting of the Corporation was convened by circular this day, for the purpose of passing a similar resolution to that adopted at Cork in favour of the Fenian prisoners now undergoing their respective sentences. After waiting a considerable time only five members put in appearance, and at the expiration of nearly an hour it was considered advisable to request the Mayor to convene the meeting for Thursday next. The following is a copy of the resolution:—'That in the opinion of this Council the Irish political prisoners confined both at home and abroad have sufficiently expiated their offences, the time has arrived for the throwing open the prison doors and setting the captives free.' The gentlemen who attended were—James A. Flanagan (candidate for the Mayoralty), M. O'Connell, N. Leech, J. J. Gormly, and P. M. Brady, generally considered representatives of the advanced party in our little community.

At a meeting of the Town Commissioners, held in the Town Hall, Cashel, John Mulline, Esq., J. P., in the chair; other members in attendance—James Dunne, Matthew O'Riyan, Dr. John Wood, William Garry, Denis Scully, and M. Dunne, Esq.—the clerk read a circular which had been received from the Cork Town Clerk, asking the board to adopt a resolution which had met with the approval of the Cork Town Council, Mr. Garry proposed and Mr. O'Riyan seconded the following resolution:—'That, in the opinion of this board, the Irish political prisoners confined both at home and abroad have sufficiently expiated their offences, and that the time has arrived to throw open the prison doors and let the captives free.' The resolution was ordered to be returned to the Cork Town Council, who would take the necessary steps to have it presented to the proper authorities.

At the monthly meeting of the Nenagh Town Commissioners, held on last Monday, the address on this subject was read, and warmly responded to by Mr. Gill, but as there were only a few Commissioners present they did not wish to express their sentiments on so important a subject until the whole body would be in attendance. Accordingly the subject was adjourned until next Monday, when it will be again brought forward.

At the last meeting of the Athlone Town Commissioners a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing sympathy with the Fenian prisoners now suffering penal servitude, and adopting the resolution adopted by the Cork Corporation, relative to the release of these men, and promising to use their influence with their new representative, whoever he may be, at the next election with a view to have them released from prison.—(Express Cor.)

REMOVED RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.—By the last mail from Australia we learn, on good authority, that Patrick Doran, the dock companion of General Thomas F. Burke, on the occasion of that gifted speaker's memorable address in Green-street court-house during the special commission of 1857, has been liberated, on condition that he shall not return to Ireland or Great Britain. Startling as the announcement of the release of a political prisoner sentenced to penal servitude for life may appear, especially after such a short incarceration, we believe there can be no doubt of its accuracy. The occurrence has offered food for considerable comment, and has raised hope in the minds of the sanguine that his companions may be as leniently dealt with at no distant date, especially as he was not the only political prisoner in the clemency of the authorities, another prisoner, who had been sentenced to a limited period of imprisonment, having been also liberated on the same conditions.

A letter was received from one of the political prisoners, on Saturday, by a respectable citizen, stating that all the 'felons' would be set at liberty in a short time, on the condition of their giving promise not to take part in any act against the constitution for the terms that they were respectively sentenced to be imprisoned to. There is a strange proviso also mentioned in the letter—that they should keep the peace for one hundred and sixty-seven days longer.

(The above is a translation of a letter, others released by the same authorities. Daniel Moriarty, of Malloy, and Mr. Stanley, of Dublin, have been also liberated. The latter has returned to his friends, the former is in Australia).—(Cork Herald.)

COMPLIMENT TO MR. BUTT.—A Limerick correspondent informs us that, consequent on the enthusiasm evoked by Mr. Butt's lecture in Limerick on the Irish Land Question, several members of the local Farmers' Club, in order to record their appreciation of Mr. Butt's services in the tenant cause, have organized a movement for presenting him with a suitable testimonial of their feelings. The matter was taken up so spiritedly, only a short period elapsed when a sum of about £500 was subscribed. The intentions of the subscribers having reached Mr. Butt, it appears the learned gentleman immediately intimated to the chairman of the club, in peremptory but grateful language, that the movement was not agreeable to his feelings or wishes, and accordingly it has been dropped, we learn, with great reluctance by its promoters.

Four men have been returned by the magistrates at Banbridge Pet. Sessions for trial at the next assize charged with 'misdemeanor and contempt for the administration of justice by drumming outside the Court House of Banbridge when the magistrates were engaged in taking informations against parties charged with rioting in that town.'

A correspondent of the Freeman's Journal calls attention to the great activity displayed at present in the erection and repair of Protestant churches throughout the country, liberal grants for these purposes being made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners within the last few days, £4,000 has been allocated for the erection of a new church in Ennis. The Commissioners and the Protestant clergy seem determined to make the most of the Church revenues while they retain control over them.

There is a rumour that the result of the elevation of one of the present law officers to the vacant Judgeship of the Bankruptcy Court may be the appointment of the Hon David Pluckett, one of the candidates for the city of Dublin to the office thus vacated. Another rumour is that Mr. Macdonogh, Q.O., will receive the vacant Judgeship.

An inquiry was recently held at Longford into charges preferred against Sub-Inspector Hume, for neglecting to search the house of a man named Quinn in pursuit of a murderer alleged to have been concealed in the house. The evidence having been forwarded to the Government, Sir Thomas Larcom has returned a reply in which he says:—His Grace is of opinion that Mr. Hume was guilty of a grave neglect of duty in not having at once searched Quinn's house, which was so close to the scene of the murder, and that he conducted himself in a disrespectful manner before the grand jury; but he does not think the evidence establishes that he received a positive order to search the house, but only a suggestion; or that he prevaricated before the grand jury. His Grace further considers that his not acting on that suggestion and not sooner searching Quinn's house was not a wilful neglect of duty, but rather an error of judgment. Mr. Hume has been nine years in the force without any stain upon his official character, and he appears, according to your testimony and that of others, to have shown zeal and activity throughout the case with the exception of the unfortunate error of judgment he committed in failing to have immediately searched Quinn's house. Taking all these extenuating circumstances into consideration, His Grace has directed the Inspector General to convey to Mr. Hume the expression of his Grace's strong disapproval of his neglect of duty and unjustifiable behaviour before the Grand Jury, and considers that this will be a sufficient notice of what has occurred.

WIFE DESEQUESTERED BY AN OFFICER.—A painful case is reported in the Dublin papers. At present, however, only one side of it is before the public; but the steps taken by the police will soon bring the matter in such a way before the authorities as will prove whether the circumstances are as stated to Mr. O'Donnell, the magistrate. On the sitting of that gentleman a solicitor applied for a warrant at the suit of the guardians of the North Dublin Union for the arrest of Samuel Ponsbury M'Callagh, of the Majesty's 3rd West India Regiment, for having deserted his wife, Sarah Jane M'Callagh (nee Fortune) who has been an inmate of the workhouse for the past eight months. This lady, who appeared to be in a delicate state of health, was present in court, and was evidently a most respectable person. She was accompanied by Mr. Widdick, master of the workhouse, and Miss Anne Jane Taylor, who had come from Cork to give evidence in the case. In making the application, Mr. Kane said that he had to bring under the notice of the bench a matter in which a gross injustice and the greatest cruelty had been inflicted on a most respectable lady. It appeared that the complainant had been married to Lieutenant M'Callagh in St. Nicholas Church, Cork, on the 4th October, 1865. She had been married previously to a gentleman named Fortune, who, when dying, bequeathed her property amounting to £1,200 a year. About two years since her husband deserted her, and as it was alleged, had taken possession of all her means and left her in great want and destitution. She had repeatedly written to him for relief, and he had returned evasive answers, and latterly did not reply to her communications. Her wants at length became so pressing that she had to seek admission to the workhouse, where she was received eight months since, and where she had been an inmate up to the present. On the statement of Mr. Widdick it appeared that when the lady applied for relief she was unable to stand, and was so weak and emaciated that she was unable to partake of nutriment. The marriage was proved by Miss Taylor, who stated that she was present at the ceremony, and identified a *carte de visite*, representing Lieutenant M'Callagh in his full uniform. The presiding magistrate stated that some time before an application had been made to him for a warrant against the husband of the lady. On that occasion she produced a letter from M'Callagh, couched in the most affectionate terms, and asking her to come over to him. Under the circumstances a warrant should not be then granted in the face of that letter, unless it was shown to him that it was written for the purpose of evading proceedings being taken. At present, if the necessary informations were sworn, he would issue a warrant for the arrest of M'Callagh for deserting and refusing to maintain his wife. The informations required having been made, a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of the police for execution against the Lieutenant, who is alleged to be at present in England on leave of absence from his regiment.

The London Times has the following editorial comments upon an address lately delivered by Dr. Trench, the Protestant Bishop of Dublin, in defence of the Government Church:—

'We have a right to be very much disappointed that the Archbishop of Dublin has not done more for his cause. The least we could expect from him was that he should show either faith or a graceful resignation. We cannot say that he writes either as though he expected the Establishment to stand, or as if preferring to make the best of an inevitable disaster. His future is as dark and cheerless as his present on the worst pages of Irish history. When everything that can be said for or against the Irish Church has been said many times, with diminishing freshness and increasing acerbity, and when Mr. Murphy is handed to a policeman and ordered to find bail, we had hoped, that the former Dean of Westminster would at least give up life to the wearisome question. But we had forgotten that Dr. Trench is an Irishman: with the blood of his own kind how many bishops, deans, and chapters in his veins! He has given us a defence of the Irish Church of that easy and safe external character which does admirably for the outside of the cup and the platter. A poor

man, who has been returned by the magistrates at Banbridge Pet. Sessions for trial at the next assize charged with 'misdemeanor and contempt for the administration of justice by drumming outside the Court House of Banbridge when the magistrates were engaged in taking informations against parties charged with rioting in that town.'

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER—1868

Friday, 9—St. Dionysius and Comp., MM.
Saturday, 10—St. Francis Borgia, C.
Sunday, 11—19th after Pentecost.
Monday, 12—Of the Feria.
Tuesday, 13—St. Edward, C.
Wednesday, 14—St. Calixtus, P. M.
Thursday, 15—St. Teresa, V.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The first act of the Spanish revolution is over. The Queen has been driven into exile, and the Bourbons are no more to be reckoned amongst the sovereigns of Europe. What the next act will be, yet remains uncertain. We know not if the revolution now in progress is designed to be merely a dynastic revolution, or a political revolution; whether it be directed merely against the person of the sovereign, or against sovereignty itself. If the former be the object of the revolution, if a change, not of the form of government, but of rulers be all that is designed, there are several claimants of the vacant throne. First, the representatives of Don Carlos, the legitimate heir to the Spanish throne after the death of Ferdinand, but whose rights were wrested from him by the revolution which aided by France and Great Britain put the late Queen upon the throne. Secondly, we have the young Prince son of Queen Isabella, in favor of whom she is said to have abdicated. Thirdly the Montpensier family; and in the last place, the House of Savoy, which is said to be intruding for the vacant throne in favor of the Duke D'Aosta.—Of these several claimants the first and second may be dismissed at once. Montpensier's pretensions will be coldly looked upon by the French Emperor: and the best chance therefore seems to belong to the Piedmontese pretenders. But now-a-days revolutions are not so much made in favor of, or from hostility towards any particular dynasty, as of a principle, and that principle is democracy. In spite therefore of the declaimers of some of the leading Spanish statesmen, we may well believe that an attempt will be made to inaugurate a republican form of government in Spain; and that after having gone through the usual stages of the revolutionary fever, the distracted country will at the end seek repose beneath a military despotism.

By Catholics the late events in Spain cannot but be looked upon with some alarm. In spite of the vices of its inception—the late government had manifested a disposition to side with the Holy Father against his enemies: and as everywhere the Revolution is the enemy of the Church, it is to be apprehended that Rome has lost a friend and ally in the person of the abdicated Queen. Everything is however in such a chaotic state, and the reports that reach us are so confused, that it is idle to speculate upon the probable consequences of the Spanish Revolution. Even France may be disturbed by the shock.

It is said that a Peace Congress is to be held at Berne in Switzerland, to which delegates from the Great Powers of Europe, and from the U. States have been invited. We cannot believe that any real, or permanent good can proceed from such a body. From Rome there is nothing new to report.

LATEST TELEGRAMS—LONDON, Oct. 4.—The rumour is current that the success of the revolution in Spain has had the effect to compel France to make some concessions to Italy. It is known that Prime Minister Menzies is going to Paris, and the supposition is that he comes to conduct the negotiations rendered necessary by the alleged change in the policy of France.
It is rumoured that a conspiracy to dethrone Abdu-Azz, the reigning Sultan of Turkey, has been discovered in Constantinople. A number of political arrests has been made there. No further particulars received.

PROTEST BY THE QUEEN OF SPAIN—PARIS, Oct. 4.—Queen Isabella has issued a protest against the revolution in Spain. The document argues that the force used by the rebels to depose the Queen does not injure her rights to the Throne

of Spain, and declares that the acts of the Junta established by violence are not binding upon the people.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Perfect order reigns in Madrid. At Barcelona the people sacked the town hall, and publicly burned the portrait of Queen Isabella.

The Count of Chaste, sought to repress the riotous proceedings. He was fired on by the mob, but fled and escaped under cover of the night.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Marshal Serrano, accompanied by several generals of the army, entered Madrid to-day in triumph. Great preparations were made for his reception. The streets and public and private buildings were superbly decorated, and a large civic and military procession escorted the generals throughout the city. The houses, sidewalks and public squares along the route of the procession were crowded with citizens, who received Marshal Serrano and his generals with wild enthusiasm. The procession was followed by a parade and review of the National Guard. This was a great patriotic display, and was made the occasion of striking manifestations of war. The troops carried, side by side with their regimental flags, banners inscribed—'Down with the Bourbons!' 'Sovereignty of the People!' 'Religious Liberty!' and other mottoes of a similar character. At the termination of the review Marshal Serrano made a patriotic address to the immense multitude of citizens and soldiers, in the course of which he announced that he had united with General Prim in calling Marshal Espartero, the Duke of Vittoria, to the head of the State.

The formation of a new cabinet has been completed as follows: Marshal Serrano, President; Costello, Minister of Commerce; Topete, Minister of the Marine; Aquire, Minister of Justice; General Prim, Minister of War; Olazaga, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Madoz, Minister of Finance.

Manuel de la Concha has been arrested.

It is a painful duty that we have to discharge this day, in announcing the fatal termination of the illness under which for some time past the Reverend Father George Schneider of the Society of Jesus had been suffering. His death is a severe blow to the Catholic community of Montreal, but especially to the noble Society of which he was long an illustrious member.

The deceased was born in April 1807 in the diocese of Strasbourg, and made his studies at the College of St. Acheul near Amiens. At the age of twenty he enrolled himself amongst the soldiers of that noble army of Christian warriors who for three centuries have been waging incessant war with sin in every form; with heathenism, heresy and with ignorance—and for some years he was employed in his native land. About the end of the year 1838 his Superiors sent him out to Canada, in which country, with some few short intervals excepted, he spent the remainder of his useful life: sometimes at Quebec, sometimes in charge of the Society's Novitiate at *Sault au Recollet*, and latterly in Montreal.—To him we are indebted, perhaps more than to any one else, for the fine church of the *Gesu*, in the erection, and decoration of which he took a constant, and lively interest.

But his great work, but his chief delight was to preach the blessed Gospel. Numbers who read this will remember the power of his sermons, their Christian charity, their earnest denunciation of sin, and the proclamation of God's wrath against sinners, coupled with the gracious promises of the Gospel, of pardon and mercy through Christ to the truly penitent. To the young in whom he took the most lively interest he was the sage counsellor and loving father: and the pupils of St. Mary's College will long look back with respect, admiration and love on him by whose salutary admonitions their tender souls were guarded against the assaults of the devil.

Father Schneider was a very learned man, a great linguist, as well as a profound theologian. He would have been a distinguished man, no matter in what position, and an ornament to any society. He gave up all, however to follow his Lord, and has now gone to receive the promised exceeding great reward.

It was on Thursday, 1st inst., at the Hotel Dieu that this venerable servant of God yielded up his spirit into his Redeemer's hands. On Saturday his mortal remains were removed to the *Sault au Recollet*, and deposited in the burial ground belonging to that institution, where he lies awaiting the fulfilment of the promises in a glorious resurrection.—B.L.P.

In a Pastoral Letter to the Faithful of his Diocese, Monseigneur C. Larocque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, has announced his intention of leaving that city for some time, and taking up residence at Belœil. Motives of economy, and the necessity of retrenchment in order to pay off the debts of the Episcopal Corporation of St. Hyacinthe are the reasons assigned for this step by His Lordship, who deeply regrets the painful necessity. Let us hope that the cause may soon be removed, and that the sacrifices now being made by the Bishop shall have the effect of clearing the Diocese of its pecuniary burdens.

THE SACRED SCRIPTURES IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—We have an amusing illustration of this reverence for the study of the Sacred Scriptures, and fear of the Manichaean Classics, which pervaded the whole Catholic mind of the Middle Ages, in a story told of our countryman Alcuin.

Born probably about the year 735, and devoted to the church as soon as he was weaned, he appears to have been brought up as it were almost within its very walls. His biographer, who was his contemporary, tells us that when yet a child, he frequented the daily services of the church, but was apt, poor little fellow! to neglect those which were performed in the night. When he was about eleven years old, it happened that a lay brother who inhabited a cell belonging to the monastery, and at some short distance from it, was one day, by some accident, (was it design on their parts?) deprived of his usual companions, and petitioned accordingly the schoolmaster of the monastery that one of the boys might come up and sleep there that night. Our young Alcuin was sent, and they retired to rest; and when about cock crowing, they were waked by the signal for service, the rustic monk only turned in bed, and went to sleep again as he had doubtless had done before. Not so our boy Alcuin; who soon perceived with horror and astonishment, that the room was full of demons. They surrounded the bed of the sleeping rustic, crying "You sleep well brother! you sleep well!" He woke immediately, and they repeated their salutation: "Why sleepest thou here whilst all your brethren are watching in the church?"—What ensued every body may guess. Being probably very decidedly flesh and blood demons, and inclined to be correctional withal, they ended with giving him a sound drubbing, which we are assured by our historian proved not only very beneficial to him, but was also matter of warning and rejoicing (cautelam et canticum) to others. In the mean time poor Alcuin as he afterwards related, lay trembling, under the persuasion that his turn for demoniacal correction would come next; and said in his innermost heart "O Lord Jesus if thou wilt deliver me from their bloody hands, and if afterwards I am negligent of the vigils of the church, and of the service of lauds and continue to love Virgil more than the melody of the Psalms, then may I undergo such correction; only I earnestly pray that thou wouldst: this time deliver me." Alcuin escaped punishment; but probably to impress his good resolutions upon his memory he was subjected to some further alarm. The demons, having finished the castigation of the older and probably more hardened offender, looked about them only to discover the boy completely covered up in his bed-clothes, panting and almost senseless. Who is the other who sleeps in the house? said the chief of the demons. "The boy Alcuin is hidden in that bed" replied the others in one voice. Finding himself discovered, his long suppressed grief and horror burst forth in tears and protestations of future amendment. Deterred from treating him, by his promises, they yet after a brief consultation conclude to turn up the clothes at the bottom of the bed and to cut his corns, by way of making him remember his good resolutions. Already were the clothes thrown back, when Alcuin jumped up, crossed himself, and sang the twelfth Psalm with all his might; the demons as in duty bound vanished, and he and his companion set off to church, wiser though sadder men.

Without pretending to discuss the demonology of our narrative, which in very sooth has a decidedly flesh and blood complexion about it, the story is yet of importance as shewing the nature of the sins which lay heaviest on the child's conscience, when he found himself as he thought in the hands of demons. "And if afterwards I am negligent of the vigils of the church and of the service of lauds, and continue to love Virgil more than the melody of the Psalms, then may I undergo such correction." His biographer says of him that at that tender age he was "Virgilius amplius quam Psalmorum amator." "A lover of Virgil rather than of the Psalms." And he must indeed have often been corrected for his Manichaean preference, since the first thought that occurs to his mind on beholding the demons, is that he has this great sin on his conscience viz, neglect of the Sacred Scriptures and a softness for the classics.

SACERDOS.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—The evangelical world is jubilant over the late politico-changes in Austria. There are Protestants, however, who see not therein much matter for glorification—as for instance, the well known writer who over the pseudonym *Cornelius O'Dowd* addresses the public through the pages of *Blackwood*.—Thus he speaks of these changes which have ushered in the reign of Liberalism in Austria:—
"Representative government means a dozen or so of men really able, in a gurgite vast of ambitious adventurers, and peasant proprietors."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, September, p. 342.
"Press freedom, in its infancy, is chartered libel."
And of Austria's rupture with Rome, which mostly delights the evangelical world, the same writer thus speaks:—
"It is little else than an occasion for triumph to all infidelity in religion, and libertinism in morals."
—16.

Nor by these marks alone is the essentially Protestant character of recent legislation, and therefore the growth of an earnest and powerful Protestant party in Austria, divulged. The restraints of Christian morality have not only been relaxed, but heavy shackles have been imposed, on the Romish Church, as witness the subjoined communication from Vienna:—

The Minister of Justice has notified the Civil Courts that in case the Clergy refuse the necessary certificates for civil marriages, they must be enforced to comply by civil process.

The meaning of this is, that not only will the State in Austria recognise as civil marriages the adulterous unions of persons divorced, of perjured priests, and of unchaste nuns, but that it will do its best to enforce, by civil process, the recognition of these unclean and disgraceful unions, as truly marriage in the Christian meaning of the word, upon the Catholic Clergy. These of course, cannot, will not comply, and to all appearance, therefore, an era of cruel persecution of the Church in Austria, as well as of open infidelity in religion, and of unbridled libertinism in morals, is about to be inaugurated. To use the vile cant of the conventicle, the day of the Lord is at length beginning to dawn upon that benighted country so long plunged in the darkness of Romish errors.

The writer in *Blackwood*, who is above all suspicion of being tainted with Romish proclivities thus describes the great practical reforms which have followed the late Liberal reform.
"I do not desire to speak of how the great changes which have been of late effected are likely to work for the advancement and power of Austria. I limit myself to the task of telling how Austria is no longer the country it once was to live in, and how where was once obedience, there is now revolt; where there was courtesy, there is now rudeness: where there was safety to life and property there is now danger, and an amount of theft and robbery, I will venture to say, not to be equalled in any State of the Continent. Where once you walked the streets with all the security in life, you now go forth armed, and prepared for encounter."—16.

This, upon the showing of an unexceptionable, because Protestant witness, is what the late Liberal changes have effected for Austria in the moral, the religious, and the social order. Whether therein there be aught in which the man who calls himself a Christian can find matter for rejoicing, or for hope for the future, we need scarce stop to discuss; but outside of Exeter Hall, we are sure, most will recognise the fact: That what has been won by Liberalism, has been a loss to the cause of Christian civilization; and that the triumph of the anti-Catholic party in Austria, is a triumph of the devil over God.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.—A grand Concert in aid of the Red River settlers is to take place about the middle of this month. Mr. Jules Hone and his amateur orchestra of "Les Commis Marchands" have taken the lead, and are sparing no pains in fostering the affair, so as to assure a good and substantial aid to the poor settlers.

His Honor the Mayor has promptly given his high patronage, and no doubt the concert will be a success. The name of Mr. Hone as the organiser is a guarantee of a musical treat. We were present at one of the rehearsals of this musical society, and we can vouch for the novelty and excellence of their music. One of their pieces is on Canadian airs, and is composed by their leader, Mr. Hone, and how to convey our impressions of it to those who did not hear it, we don't know! It culminates in a grand amalgama of Canadian songs, with the "God Save the Queen" in the basses: not a note is disturbed in either melody, and it seems to us that "one being a quick air and the other a slow one," that it is a musical *tour de force*.

But yet better, and a really musical gem was the "Irish Festival," also by Mr. Hone; but this brings us to the end of the space we can afford in this number; suffice it to say that who will go to this Concert will get value for his quarter dollar.—Com.

The concert given on Thursday evening of last week at the St. Patrick's Hall, by the Young Men's Catholic Society of this City was a great success, and reflects great credit upon the President, and Executive Committee for their good taste, and admirable arrangements.—The music selected was Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, which was given in full by a large body of amateurs, assisted by Mde. Petipas, and an orchestra composed of the band of the 100th Regiment. The Hall was crowded, and we have reasons therefore for hoping that the Society were remunerated for their trouble, and their outlay of money.

We hope also that this may not be the last Concert with which this most excellent Society will favor us during the season. It is the noble mission of its members to encourage a sound Catholic feeling amongst the rising generation, and to inspire it with good moral and religious principles. As a means to this end we hope that it will continue to furnish us from time to time with innocent and elevating amusements, such as concerts of good music. By so doing it will foster a pure taste in the public, and do a good deal towards putting down those exhibitions of very doubtful morality, and indebitable bad taste which are of common occurrence in Montreal. In cultivating

a taste for good music, our Catholic Young Men will greatly promote the higher objects for which their Society was instituted.

THE IRISH BAZAAR.

The Ladies of Charity of the Irish Congregations, beg to inform the public, that their Twentieth Annual Bazaar, will be held in the new St. Patrick's Hall, on Wednesday, the 7th of October, and following days.

As many persons anxious to promote the success of the bazaar, and yet not able to make lists themselves, are in the habit of sending in pieces of work and objects of *virtu* to the bazaar while being held, the Ladies beg to suggest that such persons would have the goodness to send their donations to the St. Patrick's Asylum, as soon as possible, in order that they be placed in the hands of young ladies who will open lists upon them, and thus turn them to the best advantage.

The Rev. Director of the Bazaar, who is also Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Asylum, assures us that the funds at his disposal are lower at the close of the present financial year (August 31st) than they have ever been since he got charge of them some ten years ago. Up to the present he had always more or less of a balance in his favor at the close of the year—while this year closes with a considerable balance against him.

We therefore request the Irish Congregations generally to take an active part in the present bazaar. All who are in the habit of making lists will, we trust, do so this year without fail: we trust also that many new collectors will be added to the number of the old. There is of necessity an occasional falling off in the number of the old collectors, were no new ones to come in there would in a short time be a great falling off in this grand and necessary work of charity. New collectors will therefore we hope come to the assistance of the old, and unite with them in their common efforts for the destitute Irish orphans.—For such we would bespeak a kind and generous reception: they have up to the present been in the habit of receiving such reception—ever since the bazar has been established—from persons of every creed, denomination and nationality. All feel that destitute orphans must be clothed and fed, and that the Institution which does so, which keeps them from the streets, from the haunts of vice, and instils into their young minds principles of Christian morality is a common blessing, and all cheerfully come to the aid of such an Institution.

The history of the St. Patrick's bazaar establishes this truth—we therefore the more confidently appeal to the citizens of Montreal in general, knowing that our appeal in behalf of the orphans will not be in vain.

Signed on behalf of the Ladies of Charity,
CATHERINE AUSTIN, Sec.

(To the Editor of the True Witness)

DEAR SIR,—As I am fully aware of the deep interest you manifest in the progress of Catholicity, I offer it as an apology for sending you this correspondence, trusting you will insert it in your next issue.

This section of the Diocese of Hamilton, Ontario, had the honor and happiness of a visit from his Lordship the Rt. Rev. Bishop Farrell, D.D., last week, he having arrived by boat at Kincardine at three o'clock A.M., on Tuesday the 16th. Having celebrated Mass and administered the sacrament of Confirmation to some twenty, he then proceeded to the residence of the Rev. Father Kelly (the priest of the mission) Riversdale. His Lordship having arrived in the afternoon, on the following morning he heard Confession, and administered Holy Communion to thirty-two and Confirmation to about twenty; he left in the afternoon for the township of Carnick (which is almost exclusively Catholic,) after having remained with the Rev. Father Smiths for two days giving Confirmation to one hundred and sixty, and Holy Communion to three hundred and seventy-five; he left for Ferguson's Mission, township of Brant, in company with the priest of the mission, the Rev. Father Kelly, and after giving Confirmation to many, his Lordship and the good priest left Brant for this mission on Saturday afternoon. The good Catholics of this mission prepared to hail his Lordship; all around the altar was beautifully festooned with evergreens; trees were planted inside and outside the Church, and for a quarter of a mile was the road well lined with evergreens; the most respectable portion of the community turned out in their carriages, and met his Lordship some five miles from Chepston. The following morning, Sunday, many were they at an early hour who entered the Church, and among them were some non-Catholics who were guided by the laws of decorum and conducted themselves orderly.

His Lordship celebrated second Mass, and took his text from the 14th chap. of St. Luke; he preached a very forcible, eloquent and impressive sermon, exhorting his people to guard against the vices of intemperance and impurity; then cited scriptural proofs in support of the ancient and orthodox dogmas of the Catholic Church. One hundred and ten received Holy Communion, and forty five the sacred rite of

Confirmation, after which he was presented with the following address which was read by your correspondent:—

To His Lordship the Right Rev. John Farrell, D.D., Bishop of Hamilton:

Right Rev. Lord Bishop.—We the undersigned on behalf of the Catholics of Phelan's mission Greenock, beg leave most respectfully to tender your Lordship our most cordial greetings on this your advent amongst us, and the renewed expression of our sincere esteem and attachment; for in your Lordship we recognize a Bishop of Sacerdotal dignity commissioned from the Chair of Peter, the fountain of jurisdiction, the centre to which Catholicity gravitates. This blended with the reflection of your Lordship's personal worth, the dignity and benign courtesy of demeanour to your people, all have impressed our minds with a deeper sense of the reverence and affection due to your Lordship's character and person as a Prelate of the Catholic Church. We would fain here express our happiness at the prosperous state of the Church in Canada, but beg to unite our sorrows with your own, for the sorrows and afflictions of our beloved chief Bishop; but with the fervid and unshaken faith of our fathers we feel that Peter's bark which sailed triumphantly over the stormy billows of persecution raised against the Church by a Nero, a Dioclesian, a Julian, a Domitian and a Caligula, and which Church has outlived thrones and dynasties, will yet flourish despite the machinations of the impious, for Christ's promise to remain with her to the consummation of time must be verified. It will be gratifying to your Lordship to know that here, in this County of Bruce, we live on terms of mutual forbearance with persons of other denominations; and that with the characteristic devotion of our Irish forefathers to the Terra, yet we are not wanting in our dutiful allegiance to the Government of our adopted soil. We have the happiness also to be able to state that this beautiful Church in which we are this day assembled is now free from the liabilities incurred on its erection, and can henceforth turn our attention to its internal embellishment so as to render it still more worthy the sacredness of the object to which it is dedicated. And here it becomes our pride and duty to make special mention of our esteemed and worthy pastor, the Rev. Father Kelly, whose unremitting zeal and indefatigable labour in eradicating vice and cultivating virtue in his extensive mission is beyond human praise; we would fain say more, but fear we have already trespassed on your Lordship's precious time, and indeed apprehensive that this may be wanting both in style, dignity and refinement, but could it but portray our feelings, it would be a true exponent of our adhesiveness to our holy religion. Alive to the dignified respect and devotion due alike both to your character and person, and whilst invoking for ourselves and the Catholics of this mission, the Apostolic Benediction, we pray for your Lordship many a long year in the exercise of your sacred functions, and all manner of bliss both spiritual and temporal.

Signed at Chestport, Phelan's Mission, Greenock, Co. of Bruce, Sept. 20th, and on behalf of the Catholics of Phelan's Mission, John Phelan, Patrick Drummond, Denis Phelan, William Walsh, Patrick Toohy, Michael Madden, Michael Rourke, His Lordship in company with the Rev. Fathers Kelly and Smiths, left at four o'clock, for Formosa, followed by the prayers of a grateful and affectionate people.

JOHN RUSSELL, Secretary.

OBITUARY

At St. Michael's College, on the 27th ult., in the 35th year of his age, Rev. John Cusbin, Priest of the Congregation of St. Basil.

The above announcement of the death of Father Cusbin will cause many a heart to throb, and bring tears to many an eye in all the places where he was known. His demise is deeply lamented by the Catholics of Toronto, generally, but more particularly by the Basilian Fathers and by the members of their congregation.—Toronto Freeman.

In our American exchanges we find the following amusing inventory of the baggage, or *trunk*, of a Northern Methodist preacher, when on circuit, as we believe the term goes:—

- Half-fare ticket. Dirty cotton 'umberella'. Demure-looking saddle bags. Countess promiscuous. Two standing collars, ditto white choker-gags, clean shilly, patched on the tail, testament, book of psalms and hymns, pack of cards, bottle of cheap corn-jice, for medicinal purposes strictly, photograph of some pious she-nigger, tracts on eternal damnation of rebels, life of 'ole Abe', Reconstruction law, John Brown's Pilgrim's Progress, Sumner's last harangue, and an affectionate epistle from some other 'brother's' wife.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—October, 1868.—With this number the editor commences the publication of another tale, translated from the French of the author of the *Conscript*; and the name of this new story is the *Invasion*, and the tale itself is founded upon the historical facts of the Invasion of France by the Allies in 1814. The other articles, for which see advertisement, are all of sterling merit.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—Sept. 1868.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:—The contents are:—Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II., No. 6; The Young Chevalier—Bunson; Madame Aurelia, part II.; Cornelius O'Dowd; Letters from a Staff Officer with the Abyssinian Expedition, part IV.; The Rt. Honorable Benjamin D'Israeli, No. 2.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE—October, 1868.—The current number of this excellent periodical contains the following articles:—Louis Jean Beethoven. Histoire du Dogme Catholique pendant les

Trois Premiers Siecle de l'Eglise—Par Mgr. de Grenoble.

Senat—Discussion sur la liberte de l'Enseignement Superieur—Discours de M. le Cardinal de Bonnechose (Fin).

Les Alarmes de l'Episcopat Justifiees par les faits—Lettre a un Cardinal par Mgr. l'Evêque d'Orleans (Suite).

Fior d'Aliza (Suite)—Entretiens par M. de Lamartine.

Lettres d'Un Passant—St. Augustin—Le Cabinet du Bibliophile—Divorce de Napoleon.—A. de Boissieu.

Mosaïque. Les Memoires du Comte Beugnot.—Louis Moland.

Clement d'Alexandrie et Origene—Cours d'Eloquence Sacree a la Sorbonne—Par l'abbé Frappel.—U. Maynard.

Litterature Etrangere—Poesie—A La Esperanza.

La Seconde Education des Filles—Par A. Netteret—Victor Fournel.

Verselets a Mon Premier Ne—Poesie—Par M. A. C. de Surville.

Le Petit Chien Noir. Histoire du Chou.—La Petite Presse.

Le Cardinal Altieri. Un Interieur ou les Pelerines de Reneve (Fin)—Lamartine.

Le Luxe Refrene des Femmes—X. Aubryet. Discours de M. Vitet, de l'Academie Francaise, a la distribution des Prix du College de Jully.

Le Journal des Debats et les Redevances du Pape—L'Union.

Polemique sur la Concile—Ls. Veuillot. Lettre de Rome—L'Ambassadeur d'Autriche—Viste du Pape a l'Atelier de M. Lafon.

La Religion de l'Avenir, par l'Abbe Bonard.—Le Contemporain.

The Bishop of Montreal consecrated a new Church at L'Assomption on Wednesday last. An address was presented to his Lordship, on his arrival, to which he suitably responded. After the consecration a magnificent banquet was given in the College hall.

Thursday last, being the 21st anniversary of the death of Bishop Power, who built the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Toronto a solemn service in commemoration of his demise was held in the morning in St. Michael's Cathedral. The pupils of St. Michael's College, those of the various convents, the Sisters, the children belonging to the House of Providence, and the boys of the Brothers' School, together with their band, attended the service marching in procession to and from the Cathedral.

A NEW ORGANIST.—Mr. Octave Pelletier, a young Canadian artist, who has been organist of the Catholic Church in Hartford, Connecticut, for some time past, has been appointed organist of St. James' Church, St. Denis street, and entered upon his duties yesterday. Mr. Pelletier was formerly organist to the Roman Catholic Bishop's Chapel in this city, and is highly spoken of in musical circles.

FIRE UNACCOUNTED FOR.—The rapid increase of fires, referred to at the City Council on Friday night, has assumed a somewhat alarming character. This does not arise so much from the value of the property consumed, as from the frequency of the fires and their apparently mysterious character. The efforts of the Fire Marshal to account for their origin have been fruitless. Stables, sheds and out-buildings take fire as if spontaneously, no one can be found who has been near the burning building with a light; deserted houses are found in flames, but the fire marshals are baffled in their enquiries. The strange part of the matter is that the same stables and sheds take fire several times in succession, and a run is made upon those in one locality, as if a mephitic agent were which they were affected. In St. Vincent street one stable has been on fire four times. One man was noticed on the first occasion to be on the spot as soon as the alarm was given. He was noticed the second time in the same way and also the third. The stable man who saw him on each occasion was too stupid to point him out or even to describe him, and it was only when the fire was extinguished on the third occasion that he spoke of the matter. In St. Maurice and College streets it is said a man was seen hastily leaving the stables there shortly before the fires broke out. While the Council was discussing the question on Friday night the stables in St. Vincent street were fired for the fourth time and two horses burned to death. Shortly after adjournment a carriage shed was discovered to be in flames and four valuable carriages were destroyed. The fact that stables and out-buildings have been so frequently burned lately, rather than dwellings, is another cause for suspicion as being one of the latter is a capital felony while the former is regarded by the Statute as a crime of less magnitude. If there are incendiaries at work, it is desirable we should know who they are and have them brought to punishment, and in any event, it is absolutely necessary that a strict and searching investigation should be made. After the above was written another stable took fire on Saturday night in the same mysterious way as the others. The whole range of stabling took fire almost simultaneously.—Montreal Herald.

We understand that the Insurance Agents transacting business in this city, have at last determined to take some action in view of the many incendiary fires which have occurred here of late, and will hold a meeting to-day for the purpose of discussing the propriety of offering a reward. Should they conclude to do so, the public will naturally expect the Corporation to offer another; for the evil has attained such alarming proportions that it threatens both life and property, and must, therefore, be stamped out at all cost.—Montreal Gazette.

The city of Quebec papers, both French and English, have been very much exercised about some statement that the Quebec and Richmond and Riviere du Loup sections of the G. T. R. is to be closed during the coming winter. We have never heard anything about this, and, what is more, we doubt if the managing officers of the railway have either. The excitement is in fact all about nothing; or, if not about nothing, it may arise from the consciousness of our friends in the sister city that the portion of road referred to is the least productive of the whole of the Grand Trunk system, and does not pay for the expense of keeping it open in the winter. But now that something is about to be added to the extreme eastern end, it should occur to our contemporaries that this is not a time at which it would be closed.—Id.

Thomas Murphy and Enright, prisoners in the McGee case, have been admitted to bail on their own recognizance until they reach Montreal when the bail will be perfected. P. A. Englebert has also been admitted to bail, two sureties in \$3000 and himself \$2000.

The local government has ordered a survey of the country along the Robinson line of the Intercolonial Railway, in order to open it up for settlement.

Quebec, Oct. 2.—Mr. O'Farrell is out with another letter this a.m. in the *Chronicle*, addressed to Attorney-General Ouimet, demanding him, as first lawyer of the Crown, to insist upon the Ontario proceeding with the investigation of the late attempt to upset a railway train near Montreal.

Quebec, Oct. 3.—An attempt was made last night

to set fire to the *Gazette* office. Fagots and kindling wood were found in a passage leading up to the printing room.

We have good authority for stating that the rumor recently stated by the *Chronicle*, that the portion of the Grand Trunk Railway from Richmond to Riviere du Loup is to be closed during winter, is without foundation.

Snow in SEPTEMBER.—About five o'clock this morning, snow fell in large flakes in this city and neighborhood, to the depth of about an inch. The streets looked rather wintry-like up to seven o'clock, but were soon deprived of their milk-white covering by the approaching heat of old Sol.—*Quebec Gazette*, 30th Sept.

DUNSMUIR, Oct. 3.—The bones of a large animal were found by Mr. Hicks, while digging a well near here supposed to be a mastodon. The teeth are very large, one of them weighing five pounds; the ribs are six feet long; hip bone thirty six inches round, the tusk seven inches in diameter and fourteen feet long; the points of back bone were twenty three inches round.

The Toronto *Leader* says:—We understand that orders have been received for the removal from the lakes before the winter sets in, of the imperial gunboats which have been doing duty upon them for the past two years. It is said the whole fleet will winter at Bermuda.

Lieut. Governor Doyle refused to assent to the Militia Bill when he prorogued the Nova Scotia Legislature. When this precious project was up for discussion in the Legislative Council, where, by the way, it carried on a vote of 10 to 8, the Hon. Mr. Creelman referred to it as follows:

'Hon. Mr. Creelman observed that the sole object of a militia organization was the common defence of the country in case of any emergency of invasion. It was absurd to talk of Canada ruling Nova Scotia. Canada ruled herself, and Nova Scotia was part of Canada. Suppose an invasion took place, should we not all be willing to place our militia under the command of some person who had control of the whole militia of the country to which we belong? In time of war serious disasters had occurred in consequence of a divided command. It was therefore evident, that the more central the command of our armies and resources, the more effective they would be. Suppose the bill should pass. Then a similar law must be enacted in New Brunswick, Ontario, and Quebec, that none of their militia should come to our assistance except by orders of the Governors in Council of their respective provinces. What would be the result of all this? Would it not lead to common loss, disaster, and weakness? He believed that in all probability, should invasion take place the militia of each province would be required at home, and that as men fight at home best would be retained there, and that the supplementary force required would have to be obtained from abroad, from the British army. Although he believed that this would be the case, he still thought it would be very unwise to pass a law which would tie up the hands of those who had the general control in these matters. Suppose that an invasion of New Brunswick took place, and that province was overrun, what would save Nova Scotia? If bills such as that before the House were to pass, the New Brunswick militia could not come over to help us. In common danger there should be common combination to meet it, and this would have the effect of defeating such combination. Something more should be considered in this matter. When the policy of the present government was proclaimed, it was stated that in case certain things were not granted, certain measures would be taken, which in fact amounted to rebellion. We were bound to believe, from the correspondence which had been published, that the words used on that occasion did not mean what words in common English do mean, but language used in the Legislature, whatever might be the policy of the Government had a certain effect. The policy that had been announced was calculated to stir up feelings of rebellion and treason in the country, and this was an additional reason why the House should be cautious in passing this bill.'

SITUATION WANTED. A Lady (aged 40) who has for several years past kept House for Clergymen is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address "A. H.," TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

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

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

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

WANTED. A SCHOOLMASTER to teach in the English language, with an Elementary Diploma. Salary from thirty to thirty-five pounds per annum. School year ten months. For further particulars apply to, WILLIAM HART, Sec.-Treas., St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q. October 2, 1868. 1m-8

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, ONT. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Moran, Bishop of Kings on.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been 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 Course of instruction will include complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2 The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAMES OF JESUS and MARY at Longueuil, will re-open their Boarding School on the 2nd September. 2w-3

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

THE duties of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the thirty-first day of August, instant, at nine o'clock a.m. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on extremely moderate terms. For particulars apply at Nos. 6 or 10 at the school. WM. DORAN, Principal. August 29. 2m-3

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

THIS School will re-open on the 14th September next at 6 o'clock p.m. The pupils must:— 1st. Pay the first quarter in advance. 2nd. Furnish a baptismal certificate. 3rd. Have the Costume of the School.

QUEBEC, } NUMBER 32. District of Three Rivers. } Three Rivers the Twenty-First Day of September. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

KNOW all men that DAME EL'ZA PHEBE JOHNSTON, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, wife of and separated as to property, from Jules Chevallier, of the Town of Sorel aforesaid, Esquire, Advocate, from him well and duly authorized, and the said Jules Chevallier, Esquire, to authorize his said wife, and Archibald Johnston, also of the said Town of Sorel, Esquire, by their Petition filed in office of the Superior Court under No. pray for the sale of an immovable, situated in the said District, to wit: "A land situate in the parish of St. Sever, in the County of St. Maurice, in the District of Three Rivers, in the range or Concession named Bellechasse, being the lot mentioned in the schedule of the Fief Robert under Number Two Hundred and Fifty-Eight, containing eighteen arpents in front by twenty arpents in depth, taking in front to the Seigneurial line, in rear to the abutments (Les abutments) on one side to Jean Baptiste Lessards or his representatives and on the other side to Luc Dezil dit Lesbreche," which land has not been occupied for more than ten years and was last occupied by one named Pierre Fortier, who is deceased, and the said Petitioners alleging that by and in virtue of the schedule of the said Fief Robert, herein above mentioned, a hypothec was constituted upon the said immovable herein above described for the sum of Sixteen dollars and five cents currency annually for cens et rentes and constituted rents claim from the present proprietor of the said immovable the sum of Four Hundred and Seventeen Dollars and Thirty Cents, said currency, due to them for twenty years of arrears of cens et rentes and seven years arrears of constituted rents up to the eleventh day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven. The said Petitioners further allege that the present proprietor of the said immovable is unknown and that the known proprietor since the date of the Constitution of the said rent has been the said Pierre Fortier.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the said immovable to appear before the said Court within two months to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice to answer to the demand of the said Petitioners, failing which the Court will order the said immovable to be sold by Sheriff's sale. J. N. A. DUBERGER, Deputy P. S. O., District of Three Rivers. Second insertion October 9, 1868. 4w-8

QUEBEC, } District of Three Rivers. } Three Rivers, the Sixteenth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

KNOW all men that EZEKIEL M. HART, of the City of Three Rivers, in the District of Three Rivers, Esquire, Broker, by his Petition filed in the office of the Superior Court, under No. 15, prays for the sale of an immovable, situated in the said District, to wit: "A lot of land or building lot (emplacement) forming the Corner of St. Genevieve and Deschamps Streets, of ninety feet in front by one hundred and twenty nine feet in depth; bounded towards the North West to the representatives of the late Thomas Burn, towards the South West to Michel Desjardins, with an old barn thereon, the said lot of land being the number three of the Schedule of that part of the Fief Niverville, heretofore possessed by Dame Genevieve Berthelot, widow Joseph Bédoux, Esquire, which lot of land being lately occupied by Etienne LeBlanc, heretofore of the said City, Merchant, and since his death, by his heirs, which heirs are unknown, and the said Ezekiel M. Hart alleging that by the Schedule of that part aforesaid of the Fief Niverville herein before mentioned belonging to the heirs Bédoux, a hypothec was constituted upon the said immovable herein above described for the sum of Two Dollars, current money, for a rent heretofore Seigneurial rent and now constituted, payable annually on the eleventh of November each year, claims from the present proprietor of the said immovable the sum of twenty-six dollars said currency, with interest from this day, due to him for arrears of the said constituted rent by and in virtue of a deed of transfer made and consented by George Stanislaus Bédoux and others to and in favor of the said Petitioner and passed and executed before Mre Pierre Laurent Craig, Notary Public, on the third of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight. The said Ezekiel M. Hart further alleges that present proprietor of the said immovable is unknown, and that the known proprietor since the date of the said deed of transfer herein above mentioned, have been the heirs of the said Etienne LeBlanc, who are unknown.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the said immovable to appear before the said Court, at Three Rivers, within two months to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the demand of the said Ezekiel M. Hart, failing which the Court will order the said immovable to be sold by Sheriff's sale. N. A. DUBERGER, Deputy P. S. O., District of Three Rivers. First insertion, 9th October, 1868. 4w-9

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist. of Montreal. } AND 1865. In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, fils, of L'Acadie, in the District of Iberville, Trader, Insolvent.

THE undersigned has deposited in my office a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, in number according to law and that unless opposition be filed to the said deed, within six judicial days after the last insertion of this notice, I will act upon the said deed according to law. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. Montreal, 16th September, 1868. 1m-7

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 577.

In the matter of JOSEPH U. ROY, fils, Trader of L'Acadie, District of Iberville, Insolvent. THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors according to law, and that on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of said deed. JOSEPH H. ROY, fils. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th September, 1868. 2m-7

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND AMENDMENTS THEREUNTO. IN RE: DAME PRAEDE TREPANNIER, wife—separated as to property in virtue of her marriage contract—of Honor alias Henry Barthe, duly authorized by the latter, and of Eusebe Lusier formerly partners in the City of Sorel District of Richelieu for purposes of commerce and navigation. Insolvent.

THE thirteenth day of February next the undersigned will apply to the Court for her discharge in virtue of the act above cited. PRAEDE TREPANNIER, HENRY BARTHE. To authorize said Dams Praede Trepannier, his wife. Sorel 16th September 1868. 2m-7

SEWING MACHINES J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF SEWING MACHINES for Family and Manufacturing purposes, would most respectfully invite the public to examine his great variety of First-class Sewing Machines, before purchasing elsewhere, among which are:— A New Elastic Family Machine. Price \$30. Singer's Family, various Styles. Singer's No. 2, for Tailoring and Shoe Work. The Florence Reversible Feed Family Machine. Howe's for Family and Manufacturing purposes. The Best Noiseless Machine, for Tailors and Family use. A Button Hole and Lock-Stitch Machine, combined. Wax Thread Machines, which possess many advantages over all others.

I warrant all machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N. B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enables me to sell First-class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent less than inferior Machines of the same pattern can be purchased elsewhere. I therefore offer better Machines and better terms to Agents. Local and Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention. A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions. Principal Office—365 Notre Dame street. Factory—48 Nassau street, Montreal. Branches Offices—22 St. John Street, Quebec, and 78 King Street, St. John, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1859. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Accuracy and Dispatch. Physicians' Preparations scientifically dispensed and forwarded to all parts of the city. All the new remedies kept in Stock. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 S. Lawrence Main Street. Country Physicians supplied cheap for U.S.H. Hospitals and Charitable Institutions supplied on favorable terms.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE, OCTOBER, 1868. CONTENTS: 1 The Massacre of St. Bartholomew. 2 The Invasion. 3 Maria von Mori. 4 A Summer Shower. 5 Who shall take care of our Sick? 6 Knabach and the Era of the Reformation. 7 The Legend of Hospitality. 8 Mine Enemy. 9 Flaminia Concluded. 10 Talleyrand. 11 The Basilica of St. Saturnin. 12 The Little Sisters of the Poor. 13 Religion Medically Considered. 14 Faith and poetry of the Bretons. Continued. 15 Count de Montalembert. 16 Rings. 17 In the School-Room. 18 The Holy Grail. 19 New publications Lives of the English Cardinals, Goble and Schiller.—Father Cleveland, Wilson's Histories.—The Works of Burns, Milton, Scott, Dickens &c.—Modern Women.—Alton Park. A Psyche of to-day, Logic for Young Ladies.—Websters Dictionaries. Yearly subscription \$4—Single copy 38c.

STREET DIALOGUE.—Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. E.) Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment? Mr. E.—I am happy to say that the place was offered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D.—How did you manage it? Mr. E.—I previously called on Mr. Baker, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand Trunk Bait's.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER.

1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868. Price, Varennes seltzer, 3s per doz (empty bottles to be returned); Varennes saline, (quarts), 2s. 6d per doz (empty bottles to be returned); 50s for four gallons, delivered. Ordre to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

On the question of peace or war in Europe the Daily News declares the evidence is conclusive, its sources are and too concordant in its substance to be open to doubt, that the French people, whatever their sensitiveness as to the aggrandizement of Prussia, do not desire war, and are indisposed to it. Yet they half expect it. They expect it, not from the policy or intention of the Emperor, but from his want of policy and purpose. He is apparently drifting, and vessels seldom drift into a safe port. The apprehension of evil, if not worse in itself, is often less easily borne than the reality. If you wish for peace, do not talk about war, is the advice which the French people will do well to heed. So long as the military preparations of France remain on their present footing the conclusion is inevitable that, if the Emperor of the French does not actually intend war, he is yet not resolved to maintain peace. This indecision on his part as M. Guizot has insisted, is the cause of the evil. If peace is to be preserved, or to be believed in, the Government, M. Guizot declares, must put its military forces in a footing of peace. The Times approves M. Guizot's remarks. With peaceful prospects, he thinks, armaments should be reduced to a peace footing. He points to disarmament as the only measure calculated to allay misgiving. The aged statesman and historian has not been by any means the first to arrive at that conclusion. Let us hope that the authority of his voice may work that impression which the utterance of public opinion under any other form has failed to produce. Indications of war are on the increase. Before leaving the camp at Chalons, says the Siecle, the Emperor presented each colonel, in a case marked with his initials, a revolver of a new model, and ten weapons of the same kind are to be distributed amongst so many officers of each regiment selected by lot. It is stated in one journal that agents of the French Government are at this moment in New York making large purchases of grain, salt meat, clothing, &c., and that orders will be issued for the prompt organization of the Garde Mobile. According to the Nord, Marshal Niel laid before the Emperor at the council of ministers, on Saturday, a report showing that, in consequence of the camp instruction, 150,000 men, practised in every warlike manoeuvre, and exercised in the use of the new rifles, are ready for action anywhere. The Opinion Nationale contains the following piece of information:— "We have already mentioned the desire expressed by France to the Florence Cabinet to have upon the Italian shore of the Mediterranean a 'bassin de sauvetage,' in the prevision of important events. The intelligence that reaches us on this subject is to the effect that the Italian Government is still undecided but that it will end by acceding to the demand of its august and puissant neighbor. The term 'bassin de sauvetage' is not very clear to me. Its literal translation is a basin of salvage, but, probably, harbor of refuge would not be too free a translation. 'Important events' can only mean war. If the paragraph be not a canard (and it must be remembered that the paper publishing it is patronized by Prince Napoleon, and particularly interested in Italian affairs), the plain English of it is that France seeks to obtain from Italy the cession of an Italian port. It may be doubted whether an Italian Government would dare to cede even a square yard of sand or shingle, at any rate while the Italian people continue in their present mood.— And it is hard to see on what grounds France could ask such a concession, when she has French ports to the north of the Mediterranean, African ports to the south, Corsica in the middle, and Civita Vecchia at her disposal. The Pays expresses great incredulity as to the intention of Prussia to disarm, and goes so far as to designate as a wretched farce the direction lately given at Berlin to grant furloughs to a certain number of men:— "The measure, which has the appearance of a disarmament," the writer says, "is absolutely insignificant in itself; it has no other merit than that of permitting the Prussian Minister to throw on the estimates of the following year an expenditure of the present one, and thus make a semblance of economy. PARIS, Oct. 1.—La France to day discussed the prospects of Spain and predicts that the present revolution there will be followed by a violent civil war. At a recent municipal banquet at Lille, the Prefect, not content with celebrating the virtues of the Sovereign who had crowned the edifice after saving France, and calling the Emperer 'a saint,' and the Prince Imperial 'that noble child,' proceeded in the following strain: 'Let us bow with devotion and respect before this august Trinity of genius, of hope, and of charity. Some details respecting the French fleet have just been published. From them it appears that 4 frigates, 7 corvettes 4 guardacostas, and one floating battery, are now being built in the different military ports of France—in all, 16 steam iron-clads. The steam vessels of the French navy are 316 in number, of a total force of 37,000 horses. The iron-clad fleet, now composed of 28 gessels of all kinds, will consist of 44 when the 10 new building are completed. A model ship, of superior strength to any the fleet now possesses, and to be called the Richelieu, will shortly be put on the stocks at Toulon. PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 17.—It seems as if we never were to hear the last of M. Rochefort and his Lanterne. It is curious how long a thing of this kind, of very average merit as a witty or literary production and which depended mainly for its success on its malignity and personality, is kept alive and before the public by the froward spirit of opposition that characterizes the French people. The Lanterne has been put out as regards France; if obtainable in Paris, as I have heard that it is, it can only be through some covert channel of which I have not sought the secret. But as the authorities have shown rather an exaggerated susceptibility with respect to it, setting, it is said, pipes and trinkets that were made in its form, and driving Rochefort from the country by heavy sentences of fine and imprisonment

people take a malicious pleasure in reminding them of its existence. In every shop in Paris one sees exposed to the window the caricatures of Rochefort, by way of vignettes; the unpleasant emblem—a red lantern, open with a candle-end inside, flaming and guttering. In the Faubourg St. Martin, it is announced, a case has taken the name of 'Café de la Lanterne Rochefort.' A great number of ephemeral publications have been brought out, either imitating the Lanterne in form, colour, or cover; and some, or else introducing the word 'Lanterne' of the name of Rochefort in some way or other upon their titlepage, go as to catch the bad taste of Paris and greenhorns from the provinces. M. Rochefort himself seems to be leading the life of the Wandering Jew. He first went to Brussels and brought out a number of his little pamphlet, which he said to have had a large sale out of France. Presently we read in the papers that the Belgian authorities had ordered his prosecution for offences against the person of a friendly Sovereign. Then we are told he had changed his quarters to Aix-la-Chapelle, and was going to bring out a number there. There was a report that he had gone to Amsterdam, of old a famous place for the publication of works prohibited in other countries, when suddenly we read that he was at Geneva, whither he had gone to oppose the piracy of his Lanterne, which a Geneva printer was publishing without his authorization. Indeed, M. Edmond Texier, on his way to the opening of the Stion and Sierra Railway, relates that on reaching Geneva he could not find, at the issue from the station, a single one of those important individuals who generally crowd upon you with offers of carrying your baggage. He discovered that they had temporarily adopted another occupation: They had all taken to the book trade, and were running about with bundles of Lanternes under their arms, pursuing new comers, especially when they saw they were French, and often disposing of their merchandise at an extremely handsome profit. According to Texier's account, the demand for the Lanterne in Switzerland is something wonderful, and it is not surprising if Diogenes Rochefort has thought it worth while to visit Geneva to protect his rights. "One sees nothing but Lanternes in this fortunate country, just as in France they make us see the stars at noonday. There are Lanternes at the grocers', at the hair dressers', in the hotels, and in the cafes. Here in a confectioner's window are five or six of the little scarlet-covered books. Will you believe that at Martigny, where I am at this moment, an insignificant place at the foot of the Simplon, the first object that met my eyes on entering the Swan inn was a pile of Lanternes on a side table in the dining-room? The French market is closed to M. Rochefort, but if the other frontier towns show half the good will Geneva does, the foreign market will amply suffice for the sale of his productions." The following sentences occur in a recent reply of Louis Venillot to the Siecle:— M. de la Badolliere is ever growing at the inquietude who arrested the movement of the earth. This legendary fable takes well with the readers of the Siecle. M. Azag has wept tears over the tortures of Gallileo; while M. Emile Ombles, quite recently, has represented to us at the Sorbonne, that philosophy pleasantly drinking champagne with the inquiries. Gallileo was a savant; he was moreover a christian and not a free thinker. But a few days since Mar Deschamps, the illustrious Archbishop of Malines; in a discourse on the accord of science and faith alluded to the story about Gallileo, and remarked that the motion of the earth was taught a long time anterior to Gallileo by the Cardinal Nicolas who was born in 1401 while Copernicus was born in 1473 and Gallileo in 1564. The Church, therefore, has never condemned the theory of the motion of the earth, nor has the tribunal of the Inquisition ever represented the Church. The Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen has transmitted to Algeria the sum of sixty thousand francs, the result of gifts and collections in favor of the famine stricken natives of that colony. The amount was equally divided between the three Bishops of Algeria. From the journal in which we find the above, we also learn that the clergy of the parish of St. Bernard, in Paris, have repented the subscription of five hundred francs for the support of the Pontifical Zouaves. What noble examples for the Catholics of Christendom!—Catholic Mirror.

A LATTER DAY SAINT IN FRANCE.—Under the heading of 'A Mormon at St. Etienne,' the Memorial de la Loire relates the following:— "Our city has enjoyed the distinguished honor of having had during the whole of this week within its walls a Latter-day Saint. He came a missionary from the Great Salt Lake City and was sent to France by Brigham Young to recruit adherents for Mormonism and take them across the Atlantic and the United States to the New Zion beyond the Rocky Mountains. This delegate, named James Kimball, is the brother of John Kimball some time the under governor of Utah, and who has lately died, second pontiff of the new religion. He himself also occupies a high rank in the sacerdotal hierarchy of the state. Mr. James Kimball has spent his time entirely in vain at St. Etienne. Notwithstanding his eloquent lectures, his promises of the grandest miracles, and the prospects which he held out of a life of happiness, he had been unable to persuade any inhabitant of this city, male or female, to follow him to the Holy Land of the Elect."

SPAIN. The success of the revolutionary movement in Spain, ending as it has in the expulsion of Queen Isabella, gives rise to much speculation as to her probable successor upon the Spanish throne. It is generally believed that the known dislike of the Emperor Napoleon to the Orleans family is fatal to the hopes of the Montpensiers, and that a Carlist will be chosen to rule over Spain is regarded as impossible. The ancient rights of the House of Savoy to the throne of Spain are beginning to be discussed, and the Duke of Sosta, the second of King Victor Emanuel, is taken of as an available candidate. It is reported that when the Queen of Spain left San Sebastian she took with her all the Crown jewels and royal regalia, together with 23,000,000 of reales in gold. Don Sebastian advises the Queen to inaugurate a civil war; but the Basque Provinces, refuse to supply men or money for that purpose. The Basque Provinces, have since given in their adhesion to the revolution. BAYONNE, Sept. 31.—Queen Isabella was accompanied by a company of Spanish halberdiers to the frontier, where she breakfasted at 11 o'clock, and then proceeded to Biarritz, where she arrived at 2:30 o'clock. She there had an interview of 15 minutes duration with the Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugenie, and the Prince Imperial. The Queen then took a special train for this city, in which she arrived at 3:15 this afternoon. M. Fortin occupied the same carriage with the Queen. The royal party was met at the depot by some members of the late Spanish Ministry, including Goyazales Bravo, who had five minutes conversation with Her Majesty. Queen Isabella will take up her residence at the imperial castle at Pau. The city of Madrid is quiet. MADRID, Sept. 30.—The official Gazette of to day publishes a proclamation of the Provisional Government, pronouncing the deposition of Queen Isabella, and proclaiming the sovereignty of the people, and concluding with the denunciation of the Bourbons, the leading bankers and merchants of Andalusia have offered to the Provisional Government a loan of 16,000,000 reales.

ITALY. FLORENCE.—The Italian government, says a letter from Florence, is disconcerted and uneasy on account of the Orgeval visit to Fontainebleau, and the sort of fuss made about Francis II's brother and his wife at the French Court. It is remembered that Italian

was and great events come who can foresee what may be in store for the southern provinces. A letter from Florence in the Debats says people are beginning to look seriously on Mazzinian schemes, the more so as what is done in the dark always produces more or less fear. From time to time there appear proclamations placards, the statutes of a secret society; the people imagine that there are walking on ground mined by unknown enemies. But it is uncertain that the working men of Liguria assembled at Genoa have adopted the Dovece a Mazzinian paper, as their organ, and resolved to pay jointly contributions to be at the disposal of Mazzini for the purpose of delivering Rome. The ministry will be obliged to take some steps on the Roman question. As long as there are foreign troops in Italy the Government will be in a false position, and it will find it difficult to resist a movement. This ought at once to be taken into account at Paris, where all persons believe in war, and it is in view of the complication that may arise that all parties are organizing themselves. A letter from Italy of the 9th inst., which has reached me to day, coincides in substance with some which I find in this morning's papers respecting negotiations on foot with respect to the Roman question, that apple of eternal discord between Italy and France. The Italian Government asks to negotiate, but it can hardly cherish very sanguine hopes that negotiations will lead to the evacuation of Rome—the one thing needful to give it a little more strength than it at present enjoys. It is said to be uneasy on account of certain plans of the Catholic Powers for guaranteeing the temporal power. Now this would certainly be a severe blow and hard trial for Italian unity. You have seen the tendency there has lately been to agitate in behalf of Naples as capital of Italy. Although many Italians may think and some few (besides the Tuscans) may be willing that the capital should remain always at Florence, such is certainly not the case with the majority, and if all prospect of obtaining Rome were destroyed, municipal jealousies might be expected to revive. The unsettled state of the Roman question already gives a pretext for secret societies, although these do much more harm than good and, as has in many cases been seen, are in fact little more than associations of desperadoes and malefactors. A story is circulated by an Italian paper which is to be believed. The Unita Italiana alleges that no less than twenty-one trespassers on a certain piece of ground which the King has recently enclosed have been shot by the royal game keepers. It is further stated that the public prosecutor, after having been informed of the fact, has refused to proceed against the King's servants. The director of the park in question is about to raise an action for defamation against the newspaper, so that the story will be fully inquired into.

CIRCULAR. MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BEANS, DRIED FRUIT, DATED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs Gillespie, Moffat & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT. And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

WONDERFUL! Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court house Montreal, have received the following:— "Sirs,—The present is to certify that I, M. J. Nolin, 40 years of age, wife of M. Heroux, N. P., have suffered for a year with violent palpitation of the heart, sudden chills extreme heat and cold in various parts of the body attended with great pain, particularly in the arms; my pulse was very variable—very slow or quick; frequently a tendency to faint with a sense of suffocation; I slept troubled; irritable, and very low spirits. I tried several medical men without deriving any benefit, and they all concluded by giving me up. In July last I saw in the papers FRISCOL'S SARSAPARILLA, "Blood is Life" I purchased five bottles at your store which afforded me relief from the first dose. A substance resembling very fine white sand came from my legs in quantity, after which I recovered my nearly lost faculties, and was free from pains, palpitations, and chills, and perfectly cured of my affliction in ten weeks. I am convinced of the remedy, over all others, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to all troubled with similar afflictions. (Signed) M. J. NOLIN HEROUX. RUELKIN ROY Merchant. MR. HEROUX, Notary Public. La Prairie, Sept 20th, 1862. 475 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 Medicines.

THOUSANDS SUFFER Who have no specific disease. They are apathetic and listless, eat without relish, sleep without being refreshed, and are miserable without any tangible cause. A sluggish digestion, a semi-torpid liver, inactive bowels—are responsible for these indescribable but not less real and annoying ailments. To restore the inert organs to healthful activity, they have only to resort to BASTON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. Dr. Benjamin Wallis, of Boston, Mass., gives it as his opinion that "there is nothing comparable to them in cases where general weakness and depression are apparent without any distinctly marked form of disease." All who suffer from physical prostration by low spirits will find BASTON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS of great benefit. 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 Medicine.

NOTICE. DAME VERONIQUE DULOS, wife of Francois Xavier Duriac, contractor of the City and District of Montreal, has on the nineteenth November last, instituted an action for separation as to property before the Superior Court of Montreal. ALPH. DESJARDINS, Attorney of Dame V. Duolos, No. 10 Little St. James Street. Sept. 10, 1m-5

COUGHS AND COLDS. Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or 'common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the Lungs. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine at 25 cents a box. October, 1868. 2m

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. October, 1868. 2m

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has undoubtedly achieved a success in this country which is without a parallel in the history of the toilet. Its popularity overabounds that of the finest perfumes imported from Germany, France, and England. Nor is this popularity to be attributed to its comparative cheapness so much as to its intrinsic superiority. The fabric impregnated with it exhales the incense of the most delicious tropical flowers.—The fragrance is as fresh as if it flowed from the dew charged blossoms of that land whose spicy atmosphere is alike celebrated by the poet and the historian. Nor is this odor evanescent. On the contrary it clings to the handkerchief as if incorporated with its threads. Diluted with water it is admirable as a mouth wash after smoking, and as a counter-irritant after shaving. 191 Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No. 2177. DAME JANE HENDERSON, Plaintiff: JOHN MARCOU, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Jane Henderson has instituted an action en separation de biens, against her husband, John Marcou, the Defendant in this cause. J. N. MONGEAU, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, Aug. 31. 1m 4

DAME DELINA SITOLEUX, heretofore of the Parish of St. Marthe, and now of the Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Daoust, heretofore of the said parish of St. Marthe, and now of the said Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, husband:—Gives notice that she has sued her said husband for separation of property, by an action returnable in the Superior Court at Montreal, on the twenty-fifth day of September instant, under the number 2216 BONDY & FAUTEUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 10th September, 1868. 5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of BAUKHAGE, BEAK & Co., Insolvents. NOTICE is hereby given that on the Twenty-Sixth Day of October next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. IGNATZ BEAK. By his Attorney ad litem, STRAUBAN BETHUNE. Montreal, 19th August, 1869. 2m 3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the office of T. Sauvageau, Esq. in the City of Montreal, No. 18 St. Sacrament St. on Tuesday the twenty-ninth day of September instant, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an Assignee. JOSEPH CHAGNON. St. Hyacinthe, 4th September, 1869. 2w 5

An Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada, at its next Session for the INCORPORATION of the "ASSOCIATION OF ST. PIERRE DE FOREL" CHARLES DORION, President. JOSEPH CARTIER, Secretary. Sorel, July 6th, 1868. 850.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Joliette. DAME JULIE PARAIS alias FARETT, of the Parish of the Epiphany, in the District of Joliette wife common in property of Isaac Richot. Plaintiff. The said ISAIE RICHOT, of the said parish of the Epiphany, in the said District, Merchant of the city of Montreal, and elsewhere, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the said Plaintiff as designated, has instituted an action in separation of property, against the defendant in this cause. GARAUULT & DESROCHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Montreal, July 27th, 1868. 1m-1.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Richelieu. In the matter of FREDERICK ST. LOUIS, (Steam boat owner and Trader, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, individually as well as partner, an Insolvent. THE undersigned has deposited a consent of his creditors as to his discharge, and on Saturday, the Third Day of October next, he will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of it. FREDERICK ST. LOUIS. Sorel, 23rd June, 1868. 2m-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Richelieu. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. In the matter of Dame PRAEDEX TREPANNIER, wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Honore alics Henry Barthe, and by him duly authorized; and of Eusebe Lusifer, heretofore partners, in the town of Sorel District of Richelieu, for the purposes of commerce and navigation. Insolvents. ON the Sixth Day of October next, the undersigned will demand his discharge from the Court in virtue of the aforesaid Act, for the purpose of authorizing the said Dame Praedex Trepannier his wife. PRAEDEX TREPANNIER, HENRY BARTHE. Sorel, 26th July, 1868. 2m-52

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No. 1926. The Second Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight. DAME ELMIRE GAILLOUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Brunese Houle, heretofore of Montreal, Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, and duly authorized in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff: The said BRUNZAU HOULE, heretofore of Montreal, Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mr. L. Corbeille Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Charles S'e Amand one of the Bailiffs of the said Superior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant hath left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le Nouveau Monde, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the TRUE WITNESS be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff, within two Months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff, will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. (By order) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P.S.U. Sept. 10. 2m 5

CAISSE D'EPARGNES OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. SECTION ST. JOSEPH. NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the CAISSE D'EPARGNES of the Temperance Society, section St. Joseph, and to all persons concerned, that the said Society at its meeting of the 27th inst., adopted a Resolution declaring the arrears for discharging the said Society immediately after its engagements shall have been honored: and if any one proposes to object to the said Resolution, he is bound to do so within fifteen days after the last publication of the above Notice. ALPHONSE BOURDON, Secretary. Montreal 28th Aug., 1868. 1m-4

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS, 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL. PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c.

FRANCIS GREENE, 54 St. John Street, between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets, STEAMFITTER, PLUMBER AND GASFITTER, Improved Hot Water Heating Apparatus for Dwellings, Public Institutions, &c., &c., Guaranteed to heat with half the amount of Fuel, of any other Apparatus now in use, and wanting no more attention than an ordinary Stove. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

SAINT MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL. CONDUCTED BY THE RELIGIOUS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 500 SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. THE Course of Studies of this Institution embraces the various branches of a solid and useful education, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Geography (with Maps and use of Globes), Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, English and French Languages, Music, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting; Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. TERMS: Board and Tuition, per month.....\$8 00 Music..... 2 00 Drawing and Painting..... 1 00 Washing..... 1 00 Use of bed and bedding per annum..... 5 00 Use of desk..... 1 00 Books, Postage Materials used for Drawing, Painting etc. are charges which depend on circumstances and the direction of the parents. The Academic year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the 6th July. Besides the uniform which consists of a black merino dress and one of white muslin; each young lady, should be provided with a black net veil, and one of white net, six table napkins, a knife, fork, spoon, and goblet work box, etc. No deduction will be made for partial absence or withdrawal from the Academy, unless in case of protracted illness. Pupils are received at any time during the year. Address: [SISTER ST. GABRIEL, Directress.]

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station), SHERBROOKE O.E. D. BRODERICK PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

SARFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &c., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867.

J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. ST. JOHN, N.B. Nov. 8, 1866.

RICHIEU COMPANY, DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, AND REGULAR LINE Between Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption, and Yamaska and other Way Ports.

ON and after MONDAY, the 21st Sept, the Steamers of this Company will leave their respective wharves as follows: The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, for Quebec, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SIX o'clock P.M.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY. ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUFORT, CORNWALL, PRESOTT, BROCKVILLE, GANANOCHE, KINGSTON, COBURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.

Direct without transshipment. This magnificent line, composed of the following first class Iron Steamers, leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal, every morning (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lachine on the arrival of the Train, leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon for the above Ports, as under, viz:

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Oburoh Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS at \$4 EACH, READY MADE or to MEASURE Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea.

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

GREEN TEA. Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c. Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75c. Very Fine 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gorpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, \$1. Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap.

Montreal Tea Co. Gentlemen - The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been free from heart burn, which would always pain me after breakfast.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, OONVYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, C. W.

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.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY - MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required as this. It is a cathartic, and was ever adopted into use, in every country and among all classes of the human race.

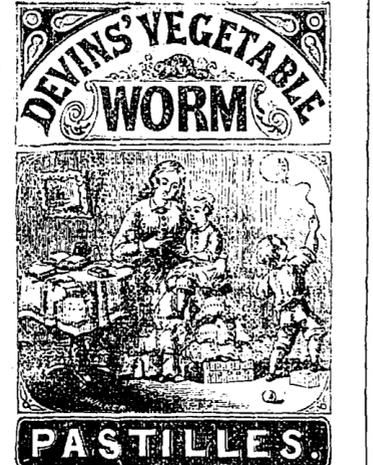
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has an agent been so widely and so generally used by the human race, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints.

KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS, ETC., 675 ORAIG STREET, (Two doors West of Bleury) MONTREAL.

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MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS



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

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT. THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

J. D. LAWLOR, SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER, I MANUFACTURE SEWING MACHINES For all kinds of Work from the Finest to the Heaviest.

CHAIN STITCH MACHINES The Machines I Manufacture make the Lock Stitch alike on both sides which will not Rip or Ravel. PRICES - FROM \$25 AND UPWARDS.

I WARRANT all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other maker in the Dominion, while my prices are less. PARTICULAR NOTICE The undersigned is desirous of securing the services of active persons in all parts of the Dominion, to act as Local or Travelling Agents for the sale of his celebrated SEWING MACHINES.

COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$60 up; warranted from the best makers in Canada. COME AND SEE THEM.

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FATHER LAVAL; or, the Jesuit Missionary, a Tale of the North American Indians by James McSherry, Esq. Recently Published, in a neat 170 vol. cl. \$1.25; cl. pt. \$1.75.

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THE PURGATORIAL CONSOLER. A Manual of Prayers and Devotional Exercises, for use of the members of the Purgatorial Arch-Confraternity. By Rev. Michael Muller, O.S.B. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding.

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