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FATHER CLEVELAND;

THE JESUIT.

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

From the Boston Pilot,

"Maids, matron", nay, the secrets of the grave This viperous slander enters."- Cymbeline.

CHAPTER AVIII .-- IN MEMORIAM.

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

Towards noon a modest and uppretending 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, fol lowed-some on foot, others in sledges-for. despite the inclemency of the weather, many had been attracted by the story ther 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 re-

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 pro-

cession 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 parrow winding path shortly revealed the spot, the upturned earth of which showed the narrow home which was destined to receive the remains of Aileen Des-

For a few moments the cossia 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 roces of deepest mourning, long since white as the earth beneath, had leaned against a head stone 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, beauti ful 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 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 berself 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 tion ran throughout the assembly, but two persons stepped forward, one was Bertha, the other side aisle of the church. Mr. Vernon, the former raising her veil, exclaimed, repreachfully, 'Have pity, for she is touched by remorse-remember that many who are here are not sinless in this matter, for if she first utlieved and spread the tale.'

prompted Bertha to speak, volunteered their ser- his reflections. vices in endeavoring to restore suspended anima. The visitor was none other than Augusta

Mindre Brown of General Arthur 1997 in the control of the Control

Then, amidst profound silence, the cotha was lowered into the grave, and the socorous voice of the officiating Priest recited the last prayers; and thus, as the good Father truly expressed it, they laid ber beneath the cold Canadian skies. far, far away from her own Emerald I-le, the land of her nativity; and, with bumid eyes and a heavy heart, he turned bim from the grave into which calumny had cast her, and shuddered as he passed the little throng of women, and heard the amothered sob which Augusta Seton now restored to consciouspess, vainly strove to repress.

CATHOLIC

Returned to his little Presbytery, the good Father selected one of several designs which had been sent him, intending to raise a simple monu ment 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 warnto the passer by:

HERE RESTETH, IN HUMBLE HOPE OF A BLESS ED 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 suppy days are past Like dreams away. Like flowers in automa blast, Like showers in May; Like rainbow tinted colors, O'er gloomy skies; Like storm lights gilding The landscape's dyes; Like dear friends parting, Ne'er to return : Like tapers glowing. When last they la o, So have the happy hours Of girlbood flid. When all seemed beauty: Ere faith was dead. Faith I 'twas but faith in earth ; Trust! "was 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 brizhter 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 belpless prove? No; brighter is the view Of Heaven and rest above Darkness makes thee more bright, Home of my weary beart; Father ! Thy glorious light Marks out my chosen part; To Thee, my God, I turn, I turn, alone; The 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 attend ance in the church. The scene of the morning suddenly the crowd parted, as after drawing nigh | recurred to his memory. The sorrow and re morse 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 dimlylighted chapel, one solitary lamp alone burned near the altar, on which the Presence 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 footsteep, but still she knelt unmoved. One moment more and the mastery over self was com the unhappy being who had thus disturbed the plete; and, with the words, 'God be merciful solemnity of the scene, but there were many to me a sinner' trembling on her lips, the miserpresent to whom Augusta Seton was far from able Augusta, who had hovered, as it were, on being a stranger: at first a murmur of indigna- the brink of despair, arose from her knees, and, with a steady step, entered a confessional in the

The day following that of the interment of Aileen, Father Cleveland devoted to examining tered the slander, they were credulous, and be- and answering the letters which had been forwarded from various parties, and which contain-Then she knelt down, and, unaided save by ed remittances of subscriptions for the destitute Vernon, would have removed the still uncon- parents of the unfortunate Aileen. The collec scious Augusta, but stronger hands than hers as- tion had already reached a handsome sum, and sisted in the work of mercy, and, raising her he was congratulating himself that he had it in louder summons for admittance. from the cosin, bore her to a distant part of the his power to take them this slight alleviation uncemetery; whilst persons of her own sex, ac- der the heartfelt sorrow they must necessarily tuated by somewhat of the spirit that had suffer, when a slight tap at the door disturbed

Selon.

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 be had seen before. He observed her tremble, and noticed too that as she passed the table to reach the chair which be 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 maintain, at least an air of out ward 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 noviciate 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 poviciate 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 ferrent 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 truest 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 vorecallable 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.

Wishful to close the interview then, be himexclaimed:

Heaven rest upon those efforts you shall make to better for all parties.' 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 permistion 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

CHAPTER XIX .- STILL IN TROUBLL.

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

A letter be 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 be lifted the knocker; and, after waiting a few moments, strictly necessary having long since found its way 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

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

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

mode of announcing himself, and replied: I wish to see Mr. and Mrs. Vivian; I am

CHRONICLE

Mrs. Vivian's brother.'

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, imme- sage to you; that for you she offered her last diately."

'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 riverence, Father Cleveland, far away in Amerikay? Now, yez can't take in Pat Magrath at his time of life at all, at all; so, if ye'll be afther 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 plases.'

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 them to turn their home into a species of fortress; therefore, immodiately on his return, he penced a note to Maud, requesting her to be at home at eleven on the following morning, and not to cousign him to the tender mercies of Pat Magrath.

Accordingly the next day, at the appointed time, he again presented himself at M ud's re sidence; no question of a ready answer now; there was Mand, 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. this morning. She is dead. We felt certain of the rememberance that they would be able, they 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 self took he initiative, and extending his hand story—a story that cannot be too widely known or circulated. Now let me, at once, to my most Farewell, Miss Seton; may the blessing of painful duty; the sooner it is discharged the

'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 nower. but we are so miserably poor ourselves, Vivian having been some time out of employment."

'Yes, we have had hard 'imes lately,' exclaimed her husband; 'no doubt you guessed as much from the uncourteous reception Pat gave you vesterday. 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 to the Desmonds the mournful intelligence he the government offices, so that we may, after all our trials, hope for better times.

' I stall, indeed, be rejoiced to hear of such an end to your troubles. Now, Maud, lead the way, said Father Cleveland, sighing heavily as be 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 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 hesifrom his seat, and Mrs. Desmond, clasping her hands together, lacked as if her life depended the once reckless, thaughtless Maud has changed. upon what he should tell them.

Father Cleveland did not at all relish this new 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,' in-'Och, now, and you don't think I was born terrupted the poor old lady, suddenly starting vesterday, do you ?' said Pat; 'This is another 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 mesprayers; that she died perfectly happy and re-

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 torth, softening the borrors of his tale as far as in his power, the sad events which had led to the death of Aileen. Theo, too, came the appoincement of the by nomeans insignificant sum which had been raised for their use, it being unwards of a thousand pounds, five hundred having been presented by the unhappy Miss Seton. Here was a great defficulty, for poor Mr. Desmond was proud, and proud people are always sensitive. With what care must be not mention the subscription .-Might it not look to the hereaved 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 southed by the remembrance of what had been deue 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 sooth-They do not know that you were to be here ing reflection by which it was accompanied was said, to belp dear Maud, instead of being a burden to herself and her kind-hearted husband any

> 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-1 can never forgive myself at all, at all, for laving your Riverence out on the door steps, instead of shewing yez in till the Misthress 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 Viviando 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; thoughtless and hitherto improvident, was it not the improvidence, in some degree, of those whose means are of that fluctua. ting 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 tared with those of whom we have been telling you.

Father Cleveland is once again in this modern tatingly from Maud's lips, the old man started Babylon, this London of ours; be is about to visit Maud; let us accompany him, and see if

The good Father has altered somewhat-his 'You are from Canada, Father ? exclaimed step is less buoyant, his chestnut bair is wreathed Mr. Desmond. Can you give me tidings of here and there with a silvery thread, yet be is

Herpauses at the door of a pretty villa facing Hampstead Heath; bis keen eye takes intevery thing at a giance; he sees that the curtains are snowy white, the little garden wellskept, and eye, the unhappy Augusta Seton, as when acting that the servant is a neat, cleanly young woman; everything that he beholds presents a striking. difference to that which the home of Maud bore in former days.

It was the Feast of Corpus Christi, and the first object that met the good Eather's eyes when he entered a nextly 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 ber 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 carnot 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 fairhaired 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 noviciate, in order that be may become like his good uncle, a member of the Society of Jesus.

'I see a little change in your domestic arrangements, Mand, 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 learn ing 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 it but fair that you should praise me for my exertions,' she added, laughing beartily at the idea of her brother saying more in her favor than he had already done, whatever be might think; 'it took ! me a long winle, 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.

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 could not brook defeat sought to cajole his victim to more money, and Jane is the exception, not the rule.

'I will sum it up in a very few words, Maud,' replied her brother, vou 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.'

argue, would fain have contested the point; but | unable to look on such an inhuman spectac'e, or to on second thought, she yielded, knowing well that she should not change his opinion on the matter

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 cut 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 sought to make him waver in the falth, offering him fate of her child, had died three years since. But dignity and office if he would resign his position as look yet again, my good Father, and you may recognize the faithful honest Irish servant in an old man who is carefully weeding 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, filed up with deeds of blood and slaughter, and the and we have engaged Pat as a sort of factorum. on no account to be dispensed with. Indeed, he cooly and startling interest. The famous Walter is the most useful person in the house; he does Raleigh, soldier and poet, historian and courtier, the work of two ordinary servants, and is an immense favorite with the children; but, suppose bis favorite pastime, and a long roll of sufferers 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

It scarcely took two minutes to cross the lawn,

Then; standing by an open grave in the distant Canadian cemetery, he rgain sees, ta his mind's on a dread impulse, she threw herself with a bysterical shriek on the coffin of Aileen.

But, my good Father, you are recognized, for a cry of joy escapes the lins of the aged man, who starts eagerly forward, while his old arms retain the child he loves so well; because, like the dead Alleen, 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 failthe, exclaiming:

Cob, and thin isn't it myself that am plased to see your Riverence again. Shure and bavn'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 masther; but the Saints be praised, and it's we that are all well off now, and we fear no spalprens 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 then 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 Trish 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 deoate that there was no truth in the statement that persecutions reigned in Ireland during the earlier days of the Anglican Reformation, and it was, there fore, most opportune that this conclusive proof of the cruel nature and vast extent of that persecution should be published before the next debites on the Irish Church can take place. It was holdly 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 Dublio, and Loftus, his colleague in the Government of Ireland, is not unfamiliar to the readers of the Freeman's Jour nai. 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 worth and manhood were distinguished by uncommon brilliancy. learning and sagacity Gregory XIII. made him Archbishop of Cashel. One of the ub quitous priestbraters reported a conversation in which O'Hurler 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 or-'Oh, for the matter of that,' she replied, 'Jane tlered under a penalty to deliver him up. The Arch bishop 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 Chanceller Wallop was very wroth, and Adam Loftus, who

conform.' Stanihurat, who was an eye-witness of his torture and execution, says. 'The executioners placed the Archbishop's feet and calves in tin boots filed with oil they then fastened his feet in wooden shackles or stocks, and placed fire under them. The boiling oil so penetrated the feet and legs that morsels of the skin, and even flesh, fell off, and left the bone bars. The officer whose duty it was to preside over Maud like other ladies, for the sex love to the torture unused to such unheard-of suffering, and hear the piteous cries of the innocent prelace, sud. denly left his seat and quitted the place. The agonized Bishop cried out, 'Jesus, Son of David, bave mercy upon me l' 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 bead executioner began to fear lest be had exceeded bis 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 Bishop and acknowledge the Queen to have a double sovereignity, 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 our 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 examples to be found in the Memorials have a melanravaged the south and laid rough hands on all Cathelic priests found in Manster. The torture was proved his devotion to his royal mistress. Some of the records are simply horrible, and defy calm con-sideration. The awful details of deliberate butchery, added to the calamities, of regulated famines, are almost beyond the limits of oradibility, but the auon a beautiful verdant lawn. A little to the thorities are too many and various. Mountjoy, himright was a huge clump of trees, beneath the self, writing to Occil concerning his opposition to shade of which old Mr. Desmond had placed his O'Neill, says he proceeded by the grace of God, as

still in the prime of man's existence, but he has minded the leaves back again, far and since or first drawing this year to the Black. They have on several mossions absented themselves from the meetings called for such purposes but year to the meetings called for such purposes but year to the meetings called for such purposes but year to the meetings called for such purposes but year to the meetings called for such purposes from the meetings called for such purposes but year to the meetings called for such purposes from the meetings called for such purposes to leave some lattle trace of its onward progress. sunny sky above him, beside a patient sufferer in lings of the corn crops. But the only means tried in of discussions the principal question, but to enter a mind and body, whose course was well-nigh run. Ireland were burning and slaughter, tending to one end -extermination. The sway of James was bardly less tyraunical, but most certainly was no less op-Catholics were issued with an almost pecise regularity during his reign.

The government of Charles, I., however, inclined to moderation, dared not practice such a policy, for given in July on the mayoralty question their had not Usher penned the famons declaration propounded to Obrist's Church, to which he said that and accordingly, they had rescinded that vote to grant the Panisis toleration, or to consent that They had now assembled to give expression to their they may freely exercise their religion, profess their faith and doctrines would be a grievous sin, and a matter of most dangerous consequence; wherefore that the Episoopal Church in Ireland had been a he prayed God to make those in authority zanlous, tesolute and courageous against all Porery, superstition and idolatry! In Dablin the rage against the Oatholics ran very high. Bulkeley, the Archbishop. seized the Carmelite Chapel in Cocke street, and beaved down the alter and emblems. Chapels throughout the city were thrown down, and all kinds of brutal intolerance practised. The Parliament of England decreed "that no quar'er shall be given to any Irishman, or to any Papist born in Ireland, and Borlase in his history pithily remarks, ' the orders of Parliament were excellently well executed." And so on to the applising of 1641, and the sanguinary end of Charles' sanguinary reign. The world knows how the frantic Oromwell ruled in Ireland , how he slew the Catholica 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 Canaan ites, 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 sup o'ied the void thus made by pouring innumerous colonists of Saxon blood and Calvinistic faith?

A letter by Lingard 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 shins in which they sought flight; and, banned and driven to bay the Iri-h 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 bonor, and home sustanance. So rapidly did the soil change hands that no improvement was made in its condition for years, and hange stalked abroad, anatching its victms from the sword of the rathless oppressor. The faries of Crote well remained still on the statute-book, and the rewards given to the priest hunters were lavish and unfailing. The reign of Charles was notable for active in tolerance. ' Bisbops, Jesuits, and pricets were order ed, to leave the kingdom, and chapels, or Mass bouses, as they were called, were closed or pulled down' The Celebrated Oliver Plunkett Catholic Primate, was seized and thrown into a dung- on in Dublin Castle, charged by the Attorney General of the day, with 'being an ove -zealous Papiet.' The remarkable proceedings attending the trial are des cribed at great length by Mr O'Reilly. Passing by the reign of James the II.. we come to the troublons advent of William, the renewed prosecution of the Catholics, their banishment, their almost complete annihilation. The penal laws enforced with rigo rous severi y, the protection by enactment of Protestant guilds, by which Oatholic artizans were driven into want, and the miserable hoplessness of the people, afford-d 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-hop 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 quirter sessions and take the oath of atjuratirn under the penalty of trapeportation for life, and of a trator'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 dampable and idolatrous. In other words, the priest who had been induced to register under the promise of pretection, 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 persued their infernal trade in full force. Each of these wretches bad under him an intamous corps. designated priest hounds, whose duty was to track, with the untiring scent of the blood hound, the humble priest from refage to refage. In cities and towns, the Oatholic clergy were concealed in cellars and garrets, and in the county districts they hid in the unfrequented caves, in the lonely woods or in the hurs of the faithful Trieb 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 wone would have escaped were it not for the horror in which priest-cutchers were held by the people. He adds, moreover, and it is a pleasing reminiscence, that so odious and detestable were the priest bunters and informers in the eyes of the hones' 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 grouns of execuation.' Mr O'Reilly concludes his admirable work by a brief, though full memorial of the sofferors in the rign 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 sauction to the act of his curstes, 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 nursue 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 harmon; among the people intrusted to their cars. 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 messures 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 Profestant Church Establishment, and thus endeavour to keep open the bitter source to which our principal calamities may be majoly traced we will stand before our countrymen in a very unenviable position.'

DUBLIN, Sept. 8. The Dublin Corporation spent well as he could, utterly to waste the county of several hours yesterday discussing the Irish Oburch Tyrone. Later still he says: 'We found every question. The Conservative members of the Counwhere men dead of famine, and between Tuliatona | cll, who are in a minority, have entered a repeated but a world of thought careered through the and Tooms there lay unburied one though men, protest against these discussions, but without effect.

controversies to the council chamber. The discussion was opened by Sir-John Gray, who, in a long pressive. Proclamations for the expulsion of speech contended that the Council had a perfect right to pronounce an opinion on the question. Her-Mejesty had appealed to the whole country to pronounce upon it. The Council felt that by the vote opinions had been subjected to a false interpretation onicions on a matter which had been submitted for the opinion of the whole country. He contended complete failure after a trial of 300 years and that it was the fine 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 diseasablishment 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 bermonious action of the Council in the transac tion of the public business of the city. This was objected to as not being an amendment on the orign al resolution, but this point of order was eventually waived and after considerable discussion the amend ment was put to the meeting and rejected by 32 to 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 being adonted. Sir John Gray moved a resolution declaring that no member should be elected to any office of power or bonour until he should have signed it This of course was intinded 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 Wayor for 1869, and was resisted by the minority as being illegal in its terms, and illegal because it was not included in the notice convening the meeting. The objecting, however, was overaled and the resolution was adopted by 29 to 20. In the course of the discussion on this resolution, Mr. A.M. Sollivan 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,

Dustin, Sept. 11. - The revision of the lists of aiman's 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 bearing even of the most simple case, occupies a considerable portion of time. The question ' What is a lodger ' was solved vesterday, 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 'enements, and in which the landlord does not reside - in fact, in any case in which the landlord would be a trespasser if he en tered 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 o 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.

DROGHEDA. Sent 14 .- A meeting of the Corporation was convened by circular this day, for the pur pose 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 bave sufficiently expirted their offence, 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. Cullen, 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 C-mmissioners, held in the Town Hall, Cashel, John Mullins, Esq., J. P., in the chair; other members in attendance - James Dunne, Matthew O'Ryap, Dr. John Wood, William Carty Denis Scully, and M. Danne, Esq-s., the clerk read a circular which had been received from the Cork Town Cierk, asking the board to adopt a resolution which had met with the approval of the Cork Town Council, Mr Carty proposed and Mr. O'Ryan seconded the following resolution: - That, in the opinion of this board, the Irish political priso ners confined both at home and abroad have suf ficiently 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 Jork Town Conneil, who would take the necessary steps to have it presented to the proper enthornies.

At the monthly meeting of the Neragh 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 Commisstoners a resolution was unanimously adopted ex-pressing sympathy with the Fenian prisoners row enforcing penal servitude, and adopting the resolu-tion adopted by the Cork Corporation, relative to the release of these men, and promising to use their influence with their new representative, whoever be may be, at the next election with a view to have them released from prison - [Express Cor.

RUMOURED 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-bouse during the special commission of 1867, has been liberated, on condition that he shall not re turn to Ireland or Great Britain. Startling as the approvincement 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 dis: tent date, especially as he was not the only participater in the clemency of the auth rities, another prisoner, who had been rentended to a limited 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 imprisioned 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 cutside of the cup and the platter. A: poor

we are pelad-to eay, others released be. prisoners. Daniel Moriarry, of Mallow, and Mi. 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 corres. pondent informs ne that, consequent on the enten. siasm caused by Mr. Buti's lecture in Limerick on the Trish Land Question, several members of the local Farmers' Club, in order to record their appreciation f Mr. Butt's services in the tenant cause, have organ zad a movement for presenting him with a suit. able testimonial of their feelings. The matter was taken up so spiritedly, only a short period elapsed whin a sum of about £500 was subscribed. The intentions of the Enberipers having reached Mr. But. it appears the learned gentleman immediately intimatel to the chairman of the club, in reremptory 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 y Sessions for trial at the next as. sizes charged with misdemeaner 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 purpries being mede 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 Protestent clergy seem determined to make the most of the Church revenues while they retain control over them.

There is a rumeu: that the result of the elevation of one of the present law officers to the vacant Judge. ship of the Binkruptcy Court may be the appoint. ment of the Hon David Plucket, one of the candidates for the city of Dublin to the office thus vacated. Another rumor is that Mr Macdonogh, Q O. will receive the vacant Judgeship.

An inquiry was recently held at Longford into charges preferred against Sub-Inspector Hame, 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 mur. er, 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 earch the bouse, 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 Quinr's house was rot a wilful neglect of duty, but rather an error of judgment. Mr Hume has been nine years in the force without any staio 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 fulling 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 DESERTION BY AN OFFICER. A painful case is reported in the Dablin papers. At present, howver, only one side of it is before the public; but the stess taken by the police will soon bring the matter in such a way before the authori ics as will prove whether the circumstances are as stated to Mr. O'Donel, the magistrate. On the sitting of that gentleman a solicitor applied for a war ant at the suit of the guardians of the North Diblin Union for the arrest of Samuel Ponsonby M. Cullagh, of Her Maisate's 3rd West India Regiment, for baving deserted his wife, Sarah Jane M'Oullagh (nec Fortune) who has been an immate of the workhouse for the part eight months This lady, who appeared to be in a delicate state of realth, 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 beach a matter in which s gross injustice and the greatest cruelty had been inflicted on a most respectable lady It appeared that the complainant had been married to Lieutenant McCallagh in St. Nicholas Church. Cork, on the 4th October, 1865. She had been merried previously to s gentleman named Fortune, who, when dying, bemeathed her property amounting to £1,200 a year. About two years since her pushand deserted her. and as it was alleged,, had taken possession of all her meens and left ber in great want and destitution. She had repeatedly written to him for relief, and he had returned evasive arewers, and latterly did not rep!y to her communications. Her wants at length became so pressing that she had to seek admission to the workhouse, where the was received eight months since, and where the 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 wes proved by Miss Taylor, who stated that she was present at the cereminy, and ideatified a carle de visite, representing L'entenant McCullegh 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 Cullagh, 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 parpose of evading proceedings being taken. At present, f the necessary informations were sworn, be would issue a warrant for the arrest of M Cullegh for deserting and refusing to maintain his wife. The informations required having been made, a warrant was issued and placed in the bands 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 38 though he expected the Establishment to stand, or ss if preferring to make the heat of an inevitable disaster. His future is as dark and obserless as his present it unsatisfactory, and his past a compilation from the worst pages of Lish history. When every thing that can be said for or against the Irish Church period of imprisonment, having been also liberated has been said many times, with diminishing freshness and increasing acerbity, and who Mr Murphy is handed to:a policeman and, ordered to find bail, we had boped that the former Dean of Westminster would at least give new life to the wearisome question. But we had forgotten that Dr Trench is an Irishman with the blood of we know not how many bishops, deans, and chapters in his voing. He has given us a defence of the Irish Church of that easy ,2 and safe external character which does admirably for

wielch was polsoned the other day by mistaking for antegonistic or indifferent in our suits with Omnipo. On the 29th of October of that year the three part. I ters of the provides. When the delegates were in garamental wine some chymical compound used for brigate uses on this occasion. There he is rub-pr Trench uses on this occasion. There he is rub-bing, and souring, and polishing the institution to bing, and useful, and useful, and national, make it to make with a beap of testimonials by warrance sole parties and fit for any gentleman's nnexcep when the one thing wanted was to show that it was really the Oburch of Ireland. We will conit was resident that, finding the matter desperate, fass to a congregated in bringing out another pretty or penus Words, he bad committed this matter to bis chaplains or some volunteer, but we have now returned to our first conclusion, that Dr Trench has cast off his Buglish additions, and is simply an Irish Protestant. In the last century a shrewd observer, meeting a civilized cannibal in society, dining with him, conversing with him, and finding him very leasant company, predicted that he would one day est man again; and so he did, as soon as he had returned home and shaken off his Enropesn integuments. Dr Trench treats with the utmost indifference the argument of numbers of national sentiment, or of popular will. Ex cathedra he lays down that the wealth, the worldly wisdom, and the physical superiority of the Pro estants should in this matter make up for the numerical disproportion. If they are fewer, he adds, they cannot help it, for it is not their own fault. Their forefathers, or rather the people who should have been the forefathers of a nore numerous hody were massacred by the Papists. Protestantism did wonders, and flourished, and went fer to convert the whole island, but unfortunately, once in forty ye rs or so, the converts, or the neople who ought to have been converts, rose in a bonr, and murdered the very excellent teachers to whom they were under such obligations. In the face of this wholesale periodical extirpation of the Protestants it is a comfort to 'ear, on Dr Trench's authority, that there remain an immense number of small farmers descended from the soldiers invited by the British Government to take configured Irish property, who, if they are not treated as friends to the English cause, will be the other thing, and will make Ireland hot country. For anything the Archbishop says, be regards this as a natural and proper course, wor thy of good wishes, if not of a pastoral benediction Dr Trench's account of the situation is drawn with s ready fen and is easy to understand. So long as landlords evicted and tonants murdered, so long as the ousted or the disaffected went off to America and threatened raids on the Canadian frontier, the English took it easy, and left parties in Ireland to settle it among themselves. By and by Fenianism over-flowed into England; Englishmen were shot in the streets, and English politicians threatened. Thereupon John Bull was 'scared,' and looked out for conething he could sacrifice to the Fenians to save his own skin. The Irish Church presented itself as the thing he cared least about, and could most easily tackle. It was a round sum; it was a ready in the hands of a Commission; it had been well prospected. mapped, and scheduled, and could be flung over at It would save the landowners for the present. t had no friends. It had been skinned several times with great success, and without effectual remonstrance. Such is the sense in which the Archbishop proposes to write this present chapter in the history his Church; and such the part which England is o perform in it. Upon the real and serious issues of the question Dr Trench is as imaginative as liter. ry gentlemen too often are. If there is any good at all in the Irish Papist, if he is one whit better than the Ohristian pegan of Spain or Ita'y, if he has the eset inkling of the way in which his soul is to be saved, he has picked it up, like the chickenpox, by involuntary contagion with the Protestants about him. The piety and the orthodoxy of Irish Protestants are exceedingly catching, if people can only e persuaded to come in contact with them, and no oubt that is the reason why the Papis's hold aloof. bey will hold aloof just as people are found to avoid accination Meanwhile, basely trafficking on the stincts of rebellion and insubordination in the Irish character, the Roman Catholic Church has become he richest in the world; while the Protestant Church, in spite of its establishment and endowment, one of the roores'. It can only just bo'd its head bove water. Dr Trench overlocks the obvious inerence that the right way to imposecish and rule the Roman Catholic Church and recruit the failing reources of the Anglo-Irish Church, would be to make them change places for a time. As to the existing rate of progress in his Communion, the Arch has to confine bluself to the statistics of wn diocese, in which, excluding rebuildings and estorations, four new churches have been built during the last three years. The old ones, however, have been made much more elegant and comfortable, nd upon the whole Dublin and the suburbs appear ble to take care of themselves. The rest of Ireland is left to speak for itself, but, as the Archbishop has traced to the Protestant Church every bit of religion and since that exis s in Ireland under any name whatever, the special statistics of Protestant truth and piety may be dispensed with. Perhaps from a necessity of his position, Pr Treach assumes that a State must have a religion, and that it must be a true one, the State itself being the best judge. Of ourse there is only one State in these islands,—the State to which Dr Trench himself owes his appointment. The State, however, has very important relations with the Presbyterians of Scotland and very hendly relations with Roman Oatholics. Indeed it hods Ireland with the trained teachers of what D French is specially bound to protest against. It has ng casted to be possible to say what is the religion of the State, or whether the State thinks one religion better than another, or even whether there be a State in the matter of religion. These questions have to be answered before we can pretend to deal at all adequately with Dr Trench's ponderous and worm eaten illustration from the Ptolemaic and Copernican erstem. When Dr Trench next brings a whole orery with him in o church, perhaps he will be so good as to say what is the theological system of the British Legislature, the British Government, and, we add without any special regard to the lady now on the Thrane, the Sovereign of th's Empire. What ever that system me, happen to be it is evident that Archbishops are no part of its essence. As if struck with this fact, Dr Trench descends to a level which unfortunately puts the Irish Church on an equality with some religious metitations found even among Without a national Church, he says, the State would no longer have a Church to put forth the national petitions for deliverence from disaster, or for blessings and mercies from Heaven. This is se much as to say there must be some one authorized mystery-man, alone qualified to demand from Heaven victory, sanshine, or rain. But not only is it very conceiveble that the State might invite the prayers of the disestablished and the disendowed, and be respecifully and willingly attended to; but we have one example to the very rotat in the case of the Scotch Episcopal Church, which is glady to receive the invitation without the promise or hope of payment. The Archbishop has also overlooked that while the clergy are commanded to offer their special prayers and thanksgivings, the compliance is perfectly optional on the part of the engregation, who, nevertbeless, are only too glad to comply. If this be a point for consideration, then we must beg to rem rk that the existing arrang ment for representing the British people at the Court of Heaven Baiogularly imperfect. It ropresents only about one eighth of the Irish, a third of the Scotch, and a little more than half the people of England. The immense majority excluded or left to deal with Beaven after their own fashion do not complain, and appear to be at no loss. But does Dr Treach mean to imply that after the Disestablishment of his Church it will no longer effer national prayers or national thanksgivings to Heaven, and will decline to interfere in behalf of the entire British people? If so, of course it is not pleasant to

wretch was some chymical compound used for tence, but we must bear it as we can, in confidence ners were arraigned at the Old Bailey, on the prosemerimental wine some chymical compound used for tence, but we must bear it as we can, in confidence ners were arraigned at the Old Bailey, on the prosemightening the plate, and it is some such material that the lost services of our paid intercessors may be outlon of a Dr Griffiths, before Baron Alderson,
mightening the plate, and it is occasion. There he is rub- made no by a little more gratuitous and beautiful. made up by a little more gratuitous and heartfelt Baron Martin; and Mr. Justice Willes, were found sympathy in another quarter.

> DE DEEW ON TENANT-RIGHT .- The following remarkable letter has been addressed by the Rev. Thomas Drew, D.D., to Mr. Butt. Q.O. in reference to Mr Butt's recent lecture in Limerick. Dr. Drew, as our readers are no doubt aware, is a prominent Orange leader. His dismissal from his position as Obaplain to the Lord Lieutenant gave rise to considerable discussion : -

TO ISAAO BUTT, REQ , LL. D.

My DEAR BUTT If every other man in the world entertained doubts of mr sincerity, you at least, would give me credit for honesty and just intentions write to you accordingly, because my mind has been stirred to its inmost depths by the perusal of your address in my native city of Limerick. I do not regard the subject of your address as a political It ought to be regarded solely as a question of tumanity, justice, common sense, and common honesty. I wish my lot had never been cast in rural places. As a clergyman, I bear what neither land lords or agents never hear. I see the depression of the people; their sighs and growns are before me. They are brought so low as often to praise and glorify those whom, in their secret hearts, are the objects of abharrence. All this came out gradually before me. Nor did I feel as I ought to feel in their behalf until, in my own person and purse. I became the victim of a system of tyranny which cries from earth to Heaven for relief. Were I to parrate my own story it would startle many of the Protestants of Ireland There are good landlords - never a better than the late Lord Downshire or the living and beloved Lord Roden. But there are too many of another state of feeling and action. There are estates in the North where the acrew is never withdrawn from its circuitous and oppressive work. Tenant right is an unfortunate and delusive affair, simply because it is almost invariably used to the landlord advantage. Here we have an election in prospect, and in many counties no farmer will be permitted to think or act for himself. What right any one man has to demand the surrender of another's vote I never could see. It is an act of sheer felony - a perfect stand-and-deliver sff.ir. To hear a man slavishle and timorously say, 'I must give my votes as the landlord wishes ' is an admission that the Legislature, which bestowed the right of voting on the tenant, should not see him robbed of his right, or anbacquently scou-ged or banished from house and land because be disregarded a landlord's not or the mensoe of a land agent. At no little hazard of losing the friendship of some who are high, and good, and kind, I write as I now do. - Yours, my dear Butt very sincerely, THOMAS DREW

Dandrum, Clough, County Down, Sept. 7. 1868

The Cork Examiner of a late date says :-The Killarney petty sessions, at which there were several cases awaiting trial, had to be adjourned yesterday in consequence of there being only one magistrate, Mr. Galway, in attecdance. Policemen were despatched in several directions in search of a justice, but were unsuccessful in the purguit, the only magistrate encountered Mr. Leahy, Q. C., declining to adjudicate. It certainly is not for the want of sufficent number of justices that this failure of justice has occurred, and had there been s publican's license to be disposed of, or a Fenian to be committed the bench would probably have been insufficient io accompdate the attendants.

A fracas at the Curragh is reported in the Dublin Daily Express. It is stated that a few evenings ago a clerk in the War Department, to make room for whom two officers had been ej-cted from a hut, fired at and wounded the officers in consequence of re peated annoyance received at their bands, on a c count, it is understood, of their eviction.

A Tipperary paper notices that this year, for the first time in that quarter, the farming classes have become reconciled to the use of resping machines owing, no doubt, in some degree to the increasing scarcity of laborers, and the high wages demanded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London 'Weekly Register' says :- We learn the late Mr M H Higgins om good anthority that ' Jacob Omnium') was received into the Church before he died. Mr Higgins was married to a Catholic lady, his children have all been brought up as Catholice, and he was always well inclined to the old faith Fome dave before he died be desired to be received into the Church, and died a Catholic.

The Imperial Privy Conneil has issued an order under the 'Contagious Diseases (Auinals) Act.' forbidding the importation of hay into any port of the United Kingdom. The order, however, only applies to hay from the United States, and as there is a large demand for the article, owing to the all but total failure of the hay crop in England, Canadian ship pers would do well to make some inquirles into the matter with a view to business. Some lots of pressed hay from Nebraska recently brought abou-£5 stg. per ton in the Liverpool market.

The Duke of Manchester, in a letter to a Landon newspaper, says: I should like to see the colonies obtain a share in the government of the empire, by means of a council composed of representatives of the United Kingdom and of the colonies in due proportions and this council should be consulted on all questions which affect the colonies and the United Kingdom, or more than one colony.

In this county [Dumbartonshire] the churches are beginning to be used as places for holding political meetings in, Mr O W Ewing, one of the candidates for the county, having addressed a public meeting. and expounded his political views, in the U P Charch of Kiloreggan, on Monday the 7tb.

D'ISRAELI AND DISESTABLISHMENT. - There is a rumour rather thinly supported, that Mr Discaeli is meditating another flanking movement on the Irish Oburch. We cannot believe that it is in his power to do this, looking to the bitter Protestant feeling be has successfully evoked. The recent address of Sir J Pakington, in which he reiterates the old statement that he is not prepared to defend the Irish Church. and wishes to see modifications in it - is quite worthless. Good Sir John is the last member of the Govornment likely to be Mr Disraeli's confidant.

Madame Rachel, the fashionable London sharper. of beautiful for ever' notoriety, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labor for swindling Mrs Borradaile of a large sum of money.

There was a severe snow storm at Braemer on the 31st of August. The cold was intense, and the tops of the hills were covered with snow to a considerable depth, some of which remained on them far more than twenty-four hours.

In the year 1865, for which the returns have recently been issued, there were 133 spicides in Scotand -one in every 29 579 of the estimated population. Fifty-right of these deaths were by hanging, 40 by cut-throat, 17 by poison, 12 by drowning, 2 by gan-shot 2 by precipitation from a height, 2 in ways not stated. The number of suicides in England in the same year was 1,º92, or one in every 15,080 of the estimated population; so that to two suicides in Scotland there were three in England, in a like number of population.

The death is approunced of Sir John Dean Paul, Bart, at the age of 66. He was for many years connected with the banking firm of Strachan, Bates & know we shall have the Protestants of Ireland either some irregularities that led to criminal proceedings, cil recently submitted to the Governor by the Micis- in Suding Morris, whose arm was wounded, and he man.

gnilty, and sentenced by Mr. Baron Alderson to fourteen years' transportation. Few who were present will ever forget the scene in the Court, on that cold, grey, autumnal evening. Baron Alderson broke down several times in passing sentence, and was occasionally inaudible; the prosecutor. Dr Griffiths, wept like a child; while the prisoners seemed completely stunned, and were numble to utter a word. Then Sir John Dean Paul passed out of the world's ken; rumor occasionally came of his good behaviour in prison, where he was engaged in backet making; then his release on ticket of leave was announced, and now we hear of his final release.

THE ALLEGED FERIAR ARREST IN LONDON -At the Guildball, Augustine Byrne, residing at 32, New Union street, Little Moorfields, was placed at the bir on remand, before Alderman Hile, charged with bling in pocession of a number of gun-barrels sword beyonets, and other arms supposed to be for an unlawful purpose, and also having in his passession three measures, supposed to have been stolen. Mr Raven, from the office of Mr. Ribert Willis, defended the prisoner. The evidence of J. W. Fawke detective officer, having been read over and confirmed, be was cross examined by Mr. Raven, and said that be ordered the prisoner to be taken into castody because he believed that he had the arms for an unlawful purpose. He found no money at the prisoners lodgings. He took all the prisoner's pipers that he thought would be necessary for the trial. He had the key of the prisoner's rooms. Mr. Williamson sail that he was chief inspector of the detentive force of Scotland-vard. He had examined the seven rifle barrels found by Fawke at the prisoners lodgings, and they all bore the marks of the 28th Middlesex Riff-s, or the London Irish corps. The arms were Government arms. He had known the prisoner by reputation and by name as a prominent member of the Fenian conspiracy. The pike-head had no mark upon it. He wished for a remacd. On being crossexamined by Mr. Raven wirness said he knew that the prisoner was a leading member of the Fenian conspirator by reputation, and from the fact that he attended the bannts of the Fenians. He had no positive proof of it. The prisoner was then removed, declaring that though there 'might be plenty of law in the city there was no justice. The Times of the 14th Sept. says : - We have as

little reason as disposition to doubt the truth of the report that the question of the 'Alabama' claims it et length in the way of speedy and satisfactory settlement. The new imerican Minister, it is said has beought with him full powers for adjusting the diff rence between England and the United States, without reference to any previous phases of the controversy. He comes, in short, a Plenipo entiary on the question, and such an Tuvoy was all that was required : It would be childish, as well as neeless, to dissemble the truth in the matter. There pever was in the case itself any such difficulty as would have precluded a sattlement if the Americans had wished it to be settled. The real question between the two countries was not a question of damages or compensation, but of offence given and resentment expressed. Had the General attitude of England during the war been unobjectionable in the eyes of Americans, the 'Alabama' claims would never have heen preferred, or would have been settled out of hand. No American statesman ever believed that the 'Alabama' escaped by our wilful conivance, or that she was let loose by hostile design to prey upon Federal commerce. Whether the imperfections of our laws or the remissuess of our authorities did or did not render us in any degree responsible for the mischief which ensued might perhaps be a question! but it was not a question which would have troubled the two Governments for an hour had it been approached in a spirit of mutual good will. The real point of contention was something very Mff-rent, and Mr. Seward disclosed the truth when he desired to include in the proposed arbitration our recognition of the seceders as belligerents. Even this the Ameri cans would have found it hard to turn into a recog nizable grievance, but it was the overt act in which seemed to be expressed that feeling or want of feeling, on the part of this nation of which the America \cdot s complained. Their true grievance against us was that we had not sympathized with the North in its struggles for union, and not even deprecated disunion as the result of the contest. Then when the contest was over, they evinced their resentment by keeping open a lifference which might otherwise have been settled immediately. We speak the plain truth about the matter; for the Americans are just as conscious of it as we are, and, we are free to acknowledge that on some points we were wrong, and that nei ber the offence taken nor the retaliation oractised can be considered as entirely unreasonable. Mr. Seward has had the satisfaction of rejecting, for himself and countrymen, a very handsome British proposal, and the incident may be set down to the credit side of our account. He now, we are told, cuts all these by-gones adrift, cancels all previous correspondence, and empowers Mr. Reverdy Johnson to bring the affair to an end. In that event the thing is as good as done. We have not troubled our readers with any reference to the technical questions of the controversy, because these questions never really impede the sentiment of the dispute. --Many nice points of law and morality might be mooted on the subject, and perhaps the international code may be amended or improved by the light of these negotiations. But if all that the negotiators now desire is to measure fairly by a reasonable standard the liabilities incurred by England in the matter of the 'Alabama,' and to assess these liabili ties bonestly in pounds, shillings, and pence, the problem will be the easiest possible, and Americans and Englishmen may enter upon new relations of amity and brotherhood, all the more solid and enduring from this insight into each other's dispositions.

The Pall Wall Gizette says:-There is every reason to believe that the affairs of this country will have to be managed for some time longer without the wisdom which might be derived from the exercise of a female franchise. The attempt has been made in various parts of England to convince the revising barristers that woman is nothing more nor less than man, and the solicitor who appeared for the 5,750 ladies of Manchester and the adjoining places was particularly earnest ic persuading the official that sex is a delusion, and that in these progressive times a mere accident ought not to hinder us from calling in women to the national counsels. Moreover, Miss Becker herself took the barrister in hand and rebuked him for assuming that a person named Mary Boddy was a lady. Had he any proof? Miss Becker asked-a question which seems to to have made him a 'dumbfounded' barrister. The eacse does not prosper. The revising barrister at Braintree told the overseer who had placed female names on the register that if he put them on again cext year he would not allow his expenses. All this proves the backward tate of our civilization but it is a comfort to think that they are no better over in America, where, as evershody knows all the conditions of government are perfect. The officer in Michigan who received the votes of a party of women, and quietly put them under the table, as if he had been playing at elecions' with children are very poor allies on Miss. Becker's side of the question.

THE LONDON TELEGRAPH ON NOVA SCOTIA. - The London Telegraph, one of the most persistent advocates of Confederation, has the following in a,recent article : - If the Duke of Buckingham faucied that by outting short the complaints of the deputation from Nova Scotia, recently sent over to protest against the scheme of the North American Confederation into which the colony had been forced, he will

Ringland they asked to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House of Commons. Then waiving their original demand for the Repeal of the Act by which the Confederation had been sanctioned, they prayed for an inquiry into the grievances of Nova Scotia. The request was not granted, Mr. Adderley made light of the grievances: the Dake of Buckingham contended that the colony had sanctioned the Act of Confederation ; and, indeed, the delegates seem to have been treated with such coolness as bardly to have obtained a patient hearing. Accordingly, in the Minute to which we have referred, they again state that Nova Scotia never did assent to the incorporation scheme; that so far as she is concerned, it is grossly unjust; and that from her the new arrangement will meet with the most uncompromising hostility. Finally they distinctly threaten that should she be denied redress, she will appeal for help to the United States, and outling the link that binds her to England, will for good and all cast in her lot with the Great Republic. We give no opinion on the correctness of the statements made by the Ministers; we could not do so in the absence of the requisite evidence. But this much is clear, that by the Home Government the Nova Scotians have been most culpably slighted. Whether or not the Act of Confederation was justly planned, whether or not the scheme of Confederation received the assent of the disaffected colony, the prayer of the Nova Scotians for inquiry into the facts must be granted. If the present Government will not grant it, the next will. Better have an inquiry than a revolt.

THE HAYDOCK FESTIVAL -The Church Times, a racognized organ of the Ritualist party has the fol lowing remarks on the extraordinary harvest festival at Haydock: -"In Ritualistic churches there is a small clique that think they can never have enough of bowing, or prostration, or the sign of the Cross; and perhaps one ought not to wonder that there should be persons who are doing their best to make barvest thankegivings ridiculous At St. James's in-Haydock we learn that among the offerings placed on the alter were eggs' pats of batter, and, most astounding of all a pig's head. We shall not waste time in remonstrating with those who permitted this do so would be like arguing with a poetaster against common place. If they present the faintest sense of propriety they would never have done it; and if they don't, nothing we could say would be of any avail. But in most places there are people of sense that have some say in the matter, and we implore them to prevent a repetition of such a scandal.

A FAST AGTRESS. - Mile Schaeider was rather undeasantly treated by her French landlord in London M. Duguerreau, at whose notel she stopped during her recent sojourn in the British metropolis. After one of the representations of the Grand Duchers of Gerolstein was over, Mile. Schneider gave a champagne supper, which assumed an exceedingly gay character. When the guests had left Mile Schneider one or two hours after midnight a waiter knocked at ber door and said. 'M. Daguerreau wishes to see you, Mademoiselle Fuites entrer,' replied the diva of the sabre d'monpere. M. Duguerreau came in and eaid: 'Mile. Schneiler I regret exceedingly that I cannot keep you any longer at my house. It has lways borns an excellent reputation, which it would lose in case I should tolerate in it a repetition of such drinking scenes as have just taken place in your rooms My porter will, to morrow morning, convey your trunks to any place you may designate. The actress, it is said, responded by throwing a tumbler at the landlord's head.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Sept. 29 -The officers and men of the U S steamer Wateres, and two survivors of the Fredonia, the vessels wrecked by earthquake in South America reached this city yesterday. Additional details of the terrible scanes during the late earthquake are thus received. In Ecuador alone it is now stated the list of killed amounts to 40,000. In Peru, the dead are yet hidden under the ruins of houses in many instances and a stench infests the air, which it is thought will produce a pestilence. -A band of robbers is rosming through the ruins robbing every one who has anything left.

New York, Oct. 2 - Advices from Havana state that much dissatisfaction is reported to exist among the Spanish navy officers there.

ST Louis, Oct 2-The Democrat has received information that a party of 100 men went to Fulton Cox. Arkansas, where Captain Masson was recently assassinated and captured four of the men who were engaged in the set, and after a trial the Vigilance Committee hung them.

The Democrat also has information that a difficulty in regard to registration occurred at Martinsburg, which resulted in the killing of three men and severely wounding James Galloway and C. Fisher,

Butler Cocktails is the latest fancy drink. It is compounded to wit: Take a whiskey 'straight,' stir it with a spoon, squint one eye, and put the spoon in vour nocket.

Mr Seward's polar paradise, notwithstanding its shundance of train-oil, codfish, and sphagnum, seems to be a capital place to starve in. Poverty and distress are said to be fearfully prevalent in Alaska, and most of the wretchedness is attributed to the dishonesty of the retiring Russian officials. The inhabitants of that expensive country appear thus far to have reaped little advantage from the change of rulers.

An Irishman was lately thrown overboard from off the Jeck of a Mississippl steamer by a number of freedmen, on account of his nationality and political views. The unfortunate man was drowned.

The United States Economist says, that the Ame rican Government is not in a position to enforce the sinking fund law-that its revenue is below its expenditures-and a consequent increase of the debt is

John Allen, the so-called 'wickedest man in New York' has intimated his intention of running for the State Assembly on the Radical side.

The New York Times remarks :- The World of yesterday very frankly said that American ' bonds might approximate par abroad, but for a lurking fear that some day the Southern whites in a vengeful re membrance of what this debt was contracted for, may vote in solid mass for its destruction.' This is perfectly true. And it is one of the principal reasons why the American people will never permit the Democratic repudiationists and destructionists to obtain control of the American Government.

Accounts from North Carolina says the yield of cotton to the acre has been decidedly better thin that of last year.

A NEGRO LYNCHED - Memphis, Sept. 19 - The Avalanche's Helena Ark., letter says that on Saturday morning Deputy Sheriff Maley, with a posse, surrounded the cabin of a negro named Lee Morris who had killed several persons last winter He shot Sheriff Bartley while he was attempting to arrest him; and he recently knocked a gaoler on the head and escaped to the hills, where he has been a terror to all the white and black people. No somer had the Sheriff's posse knocked at his door yesterday than Morris fired, instantly killing Maley. The others attempted to close in on him, when he made a desperate a resistance, severely wounding Perry, Nagle, and Andy Barnes. He then escaped to the woods. The news spread like wildfire, and soon one find out his mistake on reading the Minute of Coun handred men were scouring the woods and succeeded

was otherwise injured. The vote was taken on the spot in favor of hanging him, which was accordingly done.

According to the last report from the U.S. Agricultural Bureau, the general aspect of the crops of the country is decidedly cheering. Wheat has not yielded an average per acre quite as large as last. year, but the increased number of acres sown will bring up the amount gathered somewhat above last year. The corn crop is generally excellent, and from the three million acres planted, the aggregate yield must be enormous. The bay crop is very large and of excellent quality in nearly all the Northern States Oats, rye, barley and buckwhest will yield a full crop. Potatoes have suffered somewhat from the bug; but very little from the rot. The cotton crop is more promising than last year's, though fewer acres have been cultivated. The crop of hops promises to be large; and taking the country as a whole, apples, pears, peaches and grapes will be a full crop and tobacco an average crop.

The missionaries are still hammering away at Water street, with as much success as could be expected-that is, none at all. The prayer meetings in Kit Burns' rat pit have not yet brought grace to that place, or softened the heart of Kit. The pit is bired for one hour each day, and as soon as prayer is over Kit proceeds to 'purify' the pit as he says, by throwiog in a dozen rate, and setting a black and tan' loose at them John Allen has given up Lis lecturing scheme He got druck at Stamford and had to walk back to New Haven to get the cars. He then went to Bridgeport, where he and his three partners took in fourteen dollars, paying twenty for the ball. and after that he thought it best to return to Water street, where, on comparing accounts he found that he was \$150 out of pocket by the 'lecturing' tour. He is convinced new that lecturing is not profitable. and he won't try it any more Barnum, who was accused of biring 'the wickedest man' to exhibit himself in the country, denies the soft impeachment, and asseverates that he would not consider it a good investment to purchase all the religion he has for two cents.' It is cheering to note that the great showman has not yet lost his saguelty. - [New York Vindicator.

Benjamin Teachant, 60 years of age, residing at Eagle Wyoming County, N.Y., has been convicted of poisoning his wife, and sentenced to be hung. -His wife, had become an invalid, and, as be thought, a burden which it were well to be rid of. The sickly wife, not giving satisfactory intimation of dying soon enough to satisfy the old wretch, he expedited main ters by administering poison from time to time, mixing the same with her anodynes.

CART, FANATICISM, AND LICENTIOUSNESS, IN COM-PANY. - There is a characteristic tendency in the fanatical sects that break away from the discipline of the Catholic Church, to rush into open and gross licentiousness of conduct. So it was with the Manichees in the early centuries of Christianity. So with t e Albigenses and Fingellants of the Middle The excesses and indecencies that have Ages. grown out of ' Camp Meetings and Revivals,' in modern times, illustrate the same proclinity. The litest turpitude of the kind bas broken out in this city in what is approsed to be its most degraded locality, among sailor's dance houses in Water street. As we have beard the story it is about as follows: Some months ago, one of that class of 'writers for the Press' that have to rummage their brains for some new 'sensation,' devised a tale about one John Allen, the keeper of an infamous den. It ran that his little hoy had come home crying, and told his father some one had said ' John Allen was the wickedest man in New York!' That, thereupon, the father was terribly affected, ond resolved that, by the first of next May, he would give up his dance house. All this story, published in some paper in the city, was said, afterwards, to have been a pure romance. But, either John Allen found the story was helping his vilo business or some of the preachers that cannot get people to go into their conventicles saw an opportunity for a little notoriety-or, perhaps, the new pariners found a mutual interest in resuscitating the humbug. However it is to be explained, a number of preachers, and exhorters, and ' brethring and sistern' to the number of several hundred, have, for a week or two, been in the practice of gathering at John Alien's dance house, breathing its filthy and recking atmosphere, and elbowing the painted, bloated females who sing Methodist hymns at mid day and drink gin and revil with a lors at mid-night' The indiscretion and impropriety of this mingling of religious rites with the orgies of wantons and their infamous employers, will strike any well regulated Christian mind more forcibly than any words with which we could denounce it The shoutings, and excitement of the merely animal feelings, indulged in by these revivalists, are a fostering prelude to the lowest obscenities of sensual shandonment, while, for the women of these cribs of infamy, the singing of Methodist songs at poon day may give some little more of zest than usual to their evening occupations. The profit to John Allen's trade from the access of Metho. dist, and other Protestant brethren, of his, has roused the emulation of the keepers of neighboring dens. And Tom Hadden, and Burns, are cited in the papers, as anxiously desiring their cribs to be made places for such gatherings, also. We have no doubt they will profit by it - in their way. But is it not a horrible thing that the name of religion, and even a mutilated form of boly words, should be prostituted, openly-with free advertising in the reading columns of most of the daily papers -- to this final condition of the preachers of deserted meating-houses with the keepers of the dens of abcmination? -And in such a depth of disgrice ends the apostacy from the Catholie Church known as Projestanti m ! Even in the most staid of these fragmentary sects, the Protestant Enisconal, some of the liveliest and most uneasy of its preachers, like young Tyng, are getting tired of reading prayers to pawa occupied wi h cushions, but not with men. They quit their nice looking, empty, meeting-honees, and take the tail of a cart on a street curner for the pulpit, in order to have so much of on audience as the loungers at a street corner, and passing idlers may furnish .- [New York Freeman.

FIRROR FUN. - In Wisconsin there is a town called Oshkost. It is regarded by the people of that section as a great place for fun.' And if we admit that the local definition of 'fun' be correct, its repute is not undescreed. It changed recently that a minister from another part of the state started to go to Othkosh. He had gone a few miles on his journey when he was shocked at meeting a man limping along, with the blood running down one side of his face. On being questioned the man said he had been up to Oabkoab ' having a little fun with the boys.' Two miles further on another man was met, with an arm in a sling a bunged eye and torn clothes, He told the distance to Oskosh, said it was a live town, and that he had been up there, ' having a little fun with the boys' Pondering on these facts the minister proceeded pensively notil he came to a man sitting by the side of the road with a sprained ankle and only one ear. The minister stopped and expressed his sympathy. The man said it wis nothing, he had merely been up at Oskosh having a little fun with the boys.'

But, said the minister, severely, what do you euppose your wife will say when she sees you in this state?

The man smiled a sardonic smile, and putting his hand in his pocket brought forth a piece of nose, a section of sollo with hair attached, and a piece of cheek bitten from his antagonist's face, and holding : them up to the missister, said,-

What do you suppose his wife will say when she sees him? laced address.

The minister silently went his way, a sadder, sager,

pre-paid.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696 Craig Street, by

J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office unless

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. остовев - 1868

Friday, 9 -SS. 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 Reverend Father George Schneider of the Sorepresentatives 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 tamily; and in the last place, the House of Savoy, which is said to be intriguing 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 pre-But now a-days revolutions are not so much made in favor of, or from bostility towards any particular dynasty, as of a principle, and that principle is democracy. In suite 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.

but he looked upon with some alarm. In spite sinners, coupled with the gracious promises of of the vices of its inception-the late governthe Holy Father against his enemies: and as took the most lively interest he was the sage 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 Menebrea 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 dethroce Abdu-Az:z, 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 protect against the revolution in Spain. The document the Queen does not injure her rights to the Throne of clearing the Diocess of its pecuniary burdens. -Ib.

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

LONDON, Oct. 4.-Perfect order reigns in Madrid. At Barcelona the people sacked the town hall, and publicly hurned 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

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 de corated, 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 civizens, 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, Min ster of Foreign Affairs, and Madoz, Minister of

Manuel de la Concha bas 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 ciety 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 Strazbourg, and made his studies at the College of St. Acheul near Amiens. At the age of twenty be 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 tensions will be coldly looked upon by the end of the year 1868 his Superiors sent him out French Emperor: and the best chance therefore to Canada, in which country, with some few seems to belong to the Piedmontese pretenders. short intervals excepted, he spent the remainder of his useful life: sometimes at Quebec, sometimes in charge of the Society's Noviciate 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 tock 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-By Catholics the late events in Spain cannot and the proclamation of God's wrath against the Gospel, of pardon and mercy through Christ ment had manifested a disposition to side with to the truly penitent. To the young in whom he 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, 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. Oa Saturday his mortal remains were removed to the Sault au Recollet, and deposited in the burial ground belonging to that institution, where he hes awaiting the fulfilment of the promises in a glorious resurrection .- R.I.P.

In a Pastoral Letter to the Faithful of his Diocess, 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 argues that the force used by the rebels to depose being made by the Bishop shall have the effect

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 Madiantish Classics, which pervaded the whole Catholic mind of the Middle Ages, in a story told of our countryman Alcum. Born probably about the year 735, and devoted to the church as soon as he was weaped, 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. be 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 Alcum 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 assonishment, 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 sleenest thou here whilst all your brethren are watching in the church?"-What ensued everybody may guess. Being probably very decidedly flesh and blood demons, and inclined to be correctional withal, they ended with ziving 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 woulds: 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 hed 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 bimself 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 consulta tion conclude to turn up the clothes at the bot tom 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 iumped up, crossed himself, and sung 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 parrative, 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 1 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 ! undergo such correction." His biograper says of him that at that tender age he was "Virgilii amplius quam Psalmorum amator" " A lover of Virgil rather than of the Psalms." And he must indeed have often been corrected for his Madia. nitish 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

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 pseudonymn Cornelius O'Dowd addresses the public through the pages of B'ackwood.-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 vasto of ambitious adventurers, and peasant proprietors. - Blackwood's Magazine, September, p 342.
Press freedom, in its intancy, 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 then an cecasion for triumph to all infidelity in religion, and libertin'em in morale.

Nor by these marks alone is the essentially a taste for good music, our Catholic Young Men 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 raised, 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 un ions, 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 ha 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 countay so long plunged in the darkness of Romish errors.

The writer in Blackwood, who is above all suspicion of being tainted with Romish proclive ties thus describes the great practical results

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 cor walked the streats with all the security in life, you now go forth armed, and prepared for encounter.' - Ib.

'I'his, 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. Whe ther 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 ao pairs in fostering the affair, so as to assure a good and substantial aid to the poor

His Honor the Mayor has promptly given his high natronage, and no doubt the concert will be 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 mpressions 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 forme.

But vet 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 remunetated for their trouble, and their outlay of

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 raission 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 indubitable bad taste which are of Church. One hundred and ten received Holy

will greatly promote the higher objects for which their Society was instituted.

Control of the contro

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 hebit of sending in pieces of work aed objects of verte 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 nossible, 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. Un to the present he had always more or less of a balance in his favor at the close of the yearwhile this year closes with a considerable balance

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 mary 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 be speak a kind and generous reception: they have up to the present been in the habit of receiving such reception-ever since the bazar bas 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 keens 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 Institu-

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 15th. 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, or the following morning be heard Confession, and administered Holy Communion to thirty-two and Confirmation to about twenty; he left in the afternoon for the township of Carnek (which is almost exclusively Catholic,) after having remained with the Rev. Father Smidths 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 bail his Lordship; all around the altar was beautifully festooned with avergreens; 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

His Lordship celebrated second Mass, and took his text from the 14th chap, of St. Luke; be 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 common occurrence in Montreal. In cultivating Communion, and forty five the sacred rite of

and conducted themselves orderly.

2m-7

Confirmation, after which be was presented with | Trois Premiers Siecle de l'Eglise-Par Mgr. de the following address which was read by your correspondent:

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

Right Revd. 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 bave 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 vet 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 bere, 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 Tiarra, 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 heautiful 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 ponrtray 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 Chepstow, Phelan's Mission. Greenock. Co. of Bruce, Sept. 20th, and on behalf of the Catholics of Phelan's Mission.

Patrick Drummond, John Phelan, William Walsh, Denis Phelan, Michael Madden. Patrick Toohey, Michael Rourk.

His Lordship in company with the Revd. Fathers Kelly and Smidths, 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 Cushin, Priest of the Congregation of St. B. sil.

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

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

Half-fare ticket. Dingy cotton 'umberella.' Demure-looking saddle bigs. Contents promiscuous.

Two standing collars, ditto white choke-rags, clean shirt, parched on the tail, testament, book of psalms and hymns, pack of cards, bottle of cheap corn-jaice, '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 spietle from some other 'brothers' 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; 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-Bunsen; Madame Aurelia, part it.; Cornelius O'Dowd; Letters from a Staff Office: \$2000 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

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'Eveque 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.

Mosaique.

Les Memoires du Comte Beugnot .- Louis Moland. Clement d'Alexandrie et Origene - Cours

l'Eloquence Sacree a la Sorbonne—Par l'abbe Francel.—U. Maynard. Litterature Etrangere-Poesie-A La Esne-

La Seconde Education des Filles-Par A. Nettement-Victor Fournel.

Verselets a Mon Premier Ne-Poesie-Par Mad. 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'Adademie Francaise, a la distribution des Prix du Cellege de

fuill**v.** Le Journal des Debats et les Redevances du Pape-L'Union.

Polemique sur le Concile-Ls. Veuillot. Lettre de Rome-L'Ambassadeur d'Autriche -Visite 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

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 Proridence, 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 vonng Canadian artist, who has been organist of the Catholic Church in Hartford. Connecticut, for some time orst, has been appointed organist of St. James' Church, St. Denis street, and entered upon his duties resterday. Mr. Pelletier was formerly organist to the Roman Catholic Bishop's Chapel in this city, and is highly spoken of in musical circles.

FIRES 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 annarently 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; deser'ed houses are found in fismes, 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 is one locality, as if some epidemic raged by which they were affected. In St Vincent street one stables 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 occassion 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. Maurica and College streets it is said a man was seen bastily 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 was fired for the fourh time and two horses burned to death. Shortly after adjournment a carriage shed was discovered to be in fixmes and four valuable carriages were destroyed. The fact that stables and outbuildings have been so frequently burned lately. rather than dwellings, is another cause for suspicion as firing 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 hem brought to punishment, and in any event, it is absolutely necessary that a strict and searching investigation should be made. After the shore 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 simultineously .-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. Shou'd 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 Quebes papers, both French and Bog.. lish, have been very much exercised about some statement that the Quebec and Richmond and Riviere du Loop 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 shout nothing, it may arise from the conscioneness 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 comething 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 .- Ib. 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. Eagleson has also been ad mitted to bail, two screties in \$1000 and himself

The local government has ordered a survey of the country along the Robinson line of the Intercolonial Bailway, 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 At torney-General Quimet, demanding him, as first lawofficer of the Crown, to insist upon the Courts proceeding with the investigation of the late attempt to upset a r-ilway train mear Moniteal.

Quasso, Oc. 3 - An attempt was made las: night ling School on the 2nd Saptember.

to set fire to the Gazette office. Fugots and kind. ling wood were found in a passage leading up to the printing room.

We have good authority for stating that the rumour 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 c'clock this morn. ing, snow fell in large fiskes in this city and neighborbood, 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.

DUNNVILLE 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 luches in diameter and fourteen feet long; the points of back bone were twenty three inches round.

The Toronto Leadar 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 apon 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 Lezislature. 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. Oreelman 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 aboutd 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 one armies and resources, the more effective they would be. Suppose the bill should pass. Then a similar law must be enacted in New Brupswick 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 militis of each province would be required at home, and that as men fight at home best would be retain ed 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 hills 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 occassion did not mean what words in common English do mear, 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

SITUATION WANTED.

A Lady (aged 40) who has for several years past kept House for Olergymen 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 lat . November. Would prefer a Catholic Separate school, and can be weil 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 Terremonne capable of teaching the French and English languages. Liberal salary will be given Please address, 'Patrick Carey, Secretary, Treasurer, School Commissioners St. Sophis Terebonne Co.

TEACHER WANTED.

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

Pictor, 9th October, 1868.

WANTED.

A SCHOOLVASTER to teach in the English language, with an Elementary Diploma. Salary from thirty to thirty-five pounds per annum. School year

For further particulars apply to. WILLIAM HART, Sec. - Tress, St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q. October 2, 1868.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, ONT.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bisbop of Kings on.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Atle 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 bealth, morals, and manuers of the pupils will be an orject of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include accomplete 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 Aunum (parable halfyearly 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 Board-

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 28.

JACOURS CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL. THIS School will re-open on the 14th September

next at 5 o'clock p.m. The papils must :lst. Pay the first quarter in advance. 2nd. Furnish a baptismal certificate. 3rd. Have the Costume of the School.

OHEBEG. District of Three Rivers. \ NUMBER 32.

Three Bivers the Twenty-First Day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

KNOW all men that DAME &L'ZA PHŒBE JOHN-STON, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, wife of and separated as to property, from Jules Obevallier, 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 immoveable, situated in the said District. to wit: "A land situate in the parish of St. Severe, 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-Kight, containing eighteen arpents in front by twenty arpents in depth, taking in front to the Seigniorial line, in rear to the abuttals (Les abouts) on one side to Jean Baptiste Lessards or his representatives and on the other side to Luc Deziel dit Labreche," 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 men tioned, a hipothec was constituted upon the said immoveable 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 immoveable the sum of Four Hundred and Seventeen Dollars and Thirty Cents, said currency, due to them for twenty years of arrears of cens el 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 proproprietor of the said immovesble is unknown and that the known proprietor since the date of the Con stitution of the said rent has been the said Pierre Fortier.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the said immoveable 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 immoveable be sold by Sheriff's sale.

J. N. A. DUBERGER, Deputy P. S. C., District of Three Rivers. Second insertion October 9, 1568.

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 immoveable, situated in the said District, to wit: A lot of land or building lot (emplacement) forming the Corner of Sie. Genevieve and Deschamps Streets. of ninety feet in front by one hundred and twenty nine where. I therefore offer better Machines and better feet in depth; bounded towards the North West to the representatives of the late Thomas Burn, towards the South West to Michel Decoteau, with an old barn theron, the said lot of land being the number three of the Schedule of that part of the Fief Niverville, beretofore possessed by Dame Genevieve Berthelot, widow Joseph Badeaux, Esquire, which lot of land being lastly occupied by Etienne LeBlanc, beretofore of the said City, Merchant, and since his death, by his belrs, which beirs are unknown, and the said Ezekiel M. Hart alleging that by the Schedule of that part aforesaid of the Fief Niverville berein beforementioned belonging to the beirs Bideaux, a bipothec was constituted upon the said immoveable berein above described for the sum of Two Dollars, cur rent money, for a rent heretofore Seignisrial rent and now Constituted, payable annually on the eleventh of November each year, claims from 'he present proprietor of the said immoveable 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 Bideaux and others to and in favor of the said Petitioner and passed and executed before Mire 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 iaid immovesble 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 Etionne LeBlanc, who are unknown.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the said immoveable to appear before the said Court, at Three Rivers, within two mouths to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the demand of the said Ezekiel M. Mart, failing which the Court will order the said immove able be sold by Sheriff's sale.

N. A. DUBERGER, Deputy P. S. C., District of Three Rivers. First insertion, 9th October, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864
Dist. of Mentreal. And 1865. In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, file, 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 oreditors, in number according to law and that unless opposition be fyled to the said deed, within six juridical days after the last insertion of this notice, I will act upon the said deed according to law. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignes.

Montreal, 16th September, 1868.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER: lat Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of

Ounada 1868. Price Varennes selizar, 3s per doz (empty bot

tles to be returned); Varennes saline, (quarta), 23, 6d per dez (empty bottles to be returned;) 50e for feur, gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present Board. with Mesers. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical 2w-3 Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Equare.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

Reopening of the Course on the 2nd of September. PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR OOURT.
Dist. of Montreal. Superior Act of 1864 '65.

No. 348. In the matter of GEORGE E. MAYRAND, formerly Merchant of River du Loup (en haut), and now

of St. Remi, District of Iberville, THE undersigned will apply to this Court, for a discharge under this Act, on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., sitting the said Court.

GEORGE E. MAYRAND. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th Sept., 1868.

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 577. In the matter of JOSEPH U. ROY, file, 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

JOSEPH H. ROY, file. By his Attorneys ad litem,

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th September, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND AMENDMENTS THEREUNTO.

IN RE :

DAME PRAXEDE TREPANNIER, wife-separated as to property in virtue of her marriage contract -of Honore alias Henry Barthe, duly authorised: by the latter, and of Eusebe Lussier formerly partners in the City of Sore! Dis rict of Richelieu for purposes of commerce and navigation.

THE thirteenth day of February next the undersigned will apply to the Court for her discharge in virtue of the act above cited. PRAXEDE TREPANNIER.

HENRY BARTHE.

To authorize said Dame Prazede Trepannier, his Sorel 16th September 1868.

SEWING MACHINES

I.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, be-

fore purchasing elsewhere, among which are :-A New Eliptic 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 Æins Noiseless Machine, for Tailurs and Family use. A Button Hole and Lock-Stitch Machine, combined. Wax Thread Machines, which posseses many ad-

rantages 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 Manufacturiog Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N. B., tratifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities or manufac-turing, 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 eise-

terms to Agents. Local and Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention.

A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Re-

ligious Institutions. Principal Office-365 Notre Dame street.

Factory- 48 Nazareth street, Montreal. Branches Offices—22 St. John Street, Quebec, and 78 King Street, St. Johns, N. B.

MSTABLISHED 1859.

Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Accuracy and Dispatch.

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 UASH.

Physicians' Preparations scientifically dispensed

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions supplied on favorable terms. THE

CATHOLIC WORLD,

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERA-TURE AND SCIENCE, OCTOBER, 1868.

CONTENTS:

1 The Massacre of St. Bartholomew. 2 The Invesion.

3 Maria von Mort 4 A Sammer Bhower

5 Who shall take care of our Sick?
6 Kaulbach and the Era of the Reformation,

7 The Legend of Hospitality.

8 Mine Enemy. 9 Flaminia Concluded.

10 Talleyrand.

11 The Basilies 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 Ringe. 17 In the School-Room,

18 The Holy Gravie. 19 New publications Lives of the English Cardinals, Gothe and Schiller,-Father Cleveland, Wilson's Hietories - The Works of Burns, Milton, Scott, Dickens &c., Modern Women, - Alton Park. A.

Psyche of to-day, Logic for Young Ladies, - Websters

Dictionarias 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 of-fered to me and that I have accepted it.

Mr. D -How did you mausge it? Mr. E .- I p eviously called on Mr. Rafter, and presented, myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand.

Trunk Buite

,WEREN BEFRANCE SOO ROTEAM

On the question of peace or war in Europe the Daily News declares the evidence is conclusive, is to various in ats sources 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 then the reality. If you wish for peace, do not talk about war, is the advices 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 resolute to maintain peace. This indecision on his part as M. Guizot has insisted, is the cause of the exile. If peace is to be preserved, or to be believed in, the Government, M. Guizot declares; must put its military torces in a looting 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 atterance of public opinion under any other form has failed to produce.

Indications of war are on the increase. Before leaving the camp at Chalons, savs the Siecle, the Emperor presented each colonel, in a case marked with his mitials, 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 Neil laid before the Emperor at the council of ministers, on Saturday, a report showing that, in consequence of the camps nf instruction, 150,000 men, practised in every warlike macœuvre, and exercised in the use of the new rifles, are ready for action augourdhur.

The Opinion Nationale contains the following piece of information:-

"We have already mentioned the desire ex pressed 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 therefore has never condemned the theory of the mothe Italian Government is still undecided but that it will end by acceding to the demand of its august and puissant neighbor.?

salvage, but, probably, barbor of refuge would not be too free a translation. 'Important events' paper publishing it is patronized by Prince Napoleon, and particularly interested in Italian affairs), the plain English of it is that France nan port. It may be doubted whether an Italian Government would dare to cede even a square and Civita Vecchia at her disposal.

The Pays expresses great incredulity as to the intention of Prussia to disarm, and goes so fas as to designate as a wretched farce the direction lately given at Berlin to grant furloughs to a certain number of men:-

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 pre- will be chosen to rule over Spain is regarded as imsent 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 Emperess a saint, and the Prince Imperial that noble child, proceeded in the following strain: 'Let us bow with devotion and respect before this charity.

Some details respecting the French fleet bave 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 navy are 316 in number, of a total force of 37,-. 000 horses The iron-clad fleet, now composed of 28 ressels of all kinds, will consist of 44 when the 10 now 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 or 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 frondeur 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 convert channel of which I have not sought the secret. But as the authorities have shown rather an exaggerated susceptibility with

of its existence. In every licenshop in Paris, one sees exposed in the window bandkerchiefs having in the corner, by way 0, vigoette, the unpleasant em-blem—a red lantern, open with a cardle-end inside, flaring and guttering. In the Faubourg St. Martin, it is announced, secate has taken the name of Oafe de la Lanterne Rochefort. A great number of ephemeral publications have been brought out, either imitating the Lanterne in ferm, colour of cover: and general aspect, or else introducing the word Lan terne ' or the name of Rochefor: in some way or other upon their titlepage, so as to catch the badau is of Paris and greenborns from the provinces. Rochefort himself seems to be leading the life of the Wandering Jaw. He first went to Brussels and brought out a number of his little phamphlet, which is 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 were told he had changed his quarters: to Aix-la-Chapelle, and was going to bring ont a number there There was a report that he had goue to Amsterdam, of old a famous place for the publication of works probibited 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 Genevese printer was publishing without his authorization. indeed, W. Edmond Texter, on his way to the opening of the Sion and Sierre Railway, relates that on reaching Geneva he could not find, at the issue from the station, a single one of those importunate individuals who generally crowd upon you with offers of carry. ing 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 noder their erms, parsning 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 Swi'z rland 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 cases Here in a confectioner's window are five or six of the little scarlet-covered books. Will you believe that at Martigoy, where I am at this moment, an insigniacant place at the foot of the Simplon, the Erst object that met my eyes on entering the Swan ion was a pile of Lanternes on a side table in the dining-room? The French market is closed to M Roccefort, 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 Stecle: -M. de la Bedolliere is ever growling at the inquisitors who arrested the movement of the earth This legendary fable takes well with the readers of the Stecle. M. Arago has wept tears over the tortures of Gallileo; while M. Emile Charles, qui'e recently, has represented to us at the Sorboune, that philosophy pleasantly drinking champagne with the inquisitors. Gallileo was a savant; be was moreover s christian and not a free thinker. But a few days since Mgr Deschampes, 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 Gall lee by the Cardinal Nicolas who was born in 1401 while Copernions was born in 1473 and Gallileo in 1564 The Church. tion of the earth, nor has the tribunal of the Inquisition ever represented the Church.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Rocen has transmitted to Algeria the sum of sixty thousand france, the result The term 'bassin de sauvetage' is not very of gifts and collections is favor of the famine stricken clear to me. Its literal translation is a basin of patives 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, can only mean war. If the paragraph be not a have respende the subscription of five bundred france canard (and it must be remembered that the for the support of the Pontifical Zonaves. What noble examples for the Carbolics of Christendom !-

Catholic Mirror. A LATTER DAT SAINT IN FRANCE .- Under the heading of ' A Mormon at S'; Etienne,' the Memorial de la seeks to obtain from Italy the cession of an Ital- Zoire relates the following: - Our city has enjoyed an nort. It may be doubted whether an Italian the distinguished bonor of having had during the whole of this week within its walls a Latter day Saint. He came a missionare from the Great Salt yard of sand or shingle, at any rate while the Lake City and was sent to France by Brigham Y ung Italian people continue in their present mood.—

to recruit adherents for Mormonism and take them

And it is hard to see on what grounds France access the Atlantic and the United States to the New could ask such a concession, when the has

French ports to the north of the Mediterranean,

African ports to the south, Corsica in the middle,

lately died, second pontiff of the new religion. He himself also occupies a high rank in the sacerdotal bierarchy of the state. Mr. James Kimb ill has spent the arms; my palse was very variable-very slow or his time entirely in vain at St. Etienne. Notwithstanding his elequent lectures, his promises of the suffication; sleep troubled; irritable, and very low grandest miracles, and the prospects which he held spirits. I tried several medical men without deriving out of a life of happiness, be had been unable to any benefit, and they all concluded by giving me uppersu-de any inhabitant of this city, male or female, In July last I saw in the papers Pristol's Sarsapa-'The measure, which has the appearence of a 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 over all others, and I feel it my duly to the Emperor Napoleon to the Oricens temily is fatal to all troubled with similar afflictions. to the hopes of the Mostpersiers, and that a Carlist possible.

The ancient rights of the House of Savoy to the throne of Spain are beginning to be discussed, and the Duke of Bosta, the second of King Victor Eman-nel, is to ked of as an available condidate.

It is reported that when the Queen of Spain left San Sebastian she took with her all the Grown jawels and royal regalia, together with 23,000,000 of reals

Don Sebastien advises the Queen to inaugurrate a civil war; but the Basque Provinces, refuse to supply august Trinity of genius, of hope, and of mea or money for that purpose. The Basque Provinces, have since given in their adhesion to the revelation.

BAYONNE, Sept. 33 .- Queen Isabella was accomanied by a company of Spanish halberdiers to the frontier, where she breakfasted at 11 o'clock, and then proceeded to Biarritz, where the arrived at 2:30 o'clock. She there had an interview of 15 minutes. mon-clads. The steam vessels of the French 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. Marfori occupied the same carriage with the Queen. The royal party was met at the depot by some members of the late Spanish Ministry, including Goozales Bravo, who had five minutes conversation with Her Majesty.

Queen Irabelia will take up her residence at the imperial castle at Pau.

The city of Madrid is quiet.

Madrin, Sept. 30. - The official Gazette of to day publishes a proclamation of the Provisional Government, prouncing 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 DAME VERONIQUE DUCLOS, wife of Francois of 16,000,000 reals.

PIRDMONT.-The Italian government, says a letter from Florence, is disconcerted and uneasy on account respect to it, seizing, it is said, pipes and trinkets that of the Girgenti visit to Fontainebleau, and the sort of were made in its form, and driving Rochetort from the fues made about Francis II's brother and his wife at country by heavy sentences of fine and imprisonment the French Court. It is remembered that Italian

people take a malicious pleasure in reminding them unity was never the Napoleonic project, and if great Wars and great events come who can foresee what may be in store for the southern provinces?

are beginning to look seriously on Mazzinian schemes, the more so as what is done in the dark always produces more of less fear. From time to time there appear proclamations placeres, 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 acsembled at Genoa have adopted the Doveve a Mazsinian 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 organising 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 perotistions on foot with respect to the Roman queetion, that apple of eternal discord between Italy and France. The Italian Government asks to pegotiate. 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 said to be uneasy on account of certain plans of the Catholic Powers for guaranteeing the temroral 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 fer (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 destro ed, municipal jealousies might be expected to revive. The unsettle ed 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 desperadors and malefactors.

A story is circulated by an Italian paper which is to horrible too 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 games 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 fally inquired into.

CIRCULAR.

MONTSEAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesara. 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 Commissionera 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, CORNWEAL, BUTTER, CHEE'E, PORE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FIGH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

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

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

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

June 14th, 1867.

WONDERFUL!

Devine & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court house

Montreal, have received the following :-Size, - The present is to certify that I, M. J. Nolin, 40 years of age, wife of M. Herong, 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 quick; frequently a tendency to faint with a sense of In July last I saw in the papers Pristol's Sarsapa-Rilla, "Blood is Life" I purchased fire 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 afflic tion in ten weeks. I am convinced of the remedy, over all others, and I feel it my duty to recommend it

M J NOLIN HEROUX (Signed) EMELIKN ROY Merchant. MR HEROUX, Notary Public. La rairie, Sept 20th, 1862.

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

THOUSANDS SUFFER

Who have no specific disease. They are apathetic and litlers, eat without relish, sleep without being refreshed, and are miserable without any targible cause. A sluggish digestion, a semi-torpid liver inac tive bowels-are responsible for these judescribable but not less real and annoying aliments. To restore the inert organs to healthful activity, they have only to resort to Bristol'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 plysical prostration by low spirits will find BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS of great benefit,

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

NOTICE.

Xavier Dutrianc, contractor of the City and District of Montreel, has on the piceteenth November last, isstituted an action for separation as to property before the Superior Court of Montreal. ALPH. DESJARDINS,

Sept. 10.

Attorney of Dame V. Duclos, No. 10 Little St. James Street. COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, Experience having proved that simple remedies often act District of Richelien. In the Superior Court. of the disease, resourse should at once be had to Brown's Brouchial 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 Langs. Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations becare to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medi cice at 25 cents a bux.

October, 1868.

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 bowls, 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 'Curris & PERKING' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. October, 1868.

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER LAS UNdoubtedly achieved a success in this country which is without a parallel in the history of the toilet. Its popularity overshadows that of the finest perfumes imported from Germany, France, and England. Nor is this popularity to be attributed to its com parative cheapness so much as to its intrinsic superiority. The fabric impregnated with it exhales the incense of the most odoriferous tropical flowers .-The fragrance is as fresh as if it flowed from the dew charged blossoms of that land whose spicy atmosphere is alske celebrated by the poet and the historian. Nor is this odor evanescent, On the centrary 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 191

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANHAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co K Campbell& Oo, 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. Diet. of Montreal. No. 2177. DAME JANE HENDERSON,

JUHN MARCOU,

Defendant. NOTICE is bereby given that Dame Jane Henderson has instituted an action en separation de biens, against her husband, John Marcou, the Defeudant in this cause.

J. N. MONGEAU. Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, Aug. 31. 1m 4

DAME DELINA SITULEUX, heretofore of the Parish of Ste. 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 Ste. Marthe, and now of the said Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, yeoman :-Gives no-tice 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 Septemoer instant, under the number 2216

BONDY & FAUTEUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 10th September. 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEEEO, 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 Coursel Forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a dis charge under the said Act. IGNATZ BEAK.

By his Attorney ad litem,
STRACHAN BETHUNE.
2.n. 3 Montreal, 19th August, 1869.

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. Secrament 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 ar. Assignes.

JOSEPH CHAGNON.

St. Hyacinthe, 4th September, 1868. 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, Secretaire.

Sorel, July 6th, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEEKO SUPERIOR COURT.

D'st. of Joliette. SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME JULIE FARAIS alias FARE T, of the Parish of the Epiphany, in the District of Jollette

wife common in property of issie Richot.

75. The said ISAIE RICHOT, of the said parish of the Epiphary, in the said District, Merchant of the city of Montreal, and elsewhere,

Detendant. NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may con-cern that the said Plaintiff as designated, has ineti-tuted an action in separation of property, against the defendant in this cause.

GARAULT & DESROCHERS.

Montreel, July 27,h, 1868.

Attornies for Plaintiff,
1m-1.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENES THERETO.

speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages In the matter of FREDERICK ST. LOUIS, Steam boat owner and Trader, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelien, individually as well as partner,

an Insolvent. THE undersigned has deposited a consent of his creditors 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-52

PROVIDED OF QUEEC, SUPERIOR COURT:

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. AND AMEND GENTS TRERETO.

In the matter of Dame PRAXEDE TREPANNIER. wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Honore alias Henry Barthe, and by him duly authorized; and of Eusebe Lussier, heretofore partners, in the town of Sorel District of Richelieu, for the purposes of commerce and navigation.

Insolvente. 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 Praxede Trepannier his wife. PRAXEDE TREPANIER.

HENRY BARTHE. Lorel, 26th July, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEER, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist, of Montreal. | FOR LOWER CANADA.

No. 1926 The Second Day of September, One Thousand Eight

Hundred and Sixty Eight. DAME ELMIRE GAILLOUX, of the City and Dis-trict of Montres!, wife of Brunesu Houle, heretofore of Montreal Shoemsker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, and duly author. ised in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff:

The said BRUNZAU HOULE, heretofore of Montreal, Shoemaker, and now absent from the 210. Vince of Quebec.

Defendant. IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mr. L. Corheille Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Charles S'e Amand one of the Bailiff of the said Superior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant bath left his domicale 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 L: Nouveou 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 adnertisement, and upon the neglect of the seid 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.O.

CAISSE D'EPARGNES OF THE TEXPERANCE SOCIETY.

2m 5

SECTION ST. JOSEPH.

Sept. 10.

Plaintiff:

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 urger cy for dissolving 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 of the above Notice.

ALPHONSE BOURDON Montreal 28th Aug., 1868. lm-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,

MOYTREAL. THE Course of Studies of this Institution embraces the various branches of a solid and usoful education,

viz., Orthography Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Geography (with Mars and use, of Globes) Astronog my. Botany, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, English and French Languages, Music, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, etc. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, per month \$6 00 Washing..... 1 00 Use of bed and bedding per annum... 5 00

stance and the direction of the parents.

The Academic year commences on the first Mon-

day of September, and ends about the 6th July. Besides the uniform which consists of a black merino dress and one of white mustin, 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 bov, etc.

No deduction will be made for partial absence or withdrawal from the Academy, unless in case of protracted illness.

Papils are received at any time during the year.

Address, SISTER ST. GABRIEL, n' male a repotent. Salege Directres.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE - OCT. 9, 1868.

C. F. FRASER,

JANITAMANA DALHOTEL HEJER (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway! Station,) SHERBROOKE C.E.

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Onveyances, with or without drivers, furnished to

ravellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

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

> SARSFIELD 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.

12m.

Nov. 8, 1866.



RICHELIEU 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

The Steamer QUEBEU, Capt J. B. Labelle, for Quebsc, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRI-DAY, at SIX o'clock P M.

The Steamer MONTREAL. Capt R. Nelson, for Quebec, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SA-TURDAY, at SIX o'clock P.M.
The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval,

for Three Rivers and the Way Ports every TUES-DAY and FRIDAY at TWO o'clock P.M Also connecting with Steamer FIRE-FLY at Sorel

for Yamas!- and Way Ports. The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. Francois La-

o'clock P. M. The Steamer TERREBONNE, Captain L. H. Roy, for Terrebonne and L'Assomption, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATUR-

DAY, at THREE o'clock P.M. Passage Tickets for Quebec will be sold at the Office on the Wharf. State Rooms can be secured by taking Tickets at this Office only.

This Company will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. J. B. LAMERE, General Manager.

OFFICE OF THE RICHELIEU CO . ? 203 Commissioner street. Moutreal, Sept 17th, 1868.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUHAR-NOIS, CORNWALL, PRESOOTT, BROCK-VILLE, GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, COBURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, and

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

This magnificent line, composed of the following First class Iron Steamers, leaves the Canal Besi Montreal, every morning (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lichine on the arrival of the Train, leaving Bonsventure Station at Noon for the above Ports, as under, v'z:

Spartan, Capt. FAIRGRILVE on Mondays on Tuesdays. Sinclair Passport đо on Wednesdays Kingston, Farrell ďο on Thursdays. Grecian, đo Kelly on Pridays. Magnet, Simre in Corntbian, do on Saturdaye. Danlop

Connecting at Prescott and Brockville with the Bailroads for Ottawa City, Kemptvitle, Parth, Arnprior, &c , at Toronto and Hamilton, w th the Railways for Colling wood, Stratford, London, Chetham Saraia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, S Pauls, &c.; and with the steamer 'City of Toronto' for Niagara, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Oleveland, Toledo, Cincianati, &c.

The Steamers of this Line are unequalled, and from the completeness of their present arrangements, present advantages to travellers which none other can afford. They pass through all the Rapids of the St Lawrence, and the beautiful Scenery of the Lake

The greatest despatch given to Freight, while the rates are as low as by the ordinary boats. Through rates over the Great Western Railway

Through Tickets with any information may be obtained from D. McLean, at the Hotels Robert Mc-Ewen, at the Freight Office Canal Busin; and at the office, 73 Great St. James street

ROTAL MAIL TEROUGH LINE OFFICE, } ALEX MILLOY, Agent.

BELLS!

BELLS! BELLS!



Bell Metal (Copper and Tin,) bung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR,

to prove satisfac of your subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canadas, 468 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have

JONES & OO., Troy, N. Y.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS

AT THIS SEASON In every description of

READY MADE CLOTHING

ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS,

NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE

The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JAJKETS!

Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6 50 Pea Jackets at \$8

NOT TO BE EQUALLED FOR CUT, MAKE AND QUALITY.

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.

Juvenile Department

BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3,

\$4 and \$5 BOYS' and YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6 [the largest stock in the city]
BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, from \$4

J. G. KENNEDY'S. 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

G. & J. MOORE. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK,

> NG. 269 NOTRE D_ME STREET MONTREAL. Just pard for Ring Furs.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

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

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