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CHRONICLE CATHOLIC

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No. 24.

OR,

ONE OF THE TRANSPLANTED.

By the author of 'Wild Times,' 'Blind Agnese,' etc.

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.)

As they entered the gatehouse, however, she quietly withdrew her hand and glided from his side to that of Roger.

Ormiston instantly recognized the latter as the dispossessed owner of the 'Rath,' and an officer, besides, of some standing in the recently-dis banded army of the Irish. Courteously saluting him, therefore, he informed him that he had been deputed by the Lord Deputy to inquire into the nature of the business which had brought him to Dublin, adding an earnest hope on his own part that it might prove to be in no ways connected with political affairs.

That, most assuredly, it is not,' said Roger, pleased and touched by the young officer's manner, and satisfied by Henrietta's letter, which Ormiston still held open in his band, that he was addressing the person for whom it had been intended. My business is one which solely concerns this young gentlewoman, and concerns her, in fact, so nearly that, it you cannot aid her, as Mistress Hewitson half-hinted that you could. I trust, at all events. you will give me as much of my liberty for this one day as may enable me to do so myself. I too am a soldier and an officer, Major Ormiston, and you may trust me that I will not abuse your favor.'

Sir,' said Nellie imploringly, 'you have not read the letter-if you would but read the letter! Mistress Hewitson half-promised that you would help me!

Thus called upon, Ormiston ran his eyes over Henrietta's letter, which, concluding it to be on matters merely personal to himself, he had been reserving for more private, and therefore more satisfactory perusal.

Nellie watched him anxiously as he read on and with a spasm of anguish at her heart she saw that, as he gradually took in the nature of its contents, his first look of eager joy disappeared. and was succeeded by one of deep and tender pity-pity which made itself felt in the very accents of his voice, as he exclaimed:

Young Mistress Netterville! And I never dreamed of the relationship! Alis! that you should have come so far, only to find sorrow and disappointment in the end."

Oh! not dead! not dead! cried Nellie, terrified by his words and looks. 'Say, not dead -not dead-I do entreat you!

No, no !-not dead-yet.' he answered nerv ously. He could not bring himself to say that she was to die upon the morrow.

Nay, Major Ormiston, Roger here internosed, for Nellie was sobbing in speechless anguish. if not dead, all is well-or may at all events yet be well-for this most mored lady. I have hope still-hope in the honor and justice of even our enemy. See this paper! It was writ by the soldier who hath lately received as his share in the Irish spoil the house and lands of Netterville, and who is ready to aver on oath that he took it down word for word from the lips of the very woman who did that deed for which Mrs. Netterville stand condemned to die.

Ormiston glanced rapidly over the papers which Roger had drawn from his bosom and given to bim.

'Yes, yes!' he cried joyfully, 'I doubt it not in the least. Sergeant Jackson is well known as a man of truth beyond suspicion; and these lines, moreover, do but repeat the defence which the unhappy lady urged over and over again upon her trial, insisting that the accusation against her was an act of private vengeance. Time presses; and whatever is to be done to save her, must be

done at once. 'The Lords Chief Justices,' suggested Roger, but Ormiston shook his head with a little smile of

Little likely they to reverse a sentence pronounced in their own courts!' he said. ' No. Lo! it is to the Lord Deputy we must appeal. I will ride after him at once, and in a couple of hours at the furthest you may look for me with the result. I trust in God that it may be a good one.

He left the room without waiting for an answer, and in another minute they heard him gal lop across the bridge. The next two hours were Nellie drinking it to the last drop. passed by Nellie in an agony of expertation which was painful to behold. She could not stay still a moment. Sometimes she paced the it as Nellie; and they then all went forth togenarrow guard-room with rapid and impatient footsteps-sometimes, regardless of the presence of the English soldiery, she flung herself on her knees, weeping and praying almost aloud in her themselves should release him from his parole. agony. Every stir about the bridge-every sound from the street beyond, seemed to an- Bridge-street, and from thence to Ormond Gate, time Nellie sat quite still, her face hidden by her with its beauty.

Roger at last became seriously alarmed, and remonstrated firmly and affectionately with her on her want of self-command. At last, to his inex- hill street, debouching into the Corn Market .pressible relief, a bustle at the doorway announce; Entering the latter, they found themselves face to ed Ormiston's return, and a moment afterward face with Newgate, the great criminal prison of the latter entered the guardroom. Nellie stool the city. There it stood, dark, strong, and terrible up, as white as ashes, and utterly incapable of either speaking or moving toward be a litting prison for the frail, dying woman it him. Shocked at the mute anguish of her face, Ormis'on took her hand in his: but when she looked at him, expecting him to address her, be hesitated, like one doubtful of the effect of the ridings he was bringing.

For God's sake, speak at once !' cried Roger. Anything is better for her than this suspense! Say, is it life or death?

Not death, certainly - at least I hope not, said Ormiston, vainly seeking in his own mind for some fitter words by which to convey his meaning.

The blood rushed to Nellie's temple's, and the pupils of her eyes dilated, but still she could not

'You hope?' Roger repeated sadly. He saw, though Nellie did not, that there still existed some uncertainty in the matter.

'There is a reprieve at all events,' he said, in the same joyless tones in which he had before replied.

The color faded from Nellie's cheek, and the gladness from her eye. 'Only a reprieve—only that!' she muttered, in tones so hoarse and changed that the young men could hardly believe it to be hers—" only that!"

But the rest will follow, said Ormiston, trying to reassure her. 'The Lord Deputy will bimself inquire into the business, and -?

' Nay, then, she is safe indeed !' Nellie interrupted bim to say. 'With that confession, fur nished by her chief accuser, her innocence must be clear as daylight. O sir! she is safe—surely she is safe!'she added, trying to reassure herself by the repetition of the word, and yet sorely puzzled by a something in Ormiston's eyes which looked more like pity than sympathy in her

Safe? I trust so-with all my heart and soul I trust so,' he answered gravely. 'Never theless, my dear young lady, I would counsel you, as a friend, not to suffer your hopes to soar to lead her past the spot, never pausing or suffertoo high, lest any after disappointment should be ing her to pause until they stood before the gates ber. too terrible for endurance?

*It she is reprieved, she will be nardoned. and if she is pardoned, she will live,' Nellie repeated slowly, like one trying yet dreading to discover the hidden meaning of his words.

'She will live,' he answered gently; 'yes,

' Nay, if she is in God's hand's only, I am content, said Nellie, with a sudden return to confidence, which somewhat astonished Ormiston. I also have been in God's hands,' she added, with an appealing look toward Roger, and can tell how much more merciful they are than man's. Sir. I conclude from what you say that she is ailing; may I not go to her at once?

f If you are strong enough, he was beginning, but she interrupted him with a burst of grief and indignation.

' How? not strong enough? and I have come all this way to see her! O mother, mother! she sobbed convulsively 'little you dream your child is near, bringing peace and pardon to your prison !

Roger saw that Ormiston knew more than he iked to tell and asked in a low voice:

· The poor lady, then, is very ill?

Dying!' the other answered curtly. 'Will her daughter be in time to see her, think you ?'

'Iu time; but that is all. She has burst a blood-vessel, as I have just now learned, and this reprieve seems little better than a mockery; for no one dreams that she could have survived

for the tragedy of to-morrow." 'Then let Nellie go at once,' said Roger promptly. 'She has ridden night and day to see her mother, and, sad as the meeting may be, it would be sadder still if they met no more. Let her go at once."

And so it was decided.

CHAPTER XV.

Before leaving the guard-room, Ormiston poured out a large goulet of wine from a flask which he had sent one of the soldiers to procure at a wine tovern hard by, and insisted upon

The remainder of the flask he gave to Roger who, truth to say, was almost as much in need of ther, O'More having previously pledged his word, both to Ormiston and Holdfast, to consider him. self merely as a prisoner at large, until they

Their way led them from the gate-house into nounce the return of her messenger, and at these Earl's Gate, Geata-na Eorlagh, as it was then hands, and shivering from head to foot in fear The first use Mrs. Netterville made of her ville had come in her regard—all combined to moments she would stand up, shivering from head sometimes called. With Major Ormiston in and expectation. The door opened again, and victory over nature was to comfort Nellie.

a question, and they afterward proceeded, as who entered. fast as Nellie's strength permitted, up the steep -too strong, Roger could not help thinking, to was guarding for the hangman. It seemed, in deed, almost like an abuse of nower to have cast her there, so helpless as she was, and powerless, in the strong grasp of the law.

Newgate had originally formed a square, baving at each of its four angles a lower, three stories high, and turreted at the top. Two of these, however, those facing toward the city, had been recently taken down; and when Nellie looked upon it for the first time, it consisted merely of the gate-house, with its portcullis and ron gates, and a strong tower at either end.— Near the prison stood the gibbet, metaphorically as well as really; for few, indeed, in those sad days were the presoners who, once shut up within the walls of Newgate, ever left them for a pleasanter destination than the gal lows. From the position in which it stood, they could hardly avoid seeing it as they passed onward toward the prison; but in the faint hope of sparing at least poor Nellie's eyes this terri ble apparition, Ormiston stepped a little in advance of his companions, and placed himself between her and it. Roger, however, upon whose arm she leaned, knew by the sudden tremor which shook her frame that this tender caution had been in vain. Nellie, in fact, had already seen and guessed at the ghastly nature of its office there; and as her eye glanced reluctantly -and almost, as it were, in spite of herselftoward it, she telt as if she had never before thoroughly realized the awful position in which her mother stood. What wonder that she grew sick and giddy as the thought forced itself, in all its naked reality, on her mind, that her motherher mother, the very type and personification of refined and delicate womanhood, might at any bour be dragged bither, shrinking and ashamed, beneath the rude hangman's grasp? What wonder that her feet failed to do their office, and that Roger was compelled rather to carry than of Newgate?

Here, as at the city gate, the name and an thority of Ormiston procured them ready admis sion, the juiler receiving them with courtesy, and showing them at once into a low vaulted room on the ground floor of the prison. Notwith certainly, if God hath decreed it as well as standing this, however, Ormiston had no sooner announced the name of the prisoner they had come to visit, than the man showed symptoms of great and irrepressible embarrassment.

'The prisoner had been very ill,' he muttered had burst a blood vessel in the morning, and the bleeding had returned within the hour. A doctor had been sent for, and was at that mo ment with her; but if Major Ormiston could condescend to wait, he would call his wife, who was also in attendance on the poor lady, and would tell her to announce the arrival of a visitor. It must be done gently, he replied over and over again; 'very gently, for the doctor had already told him that any sudden shock would of

necessity prove fatal.' Ormiston eyed the man curiously as he blun dered through this statement. He knew enough of Newgate, as it was then conducted, to doubt much if the visit of a doctor was a luxury often vouchsafed to its inhabitants; and feeling in cousequence that some mystery was concealed be neath the mention of such an official, he was almost tempted to fancy that Mrs. Netterville was already dead, and that on account of the presence of her daughter, the man hesitated to say so. The next moment, however, he had leaped to another and more correct conclusion, though for Nellie's sake, and because intolerance formed no part of his character, he made neither question nor comment, as the jailer evidently ex pected that he would, on the matter. Greatly relieved by this apparent absence of suspicion on the part of the English officer, the man brought in a stool for Nellie to sit upon, and then once more announced his intention of going in quest his wife. Just as he opened the door for this purpose, Ormiston caught a glimpse of a tall, grayhaired man, who passed down the passage quickly in company of a woman. The jailer saw him also, and with a sudden look of dismay upon his features, closed the half-open door, and turned again to Ormiston.

'It was the doctor.' he said with emphasisthe doctor, who had just taken his departure; and as there was nothing now to prevent their seeing the sick lady, he would send his wife at once to conduct them to her cell.

NELLIE NETTERVILLE; to foot in such a fever of hope and fear, that their company, this was opened to them without she sprang up. This time it was the jailer's wife

'The poor lady had been informed,' she said, of the arrival of her daughter, and was longing to embrace her. Would the young lady follow her to the cell?

Nellie was only too eager to do so, and they left the room together. O miston hesitated a moment as to what he would do himself; but not liking to leave Nellie entirely in the hands of such people as jailers and their wives were in those days, he at last proposed to Roger to follow and wait somewhere near the cell during her approaching interview with her mother. To this Roger readily assented, and they reached the open door just as Nellie entered and knelt down by her mother's side.

More than a hundred years later than the period of which there is question in this tale, the treatment of prisoners in the Dublin Newgate me. Without him it would have been imposwas so harrible and revolting to the commonest | sible. sense of decercy and humanity as to demand a positive interference on the part of government. There is nothing, therefore, very astonishing in the fact, that the state in which Nellie found her mother filled her brimful with sorrow and dismay. The cell in which she was confined was low, and damp, and dark, and this she might have expected, and was in some degree prepared for; but she had not counted on the utter misery of its appointments; and the sight of her pale mother-death already hunting her dark eyes, and written unmistakably on her ghastly features -stretched upon the clammy pavement, a beap of dirty straw her only bed, and a tattered blanket her only covering, was such a shock and surprise to Nellie that, instead of toyfully an nouncing the fact of her reprieve to the poor captive, as she had intended, she fell upon her knees beside her, and wept over her like a

· Mother! mother!' was all that she could say for solibing, as she took her mother's hand in inspiration, laid it on her mother's saying: hers and covered it with tears and kisses. Mrs. Netterville appeared for a moment too much overcome to speak, or even move, but gradually a faint flush passed over her wan face, and her eyes at last grew brighter and more life-like, when Nellie, making a strong and desperate effort to command her feelings, suddenly wined away her tears and bent over the bed to kiss

O mother! mother!' the poor girl could not when you are dying.' refrain from once more sobbing, 'is it thus that I see you after all?"

' Nay, child,' the mother gasped with difficulty, 'you should rather thank God for it on your knees. See you not it is an especial mer cy? If I had not burst a blood-vessel to-day. to-morrow-yes, to morrow"-a shudder ran sible. through her wasted frame, and she broke off

But I have brought you a reprieve, sobbed Nellie, hardly knowing what she said, or the danger of saying it at that moment- a reprieve which is almost a pardon. Only a few days more, and you would have been free, whereas now-now'-tears choked her ulterance, and. hiding her face on her mother's scanty coverlet, she sobbed as if her beart were breaking. Mrs. Netterville half raised herself on her pallet bed For one brief moment she struggled with that desire for life which lurks in every human breast, and which Nellie's exclamation had called forth afresh in hers. For one brief moment that phantom of life and liberty, lost just as they bad been found again-lost just as they had become more than ever precious in her eyes-that contrast between what was to be her portion and close at hand, with the merchant William Lyon, what it might have been, deluged her soul with a bitterness more intolerable than that of death ful of the safety of the person named-who itself, and her frail body shook and trembled like knows him not in any other character than that an aspen leat beneath the new weight of misery of a lodger and chance somerner in the city." thus laid upon it. That one unguarded word of Nellie's had, in fact, changed, as if by magic, all ber thoughts and feelings and aspirations. Death Meanwhile I will give orders to the tailer to and life, and health and sickness, freedom and leave you undisturbed. captivity, had each put on a new and unexpected aspect in her eyes, and that very thing which, only a minute or two before, had seemed to her success of the embassy, but anxious, likewise, soul as a source of real consolation, had suddenly that, before taking such a decided step, Nellie taken the guise of a great misfortune. It was should have the opportunity of a private conferas if God himself had mocked her with feigned mercy-a weaker soul might so have said, and a word I can whisper in his ear, inay be of use sunk beneath the burden! But with that strong and well-tried spirit the struggle ended other-

ing up her eyes to heaven, the dying woman ex and daughter were alone together. c'aimed, in a voice which none could hear and

Weep not, dear child, she whispered tenderly; 'weep not so sadly, but rather thank God with me for the consolation which he has given us in this meeting. Where is Hamish? she added, turning her dim eyes toward the open door, where Ormiston and O'More were lingering still, and evidently fancying that one or other of them was her absent servantwhere is Hamish? He has done my bidding bravely; why comes he not forward, that I may thank him?

" Hamish is not here, mother; I left him with my grandfather.

'God help you, child!' moaued Mrs. Netterville, a sudden spasm at her heart at the thought of ber unprotected child, 'God help you! have you come bither all this way alone?'

' Mother? said Nellie in a smothered voice. 'I am not alone. Roger O'More came with

'Roger O'More-Roger O'More,' repeated Mrs. Netterville trying to gather together ber memories of the days gone by. 'It was in the arms of a Roger O'More that your father breathed his last.

'In mine, dear lady!' cried Roger, unable any longer to resist the temptation of presenting himself to Nellie's mother-in mine! and knowing that the father did me the honor to call me friend, Lord Netterville has had the great kindness to intrust me with the daughter in this long journey, which the love she bears you compelled her to undertake.'

Something in the tones of Roger's voice. rather than in the words he uttered, seemed to strike on the mother's ear. She smiled a grateful smile of recognition, and then turned a questioning glance, first upon his face and afterwards on Nellie's. Perhaps Roger interpreted that glance aright. At all events, he took Nellie's hand, and, as if moved by a sudden

Only the day after that on which I saw her first, I told her that I would never ask for this dear hand until her mother was by to give it."

. Her mother gives it, said Mrs. Netterville solemnly. Yes! for I guess by Nellie's silence that her heart is not far from you already.'

'Mother, mother!' cried Nellie, resisting Mrs. Netterville's feeble efforts to place her hand in Rsger's-' not here-not now-not

'For that very reason,' gasped the mother. My son, she added, fixing her eyes full on Roger, 'you can understand. I would see my Nellie in safe hands before I go."

'It would be the fulfilment of my dearest wish,' said Roger carnestly, 'if only it be pos-

'It is possible,' she was beginning, but pausing at the sight of Ormiston, who had by this time joined himself to the group around her bed, she added in an apprehensive tone, but there is a stranger present.

'Not a stranger, but a friend,' the young officer replied, in a tone of sincerity it would have been impossible to doubt, even if Nellie had not whispered, 'A friend, indeed! Without him we could hardly have been with you now.

'Then I will trust him as a friend,' Mrs. Netterville replied. 'The gentleman who left me as you entered-'The doctor,' Ormiston interrupted, with a

marked emphasis on the word.

'Well, the doctor,' she replied, with a languid smile. 'He can do all I need, and he lives who knows him not, however, she added, mind-

'In ten minutes he sha! I be bere,' said Ormiston, fif I can induce him to come with me.-

'If you permit it, Major Ormiston, I will go with you,' said Roger, not only zealous for the ence with her mother. 'I think my name, and -otherwise he might fear a snare."

Ormiston assenting to this proposition, the young men departed, and for the first time since Clasping her wasted hands together, and lift- the commencement of their interview mother

For some minutes, however, neither of them doubt of the truth of the sentiments it uttered, spoke. Mrs. Netterville lay back, endeavoring My God! my God! Thy will, not mine, be to recover breath and strength for the coming done! Then she tell back quietly on her pil scene, and Nellie was completely stunged. The low, exhausted indeed with the effort she had shock of finding her mother dying at the very made, but calm and smiling and resigned, as if moment when she had hoped to restore her to that sudden glunpse of renewed happiness and new life—the bodily weariness consequent on A long ten minutes followed, during which life had never, mirage-like, risen to mock her her journey-the sudden, and, to her, the most inexplicable resolution to which Mrs. Netterbeside her mother.

From this state of stupor she was roused at last by the sound of the dying woman's voice. · Nellie!

Mother !' cried the girl; and then, as she felt that poor mother's hand teebly endeavoring to twine itself round her neck, she burst into a fresh flood of tears. They saved ner senses, perhaps who knows! Creatures as strong in mind as she was, and stronger far in body, have died or gone mad ere now beneath such a strain on both as had been put upon her for weeks.

Nellie, my child-my only one-weep not !" her mother whispered tenderly. Believe me, little daughter, that I die happy.

'O mother, mother !' Nellie sobbed; 'and I thought to have given you life !

Mrs. Netterville paused a moment, and then, in a voice tremulous with feeling, she replied:

Nellie, I would not deceive you. Life is no idle thing, to be cast off carelessly as a garment; and for one brief moment the thought that, but for this sudden malady, I might yet have lived some years longer, filled my soul with sorrow! But it is over now-more than overand I am at peace. Why should I not? for you are safe-you for whom I chiefly clung to life! Yes, now that a man good and generous, as I long bave known Roger More to be, is about to take my place beside you, I go repining -nay, 'repining' is not the word,' she said, cor recting herself- I go in great joy and jubilation to the presence of my God.'

O mother!' sobbed Nellie, cut to the soul by this allusion to her marriage, 'that is the worst of all. Do not insist upon it, I entreat

'Silence, Nellie!' Mrs. Netterville answered, almost steroly. 'Think you I could die happy if I left you-a child-a girl-unprotected in this wild city?

· Mother, be not angry, I beseech you,' Nel he pleaded, if I remind you that I came bither

'Ay, but you were coming to your mother, and the world itself could say no evil of one bent on such a mission. To morrow, Nellie, you will be motherless, and I will not have it said of you bereafter, that you went wandering through the country protected by a man who had no husband's right to do it. Child, child? Mrs. Netterville added, in a tone of almost agonized supplication, 'if you would have me die in peace, if you would not that your ore sence here (instead of joy) should cast gall and vinegar into the cup of death, you will yield your will to mine, and go back to your grand father a wedded woman.

'Mother,' cried Nellie, terrified by the vehemence with which her mother spoke, 'dear mother, say no more. It shall be even as you wish. I promise. Alas, alas, this weary bleed ing has commenced again. What shall I do to aid you ??

Mrs. Nerterville could not speak, for blood was gushing violently from her lips, but she pointed to a jug of water on the floor. Nellie took the hint at once, and dipped a handker chief into the water; with this she bathed her mother's brow and washed her lips, until by degrees the heinorrhage subsided, and the dying mains were removed from Dublin to Warrenpoint; woman lay back once more pale and quiet on her and on Monday solem office and High Mass will be pillow.

Just then to Nellie's great relief, the jailer entered, bearing a lighted torch; for the sun a sorrowing congregation and a large circle of atwas going down, and the cell was almost dark already.

After him came Ormiston and O'More, accompanied by the gray-haired man who had been with Mrs. Nexterville at the moment of their own arrival in the prison. Ormiston took the torch from the jailer's band, and placing a gold piece there instead, lismissed him, with orders to close the door behind him, and to give them due notice before shutting up the prison for the night. As he set the torch in the sconce placed for it against the wall, the light fell full upon Mrs. Netterville's which tooked so pale and arawn that for a moment he thought that she was dead, and whispered his suspicion to the stranger.

The latter drew a small vial from his bosom. and poured a few drops upon her lips. They revived her almost immediately; she opened her eyes, and a smile passed over her white face as they fell upon her visitant. 'You here again, my father,' she murmured beneath her breath. I thank God that you have had the courage. You know the purpose for which I need you.

I know it-and, under the circumstances, approve it,' the stranger answered quietly .--The sooner, therefore, that it is done the better it will be for all.

'Peor child-poor Nellie,' murmured Mrs. Netterville, as she caught the sound of the low. sobbing which, spite of all ber efforts at selfcontrol, burst ever and agon from Nellie's line. Poor little Nellie, no wonder that she weeps. It is a sad, strange place for a wedding, is this prison cell.

'These are strange times,' said the priest kindly, and they leave us, alas, but little choice of place in the fulfilment of our duties. Nevertheless, sad as all this must seem at present, I am certain that your daughter will, some day or other, look back upon her wedding in this prison cell with a sense of gladness no earthly pomp could have conferred on marriage; for she then will understand, even better than she does now, how, by this concession to a mother's death-bed. That is,' be added, turning and pointedly a dres sing himself to Nellie, . if sorrow for her mother's state is the sole cause for all this weeping?"

Nellie felt that he had asked indirectly a serious question, and she was too truthful not to answer it at once. She did not speak, however -she could not-but she gave her hand to Roger, and made one step forward.

Come nearer, whispered her mother, come nearer that I may see and hear.'

Roger drew Nellie nearer, until they both were standing close to the sick woman's pillow.

Raise me up, the latter whispered faintly. He lifted ber in his strong arms, for she was near which her bed was placed.

As soon as she had recovered a little from the famtness consequent on this exertion, she waved her hand to Roger as a signal that the ceremony should begin. The priest turned at once to the young couple, and commenced his office, making it as brief as possible. Brief, however, as it was, and bare of outward ceremonial, Ormiston, as he stood a little in the background, could not help feeling that he never before had looked onmight never again behold, such a strangely touching scene. The wasted features of the poor mother, for waom death seemed only waiting until her anxiety for the safety of her child had been set at rest for ever; the fair face of Nellie, pale now with grief and watching, but ready as a budding rose to flush into yet brighter beauty with the first return of sunshine; Roger, with such a look of grave yet conscious gladness in his eyes as best suited the mingled nature of the scene in which he was a foremost actor; the priest, who, at the risk of his own liberty or life, was fulfilling one of the most solemn offices of his sacred calling; the vaulted roof above, glistening in the damp as the light flashed on it, and the bare, bleak walls around, with the names of many a weary captive inscribed upon them; joy and sorrow, hope and fear; life springing forward, on the one band, to its brightest hours, and sadly receding, on the other, into the shadows of the tomb-all were gathered together in that prison-cell, and combined to form a picture which would have needed the pencil of a great master to render in its full force and truth.

(To BE CONTINUED.)

MIRISH INTELLIGENCE,

On the 15th instant, Mrs. Sarah Powel, wife of Mr. T. Powel, classical teacher, at Ballinrobe, read her recantation and was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Thomas Hardiman, P.P., in the Convent Chapel of that town, in presence of a goodly number of persons who were much edified at the ceremony.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. J. Brennan, P P., of Warrenpoint, which took place in Dublin on the 19th inst. For some time past Father Brennan had been in failing health, and, although possessed of a strong constitution, the effects of a laborious life began gradually to tell upon him. Few men in the Ministry went through such a career of toil He built several churches in the diocese of Dromore, for all of which he personaly collected the funds. The beautiful chapel of Warrenpoint, 28 well as that of Mayo Bridge, owe their existence to his zeal. His task was equel to his energy and be had a devoted love of art which was displayed in all his undertakings. Kind and hospital with a generous heart and an open hand for all his friends, he was a general favourite His genial wit, an uninterrupted flow of harmless humour, a pleasant child-like viva-city, made him an agreeable and interesting companion. To the poor he was kind and benevolent. and he provided for their children the requirements of which they stood most in need. His brethren in in the ministry regarded him with the greatest affection, while his flock held him in the highest veneration. His life as not been a barren one. He has left many monuments of zeal behind him; and it will be long before his name is forgotten in the diocese of Dromore. In these nurried lines we cannot do justice to his character, but it needs no commendation at our hands. His worth will be appreciated by those who had the opportunity of knowing his sterling virtues. and who will, in years to come, remember how much they were indebted to his energy and zeal. His reoffered for the repose of his soul, after which the funeral will take place in Bryne Graveyard, where a good priest will be laid to rest amidst the regrets of ethern Star ol

It is with much regret I communicate to you the intelligence of the death of the Rev. Hugh M'Fadden. which took place at ale residence, Glens, Falcarragh. on Friday, the 11th Dec., at the age of 73 years. The very rev. and much lamented clergyman had been suffering from an attack of paralysis for more than twelve months, which he bore with the most exemplary patience, devoting all his time to pious exercises and a preparation for death.

The Right Rev. Dr. Morierty has barely escaped a serious accident at Killarney. He was leaning upon the hand railing of a rustic bridge spanning the river Dlungh when it gave way, and he was only saved from falling by Lord Castlerosse seizing him by the arm.

THE numerous friends and admirers of the Very Rev. J. A. Anderson, O S A, Dungarven, will be rejoiced to hear that he is recovering rapidly from his illness.

The Treasurer of St. Mary's Conference, Doonybrook, thankfully acknowledges having received turee pounds per Mr. Francis Connolly, the bequest of the late Mr John McCaba, Eastmoreland-lane, Dublin, for the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

After a long and tedious illness, borne with Christian patienc, Lady Mary Dungandle breathed her last on M nday the 14th, at the Mausion Dunsandle, Co. Galway, surrounded by her immediate family, having been previously fortified by the sacraments and last consoling rites of the Church. The remains of the inestimable lady were conveyed to the family vault at the ancient Abbey of Nilconnell, a distance of over ten miles, starting at eight o clock, a.m , and arriving at their last resting-place at two p.m.

The Queen's letter authorizing the issue of letters patent appointing the Right Hon. James Authory Laveon fourth Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, has been received in Dublin. Mr. Lawson has been sworn late office.

The Right Hon. Thos. O'Hagan was sworn in on the 18th before the Right Hon. Abraham Brewater as Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the Four Courts. Mrs. Gody, who, some months age, sustained injuries by falling into a sewer, opened for repair and left unprotected sued the Dublin Corporation for

damages. The jury awarded her a verdict to the amount of £120 and costs-The Irish papers announce the death of Thomas Kemmis. E.q., Secretary to the Treasury. Mr. Kemmis was for several years Orown Solicitor for the Leinster

Mr. Charles Hamilton Teeling, barrister at-law, Dublin, has been declared Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

Dunville and Co, Relfast, are the largest holders of whiskey in the world. Their old Irish whiskey is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy.

Mesers. Pardon, Brothers, proprietors of the Farmer's Gazette, beg to acknowledge the receipt of 133 31. in postage stamps, enclosed in an envelope, with the only remark that it was 'restitution,' and dropped into their letter-box .- [Freeman's Journal.

An Irieh paper, noticing certain features of the recent Army Medical Report, mentions that Ireland cient physique took place at Belfast.

Duning the course of the recent storm and the accompanying high tides, some portions of the newlyconstructed Downpatrick and Newcastle line of railway have sustained considerable i jury. Upon the upper strand of Dundrum, two bridges spanning the river there owing to the action of the tide, which rose to a considerable height, under the influence of an inblowing wind, have been undermined and thrown. The casualty is to be regretted, as it will be the means of delaying for some time longer the opening of the line for public traffic.

The prize presented by the Solicitor- General, Mr. Charles R. Barry, to the Historical, Literary, and Asthetical Society of the Uatholic University, for the best English essay, has been awarded to Mr. Charles Dawson, and the medal given by the Society for the second best essay has been awarded to Mr. E. L. Hogan. All the competing essays were characterized by great ability.

A Storm of no uncommon character blew over the city of Waterford from the Southwest, on Sunday night, the 13th, happily without doing any considerable injury, beyond starting an occasional brick from a tottering chimney. Small sleets were flying in all directions. The Liverpool steamer Lara, Captain Coffee, only arrived at Waterford in the evening, instead of Saturds' midday. The Glasgow steamer was eight or nine hours late. This is all the injury the storm has done as far as we know.

The following is a correct list of the legal appointments which have been made by the Lord Chancellor in connection with his Court: - Secretary to the Lord Chancellor - C. H. Teeling, Vice-W. H. Filgate. Clerk of the Custodies-Randall M'Donnell. Vice-The Hon, David Plunket. Purse Bearer-Joseph Lantaigne. Vice-Louis Montfort. Train Bearer - William Armstrong. Vice - Henry Martiey. Crier of the Court of Chancery - Arthur O'Hagan Vice-Archibald H. Montfort The Attorney-General has nominated Mr. William Sullivan, of No. 8 Inns-quay, Dublic, Solicitor, as his Clerk.

The wind which bad been blowing fresh from the westward on Friday the 18th, suddenly meered round to the southward and eastward, and blew strong with torrents of r.in. The 'dram' storm signal was again hoisted at Kingstown and at all coast stations. The steamer City of Limerick, which left a few days since for London to carry on the mail service to the River Plate, had got as far as the Smalls when she was obliged to put back with loss of one of her quarter boats. The weather is reported to be fearful at the southward. The mail steamer Leinster, Captain Slaughter, from Holyhead yesterday morning, was an hour late in arrival at Kingstown owing to bad weather in the Channel.

The number of election petitions ledged up to the present time in the office of the Court of Common Pleas is 16, viz., Drogheda, Wexford, Sligo, Lima rick, Catrickfergus City of Dublin (2), Londonderry, Carlow, Athlone, Belfast, Enniskillen, Galway, Cashel (2), and Youghal.

An inquest was held on Friday by M. Marmion, Esq., on the body of a man named Michael Reilly, at the Batterstown station on the above line deceased who was employed by Mr Kelly at Rathouth, had been to Dublin the previous day, and returning, it is supposed, got out of the train unobserved, and was found next morning lying beside the rails in a mangled state. The police found a small sum of money on deceased, but no railway ticket, from which it was interred he sought to evade payment of his fare. The jury concluded that he was killed by the up seven train, and added that no blame in connection with it attached to any of the railway offi-

cials. Mr. Blake, late candidate for the parliamentary representation of the county Mayo, has brought a suit for libel against the Mayo Examiner. The Dublin Nation, commenting on the fact, says:-It was only the other day that the public, and his own particular friends especially, were gratified by the the news that Mr. Blake had, like a sensible gentle man, given up his prosecution against one of the ablest and most respectable of the Irish Naoldest tional journals - the Mayo Telegraph .- Surely he is not about to visit vengeance on the young journal? It would be a small act and altogether unworthy of Mr. Blake, who would do well to let the recent election bury its own dead.

The Ulster Observer, of December 19, has the following: - On Su day morning a man of the name of M. Cunningham was found dead within about thirty perches of his own house near Castlepollard. He in company with another man, left Castlepollard on Saturday night for the purpose of stealing potatoes. In returning home, with a sackful on his back, the rope tring which was around his neck, on coming to a gate which was open and had a paling on one side, be rested his sack on the paling. The sack slipped off and the cord by which he carried it got about his neck and choked bim.

On Tuesday night, the 15th, a family named Murray, residing at a place called Cloghesn, convenient to Monasterevas, Co. Kildare, had a very narrow escape from being buried alive. It appears that Murray, his brother, sister and nephew retired for the night about ten o'clock, but were not long in bed when the entire gable of the house fell with a great crash. Fortunately for the inmates, who were all seeping at that end of the bouse, the wall fell out, or it is more than probable they would have been all killed.

A prisoner named Patrick Monaghan, confined in Oavan County Jail, effected his escape on December 13, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the fternoon, in some mysterious manner which has not come to light, but it is believed that by some means or other he succeeded in scaling the prison wall, which is of very considerable height. His escape was soon discovered, and the governor of the juil, set out is hot pursuit of him and arrested him the same evening in the town of Clones.

The national teachers throughout Ireland are making a very praiseworthy effort to have their salaries increased. They are a very deserving body of men, and are far too badly paid for the services they render to the country. In England, the average salary of certificated teachers is over a hundred a vear. We hope sincerely when the education question is settled that an improvement will be effected in the condition of the teachers of our primary schools. At present, there is no inducement for men of superior abilities to remain in the service of the National Board as teachers. They are quite as well entitled to receive retiring pensions as any other public officers. We are glad to perceive they have adopted the good old maxim of 'beloing yourself.' Success is certain to attend their efforts .- Galway Vindicator.

At the last Anascaul petty sessions a number of persons, including two Oatholic clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Devine and the Rev. Mr. Neligan, were prosecated for trespass and riot on the property of Mr. Blennerhassett, a local proprietor. It appeared that the defendants went on a portion of Mr. Blennerhassett's land adjoining the sea shore, levelled a fence, and cut a road way from a certain point down to the shore. The defence was that these proceed ings were taken to assert a public right, and re-open a road formerly made by presentment over the same ground to give the public access to the sea shore The magistrates decided on submitting the case to the Law Adviser of the Grown.

A party of mea numbering about two hundred, visited the house of a man named Chas. Diamond, residing at Drumderg, near Draperstown, a few nights since, at the hour of midnight. In Dismond's

or even feel, she sat like a statute on the floor posture, with her back supported by the wall after. The largest proportion of rejections for definition and the abolition of primogeniture, and who would radiate. The largest proportion of rejections for definition as evinced only deal with the land with the l They first secured Diamond by locking him up in his own stable, and then proceeded to remove all the schoolroom furniture books, &c ; to Bradley's own house, a distance of about a mile, where they were left the whole night outside exposed to the weather on a very wet night, and were of course much injured. They also posted on the door of the school room when leaving a threatening notice addressed to Bradley and Diamond, warning them to cease all further interference in the matters in question .-Northern, Whig, Dac. 19.

In County Galway, near Shannon Bridge, there is an estate owned by Archdeacon Butson, a pillar of the Established Church. On the estate is some land which the present tenants themselves reclaimed from a bog, at their own expense, with the understanding that they should occupy it rent free. Some time ago the venerable Archdescon informed the tenants that they should pay thirty shil ings an acre for this land, and also that he should raise the rent of some other lands they occupied from 36s. to 50s. shillings an acre. They refused to submit to this imposition, and an attempt had been made to serve notices of ejectment upon them, which had been successfully resisted. Archdeacon Butson's baliff then applied to the authorities for the aid of a detachment of police to enable him to serve the potices. A body of ninety constables was sent to the place, and arriving at the estate, the baliff went toward the house of the tenants accompanied by ten agents of the law, the remainder been held in reserve. As they approached the houses they were met by a party of some hun-dreds of persons, the tenants and their friends, and were assailed with clubs, stones, and a compound of filth and lime which the women had prepared and which they used very freely The baliff was knocked down, and the head-constable was so well pounded that he was placed hors de combut very quickly But the reserve were now called up and they fought their way to the houses, nailed the notices of ejectment on the doors, and then beat a retreat, carrying the wounded with them.

It was with deep and marked regret the announcement of the demise of Dan. Molony, Esq., solicitor. was received at Turles from Kingstown on the 14th, and was fully evinced by the expressions of sorrow that might be heard in every mouth, and by the business people closing their establishments, the highest tributes of respect which could be paid to any citizen, and the truest mark of the esteem io which Mr. Molony was universally held by his fellow. towns peeple For the benefit of declining health, Mr. Molony resided at Kingstown for some time back. to where he had only very recently returned being down here during the late election actively e gaged forwarding the interests of the Liberal candidate for the county. Mr. Molony's remains arrived here by the first train from Dublin on Wednesday morning, and was met at the railway station by numerous sorrowing friends, and were conveyed to the residence of his brother His funeral, which was, perhaps, the largest that left Thurles for many years arrived at the family vault at Ballycobili, where the grave closed over all that was mortal of a charitable, kind-hearted man.

The Freeman of the 21st ult., announces that considerable excitement was created, recently, a few miles from Dublio, by the runor that a young lady had met with a sad accident. Orowds flocked to the place, where an upset car was found, the driver of which was lying prostrate on the road side. The lady was found to be of enormous weight, and was therefore rescued with difficulty. Another vehiclean outside car-was then procured, and the 'fair one' assisted to mount and occupy one side, while two men in order to balance the affair, got on the other side, the driver being in the seat. Off they started, and went but a mile towards Dublic, when crash went the spring beneath the 'fair one,' and the two balancing gentlemen were jerked into the air ! Again investigation proved that it was the lady's weight alone which smashed the spring; and a ques tion from the bewildered 'jarvey' brought out the intelligence that she was none other than Miss Caroline Heenan-' the celebrated American Prize Lady -who has received four prize cups, value £500, for her gigantic weight, symmetry, and beauty! At the request of the gentry of the neighborhood she re paired to one of the family residences, where she excited intense interest, and ultimately procured from them a 'family' vehicle to the Harcourt street station, where her attendants, who had preceded her by rail were in waiting, and conveyed her to her botel.

Care must be taken that the disendowment of Maynooth is not allowed to be confounded with the general questions of the disendowment of the Auglican Church. If Trinity College is allowed to retain its present revenues and status (and we heartily wish it may be so allowed) Maynooth must not only retain it present endowments, but must be amplified and levelled up, so as in all respects to be on equality with the sister University. For the Catholic priesthood, it is requested that some amongst them should have opportunities of learned leisure, and some large prize, such as well-endowed fellowships for life, and well-paid professorables which may draw into their body and retain in this country the elite of Irish intellect. This College of Maynooth stands on a very peculiar footing. Be it remembered it was established and endowed by the Irish Parliament in 1795 to meet certain wants and repair grievious and intolerable wrong. The history of that seminary should be written and placed in the hands of Irish members before the question of its disendowment is entertained; but of one thing we are certain, and that is that it should not be mixed up with or allowed to form part of any arrangement respecting the disestablishment of the Anglican Church. The case of Maynooth is analogous to, and not to be distinguished from that of Trinity College, except, insemuch, as in the one the priests of the people are educated, and in the other those of a small denominations. -[Trales Obronicle.

Oun' New Legislators .- The battle of the constituencies is terminated, and the net gains and losses defined Disraeli's theory of latent Conservatism among the English masses is proved to be a functful creation of his own self-consciousness, though, in a few instances, the popular constituences belied the anticipations that were entertained of them. The result shows nearly double the majority to what is called the Liberal party beyond what it commanded in the late Parliament. But this Liberal party is made up of various and discordant elements, and in cludes all shades of opinion from the confines of Conservatism to the borders of Radicalism, and may or may not work in harmony, according as the various measures introduced for its acceptance may or may not agree with the principles or interests of the various sections composing it. The desizans of the 'Cave,' and the freemen who live on the hills, may or may not be in accord in opinion and action; and on their unanimity depends the efficiency of the corps which for the present acknowledges Mr Gladstone as its le der. On the question of the Irish Church there can hardly be any dissent, for nine. tenths of the members returned on Liberal principles go up to Parliament as simple delegates of the constituencies on this question. There is no receding without stultifying the principles on which they appealed to the people, and to which they have been formally pledged. But, this question settled, and any other of the speculative measures which are at present being discussed by the English people being then introduced, there is no foreseeing to what wide the elements of which the so-called Liberal party is composed. From Lowe to Bright the range of opinion is extended; and, though the former will no doub considerably modify his opinions in the immediate bouse a man named Bradley teaches a school, and it prospect of place, it is hard to conceive the maniwho He lifted her in his strong arms, for she was sends two recruits to the army for every seven Eng. appears that both have made themselves obnoxious expressed such district and contempt for the masses. On the contrary she will gain a great deal. She as helpless as a child, and placed her in a sitting lishmen. Dublin raks next to London as a suc- to the people of the neighborhood by what they con- critically working side by side with the advocate of will secure the good will uf the Irish people; and

occupiers into the owners of the soil. These are but types of the incongruous elements out of which it is expected Mr. Gladstone may be able to compound a concrete political power. With the astuteness and power of party manosuvring possessed by his rival. the thing is within the range of the possible-but these are precisely the qualities in which the character of Mr. Gladstone is deficient .- [Dublin Nation. The Sunday Observer states that the first act of

Mr Gladstone's Government on the assembling of Parliament in the beginning of February will be the restoration of the habeas corpus. Mr Gladstone has proposed a problem to Parliament, and he has also s ated his plan for the solution of that problem. The very statement of that plan has gone some way towards attaining its object, and has rendered it unnecessary to continue any longer the abnormal suspension of the constitution. We would further hope that i: would be found possible to accompany the restoration of the right of habeas corpus with an act of clemency towards the misguided men who are nows suffering various terms of imprisoment for political effences. Nothing will tend more to prove the soundness of the new Irish policy than the fact that the measures we have indicated have become possible, even on its first announcement. There is no portion of Mr Gladstone's declared policy with reference to public affairs which he has put forward more prominently and constantly than conciliation towards Ireland. It is said that, when he witnessed the manner in which the act of the Manchester Fenians, in murdering one of the guardians of the prisoner Burke, and rescuing him, was received in Ireland, he was deeply struck, and expressed himself strongly upon the evils which must exist in a country in which men were considered as 'beroes' whom the law condemned as 'felons.' It was absolutely necessary for the peace and unity of the empire that a great revolution should be produced in the minds of the people of Ireland and in their mode as regarding the people and the laws of this country. In Parlian ment, in fulfilment of his conviction upon this matter, he had proposed the Irish Church policy, and expressed his conviction that the relations between land. lord and tenant in Ireland must soon engage the most earnest attention of Pari-ment. There is, however, one act of justice and conciliation which may, we think, be fairly experted at Mr Gladsome's hands. The habeas corpus has been suspend; ed for three years in Ireland. The circumstances under which it was originally suspended, and under Which that suspension was renewed, are now, barhily, matters of history The excitement which the civil war in the United States of America produced and left behind it has passed away, or has at least so far subsided as no longer to be of any practical danger to the peace of Ireland. The exciting cause of Fenianism in Ireland has ceased to exist and there never was sufficient cause of any serious alarm for its peace. The words which Mr. Gladstone has lucely uttered, and which have been responded to by to overwhelming a majority of the electors of the United Kingdom, have powerfully acted upon the people of ireland, and have we cannot doubt it, still further weakened the cause of Femanism and the desired for independence or legislative separation from this country. The Irish people have conclusively, shown by their votes during the late general election that they understand and appreciate the policy under which the Liberal party have taken their stand .-Dundalk Democrat.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT. -- Mr Gladstone has completed his government, and he will soon he in a position to commence his promised legislation for Ireland. There are some men of the old school amongst the members, but it is supposed that the premier has got pledges from them that they will support him in his efforts to make Ireland loyal, and thus put an end to the Irish difficulty Priliament, after hearing a short speech from the Queen, has adjourned to the 29th instant, but the real work will not commence until February. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has got his disesta blishment bill reads, but no one outside the ministry can state its terms. The secret, however, is likely to find its way to the public befo e Parliament is c lied together for the despatch of husiness. We may expect a very stormy session once the legislation in connection with Ireland begins. -Disraeli will do bis utmost to thwart the movements of his adversary and to do the most he can for the Irish Church But save her from a divorce from the state he cannot. She is doomed to feel the effects of a separation, and she will be told to do the best she can in her widowhood. The greatest hattle will be on the question of disendowment, and if reports which are current be true, there is a disposition not only in the Tory camp, but also in the Liberal ranks to deal generously with the alien institution If such be the case, we have no hesitation in saying that it will leave matters worse than they are, and half measures will render Mr. Gladstone's policy most unpopular in Ireland. But it is better to hope for the best, and await the development of the Premier's plan. Should it prove deceitful, and only a balf disendowment, it will then become the daty of the Irish members to drive Gladstone from office, and pay him off for attempting to cheat and defraud the people of Ireland. - Dundalk Democrat.

The wost prevalent remark made just now by many

of the yielding conservatives is, that the ab litton of the Church Establishment will not satisfy the Irish people. 'When they obtain that,' they say, 'they will sak for more.' And why not? As Mr. Gladstone said in one of his speeches in Laccashire, they are accepting instalments of the debt due them, and they will not chase till t ey roceive 20s in the nound It is what every creditor does, when he is dealing with a debtor, who has plenty of funds, but is slow in discharging his liabilities. They are right, however, when they state that small payment on behalf of an enormous debt will not prevent us from calling for forther instalments. We shall recew our demands until the last farthing is paid. We shall ask for a settlement of the land question on an equitable foundation; in order that the tenant may not be in the condition of a slave; in order that he may exer cise the rights of a freeman, unmolested and unchallenged by any one on earth. We shall ask for a separate educ tion system, that every Catholic may have his children educated under the inspection of the parish priest; and that they may be instructed as Obristians, and not as infidels, just what the goverament of England desires to make them. At when all these messures are achieved. Ireland will demand in her strength the restoration of that parliament which was stolen from her sixty-eight years ago, is the bour of her weakness. England may say she will not yield it whilst she has a soldier or a shilling; but we don't care what she may say on the subject. She is human, and must bend to necessity. Forty years ago she declared that the Irish Estab. lishment should remain fixed and firm in Ireland, and now she is ready to cost it down and level its foundations with the earth; so that all her bullying and threats are worth very little. Why should Ireland be without a legislature to attend to domestic affire? She has a population of 6,000 000, and surely when Canada has an independent parliament, and also Australia, Iroland should possess the same privilege, But England will bear more of this subject when the questions now before the country are disposed of. Ireland will be much stronger then than she is to-We have every hone that the good sense of our Protestant and Presbyterian fellow-countrymea will cause them to join with their Catholic brothers; and if such a union be formed, the Repeal of the limits the repulsion of caste and interect may separate des lating Union, will follow, for England will again bend before necessity. She will want the strong arm of Ireland to assist her against her numerous foes, and in order to secure it she will willingly consent to open the old senate-house in College Green. And will she lose spything by making that concession?

her allies; warm, firm and true in the bour of danger ington. Until all these matters be won, Ireland will not cease her demands on England. She will claim every faribing of the immense debt due her; and when all is paid, and that she stands upon an equality with England, she will be satisfied, but not until then. When that time arrives - and it is not far distantthen the · Irish difficulty,' which so perplexes English statesmen, because they take no pains to remove it, will disappear and a reign of peace between the two countrie, will follow. Some Irishmen desire a total separation, but we do not go so far. We think when Ireland, is ruled by Irishmen, they can secure all the happiness they desire, and enjoy all the prosperity which this fertile land is able to bestow .-Dondalk Democrat.

MR G. ADSTONE'S IRISH CHURCH MEASURE - Ingenious theories have been put forward as to what Mr Glad stone's Irish Church measure will be or should be. There is no harm in these speculations, especially in the present dearth of public news; but it is unlikely that any of those theories will turn out to be correct. Mr Gladstone knows what he wants. He has for several years past made up his mind to abolish the Trish Church as an Established Church, and has, no doubt, revolved in his mind the means by which his object is to be obtained. He is as great in det-ils as he is in matters of general policy. The simplest, most obvious, and most direct mode of proceeding is generally that which a great man adopts. We quite anticipate, therefore, that when Mr Gladstone introduces his Irish Church measure its simplicity and comprehensiveness will take people by surprise. The Suspension Bill of last seation offers the groundwork both for disestablishing and for disendowing the Irish Church, and the question of the disposal of any surplus funds, apart from the primary restination, to purposes of compensation may well by left to be dealt which in each quirter in which any such surplus comes to hand. Disestablishment is off c'ed by the crown causing to exercise its patronage as vacancies occur, and disendowment by the appropriation of the public income and property hitherto appropriated to the vacant dignity of banefice to other purposes. The E tablished Church will by slow degrees, be conveyed into a voluntary church. and there can be no difficulty in at once imitating the process by which that is to be done. The redemption of public property from benefices in private patronage will be compensated for. The idea that what has existed for 300 years is about to be undone has set people agog, but the process of distribution will often be slow, simple, and selfacting. The change in principle will be great, but the change in fact will for a long time be scarcely perceptiple, and be certainly supplemented and made good by voluntary efforts, to the full extent that it will require to be made good. Parishes where there are six Protestants may be, probably have to do without a clergyman to minister to their spiritual wants, but those where Protestants are numerous will certainly be amply supplied with spiritual ministrations. [Duanaik Democrat.

The death is announced of William Carleton, the celebrated Irish novelist. He was upwards of 70 years of age.

A strange scane occurred in Limerick on Saturday

atternoon. The board of guardians recently quarrelled with a surgeon, and dismissed him. He brought an action against them, and they compromised it by agreeing to pay him £100 and his costs. amounting to some hundreds more. A question now arises whether this sum should be levied from the ratepayers Several of them strongly object to put their hands into their pockets to pay for the errors of the guardians. A requisition was addressed to the Mayor, in ohedience to which he called a public meeting for Saturday last to consider the subject. The Courthouse, however, was taken possession of by the populace and others who supported the action of the guardians, and the whole character of the meeting was transformed. The names of the requigionists were read out by a rev gentleman amid derisive comments by the andiquee. An attempt was made to have the police brought in to preserve order, but it was successfully resisted by a magistrate, who pronounced it unconstitutional. The promoters of the meeting were at length obliged to beat a retreat, and speeches were made and resolutions were passed denouncing them as Orangemen, and commending the guardians for supporting the Sisters of Mercy who had been referred to in the dispute with the dector. In fac, the position was completely shifted, and the total of the meeting was changed from censure to compliment.—Times Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Most Rev. James Laird Patterson, the new Roman Catholic Prinate of Scotland, who is to be the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was formeriy a clergyman of the Church of England. Prior to his secession he was curate of St. Thomas's Church, Oxford, of which the Rev. Thomas Chamberlain, M. A., of Christ's Church, was, and is now, rector.

Arrangements are being made for a grand voluntear review on Dordham Down, near Bristol, next summer. It will embrace the counties of Gloncester. Somerset, Wilts, Monmonth, and South Wales.

Another deplorable colliery accident has occurred at Pemberton, near Wigan. Six lives are known to have been sacrificed, and it is feared that this is not the extent of the disaster.

The personal property of the late Archbishop of Canterbury was sworn under £40,000. The dispositions of deceased's willand codicil, with the exception of nineteen guineas to each executor, and legacies to his servants, are entirely in favor of his sons and daughter

At a sheriff criminal court, held in Glasgow about a fortnight back, a juryman was discovered to bave left the box at the finish of a trial, and, notwithstanding that every search was made, be could not be found: He has since been apprehended, and fined £5 for his fresk.

Great distress exists in Woolwich. Within the last three or four months 2500 men and women have been discharged from the Government establishments. representing, with their wives and families, 10 000 persons at the present time without any means of subsistence.

An inquest was held at the Liverpool Coroner's Court on Monday on the body of a man who for ten years, according to a neighbour's statement, had never come home sober. He may be said to have died while drunk, and, unhappily, the story is by no means a singular one.

The depressed condition of the cotton trade has caused the manufacturers to take a decisive course, and at a meeting of spinners in Manchester, on Tuesday, it was decided to work 'short time -that is only 30 hours per week-during the months of February This determination appears to have the general adhesion of the trade:

It is satisfactory to note that Liverpool is losing its notoriety as the most unhealthy of the large towns. There was a further decline in the death rate last week, the return being 27.1 against 27.7 and one side of it was crushed in, and other portions and 28.7 in the preceding weeks. Liverpool now stands sixth in a list of 11 towns, instead of at the booking clerk noticed the landslip in time, and he bottom. Singularly enough, the mortality in Lon-, and others in the neighborhood escaped to a place of don appears to be on the increase.

The London Daily News refers to the appointment of Mr. John Savage, the Fenian, as consul at Cork, as proving conclusively that President Johnson has a sense of fun and ' a power of banter as exquisite as Mr. Lowell Russell (i) or Dr. Wendell Holmes can boast' and it thinks Mr. Gladstone might refute the

ceasing to be her enemies, they will readily become appointing M. Judah Benjamin as envoy at Wast- sent from Zanzibur, certain characters upon which are respondent should pay to the appellant the costs in a renewal of the treaty, and that, should this be

The state of the s

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE .- A telegram from Holyhead states that near Mostyn, North Wales, while the Irish mail on Monday, leaving London at 7 15 a.m., was passing the 9.30 a m train from Holyhead, at full speed, Elias Williams, the up train driver, noticed a hand with a pistol in it stretched from the Irish meil towards the up train. Immediately after passing, the driver and stoker heard a pistol shot, and witnessed smoke. The pistol was supposed to be simed at the up train driver and stoker, as several empty trucks followed the engine. The engine-drive: reported the case at Chester. A carriage coupler reports hearing a passenger defending Fenianism before the train started.

A thrifty Scotchman, describing the extravegances of Londor, related to a friend that he hadn't been there above balf a day when 'bing went saxpence ! A Welsh paper says, that at the last religious meeting in the district in which it circulates the

Assembied clargymen di-cussed 'gweddi gynnulleidfaol and that the subject for debate at their next meeting is 'Yysgrythroldeb sefydiad crefydd mewn gwlad.

One of the Westminster electors, a working man no very romantic turn, on being convassed on Mr. Mill's behalf, replied in these remarkable words, 'I think the missuses has too much power already.'

Overend, Gurney & Co. - During the last week a rumour has been in circulation, to the effect that six of directors of this company were about to be cited before the Lord Mayor to answer a criminal charge arising out of their connection with this company At length summonses have been issued against six of the principal directors, charging them with having unlawfully conspired, by various pretenses, alleged to be false and fraudulent, to induce persons to be come shareholders in the company with lotent to defeated them to the amount of £3 000,000. The chief complainant is Mr Thom L.L D. and at his instance the summonses have been obtained apon a circumstantial information made by Mr. Howell, accountant, appointed by order of the Court of Chancery. Before they were issued the Lord Mayor, feel ing, no doubt, all the importance of the proceeding. is understood to have given the matter his anxious consideration. The Summons are returnable on the lst of January, and the investigation is likely to be exceedingly protracted. In the constitution of the bench the public and all parties concerned will have a complete guarantee that the charge will be a fied to the utmost, and even-banded justice will be done. The present Lord Mayor has had many years' experience as a magistrate, and has a high reputation for impartiality. He will propably be assisted by Sir T Gabriel.

FROPOSED TONNEL UNDER THE MERSEY. - A meet ing in furtherance of the project for connecting Liverpool with Birkenhead by a railway under the Mersey was held in the Cotton Salesroom on Monday Sir Charles Fox, the engineer of the new'y-tormed Mersey Railway Company, was present and made long statement explanatory of the proposed mode of constructing the tunnel and of carrying out the scheme generally. He said the line intended for the ailway would form the direct connection between Birkenbead and Liverpool. The total length of the line, excending from Church street and Paradise street, Liverpool, to Birkenhead market, would be 11 mile It would be entirely under streets or under the river, and no houses would be interfered with except one or two, of which the ground floor could be used for station purposes. After some discussion. a resolution was adopted approving of the plan, and recommending that a 'heading' - six feet wide and six feet high in the clear, and about 1,300 yards in length-should be driven without delay beneath the river. The 'beading,' it was stated, would form the means of thoroughly testing the ground through which it is proposed to drive the tunnel. The cost of this preliminary work is estimated at about £20,-000.

A new machine for rescuing persons who may fall

through ice on lakes or river, has been brought under the notice of the Ediaburgh magistrates by the inventor, Mr. Wotherspoon, merchant, Leith. The drinking in Rogland, and the consequent degration. new invention appears to be a decided improvement on the old eystem, inasmuch as it will be more easily worked, has a greater number of appliances, and yet is of very simple construction. The frame of the machine resembles a ladder, with the spars between Mr. Mackonochie had been charged in the Court of them. In the centre of the ladder is a platform | Arches with four offences: -1, Elevation of the naten about eighteen inches in breadth, running from end | and cop, and kne-ling; 2, Using lighted candles; | day at Rome. to end, in which the person in charge may walk about with safety - the entire machine forming, as it were, a kind of raft From either side a small ladder of several feet in length stretches out, and all around the apparatus there are ropes let down, which may be seized hold of by a person struggling in the water. The ladders at the sides may also be let down into the water perpendicularly. The machine is fitted on castors, so that it may run smoothly over the ice. The mechine, in size about 50 feet in length, and 5 or 6 in breadth, may be constructed at a cost of £9 or £10

At Leeds assizes, William Brearly, a policemar, was indicted for wounding his wife with intent to murder her and with intent to do her grievous bodils barm. The prisoner had some dispute with his wife about the purchase of a dres, and while they were in bed he asked her to turn round, and then ins antly cut ber throat with a razor from the windpipe round to the ear. He also cut her hand. He then cut his own throat. He had been a good busband and a respectable man. About two mouths before he committed this outrage he had a serious illness, from which he had never thoroughly recovered, but was in a low, desponding state, and on one occasion had attempted to hang himself He had been for 20 years in the police force at Bradford. The defence was that he was temporarily insane at the time His Lordship having with great clearness directed the jury that the prisoner did not know that he was doing a wrong act, and having told them to find a courageous and true verdict, the jury retired, and, af er a very long absence, returned into court with a verdict of guilty of intent to do grievous bodily barm. His Lordship sentenced him to penal servitude for ten years.

There were two railway accidents on Saturday, the one causing much personal injury, the other much damage to property. On the Midland Railway, a market train returning from Nottingham to Mansfield came into violent collision at a crossing with a train of empty carriages returning from Ohes terfield. The engines were overturned, and a number of carriages were thrown of the line and smashed, and some forty persons were more or less seriously injured. The second assident bappened on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, near Worksop. By the breaking of an axile 15 laden waggons were thrown off the line, some of them down the embankment A good deal of property was destroyed but no one was injured.

An accident of an alarming character, but happily unattended with loss of life or personal injuries, oc curred at W dnes A portion of the embankment at the end of the bridge which carries the railway over the Mersey between Rudoorn and Widnes suddenly gave way. The booking office, constructed of wood, stood immediately below the falling mass of earth of surrounding property buried in the debris. The safety Temporary arrangements were immediately made, so that neither the railway nor foot traffic across the bridge was interrupted. The strength of the bridge has been recently undergoing some severe abstain from the use of them. His lordship contests, and the strain of the operations is supposed to

have caused the accident. Some stir was created in England by the receipt by reason why the usual consequence as to costs should

thought to indicate the existence of English or at the court below, and of this appeal.' least Europeans held in captivity by negto tribes in the interior of Africa. The hide was purchased from a Somali caravan, and the buyer, finding English characters cut upon it, took it to the Eng lish consulate, saying he had praviously seed other hides marked in the same way. The marks are produced by scraping or cutting off the bair, so as to preclude the idea that they were made in branding the living cattle; and they consist of four unmistakeable English letters, N H E E, with one character which is not a letter. It is proposed to send out an expedition to effect the ransom of the supposed prisoners, who have taken this romantic way to send news to their conctrymen of their unbappy condition.

PROPOSED SURBENDER BY EXGLAND OF GIBRALTAR to Spain -Tre Duily News, in discussing Admiral Grey's proposal to give up Gibraltar to Spain, says people generally think of the place as the key of the Medi erranean, and therefore necessary for the protection of our commerce. This is an entire mistake. Opposite the Kock the Straits are twelve miles in width, with deep water all the way No gurs yet invented, and probably none that ever can be invented, can close a passage of such width. Besider, Gibraltar itself is not at the narrowest point. Near Tarifa, some ten miles distant, the Straits are only seven or eight miles wide; and the Spaniards could, if so minded, erect any number of batteries there. There are many reasons why we should perform this act of magnanimity, if it really appears on further investigation that we could do it with safety. It is a galling thing to a great nation to have a foreigner holding one of her chief fortresses. It is, moreover, injury and a perpetual source of quarrel, for it inevitably while in our hands, forms a vast smuggling depot. Creating such dispositions against us, it forms, in truth, a source of weakness, for it will supply a reason of more or less weight why Spain should cast her sword into the scale against us if any European complications ever involve us. Nor ought we to forget the drain it is upon our treasury even now. We must maintain there a garrison of four or five thousand men. Add to this the yearly outlay in fresh works, the replacing of guns with the new and costly pieces of the present day, and the construction of the already too famous 'shields'-surely Genta could be made safe for the anchorage of our fleet at less annual cost than this.

SCHRIETY OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEANS. - History tells us that the Lacedie monians used to make their slaves drunk once year, in order that their bestial condition might deter their children; alas, with us the daily, hourly examples of men and woman, degraded below the lowest animal in creation, do not deter: they are so continually before us that we take no notice of them, beyond perhaps by passing by on the other side; but look around and ever he who will not allow the awful exteat of drunkenness in England must be struck with the extraordinary absence of this vice in other nations. This year I travelled from Cadiz to Calais without seeing a single drunken person. In Cadiz, Seville, Cordova, Madrid, Birdeaux, and Paris, I did not see a single drunken person in the streets. I went to the bullring at Seville, where twelve thousand of the lower orders were assembled under a burning sun, to see one of those stupid exhibitions of brutality called a bull-fight, but no one of that excited, vociferous crowd did I see in any way effected with drink. I went to the Grand Prix at Paris, where crowds were assembled that almost, if not quite out-numbered our Derby-day; I returned at a foot's pace five miles, in a string of conveyances filled with every class of the community, and not a drunken man, not a coarse. word or gesture, did I see or hear. I resided this summer ten weeks in a German watering place, and although there was a railway in the course of corstruction, and, of course, many of the lowest class working as navvies, I only saw three drunken peop'e, and this where kirshwasser is almost as cheap as beer. Let any man compare his continental with his home experience on this subject, and be he the greatest free trader in drinking that ever granted a license, he must regret the amount of unlimited - Cor. English Paper.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RITUAL CASE - Judgment was given on the 23rd ultimo upon the St. Alban's Ritual Case by the judicial Committee of the Privy Connect 3. using income; and 4, mixing water with the wine in the solemnization of the Holy Communion The learned judge of the Arches Court, by his decree, sustained the third and fourto of these charges, and admonished Mr Mackonochie to abstain for the future from the use of incense, and from mixing water with the wine. Against that part of the decree there wes no appeal, but the prosecutor in the Arches Court was dissatisfied with the acquittal on the first and second charges. As to the first charge, Mr. Mackonochie, while admitting the elevation of the consecrated elements, pleaded that he had discontinued the practice before the institution of this suit. The learned judge therefore admonished Mr. Mackonochie not to recur to the pracice but as to the charge of kneeling and prostrating bimself before the consecrated elements, the judge held that if Mr. Mackonochie had committed any error in that respect it was one which should not form the subject of a criminal prosecution but should be referred to the bishop, in order that he might exercise his discretion. Lord Cairns delivered the judgment. Their lordships, he said, entertained no doubt, on the construction of the rubric, that the priest was intended to continue in one posture during the prayer, and not to change from standing, or kneeling, or vice versa; and it appeared cqually certain that the priest was intended to stand, and not to kneel. Their lordships thought that the words 'standing before the table' applied to the whole sentence. That being in their lordships' opinion the proper construction of the rubric, it was clear that the respondent by the posture or change of posture during the prayer had violated the rubric. Their lordships were of opinion, therefore that the charge against the respondent of kneeling during the prayer of con. secration had been sustained, and that be should he admonished, not only not to recur to the elevation of the paten and the cup, but also to abstain for the future from kneeling or prostrating himself before the consecrated elements during the prayer of consecration. The other charge involved that of using lighted candles on the communion table when such candles were not wanted for the use of giving light. The Dean of Arches considered the use of lighted candles was ceremony, but the use of lighted candles as a caremony was prohibited by Queen Elizabeth's Act of Uniformity. The learned judge of the Court of Arches was of opinion that lights were ordered by injunctions, having statutable authority, and that they were placed on the table 'For the signification that Obriet is the light of the world.' After referring to the law on the subject, and the rubric on ornaments. Lord Cairns said lighted candles were not fornaments within the words of the rubric, for they were not prescribed by the authority of Parliament mentioned in the first Prayer-book nor was the injunction of 1547 the authority of Parliament within the meaning of the rubric they were subsidary nor necessary to the service, nor could a separate ornament previously in use be consistent with the rabric which was silent as to it, and which, by necessary implication, abolished what it did not retain. Their lordships would. therefore, humbly advise ber Majesty that the charge as to lights also had been sustained, and that the

respondent should be admonished for the future to

cluded: 'All the charges against the respondent

having been thus established; their lordships see no

On the Feast of the Holy Innocents, the Most Rev Archbishop of Bultimore conferred the Diaconste, in the Cathedral, on the Rev. Peter Schwaiz, of the Diocese of Brooklyn, the Rev. Daniel McFaul, of the Diocese of Portland, and Wm. F. O'Brien, of the Diocese of Hartford. At the same time, the Rev. Stanislaus F. Ryan, of the Archdiocese of Bultimore, and the Rev. Michael Flatteley, of the Diocese of Boston, were promoted to the priesthood. All the rev gentlemen are students of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice in Baltimore.

At Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Md. Rt. Rev. Thomas. A. Becker, Bishop of Willimgton. conferred Tonsure and Minor Orders on Mesers. Thomas Mullen and James A. Kelly, the former of Hartford Diocese, the latter of Wilmington, Del The ordination took place on the 16th December. On the same day Martin Xavier Fallon, M A , received Subdesconship, and on Friday, December 18th, the same rev. gentlemen was promoted to the Diaconste On Sunday, December 20, Rev. Mr. Fallon was raised to the exalted dignity of Priest.

Right Rev Ignatius Mrack hopes to be soon in Cincinnati, having edefyingly submitted to the will of the Holy Father, appointing him successor to the saintly Bishop Baraga, in the Episcopal See of Mar quette, Upper Michigan. The appointment was made, not only at the request of a'l the bishops in the last Plenary Conneil in Baltimore but also by the upanimous vote of the sacred congregation of Cardina's Prop Fide. We cannot, at present, determine the day of the consecration.

Frem the Catholic Standard, we learn that, on Thursday, Dec. 31st, Rt. Rev. Bishop Shanshan conferred the Sacred Order of Subdeaconship, on the following students of St. Charles Seminary, Philadelphia: Mr. John W Shanaban, Mr John B Kelly, Mr. Thomas J. Rielly, Mr Elward T Field On Friday, Jan 1, 1869, the sacred order of Desconship was conferred on : Rev. Thomas F. Mullin, Rev. John W. Shanaban, Rev. Thos. J Reilly, and Rev. Edward T Field. On Saturdey Jan 2, the Sacred, Order of Priesthood was conferred on : Rev. John W Shanahan, Rev. Francis X. Schmidt, Rev Thos Reilly, Rev Edward T. Field The first named Rev. gentleman was ordsized for this Diocese, and the others, for the Diocese of Harrisburg. The Rt. Rev Bishop was assisted at the Ordinations by Rev. A J McConomy, as Assistant Pricer, Rev T. F. Mullen, and John J. Boyle, as Masters of Ceremonies

REV DR ANDERDON IN VEBSTER, MASS .- On last Sunday and Monday evening, the people of Webster had the pleasure of listening to two lectures by Rev Dr. Anderdon, of London. The first lecture on Sunday evening was delivered in St. Louis Church. and on Monday evening the lecture took place in Webster Hall. As the hall would not be large enough to accommodate the great number who were desircus of hearing the Rev. Doctor, an opportunity was afforded them, by the kindness of the Pastor who granted the use of his church for a free lecture on Sunday evening The surject announced for the first lecture was, 'Why I became a Catholic,' and for two hours he gave to an audience of more than twelve hundred people, in a most interesting and eloquent manner, a history of his own mind in ita various stages of transition from Protestant Episco. palianism to Catholicity. The second lecture on Young America' was delivered before the 'Oatholic Lvceum Association, a society established about a year ago in Webster It is essentially the same in i's character as the society which bears the same name, now existing in Boston. Since its formation, it has been rapidly increasing in numbers, and now bas a beautiful reading room, which is open for the use of its members every evening during the week. The Director, Rev. Father Quan, leaves nothing undone to make the society a means of instruction and amusement for the young men of the town. He has lately presented to the society, as an addition to their Library, a beautiful collection of English works. We understand that Dr. Anderdon's lecture on Monday evening was the first of a course of lectures which is to be given before the Association during this season -- Boston Pilot.

Utics, N. Y , Jan. 8. - William Henry Carewell, the murderer of the lit le girl Abby, was hung to-

At Rome, in this State, only last Friday, it was Oarswell, a murderer. He was to be hung at half past twelve, and, of course, looked forward to this important event with some agitation, which accelerated his pulse, and interfered with that calm frame of mind which the public observes with delight in persons just about to be turned off. To reduce the patient to a perfectly religious state of exemplary acquiescence, there being no time for the exhibition of valerian, the presiding physician whipped out his pocket lancent and drew from Carswell about eighteen ounces of blood, while the spirit of Dr. Sangrado, o doubt, looked down from the skies with a beaming expression of countenance. As nothing was said in his sentence about this extreme phlabotomy, we presume that the culprit voluntarily submitted to it: out why would it not have been as well to have let him then and there die the death of the philosopher Senece, even furnishing a warm bath at the expense of the country? It seems that we are not so humane even as that Innatic old rascal, the Emperor Nero But let not the authorities at our Rome be hastily or harshly judged. After the venesection above men tioned, the man about to die had such a satisfactor; interview with his 'spiritual adviser' that he declared in his last speech that the could see the angels coming to meet him.' Nobody else saw them : but then nobody else had been bled. But we have not completed this catalogue of crowning mercies. Science, ever benevolent, assisted at the apotheosis of this fortunate unfortunate. At the very last they gave him chloroform; and this we believe, is the first instance of such use of the blessed discovery. The poor man was suffered to go 'to the angels coming to meet While in a state of semi consciensness bis soul was launched into eternity,' as the edified reparter for the newspapers, with great novelty and originality, neatly observes. What with the bleeding, and the angels, and the chloroform, we must say that this was one of the most cheerful and religious launches' of which we have ever heard or read. If the scaffold had only been florally decorated there would have been nothing more to desire except perhaps a band of music. It is true that those who argue that the wicked should be hung in terrorem may object to all these assuative arrangements, and we think that, according o the old theory, they would be right. When we have made hanging, easy, how can it be shown that murders will not be multip'ied? Isn't it, after all, the rack and the wheel which we want ?- [Tribune.

'Oity soup' was served out to 240 families and 1196 persons in prosperous Boston on Wednesday.

The Massachusetts people are reviving the old illiberal Order of United Americans-or 'Know-Nothings.'

St. Louis, Jan. 9-General Sherman has received nformation that representatives from 400 Comanche lodges have arrived at Fort Bascom, New Mexico. and offered to surrender. They were notified that no surrender would be received, except at Fort Cobb. The object being to have all the tribes on the plains within watching distance of Gen. Sheridan.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Poland, of Vermont, presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Vermont against any Reciprocity with Canada.' The Boston Traveller slander that he has no appreciation of humour by the Royal Geographical Society of a bullock's hide, not follow, and they will advise her Majesty that the says there is considerable talk in Washington about taught at all, -N.Y. Sun.

effected, the Boston market will be open to Canadian flour, which 'will tend further to depress prices' in that market. Just so. That is the reason why some of the many Washington 'rings,' which control and guide the destinies of the American Union, are orposed to Reciprocity on a fair, or any basis.

There is a woman in Milwaukee who has not seen her husband for nineteen years. He is a sailor on a line of packets and writes to her every time the ship leaves Mew York to say that he got drunk and was robbed or would have been at home with bor, but promises on his next arrival to come, sure. The wife continues to work on trusting he will come and believing his excuses.

The new York Tribune estimates that not less than two bundred thousand persons are now residing in that city who have no work, no real homes, and no means which insure them a lively bood. Some of them beg or steal outright; but a large number eke out a miserable existence by running into debt for lodging, for board, or at groceries, or by horrowing from week to week of whomsoever will lend them, or by quartering themselves on reluctant relatives or friends. The result is an aggregate of went, squaler, misery, ond degradation, fearful to contemplate.

The United States maintains a regular Army of 48 000 men. That Army cost the United States, in 1868, about 24 millions of pounds sterling, or upwards of 123 millions of dollars! And yet the War Office is in the field with a deficiency appropriation. The United States Navy cost five millions sterling: So the Model Republic cannot claim credit for cheap naval and military establishments at all events. A large item in the war expenditure is included under the head of pensions.

Sin Francisco. Jan 9-A letter from Colims. Mexico, gives an account of a terrible earthquake experienced in that city on the morning of December 20th. For several days previous the volcano of Column, thirty miles from the city, exhibited symptoms of internal commotion, sending forth smoke and steam, accomp nied by a rumbling and shaking of the earth. The morning of the 20th ult. was ushered in by a gentle rocking of the earth, which increased in violence until the walls of the houses cracked and everything brenkable demolished. Vibrations were from the north-east to southwest and lasted nearly forty seconds. The cathedral, warehouse, and several other brick buildings cracked from top to bottom. People were startled from their sleep and rushed frantically for the Plaza. It is reported that several persons were killed by the falling of the walls of the National Hotel The stock was felt a long distance in the interior. In several places the ground opened, trees were uprooted, hills were levelled, water courses changed and a gener I unheaving of earth took place. At the city of Marzanillo the cathedral buildings, which had stood shocks of earthquake and storms for over a centuary was riven from ton to bottom, and the tiles on the roof were broken. Some 18 or 20 persons were killed by the falling of the walls of the American Hotel, and three others were baried beneath the ruins of a warehouse.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES -It is carious to observe the erthusiasm with which the people of England have everywhere received the announcements of Reverdy Johnson that war would be avoided between England and America. He has reiterated this in every one of the score of speeches he has in de within the last few months, and on every occasion it has been bailed with a joy that judicates the consciousness that they have escaped from a terrible and threatening danger. They allude to Mr Johnson as the man who has wrought out for them this great salvation as the statesman, who, by his pacific iplomacy, friendly spirit and sagacious counsels, has delivered them from a conflict of arms that would have been at once desperate and disastrous. Now we give all credit to Mr. Johnson for whotever he may have done or said that is calculated to improve the international relations of the two Governments. If he has found terms of settlement for the Alabama business - if he has been able to negotiate a treaty that will estab. lish the rights of American citizens in England -if he has done anything toward an agreement on the San Juan question, - we shall be more happy to concede the inestimable value of his services. And we may say, moreover, toat in accomplishing one or other of these things, he has done so much toward the maintenance of the peace in t e future. Nothing, except war itself can be worse for nations than to keep up for years grounds of dispute. no one can do a higher service to the cause of peace found necessary to desirely according to law one than to remove such grounds, when they actually exist. But still we must think from the recen demonstrations of the English people, that they have greatly exaggerated the probabilities and the dangers of war with this country. They must have been led to believe that there was a determination to enforce our claims against them without regard to time or circumstance; and that there was a wild and revenge ul demand for war as the only means of their enforcement.

There never was any such demand for a settlement through war as the English are now congratulating themselves on having escaped. But still if the nopular enthusiasm in England on account of the assurance of peace, through the agency of Reverdy Johnson, shall have the effect of inducing the English Government to come to terms and effect a settlement as soon as possible, it will not be wasted .--N.Y. Times.

SHALL POOR MEN PAY RICH MEN'S SCHOOL BILLS? -The public schools of this city cost \$3,000,000 and upward, annually. Every dollar of this mocey is raised by taxation, and of this taxation, every citizen who has anything to pay with pays his share. His name may not be down on the tax books, but his lordlord's ie, and bis landlord sticks his tax en to the rent. His grocer, in the same way, pays the laadlord of his shop the tax on that shop, and saddles it in turn on his customers. So it is with the butcher, the milkman, the baker, the tailor, and all the rest of the tradesmen who live by supplying people's daily wants. They all add what-ever taxes are laid on them to the price of the commodities they seil, and make these who pay for them bear the burden. Some have to stand more and some less, but none escape altogether, except the paupers in the almshouse. The \$3,000,000 expended for public schools comes, therefore, out of the pockets of the poor as well as of the rich, and they have a right to say something about what shall be done with it. It is a fundamental principle of American Democracy that the tax payers shall be the tax spenders. All the citizens of this city who contribute directly or indirectly to the expense of public education are entitled to a voice in deciding what that education shall be, and to protest against any needless extravagance in furnishing it. The public schools of this city bave become, instead of the institutions for the imparting of necessary and useful knowledge which they were intended to be, and originally were, elaborate and costly academies in which are taught all the sciences and accomplishments of Modern civilization. A plain, substantial education, such as is needed for the fulfilment of the practical duties of life, is no longer given in them, but the scholars receive in its place a multitudious variety of teachings on all sorts of subjects which require many years of exhausting intellectual toil.-The consequence is, that the schools are becoming more and more crowded by the children of the richiested while those of the poor are excluded. It is a matter of complaint about several 'crack' ward schools, that unless pupils can go dressed in a certain style, and move in a certain rank in society, no vacancies can be found for them. Indeed, were it not for the efforts of the much abused Catholics, the really poor of the city would not be able to have their children

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1869.

FROM THAT DATE.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY-1889

Friday, 22-SS. Vincent and Anastasius, MM. Thursday, 23 Esponsals of B. V M. Sunday, 24 - Septuagesima Monday, 25 - Conversion of St. Paul. Tuesday, 26-St Polycarp. B. M. Wednesday, 27-St. John Chrysostom, B. C D. Thursday, 28-St. Anthony, Ab.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Eastern difficulty is not yet adjusted .-Greece seems unwilling to accede to the reasonable demands of Turkey; and relying, perhaps with good reason, upon the backing of Russia, mantains her hostile attitude. Another Crimean war may yet grow out of the business. In other sespects there is little of immediate importance to be found in the items of European news. In Span affairs remain in statu quo; and whether the upshot of the revolution will be constitutional monarch of the Louis Philippe pattern, or military despotism disguised under the pleasant name of republicanism, no man can tell. From Italy we learn that the riots, caused by the grinding taxation under which the victims of Victor Emmanuel's rule groun, are spreading in various parts of the kingdom. The military force, it is added: has been used freely for the suppression of these protests against an intolerable tyranny, and numbers of the poor people have been shot down.-Rome was trauquil.

The Ritualists, or Romanizing party in the Anglican Establishment, have received a heavy blow. After years of tedious litigation, the out such an important class as 'the poor,' which Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has pronounced judgment in the Maconochie case, Yet, if the poor' are not in that sentence, they are whereby virtually are condemned, and prosounced illegal, and abhorrent to the Church of England as by Law Established, all those Catholic Eucharistic doctrines for which the Ritualists have long contended. No longer can tolerates a belief in a real presence of Our Lord in the consecrated bread and wine; or that in the Church of England as by Law it exists, there is Priest, or Altar, or Sacrifice. These points, so long debated, are for ever set at rest in so far as the law of the land is concerned; and the law having spoken, for once unambigu. cusiy, the question comes up, "What will the Ritualists do now?"

Many, we expect, will submit to the law, and stick to their official emoluments, renouncing the faith which hitherto they have professed .-Others will probably he now convinced, that as there is no connection of any kind betwirt what they call their "branch" of the "Church Catholic" and any of the other "branches," whether Eustern or Western, it is their duty to lay aside for ever their silly ballucinations about the prossibility of a "Corporate Reunion," and to accept at once the only possible union, that is to say, an individual union, with the Catholic Church, by submitting themselves unreservedly to her authority. A third party, inconsistent to the Bast, will for a time strive to reconcile their consciences with their emoluments; and when this shall be no longer possible to them, they will try men might expend their whole income on their own to set up a sub sect of their own, in the shape of an independent Anglican Church, after the fashion of the non jurors at the time of the Revolution. Whatever, however, the upshot of the decision of the Privy Council, it cannot fail, in the long run, to be injurious to Anglicanism. which has hitherto existed, and can in the future and Protestant Orphan Asylume. They got their property for these purposes as they themselves ad exist, only as a compromise. Now it is commatted finally and irrevocably to low churchmen Roman Catholic sources owes most of its value and and rationalism; and benceforward, though no minister of the sect may legally teach, or by incumbent upon them on their cwn showing; and ceremonial insinuate, the Catholic doctrine of a real presence of Our Lord in the Eucharist, be be at liberty to doubt, or call in question the Protestant house of Industry and Night Refuge. the truth of, all other Christian mysteries, such as the Incarnation, the Trinity, or the Atonement. For the disciples of the Essayists, or rationalising party, there is withing the fold of the good fathers would be none the worse for the the Establishment room enough, and the best of great deal the better of the fuel and bread that the entertainment; for the Romanising party there money would buy 15 to toleration.

claims, and other claims arising out of the war reply, carefully evading the point at issue :betwixt the Northern and Southern States .-The terms of the Treaty are well spoken of by the London press.

The meeting of the Federal Colonial Legislature at Ottawa bas been further prorogued until the 25th of next month, and even then it will not meet for the despatch of business.

In compliance with the request of the Montreal Witness we reproduce in our columns the several articles by him written in reply to the TRUE WITNESS, and respecting the Semioary of St. Sulpice of Montreal—the objects of its foundation, and the legitimate application of its revenues. We trust, that in justice, the Wit ness will also reproduce the short article on the same subject, in our issue of the 15th instant, wherein we endeavored to arrive at the correct grammatical interpretation of a passage in the original English text of the Ordinance, by col lating it with the corresponding passage in the original French text; and that our contemporary will thus give his readers an opportunity of judg ing for themselves, as to whether the interpretation given to that passage by him or by us, is the more in harmony with the words of the official document known as the Ordinance of 1840; and issued by the Queen in Council for the purpose, as expressed in its Preamble, of setting at rest all doubts and controversies as to the right and titles of the Seminary of St. Sulpice to the several Seigniories and other properties by it claimed, and by it actually held, possessed and enjoyed since the Capitulation of 1760, when the Province was ceded by France to Great Brit

(From Witness of 9th inst)

The True Witness will not need to pause long. The whole of the shove argument turns upon the want of a comma, and we cannot belp thinking it exce dingly disengenuous in our contemporary to make such large consequences dependent on so small an emission—it omission there be—in the document from which he quotes, more especially as the wording of the sentence shows indisputably that it is merely an omission.

The sentence placed above in Italics and on which the whole article turne, should evidentaly be nrinted: 'the support of the Poor, Invalids and Orphans;' but by the omission of a capital letter and a comma the meaning is ingeniously changed. It is evident, however, that three classes and nor two, were meant. For if only invalids and orphans were intended, the sentence would stand, ' the support of the poor Invalids and Orphans'; but the definite article happily fixes the meaning in spite of ony unintentional or intentional mistake of the print-

Nor are we left merely to this argument, sound as it is; for that such must have been the intent and mean ng of the proviso is also evident from the fact that it is impossible the church of Rome could leave the Poripture says we are to have always with us, and of which that church makes so much account. nowhere else in the charter; and when the Seminary got the whole Island of Montreal for charitable parposes the largest class to be benefited were left out That the poor must first get sick before they can re ceive any sid from the immense endowments of the Seminary would be the greatest repreach that could well be conceived against that institution. To suffer starvation to go on till it ended in sickness is what the my one urge that Anglicanism in any sense True Witness alleges the gentlemen of the Seminary aust do before relief can be administered; but this nebody else will believe. Nor do those gentleman believe it themselves, for their magnificent alms deeds to 'the poor' in fuel, food, and other wave have been set forth over and over again by the Minerve, True Witness, and all other adulators of the Seminary But according to the True Witness, all such aid was illegal, or, in other words, a breach of their charter. because they are restrained by that document from spending money for any other object than those it sets forth, and the poor, he alleges, is not among

The True Wilness's mis-statements are something like bir John Falstaff's. "gross and palpable," and like his also they do not hang together; and we would respectfully suggest to the gentlemen of the Seminary, if they wish to shirk the duty of supporting the poor that it would be for their interest to pay him off and employ one of the most skilful Jesuit Fathers in his stead.

This, however, is not the only absurdity in the above carefully prepared, and, doubtless, ' by authority" article. The laboured argument that the Seminarians are af liberty to lay out their money on any of the objects set forth in the Act, and to neglect the others is a most singular one. We have looked in vain, in the paragraph quoted as authority, for the disjunctive 'or," but we find nothing except the copulative "and." Now, as long as that stands, it is evident that the obligation of the Seminary is to support, according to its means all the objects mentioned, the " poor" included. As well might it be argued that, because the Commandment says : Thou shalt honor thy father and thy mother,' therefore the child is at liberty to choose which of bis parents he will honor, and to what extent. If the True Witness be correct, the Seminary gentle-

Even upon the plea of the good fathers of the Seminary themselves, however, as set forth in the above article, they are bound to support poor invalids, and consequently they should bear the greater part of the expense of the Mentreal General Hospital, which we have not yet heard of their doing. They should also, as they have to support or phane, pay the expenses of both the Reman Catholic mit; and toat property, if it was originally from revenue to Protestant industry, capital, and enterprise. These neglected du'ies are therefore clearly it is not less clear on our showing that "the poor" should be included, and that they should support, not only Roman Catholic charities for the poor, but Perhaps indeed if they made so good a use of their money, Notre Dame street and St. François Xavier street would not be crowded for some dis ance on a certain day in summer with trucks loaded with casks of wine going into the Seminary vaults; but

The President of the United States sent down, French text, with the English text of the pas- what the purpose to which above all things, and Eriday last, to the Senate for ratification, the sage whose meaning the Witness disputed: to according to the intents of its founder, its reveal dulge in most of the extravagancies and dissipations.

From Wilness of 14th inst:

SHALL THERE BE FAIR PLAY -The True Witness published a long explanation concerning the Seminary and the poor, which, he said, he did not expect we would have the honesty to copy. We did copy it, however, in full, on Saturday, and appended remarks to it, which we, in turn, ask him to have the honesty to reproduce.

The more we think of the positions he took up, the more we are amaged that any thing so utterly untenable should have been put forth. To suppose that when such an enormus endowment was bestowed for charitable, and other purposes, 'the poor,' were entirely left out, is to libel siike the Government and the Seminary; and if, as the True Witness has it, only 'the poor Invalids' were meant, who were the invalids thus definitely pointed out? Then again to suppose that the Seminary is at liberty to prefer to any of the purposes for which it holds its property. and neglect the rest. is, if possible, still more absurd He is quite right, indeed, when he says that the Act limits the Seminary to these objects though quite wrong when he makes attention to any of them optional. But the only point on which he is right complately confutes his former position, for, if the poor be not among the objects of the Seminary, all hat it has done for that class has been in violation of its charter, and the learned and able fathers of that corporation have not understood the document in virtue of which it exists. We pause for the insertion of our reply in the True Witness.

To the invendoes of the Witness in the first article as to the habits of the gentlemen of the Seminary we shall ofter no rejoinder. The "good fathers" are known to, and are oppre ciated by all gentlemen and Christians, whether these call themselves Catholic or Protestant, and we neither marvel nor grieve because the editor of the Watness knows them not, and is by his very nature incapable of appreciating them. We shall say no more on the subject, for we know that his remarks will provoke the disapprobation of all that is respectable amongst our Protestant fellow-citizens, to whose general cour tesy towards our clergy, and religious, and whose generous efforts in behalf of the indigent of their own denomination, we are always happy to have it in our power to bear witness.

The points at issue betwirt us and the Wit ness are but two. One turns on a matter of historical fact: the other on a rule of French grammar. Let us stick to these:-

(1.) The question of historical fact betwixt us 13-Was the Seminary of St. Salpice founded as the Witness asserts that it was, for the support of the indigent of the island of Montreal?

(2.) The grammatical issue is - Do the words of the Ordinance of 1840, which in the English text indicate as a legitimate object for the application of the Seminary's revenues, "the sup port of the poor Invalids and Orphans:" and in the equally authoritative French text, "le sou tien des pauvies invalides et des orphelins," necessarily, and according to the rules of criti cism and of grammar, include three classes of persons as the Witness asserts? or two classes as the TRUE WITNESS pretends? These, and no other, are the questions at issue.

With regard to the first issue, we observe :-That on the Witness, which asserts that the Seminary of St. Sulpice was founded for the support of the indigent of the island of Montreal, and not on the TRUE WITNESS which meets this affirmative proposition with an unqualified denial, rests the burden of proof. It is, accord ing to the laws of logic, for the Witness to prove that what it save is true: not for us to prove that it is false.

And yet by reference to facts recorded in history, and to the words of an official document. issued by the British Government, it is easy to prove these two propositions:-

(1.) The Seminary of St. Sulpice was found ed by the illustrious servant of God, M. Olier, with the object par excellence, of carrying out the desire expressed by the Council of Trent in the 18th chapter of its 23rd session, for the erection of a Seminary, or Seminaries, for the training of young men to the service of the altar: supplied with a body of learned and zealou- ! priests, fitted by their learning to oppose the errors of the day, and by their zeal to carry the Gospel amongst the heatben to the uttermost parts of the earth. This was the object of the founder of the Seminary: and to this its great object, all its efforts, all its labors no matter in what direction they might extend, and all its revenues no matter how applied, were to be subsidiary or auxiliary. The very name " Se minary" applied to the institution sufficiently indicates what was the object of its founders, what the main object of its members, and its special object as it exists in Canada.

(2.) And the legal right of the Seminary of Montreal to pursue this as its object is formally recognised by the Ordinance of 1840, or verdict pronounced by the Queen in Council, as to the titles, rights, and duties of the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Montreal. In that document Sect. II .- it is declared that the said Seminary "shall have, hold and possess" its property in Canada, "as proprietor thereof." —

as fully, in the same manner, and to the same extent as the Ecolesis stics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of the Fauxbourg of Saint Garmain Lez Paris * * might or could have done, or had a right to do or might or could have held, mjoyed, or applied the same or any part thereof previously to the last mentioned period. i.e 18th Sept., 1759

To ascertain therefore what the object of the To this first article we replied by collating the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal in 1869,

may be, appplied, we have but to determine from French history, what was the object for which the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Saint Germain L-z Paris was founded: what the purpose to which, primarily, the revenues of the latter were applicable on the 18th Sept. 1759. In short whatever the rights of the Seminarians of St. Sulpice at Paris over their property at the date indicated, these, neither more nor less, are the legal rights of the Semmarians of Montreal over their property in Canada to-day. Whatever the objects, whatever the duties, for which, and subject to which, the Paris Seminarians in Sep tember 1759 held and possessed their property, these are the objects for which the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal exists to-day; these the duties and obligations to which it is legally subject, according to the express words of the Ordinance of 1840. It is now in the nineteenth century-as its name indicates-what it was in the eighteenth century; what it has been from the day it was founded in the seventeenth century—first and above all things a " Seminary." that is to say, in the words of Worcester's Dictronary, "a place of education:" or a college appointed " for the instruction and education of young persons destined for the priesthood."-Hook. - Vide Worcester.

As to the second point at issue, we submit it to such of our readers as are moderately acquainted with French grammar. The question simply is-In the sentence,

· le soutien des pauvres invalides et des orpheline," how many classes of persons are included? We say two only: if the Watness be right there are three. It is for the intelligent reader to decide

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA .-The London Times in an editorial upon the disturbance of our diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government, alludes to the difficulties which the Protestant missionaries are constantly creating by their wanton insults to the people whose conversion they profess to be anxious for Like the blackguard Murphy, who is the " representative" Protestant Home Missionary to Catholics, our Chinese missionaries deem it their first duty as ministers of Christ, to insult and outrage the feelings of those whom they address: and though as this may be done to Catholics without serious national consequences—it is not only tolerated but highly encouraged in England, n China, where a similar line of conduct is likely to lead to war, and an increased income tax, this mode of propagating the Gospel is strongly condemned. "We cannot" says the Times "be said to be wholly without responsibility when we allow our religion to be preached in a manner certain to provoke a furious antagonism." This may be admired in evangelical missionaries to mere Irish Papists, and such like, but it will not do for China. And the Times continues in the following strain, not flattering indeed to the in- | cents. tallectual or moral attainments of Protestant missionaries, but very true nevertheless:-

These missionaries are not generally men prepared for so great and so delicate a work. They have been educated, of course, after a fashion, but they are not men who would be called " educated" in any literary circle of this country. They are men generally with a confirmed prejudice against all traditions, all philosophy, and every spiritual or preter natural doctrine not expressly and distinctly revealed. They look into their Bibles, and they don't find there either the Chinese ancestry or the Chinese in tellectual system. As the Chinaman is perfectly Battlefied with his own system, and finds it convenient as well as plausible and harmonious, he resists the introduction of foreign ideas, which, as he thinks, would only unsettle him. It a coarse and bruta way he carries the war into the enemy's country by insulting his faith. But is it at all necessary the there should be either this attack or this consequent recoil? In the sacred record we read that the first preachers of our faith had to present themselves everywhere, among idolators, philosophers, barba so that thereby the Church might be constantly rians civilized men, Jewish sectations, and every variety of faith and opinion. Yet it is impossible to find a single expression in their recorded discourses and conversations otherwise than respectful kind and considerate. They appealed to every belief and every feeling, not as false and hateful, to be condemned and destroyed, but as the foundation on which their own better teaching was to be raised, and with which it did, in fact, fuse itself.

The sneer at the ignorance and the narrowmin ledness of the Protestant Missionaries is well merited we admit: but it is out of place, to say the least, to cite as an instance thereof, their prejudice against all traditions, &c., and every doctrine not expressly and distinctly revealed, when this prejudice is the very boast and glory of Protestantism; which moreover limits all revelation to the Bible, on the strange, or rather groundless assumption, that it contains all things necessary to salvation," so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of the Faith."-Art. VI. Illiterate and narrow-minded as Protestant missionaries for the most part are, they are no worse than were the founders of Anglicanism: than are all those who sign the 39 Articles, and profess to hold all that is therein set down.

What the moral work wrought by these gentry amounts to may be judged from the following paragraph which we find in our Protestant exchanges:—

The rich young Hindoos of India are very ready to adopt the habits of their English rulers instead of fo lowing the custom: of their fathers. 7 hey fail to

Treaty for the adjustment of the Alabama this our contemporary returned the following | nues should be, and to which by British law they of civilization. They graduate from Calcutta University with no religion whatever, faith in the ancestral creed being destroyed and nothing left in its place. They imitate English enoblery, arive about in dog carts, smoke cheroots, and drink brandy.

> We learn through letters from the Reverend M. Moreau, on whom the title of Doctor in Theology has been conferred-that our compatriot Sergeant Taillefer of the Zouaves, who left Montreal, last February with a detachment of Canadian volunteers, is about to receive his Commission of sub-lieutenant. Canada is well and nobly represented in the Papal army; and the names of Murray, Larocque, and Taillefer will be held in high honor by their fellow-coun. trymen at home.

> SINGULAR ADVERTISEMENT .- We find in the Witness, a strange paragraph wherein a Rev. Jas. Byrne, who piques himself upon having done a great stroke of work as missionary amongst the Catholics of L. Canada, lets the world know that the term of his engagement having expired, he Wants a Situation, and is ready to hire as " pastor, missionary," or "any new engagement Providence may present."-What would Mr. Byrne say to taking a job from Mr. Brigham Young. The Mormons are always ready to give high wages to smart and plausible men, as travelling agents for diffusing their peculiar tenets, and taking orders for the evangel according to Joe Smith. As spiritual bagman for the Latter Day Saints, Mr. Byrne would be more lucratively, and quite as usefully employed as in hawking about his spurious wares amongst the French Canadian Catholics of L.

> INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.—As corroborative of our statement respecting the constant increase of pauperism in proportion to population. we may cite the following from the London Times'. Speaking of a meeting lately held under the Presidency of Lord Shaftesbury, it says :-

> "We understand that laborious calculations have been made to obtain an approximate idea of the amount of money devoted to the purpose of charitable relief in London, and that facts will be adduced to show how it is that enormous expenditure fails to check the growth of pauperism, which is increasing in far greater ratio than the population."

And again :-

"The prospectus cites figures showing that pauperism increases far more rapidly than the population * * and that paupers and criminals cost us millions yearly."

A CARD.

The Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, beg to offer the expression of their best thanks to their kind friends, and to the generous public, who so liberally patronized their fate Bazzar. They are happy to say their efforts have been crowned with success—the proceeds amounting to the very handsome sum of nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-five

Williamstown, Jan. 16th, 1869.

FATHER CONNELL—By Michael Banim. — Messrs. D. & J. Sadher, New York and Mont-

This is a reprint of the last, and in general estimation, the best of the remarkable series of Ici-h tales given to the world by the Banim brothers, under the title of Tales of The O'Hara Family. The volume itself is neatly printed by the Messrs. Sadher; and will be by them sent free by mail to any address indicated, upon the receipt of one dollar and ten cents.

L'Echo de La France-January, 1869.-Our old friend is always welcome, and the present number by the excellence of its articles approves itself worthy of its predecessors. We subjoin a table of contents:—.

Le jour de l'An a Paris-Journal des De.

Noel et le jour de l'an-Juliette. Fleurs de Noel-Poesie-Alfred D.

Les Martyrs de la Liberte et du Droit Public en 1867-Waleran d'Erp-Jules Watts Russel—Charles Bernardini.

Les Sangsues en Australie et ailleurs-Revue B, itannique. Pensees.

Les fermes Hospice des Flandres-Le Conemporain.

Les reunions du Vaux Hall. Discours de Mgr. Manning sur le Concile Œaumeniave.

Paris Moderne-L'Univers. Memoires Historiques de Patrizio de Rossi ou les evenements politiques d'Italie—1523-1530—

Gazette de France. Le Chat-L. R. Household Words. Le Mariage Civil en France-P. Serrel.

La liberte de l'Enseignement superieur par Eveque d'Orleans.

L'Universite et le Pere Lacordaire. De l'influence des clunats sur l'home et des agents physique sur le moral-Par P. Foissac.

Dr. en Medicine de la Faculte de Paris-A. Les sœurs de charite-poesie recite a l'Aca-

demie Polyglotte de Rome le jour de l'Epinhanie. Un Souvenir-Revue d'Economie Chre-

tinene. Coup d'œil sur les Cours public-M. Saint

discriminate in favour of good English habits, but in-Marc Girardin

Secretary,

ST. PATRICK'S MANUAL-Prepared by the Christian Brothers, and published with the If ladies are vain, and most dearly love flattery approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec. G. Darveau, 8 Mountain Hill:

This is an excellent, and neatly printed compilation of prayers, and devotions for Mass, with instructions for examination of conscience, and confession

SADLIERS' CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, ALMANAC, AND ORDO, for 1869:

This Directory contains full, and the latest information as to the statistics of Catholicity on this Continent, together with a list of the Bishops and Clergy in Ireland. It may be had at the store of the Messrs. Sadliers, corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier Streets, Mont-

Mr. David Walker, has kindly consented to act as our Agent, for the County of Victoria.

The Rev. C. Bochet, bas kindly consented to act as Agent for this paper, in St Patrick's Hill.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died in the Congregational Convent of Notre as to be rarely deceived in this respect, whilst Dame, on the 7th of January, 1869, the Venerable his motto was "better to be sometimes imposed Mother Catherine Huot de Ste. Madeleine, sged 77 years, 8 months and 7 days, of which 61 years, 7 months and 37 days were passed in religion.

Grief reigns now within the convent walls, And sadly floats through its silent halls The notes of a requiem, solemn, clear. Falling like wail on each listening ear And with tearful eyes and features pale, With low bowed head and close drawn veil. To the convent church round a bier to kneel, The daughters of Margaret Bourgeois steal.

Scant is the mourning pomp displayed, Nor plumes nor hangings of gloomy stade. But rev'rend prelates and priests are there. With crowds of mourners joining in prayer, Whilst each sister's heart is filled with grief To which Faith alone can bring relief, Deploring the loss of that sainted nun. Friend, mother and abbess, all in one.

Yet why should sorrow fill thus each breast? That well leved one has entered her rest, To live in eternal cloudless light To live in our memories, bles ed and bright: Her chair may be vacant - her place unfilled-But her mission high was all fulfill d. And the thought of how well she did her part, And dwell for aye in each Sister's heart.

Sixty-one years in convent Lome, Amassing wealth for a world to come, Sixty one years of meek humble prayer, Of cloister duties fu'filled with care, Of gentle aid to each sister dear, Kind tender counsel—sympathy's tear, Of high communing with ber Maker, known Perchance to herself and to God alone.

Sixty-one years, oh ! think of it well, Since first she entered in convent cell. On her cheek youth's soft and rosest dyes, Its radient light in her cloudless eyes, Turning from earth's most alluring wiles-From wordly promotings - from pleasure smiles -From friendship's soft pleading look and tone, To give berself unto God alone

Since then she has witnessed many a change In the world around her, startling, strange; Her Order prospering, growing in strength Spreading through Capada's breadth and length. Our young city stretching far and wide Till i reaches Mount Royal's regal side, Where fair as an Eden, through its leafy acreen, Villa Meria is dimly seer.

Timeworn foreheads and brows of snow Has the one we mourn, seen in dust laid low; Fair girlish novice and nan professed. Quietly gathered on earth's dark breast; But with thoughts on Heav's, bumble through all, She patiently waited the Father's call, It came, and now she has gladly laid down, Her long borne cross, to take up her crown,

Montreal, January, 1869.

ÆSOPUS REDIVIOUS.

"RIDENTEM DISCERT VERUM QUID VETAT? HOR! You've all read in Aliop or else in La Fontaine How all things mundane from a man to a mountain Spoke Latin or Hebrew, or any such light brogue Said man or said mountain might deem in polite

How horses and asses could equally chat in Persian, Low Dutch, Hindostanee or Latin In sooth And in truth 'Tis easy decerning

A speaker in those days must needs have bad learn-

Morning was breaking from out of the sea Strewing with spangles each blade on the lea Clothing each leastet with bright jewelry Breathing the performes of bleat Araby Whilst a plump little partridge ant under a tree Thinking of-nothing to yeu or to me A Fox without breakfast by chance came the way And a Fox without breakfast is bungry they say : And hunger breeds 'cuteness, as plethors cloys; Hunger and orchards make very smart boys. Master Fox thought of "partridge for breakfast," and smiled;

Miss Partridge was pretty and easy beguiled. "Fair Miss I said Dom Fox, what a beautiful beak !
"It rivals the coral! And plumage so sleek! "You are beautiful waking; but eleeping ah me ! Your beauty must then be transcendent to see." (E'en foxes know well fallen Eve's vanity) Miss Partridge felt flattered, not seeing the trap, And feigned in most languishing posture to nap. Master Fox made one bound, and was soon by her

Mad'lle Perdrix soon found that his jaws were "so

But ladies in danger are 'cute as a fox And know pretty soon when they're in the wrong

So Miss Partridge ne'er lost her great presence of mind But spoke the old rascal in accents most kind.

"Ah me! lisped the lady, the dresdful to die! "But death were e'en welcome, if only one sigh "From him whom we love should precede our sad

fate. "Pray breathe but my name in those tones which of late

"Euchanted my cars, and euraptured my beart "Breathe my name, if but once, e'er my spirit depart."

T'was the Fox who now fell under flittery's charm, And forgetting his breakfast, nor creeming of harm, "Miss!" he sighed in most languished tone But Miss P. and her name had bo h equally flown And Dom. Fox to reflection was left all alone.

The gentlemen's morals are equally slattery; Waterfalls, hurricanes cascades for womanry Tight bootee's and Jolly Dog collars for yeomanry. When Miss Partridge allured by his praise of her

beauty Feigned sleep had Dom. For started off with his booty And not been begailed by fond flattery's temptations It's clear he would not have fail'n short of his rations

Nor would History have to record his bambooz'ement Nor Miss P's to be his breakfast, most polished refusalment.

SACERDOS.

OBITUARY .- The funeral of the late Mr. Neil Shannon, who died on the 13th instant, took place yesterday. His Worship the Mayor, several members of the City Council, many of the leading merchants of the city, and a long procession of friends and acquaintances followed the body to its last resting place. To these rather unusual marks of respect the noble character of the lamented deceased was well entitled. His heart and band were ever open to feel for and help the suffering and too often neglected poor; and, at the same time, to belp on worthy aspirants. Liberal in every sense of the word, sometimes to a fault, choice of his friends, but unswervingly true to such as he believed worthy, he had the faculty of appreciating character so his motto was "better to be sometimes imposed upon than never to trust." This generous, Christian rule which governed his intercourse with the world, sometimes subjected him to pecuniary loss, but his nature was too noble to complain of well-meant confidence even when disappointed, and hence his was the rare case of being beloved even by those who had done him wrong. From the generosity of his nature and comparatively long and prosperous business career, it will be readily and correctly inferred that Mr. Shannon, at his death, had many debtors, besides having sustained losses in the course of a somewhat extensive mercantile business, bat he never pressed much less oppressed, those unable to pay. It is, however, pleasant for the friends of his family to know that he has left, by honest and honorable industry in business and integrity of character, an ample support for his much respected widow and interesting family of children. This early bereaved farmly is also fortunate, in the Provi dence of God, that Mr. Shannon has lett two brothers, intelligent men of recognized business integrity, who will, no doubt, see that the means left by their deceased brother shall be used to the best advantage of this young family. Neil Shannon was a man extensively and favorably known in this city; beloved by his numerous friends, and trusted and respected by all who knew him. He will be much missed in Montreal. He is gone at the comparatively early age of fifty H. F. BELLEW, years, leaving to a deeply afflicted family the proud heritage of an honored name and reputa- I tion. Requiescat in pace - Daily News 16th

CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVING'S BANK.

We have again much pleasure in publishing the following report of the sums generously contributed by the Montreal City and District

Saving's Bank, to the verious Charities:-						
Montreal General Hospital	600	00				
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	550	00				
Sr. Bridget's House of Refuge	550	00				
Nons of La Providence	530	00				
L'Asrle St. Joseph	530	00				
Protestant House of Industry	500	00				
Nuns of La Misericorde	400	00				
Le Bon Pasteur	400	00				
Protestan' Orphan Asylum	400	00				
Ladies' Benevolent Society	400	00				
University Lying in Hospital	200	00				
Asyle des Sourdes Muettes	100	00				
Les Orphelins Catholiques. Rue St. Ca						
therine	100	00				
Asyle des Sourds Muets, Coteau St.						
Louis	100	00				
Industrial Rooms	100	00				
Montreal Dispensary, Fortification Lane	100					
Salle d'Asyle, Rue Visitation	75	00				
" St J seph	75					
a N.zireth	75	00				
Asyle des Aveugles	75	00				
Hospice St. Vincent de Paul	75	00				
Home and School of Industry	50	00				
Free School, St Aan's Ward	50	00				

\$6035 00

ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, QUEBEO.

The annual meeting of this Association was held pursuant to advertisement, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., in the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute, when the following report and the Treasurer's account were read, adopted and ordered to be printed:

Twelfth annual report of the Committee to the members of the Association

GENTLEMEN, - Your committee, in submitting this, the twelfth annual report on the affairs of To Amount invested in St Patthe Association, have the satisfaction to chronicle the fact, that the progress of the institution has been as satisfactory during the year now about to expire as at any former period, for which prosperity, all thanks are due to Almighly

During the year the Asylum has sheltered as many destitute persons as at consistently could without overcrowding, and the number remaining there at present attests the great usefulness of the institution. Your committee has to regret, OR. however, that in many cases applications for admission had to be beld over, if not refused, in consequence of the impossibility of granting every petition.

The kind friends and benefactors of the institution, who, from its foundation have been dis tinguished for their charity towards it, still continue to evince the lively interest which they feel in its welfare, and they are deserving of your warmest thanks as well as of the prayers and gratitude

of the poor persons who are so deeply indebted to their kindness.

The ladies of St. Patrick's congregation, as you are aware, held a bazaar in the month of October last, which was as successful as could be desired, the results of which will be seen in the Treasurer's report. Any words which your Committee might use would be totally inadequate to express the thanks which are due to those ladies, who, at great sacrifice of time, comfort and money, have done so much for the Asylum. The contract entered into by John O'Leary,

E.q., for the erection of an addition to the Asylum, is now completed with some trifling exceptions, and the new building will be handed over to the Committee in a day or two. The amount of money expended on this building to the present time is \$11,522, and a further sum of about \$3,000 will be required to complete it.

It will be fresh in your memory that, in order to carry on the work, a loan had to be resorted to in 1867, the amount of which was \$6,800. Your Committee is happy to be able to report that of this sum \$2 800 have been returned, thus

reducing the debt upon the property to \$4,000. There is still due by subscribers to the Building Fund a very considerable sum, which if paid would nearly extinguish one-half the debt upon the Asylum. Subscribers should bear in mind that, depending in a great messure upon their promises, the Committee undertook the erection of the building, and that delay on their part in paying the amounts promised retards the completion of the new Asylum.

The aggregate number of poor persons sheltered during the year was 72, of whom 37 were orphans; of these such as are old enough to receive instruction have the advantage of a good school in the Asylum, where they are properly attended to.

The following table will exhibit at a glance the admissions and discharges during the year, and the number now remaining :-

Adults in asylum at last report	
Admitted since	
†	
1	35
Left the asylum	7
	1-8
Died	
	-27
Children in asylum at last report	23
Admitted since	14
!	==
	37
Taken away by parents	2
By families	10
Pnaman	
R naway	
Died	3
1	
Ì	17 - 20
	_
Total charity inmates in asylum	
Lady Superintendent and staff	6
ì _	_
Total inmates	53
Rev B. Mc	
I MOV D. MO	
I .	President.

Quebec, D.o. 29, 1868. After which the following gentlemen were elected by ballot to form the committee of 1869:--

Secretary.

Hon. T. McGreevy, M.P., Mesers. J. Lane. Jr., H. J. Chaloner, H. O'Connor, M. O'Leary. T. Malone, H. F. Bellew, J. Dunn, Jr., T. Heatley, E. F ley, E. O'Doherty, P. Shee, W. Delaney, G. Neilan, J. Teaffe, M. F. Walsh, H. Martin, and John Lille.

At a meeting of the Committee held on the Sth of January the following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year-the Rev. B. Mc-O | Gauran being permanent President-Hon Thos. McGreevy, first Vice President ; E. O'Doherty, Esq. Second Vice President; H. O'Connor, Eq. Treasurer; H. F. W. Bellew, Esq. Secretary ; G. Neilan Esq. Assistant Secretary.

THE TREASURER, IN ACCO	ንሆለፓ	WI
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To Balance from last year	52451	03
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scription of Members	63	00
" Amount received, Subscrip-		
tion to Bullding Fund	105	00
" Amount received Grant from		
Legi-lature	320	00
" A'nt received School Grant	60	00
" Amount received, Donations	284	50
" Amount received, Bequest		
late M. Kelly, Esq	49	00
"Amount received for board		
of Inmstes	30	00
"Amount received, Interest		
on Deposits	7	57
" A'nt received, from Chapel		
Collections	48	Q0
"Amount received for work		
of Inmates	44	CO
" Amount received, premium		
on Bankable Funds Sold	*3	
" Amount drawn from Reserve	200 0	00
"Amount, proceeds of Bazair	3294	89
" Amount, Sundry Sources	20	00
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expenses of sending an Immigrant family to Ireland \$8925 59

RESERVE FUND.

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RESERVED FUND

By amount withdrawn......\$2000 00 ' Balance..... 465 74

" Amount balance in hand silver

H, O'CONNOR, Treasurer.

110 56

\$8925 59

Quebec, 29th December, 1868.

Examined and found correct. (Signed) { H. J. CHALONER, } Auditors.

STREET BEGGARY. - The heart of the benevolent man is sorely tried to resist the appeals made in the bitter days of winter by shivering looking men or women or children for help. Most, if not all, of these applicants are professionals, and have made the science of extraction a study. One little rascal is in the habit of buying up from the newsboys their unsold copies of the evening papers at reduced rates, and of standing in a pitiful attitude late in the evening, whining out that he has not sold his papers and cannot go home. This was a neat stroke and has sold well, as the soft-hearted often buy the whole collection and carry them off, others pay for the whole lot but do not want the papers, and so leave them in his hands to repeat the little game. One blind deformity has been in the habit of standing near the Seminary with a misshappen hand extended, into which a pretty constant stream of coppers and now and then a silver coin, flows. A family of girls were pests for a time; a man with a sore, from which he would suddenly pull the cloths and disgust people was hardly so successful as he might have been, as trascible people used to threaten to kick him if be persisted in his horrible trade. The destitute widow dodge has a few representatives in the city. In the country this class drives round with a horse and cart, and swears in good set terms in bad patois at those who refuse to be taxed to support a beggar on horseback or rather, in a carriage, for often the vehicle and horse | District of Montreal) are better than some hard-working farmers can afford to keep. In France none of these people can go without their papers. If the man with the sores, or the man to be found lounging on a Sunday morning near the Church, and whispering mysteriously and modestly his wish for a E ISURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ST. quarter or half a dollar as his family is starving, and be has run out although it is sunday, not being able to bear their suffering, were to try their appeals they would soon be pulled up. The system of street alms is altogether discountenenced there, and it should be so here. With so many national societies and benevolent institutions there is no need for out-door begging, and it may almost be said that every cent given is a direct encouragement to vice.-Montreal Her-

SMALL POX AND SLEIGHS .- The by law which was passed not long ago, forbidding the conveyance of a corpse in any public vehicle for hire, except a bearse, 19, we are sorry to observe, being daily broken. This would be bad enough at any time, but must be fraught with the great est danger at the present moment, when small pox is so prevalent amongst children in the city, that a large proportion of these offenses against a sanitary by-law must involve the presence of small-nox in vehicles which will be used, perhaps the next time, by healthy and unsuspecting individuals, who would not, on any consideration enter the sleigh, did they know that it had conveyedfa corpse at all, much less one that had suffered fatally from small-pox. To the extre mely poor there may he a strong temptation to break this wise probibitory law, and to save the difference of expense between the bire of a bearse and a simple sleigh, but the matter is of too serious a nature to be winked at. Moreover, it is not the very poorest who are the only offenders; and, in view of the hazard hereby caused to the community, hundreds of whom are mourning a breavement from small pox and other infectious diseases during the past twelve months, we call for the total extinction of a practice which, it seems, has only been scotched not killed .- Montreal Wat-

Birth

At Bath, Ont , on the 3rd ult. , the wife of Mr. P. F. McManus, of a daughter.

Married,

In this city, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at the Bishop's Church, by the Very Rev Canon Fabre. Mr James F. Egan, of Hamilton, Ont. to Mary, edest daughter of Mr Thomas Simpson, of St Johns,

merchant, aged 50 years and 7 months.

Died, In this city, on the 13th fast., Neil Shannon, Ecq.



ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT, IN EHE

ST. PATRICK'S HALL

WEDNESDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1869.

Admission, 25 cents. Proceeds devoted to charitable purpotes. For further particulars see haudbills. P. J. COYLE,



BY THE REVEREND FATHER O'FARRELL

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

On TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2,

BSFORE THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY,

SUBJECT: "The Irish Difficulty-The Established Church:" Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at Seven. Lecture to commence at Eight.

THOMAS FOX,

WANTED.

A First or good Second Class Teacher. Applications, with testimonials, and stating sulary, received at this Office.

WANTED.

FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a Schoool Mistress, with a diploma for elementary school in the English language.

Apply to M. LESSARD, Secret.-Tres.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO Teachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophis, county Terreboone, capable of teaching the French and English languages. Liberal salary will be given. Please address, 'Patrick Carey, Secretary, Treasurer School Commissioners St. Saphia Terebonne Co

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Thomas Moylin, who left Summer Hitl. Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, on the 20th Sept. 1867, and sailed from Liverpool, on Board the Moravian Steamship for Canada. Any information of him will be thankfully received by William or Thomas Moylin, G. W. R. R., London, Ont.

CANADA. Province of Canada INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent.

And TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU

Official Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that on Saturday, the twentieth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forencon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor noder the said Act, and also for the discharge of the said Assigner,

Montreal, 13th Jan , 1869. JOSEPH OUTAVE MERCIER, By DUHAMEL & DROLET, bis Attorneys ad litem.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE F!RST PRIZE was awarded to J D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal, September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEW-ING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.
The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respects

fully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,-baving all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are-

The Singer Femily and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Æ na Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family 'Reversible Feed,' A new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also

a new Eliptic Family Machine, (with Stand com-plete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A B. and C. I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manuficturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John. N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufac-

nes from 20 to 30 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agenta Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this : matter their attention.

turing, enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machi-

A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Re- 24 ligious Institutions.

Prin ipal Office - 365 Notre Dame street.

Factory-48 N zareth street. Montreal. Branch Offices-23 St. John Street Quebec, 78acc King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince Biree, at

Hallfax, N.S. Sewing-Wachings repaired and interfal. proved at the Factory, 48 Nazareth street; and at

the Adjusting Rooms over the Office. A see what is a what a J.D. LAWLOR with the decision of the part 305 Notre Dame street, Montreal, and the control of th

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 26 .- The editor of the new daily journal, 'Paris,' announces that he will publish once a week in his third and fourth pages, under the heading 'Journal de Sainte-Pelagie, leading articles and items of news by M. Jules Valles, who is now detained in the prison of that name for a political offence. The Journal de Sainte Pelagie' will, in fact, be a tors, who, like him, have been sentenced to imprisonment for political offences; and it will also contain, from time to time, sketches and caricatures illustrating the text, with ' faits divers' and feculetons, all dated from the prison. A para graph in the ' Charivari,' a few days ago, appears to have suggested the idea of this novel production :-

A curious and instructive journal might be started at this moment, to be called 'Journal de Sainte-Pelagie. It might appear on each im prisonment of a journalist-that is to say, every day, or nearly so, and contain the portrait and biography of the new prisoner, his age," &cc.

On this bint M. Jules Valles spoke. He proposed it to M. de Pene, editor of 'Paris,' who has accepted. M. de Cassagnac, editor of the ultra-Imperialist print, Le Pays, is excessively shocked that persons undergoing a penalty should presume to contribute to a newspaper during the period of their detention. After severely cansuring M. de Pene for opening his columns to any such productions, he denounces the parties concerned in the projects. He says:-

· To be condemned to prison is naturally to be sequestered from one's ordinary occupations and affairs. An advocate, a merchant, or an agriculturist sentenced to imprisonment cannot plead. nor carry on business, nor cultivate the soil; nor, in a word, attend to any of his habitual occupations.2

It would be strange indeed if journalists were to be exempted from the obligations imposed on everybody else. Sainte-Pelagie is not a newspaper office, and, con equently, leading articles would be absurd that persons while under lock revolutionary passions. A peace which reposes on and key should be allowed to continue those ai- such basis will be a durable one. and key should be allowed to continue those aitacks on public order for which the tribunals sent them to prison; especially as there are certain disturb her prosperity. Preserving friendly relations modifications of prison discipline allowed to political prisoners, and any advantage taken of them would be an act of ingratitude. If people supported by her imposing unity, with her genius at Sainte-Pelagie were permitted to contribute to newspapers, why should not those at Mazes. St. Lazaire, and the convicts transported to Cayenne do the same? M. de Cassagnac is convinced that the authorities will not tolerate f such a scandal.

M. de Cassagnac's zeal carries him a little too far. He forgets, but others do not that there was once a 'detenu' sentenced, not for a squabble with 'sergents de ville 'nor for a very limited period, but for an attempt to upset the Government, and to impresonment for life in a fortress; and yet was allowed, without the slightest hindrance from the Government which he position journals attacks tending to excite the hatred and contempt of the nation against it. It was during his imprisonment at Ham that Prince Louis Napoleon published his articles in the West. Progres du Pas de Calais, inspired by the most intense hostility to the Orleans Government; not Analyse de la Question de Suisse,' his answer to M. de Lamartine on certain attacks made by the poet on the Consulate and the Empire, his essay on the extinction of pauperism, his contributions to the 'Dictionnaire de la Conversation,' and his epistles to divers persons on the politics of the day-all of them written and dated from the fortress of Ham. M. de Cassagnac is a lit tle too hard on the prisoners of Sinte-Pelagie. - Times Cor.

A circular note of M. de Lavallette, the new French Minister of Foreign Affairs, will, it is expected, be shortly addrepsed to the principal Courts to announce an era of peace and good will to Germany. The following extracts are taken from the circular in question :-

Monsieur,-The Emperor's government can no longer delay expressing its views on the subject of the events which are taken place in Germany. The Marquis de Moustier having to remain absent for some time longer, his Majesty has ordered me to explain to his diplomatic agents the motives by which his policy is directed. . . France cannot pursue a doubtful policy. If her interests and strength tionnel compares these with what he calls the 'marare compromised by the important changes which are taken place in Germany she should Jeclare it frankly and adopt the necessary measure for guaranteeing ber security. If she incurs no loss by the transformations which are taking place imposed previous to the new law, and annulled in she should declare it with sincerity and resist exaggerated apprehensions and ardent appreciations, which, by exciting international jealousy, would turn her aside from the course she ought

Now, if we examine the future of Europe, transformed as it has been, what guarantees does it provide for France and the peace of the world? The coalition of the three Courts of 1830 to 1833 only the Government instituted 411 his voice to point out the fresh snares laid against the North is broken up. The new principle that governs Europe is the liberty of alliances. All the great Powers without exception, are restored ists were sentenced, on an average, each month to regular development of their destinies.

Prussia aggrandized, free benceforth from all soludarity, insures the independence of Germany. This should give no umbrage to France. Prond of her admirable unity, of her indestructible nationality, she could not consistently oppose or regret the work of assimilation which has just been accomplished, nor make the principles of nationality she represents and professes in respect to peoples subservient to any feeling of jealousy. The national feeling of Ger-many being satisfied, its anxieties are removed and its enmities extinguished. Germany, in imitating France, has taken a step that brings her closer to, not that removes her from her.

In the South Italy, whose patriotism a long servi-tude has been unable to extinguish, is put in possession of all the elements of her national greatness. Her existence profoundly modifies the political condition of Europe, but in spite of unreasoning suscepher principles, her interests draw her into closer connection, with the nation that shed its blood to aid her in conquering her independence.

The interests of the Ponjifical throne are secured by the convention of September 15. That convention will be honorably executed. In withdrawing his troops from Rome, the Emperor leaves there, as a guarantee for the security of the Holy Father, the protection of France.

In the Baltic, as in the Mediterranean, secondary navies are springing up which are favourable to the liberty of the seas.

Austria, relieved from her Italian and German preoccupations, no longer wasting her strength in barren distinct newspaper, with its editor and contribu- rivalry, but concentrating it in the East of Europe, still represents a power of 35,000 000 souls whom no bostile feeling no interest separates from France.

By what singular influence of the past on the future can public opinion discover enemies instead of allies of France in these nations emancipated from a past which was hostile to us, called to a new life, directed by principles which are our uwn, animated by the sentiments of progress which form the pacific bond of modern societies?

Europe, more strongly constituted, rendered more homogenous by more precise territorial divisions, is a guarantee for the peace of the Continent, and is neither a danger nor an injury for our nation. France, with Algeria, will soon number more than 40 000 600 of inhabitants; Germany, 37 000.000 - 29,000,000 of them in the Northern and 8,000,000 of them in the Southern Confederation; Austris, 35,000,000; Italy 26,000,000; Spain, 18,000,000. What is there in this distribution of European forces to cause us any upeasiness?

Politics should rise above the narrow and petty prejudice of a by gone age. The Emperor does not believe that the grandeur of a country depends on the weakening of the people that surround it, and only sees a real equilibrium in the satisfied wishes of the nations in Europe. In that he obeys convictions long entertained and the traditions of his race. Napoleon I foresaw the changes which are now oc curring on the European continent. He had implanted the germs of new nationalities in the Italian peninsula in creating the kingdom of Italy; in Germany by causing the disappearance of 253 independent States.

To sum up. From the elevated point of view whence the imperial government considers the destinies of Kurone the horizon appears to be free from menacing eventualities. Difficult problems, which required to be solved, as they could not be sup pressed, weighed upon the destinies of peoples. They might have arisen at more difficult periods; they have received their natural solution without violent cannot be written there and published; and it shocks and without the dangerous assistance of

As to France, in what ever direction she casts her eye she sees nothing which can binder progress or with every Power, directed by a policy which exhibits generosity and moderation as evidence of her strength radiating on every side, with her treasures and her credit, which fecundate Europe, with her military forces developed, surrounded henceforth by independent nations her greatness appears undiminished, nor will it be ever less respected.

Such is the language you should use in your relations with the government to which you are accredited.

Accept, &c ,

LA VALETTE. The Independence Hellenique publishes the follow-

ing letter from M. de Montalembert :-Whatever may be my present state of decline, I pray you to count me always and to my last moment, among the Philhellenes who remain faithful to the hopes and beliefs of their youth. Love for modern Greece and passionate sympathy for her legitimate strove to overthrow, to publish for years in Op- insurrection were the first emotions of my soul, in a political sense more than 40 years ago; and to my very last breath I count upon remaining what I was at the commer coment - the friend and defender of to emancipate the ropular vote from military ascenpolitical and religious freedom in the East as in the

A new pretrader to the French throne and the name of Napoleon III., has arisen in a poor schoolto speak of his 'Fragments Historiques,' his master living in the small Saxon town of Weemsdorf, who claims to be the legitimate grandson of Napo leon the I. If his statements are trustworthy, Napoleon's son, the Duke of Reichstadt fell in love with a young Hungarian countess, during a journey which he made in Hungary in 1830, and as she refused to be anything but his wife, he resolved to marry her. The ceremony took place at a village church near the city of Debreezan, by the regular village priest. This marrige, the Saxon pretender asserts, was perfectly legitimate, inasmuch as, according to the laws governing the Imperial house of Austria the Duke of Reichstadt was already of age at the time, so that no exception whatever could be taken to the union.

Paris, Jan. 15 .- The conference on the Eastern Qu etion will meet again to day. It is generaly believed this session to be final.

It is reported on credible authority that the Grecian Minister has been instructed by his government to appoince that Greece is resolved to reject the decision of the conference if certain demands in the Turki h 1 matum ar suppor ed by the body. All the indications are that Greece is bent on war.

A despatch from Athens states that King George

is preparing to retire to Naufia. I mentioned yesterday the number of penalties, fines, and imprisonments imposed on the journals since the passing of the law on the press, on the 11th 66 month's imprisonment. A writer in the Constitutyrology' of the press under the Orleans Government. He observes, in the first place, that, in fair ness, the condemnations under the Imperial period should be spread over the 17 years' reign of Naco-leon III., adding to them the few judicial penalties great part by successive amnesties; and then that the years which elapsed between 1852 and 1869 should be compared with the interval between 1830 and 1847. Yet, if the recent period be taken from the preceding one, we arrive at this result—that, on an average, the condemnations pronounced from the 11th of May to the 10th of December, 1868-that is to say, during the last seven months-are to those imposed on the journals during the first 17 months of Louis Phillippe's reign as one is to five. Thue, from convictions, equivalent to 65 years' imprisoment and | the confidence of the Bishops are they told that in 350,000f. fine. During that period of 3 years journalto the plentude of their independence, to the 20,588f and 46 months. In 1868 the average was regular development of their destines. borns in mind, too, that foreverly journals were much less numerous, especially in the provinces. If the period of the last seven months be compared with the verage of the whole reign of Louis Phillippe, we find that from 1830 to 1847 the condemnations, added together, amount to more than 310 years' imprisonment, or 19 years' per annum, or 19 per month and, in round numbers, 19 are to 9 as 2 are to 1.-Under the former reign, imprisonment was twice as much, on an average, as that for the last seven months, and at certain periods five times as much .-Cor. of Times

THE EASTERN QUESTION, -It has been agreed that the Powers represented in the Conference infithe Eastern question shall not by reasons of their participation in the Conference be held bound to enforce its conclusion.

CONTINUESTAL GOSEIP .- Carmonche, the director tibilities or transient errors of judgment, her ideas, of the Strasburg theatre, has just died. He was

theatre, they have to pay an indemnity to the manapaying tribute; be rushed into the street, and found himself in the presence of Prince Louis Napoleon and his strangely attired companions, who were trying to get up a revolution.

Control of the contro

M. Assolaut, a French writer wishing propably to barb an arrow for the Emperor Napoleou, declares that the result of the Eastern Conference will be that England will prevent a complication at the price to Turkey of Candia, Rhodes and Cyrus which are on the road to Syria and Egypt, and Egypt which commands the Red Sea; provided also that she be allowed to take Jaffa, Beyrout, Damascus and Sprin, with a line of railway to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf, and that some stations on the coast of Asia Minor are not reinsed. In effect this would be the possession for England of a direct route to India On her side, so M. Assalout thinks, Prussis demands Moldavis, Wallachia, Bulgaria. Macedonia, Thrace and Constantinople. As for France, M. Assalout, knowing the modesty of her desires, says that she will most probably be satisfied with the honour of presiding over the division of the spoils, as she has done nothing else for the last twenty years.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Jan. 12 .- The election of members of the Constituent Cortes have commenced. The Reactionists made some attempts to create disturbances at the polling places, but they proved abortive. With these exceptions, good order has been maintained.

The Provincial Government has obtained proof of the existence of a corspiracy in which Generals Pezala. Calconge, and Manual Gazzette are implicated. The persons named are under arrest, and if the charges against them are proved, they will be severely punished

Madrid 14. - A tumult occurred in Tortosa yesterday growing out of a quarrel between the liberal and carlist parties. It was suppressed by the authorities and their city is now quiet. The journals bere urge the government to use all means to strengthon the bands of General Dulce in Savana and demand that 10,000 additional troops be sent to Cuba.

Madrid, Jan. 14 - The Government authorities received a despatch yesterday from Captain-General Duice, of Cuba, asking for reinforcements. The General thinks he can suppress the insurrection there with four thousand additional troops.

The Madrid journals are hostile to the Dake of Ansto as candidate for the throne of Spain. The chances of the Duke of Montpensier, seem at present improving. The Gaulois, of Paris, however, thinks the former is the most available candidate and most likely to succeed, if Spain declares in favor of

Republicatism in Spain is only a disturbing element; it has no constructive powers. I have ex preseed my doubts as to the presibility of the Cortes coming together; I have still greater misgivings as to any chance of their ever proceeding to calm and orderly deliberations. There hardly ever was autinstance in Spain of any political question being settled by a Parliamentary vote. Hitherto the fate of the country has been in the hands, not of the people but of the army. Were the army to harbour anti-republican views one cannot see how the people could bring about the accomplishment of its wishes. Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topote, with some rudeness, but with great truth, reminded Castelar and Figuras that they the soldiers and sailors, and not they, the advocates and professors had made the revolution. They looked upon it as something be longing to themselves, to do with it as it seemed good to themselves. In order that a new order of things might be ushered in in Spain it would be necessary to give the movement a different start. The people would have to rise, not only without the army, but against the army. It would be necessary dency, -either to do away with the rm; altogether or to reduce it to that subordinate condition which it ought to hold in every well-constituted community. Well, suppose that either at the general elections or in the Cortes themselves a decided republican marity were at all likely to carry the -rmy itself or its leader, 'pro tempore,' easily acquiesce in the decision of the Assembly? And, in that case, might there not be some other leader, at the head of other troops, likely to rise an opposition standard, and march upon Madrid to rescend the people's vote? Prætoriani m has been for many years the rule in Spain. There is little good in the Imperial Guard at Rome raising one Casar on their shields till they are sure that some distant legation in Gaul in Panconia, or in Africa may not proclaim a rival Emperor and adjudge the aceptre to the hand that wields the bravest sword. If we are to have a Republic, bowever ephemeral,

the Spanish revolution is yet to be made It must spring from a contest between the people and the army, even if it eventually only leads to a strife of army against army.

ITALY.

Prennont.-The news from Italy is getting more unpleasant every day. Not many weeks ago you were informed that France had asked the Pope for concessions to Italy, on the plea that in the event of Prossiso war she might be incapacitated from protecting him from his adversaries. The Pope declined the r quest, and what was even more unexpected, Italy, whom France applied to next, likewise refused of May last. The total amounted to 122,000f.. and to give any promise as to what would be her conduct in the eventuality mentioned, In consequence of this double rebuff the Marquis de Banneville, the French Minister at Rome, has just asked and obtained the permission of the Pope for a considerable increase of the corps d'occupation, as soon as it should seem advisable to Napoleon III. The M rquis de Banneville is making no secret of the destination of these troops, which are intended to keep Italy in check, should a collision in a more important quarter ensue. - [Times Cor.

The disturbances caused by the collection of unpopular taxes continue in Reggio and Bologua. Lieutnant General Codrens, Commandent of the Military Division of Florence, has been despatched to restore order.

Roun:-The Pope has addressed a Brief to Monignor Le Courtier, Bishop of Montpellier. In it Pins IX congratulates that prelate on having raised the classes recently established the professors bave already followed a wise and prudent method for several months; in vain are they shown the protection afforded to the new system of teaching by 'a very pions Princess.' Those guarantees, says the writer of the Brief, do not in any way diminish the not good mothers of families, but women puffed up way remove the perfidious ability with which religious education is depreciated, in such a manner that error is looked on as a condition not inferior to truth. 'Every one must deplore,' adds the Brief. that to the means hitherto employed to corrupt the minds of young men are now joined institutions of a nature to perfert the faith of young people of the other sex.' The Bishop of Montpelier is in consequence exhorted to oppose with all his might, and with the aid of his venerable brethren, and sincerely plous men, 'an evil so great, that it manness at the same time religion, the family, and the country.

been said about the suppression of brigandage, the Medicine.

famous rather in consequence of a ludicrous error evil still exists, and is destined to exist some time into which he fell, many years ago, than for his longer, until put down by the increased civilization talent as an actor and manager. When strolling and prosperity of the country. Major Lumberdi, who players perform in a town where there is a rogular | has done good service to his country, left Naples for Mignano, a station on the Roman Railway, last week, ger. Several troupes having evaded this law, M. from which place he directs his operations against Carmouche ordered a vigilant supervision. One the brigands. In eight mouths he has destroyed morning be was roused from his slumbers by the ra- seven bands, and has taken 43 prisoners 13 of whom port that Franconi was leaving Strasburg without were shot in action or after the fight. Yet in some district or other fresh bands appear and perpetrate enormons cruelties. The fact is that in Southern Italy there is a large body of political malcontentswretchedly poor persons, and others who have fled from the vengeance of the law-who are ready to lend themselves to anything. Time only and an im-proved administration can bring remedies for these

PRUSSIA.

The question of war or peace, according to Berlin politicians, mainly lies between Russia and France If the Power so long engaged in the demonstrative protection of the Rayab, and the other Power, who glories in the strength of her foreign influence are determined to preserve peace, they may secure their object by simply forbidding war. Austria is not in a position to act alone; Prussia has no interest in acting at all. If, therefore, Russia and France cannot agree upon this simple a lution of the difficulty, or agree upon it in a way cal-culated to produce political changes in an important quarter of the world, ulterior cons quences are likely to ensue. The Russian papers also begin to have an inkling of this. The St. Petersburg Golos, sometimes inspired by the Minister of Education, advises the Government it serves to cut the Gordian knot of Eastern difficulties by settling with France about a regeneration of the interesting nationalities on the debatable peninsula. The paper admits:

War would just now be very inconvinent to Russia Her Souther a Railway is not yet finished her fleet is froz n up at Cronstadt; her army but very insufficiently supplied with the needle gun. A compromise with the only Power to be feared, there fore, would be the most natural thing in the world. Attempts should be made in this direction, and earnestly continued, even if not immediately suc-Should they fail in the end, war would be inevitable. But even there, there is good reason for anticipating that, come what might, the hopes entertained by Austria would be disappointed.'

A large order for the 9 inch cannon which performad such extraordinary feats at Tegel has been given Mr. Krupp by the Prussian Government. The bill is expected to amount to 4,000,000 thalers, each barrel costing somewhere about 30,000 thalers, The same gun has just been adopted by the Belgian Go vernment to be placed on the walls of Antwerp. According to official intelligence received here, ex periments made with the 9-inch cannon in Belgium resulted in the Bellerophon target being totally destroyed after eight rounds, the Warrior target having endured but seven.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

London, Jan. 15 .- The Great Powers-except Russia - h-ve nuited in a demand upon Greece, that for the preservation or peace she withdraw her formal objections to the Conference as at present constituted. The Powers have reason to hope that Russia will also concur in this demad.

RUMOURED CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE POPE.-It is stated in official circles in Rome that secret societies have commission d emmissaries to avenge Monti and Togretti by assassitating the Pope and the police profess to know the names of the miscreant. Whether there are really such beings as are named we shall probably never know, but it is difficult to believe that even Italian vengeance can contemplate a crime which would strike the world with horror and cover Italy with infamy .- (Roman Correspondent, Pall Mull Gazette.) No rascality is difficult to believe of Liberals in Italy.

TEE ALABAMA CLAIMS .- Our midnight telegram state that the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the Alabama claims has been signed by Mr. Johnson, U. S. Minister, and Lord Clarendon, on the basis of the original protocol.

Carpets are bought by the yard, and worn by the has effected a cure. foot.

What is the least popular kind of cuff? - The handcuff.

The artist who took a lady returned her the same

When your stomach is empty, and your pocket also, sit down near a hot fire, and read a cookery book The first time a man deceives you, the fault is his f he deceives you the second time, the fault is your

Why is a badly conducted hotel like a fiddle? Because it is a vile inn.

Beware of inquisitive persons; a wonderful curiosity to know all is generally accompanied with as great an itch to tell it again.

A schoolmaster recently informed his pupils that the feminine gender should be applied to all ships and vessels afloat, except mail steamers and men ofwar.

An experienced old gentleman says that all that is necessary for the enjoyment of love or sausages is confidence.

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD !

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more emaciated and miserable every day, while neither their physician nor themselves can assign any cause. In ten of every twelve such cases, a correct reply to the question would be Worms: but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is allowed to go on without relief until it is too late. Parents you can save your children. Devine' Vegetable Worm Pastilles are a safe and certain cure; they not only destroy the worms, but they neutralize the vitiated mucous in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemiste, next the Court House, Montresl.

THE VERDICT OF HALF THE WORLD. - The entire Western Hemisphere pronounces Murray & Lanman's Florida Water the most delicious perfume for the boudoir the ball-room, and the bath that chemistry has yet succeeded in extracting from living flowers. No empyreumatic oils, none f the coarse manufactured odoriferants which enter into the composition of ordinary toilet waters defile this exquisite preparation. It contains the delightful fragrance of petals and corols of rare aromatic flowers growing on the verge of the Northern Tropic, and combining the vice of an institution which is preparing for society, voluptuous fragrance of the tropical flora with the refreshing sweetness of the blossoms of the temperate PROVINCE OF QUIBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. with a rain and empty science,' and do not in any zone. Greater care is exercised in its production than in the manufacture of any other perfume, and the floral material used is infinitely more fragrant. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

13 Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water Seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the Clock prepared only by Lanman & Komp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamp-Agents for Montreal—Devine & Dollon, bell & ROBERT MACFARLAME. lough & Campbell. Davidson & Co K Campbell & ROBERT MACFARLAME. Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. By his Attorney ad licem, STRACHAN BETHUNE. KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- Notwithstanding all that has Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in

We have all our little failings in this world I as an insolvent said, when he compounded with his creditors for the fifth time

A showman advertises that among his other curlosities is the celebrated 'difference' which has been so often split by bargain makers. He says he has both halves of it.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman: - We would by no means recome mend any kind of medicine which we do not know to be good-particularly for infants. But of Mrs Winslow's Scothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate the blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural. and the little cherub awakes as ' bright as a button. And during the process of tecthing its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething elege, on any consideration whatever.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of 'Curris & PERKINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

December, 1868. 2m.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

'For Throat Troubles they are a specific. N. P. WILLIS.

' Contain no opium or anything injurious. Dr. A. A. HAZES, Chemist, Boston. 'An elegant combination for Coughs.'

Dr. G. F. Bigglow, Boston. 'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.'

Rev. E H. CHAPIN. 'Most salutacy relief in Bronchitis.'

Rev. S. Seigfried, Morristown, Ohio. 'Very beneficial when suffering from Colds.' Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis.

'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.,

Rev. A. C. Egglaston, New York. 'They have suited my case exactly-relieving my

throat so that I could sing with ease.' T. DUCHARME,

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

TESTIMONY FROM HAMILTON.

BRONCHITIS CURED.

Hamilton, C. W., July 20, 1864.

Messis. D. B. McDonald & Co.:

Dear Sirs, - I take pleasure in giving my testimonial of the benefit derived from the use of Bristol's Sarsoparilla, which I purchased from you. I had been troubled soriously with broughitis for about a year. It had been brought on by inflammation of the lungs, and was a source of great distress to me, so that it was impossible for me to go out at night. I found no relief from anything I had taken until I tried Bristol's Sarsaparilly, which I am happy to say

J. C FIELDS, Leather Merchant, King St.

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ASK ANY PHYSICIAN

What has been the great desideratum in the practice of physic for centuries? He will answer, purgation without pain or nauses; without subsequent constipation; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried Bristol Sugar Conted Pills, if they do not accom-plish this object. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever adduced in favor of any cathartic. Upon the liver their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and ague, and bilious remittent fever, they work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it No man, or woman, or child, need suffer long from any derangement of the stowach, liver, or bowels, in any part of the world where this sovereign curative is obtainable. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristoi's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, SUPERIO: A. T. In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Tracer, o the City of Montreal,

Notice is hereby given that, on Monday, the twenty second day of February nex', at ten o'clock in the forencon, or 28 soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said act

LOUIS G. ST. JEAN.

RIVARD & TAILLON His Attorneys ad litem. Montrea!, Nov 22, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

in the matter of ANDREW MAGFARLANE and ROBERT MACFARLANE, Insolvents. in the forenoon, or so soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a

discharge under the said Act.
ROBERT MACFARLANE.

Montrea, 28th December, 1868.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEREC | In the Superior Court. In the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL,

An Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that on the seventeenth lay of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said act and its amendments. JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL.

By

Montreal, Dec 28, 1868

M. GARAULT. Atty ad hitem.

JOHN ROONEY,

IMPORTER OF PIANOS

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October, 1868.

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above Hotel. Conveyances with or without dri " rs furnished to ravellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

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Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

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ARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867.

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THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Oburch Bells, Chimes, and Bells of allsizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steambosts, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine

Bell Metal (Copper and Tin,) hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and

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For Dysentery or Diurrhoga, but one mild

rection or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Hysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.

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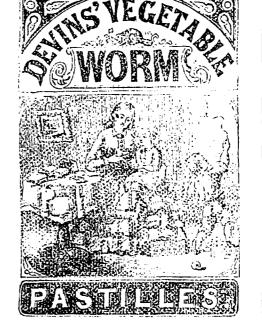
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7. N. J. PAGE 511

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Has stood the test of seven years before the public; and no preparation for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results. It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the VEGETABLE KINGDOM. It restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL GOLOR. It makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and and clean; cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair; and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair motor and supported. nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a HAIR DRESSING. It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three bottles of any other preparation. It is recommended and used by the First Medical Authority. The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the Hair, under va-

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our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours. Do not
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original: it has never yet been
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No other toilet-water nor perfume resembles it, or can supply its place; and no one who once uses it can be induced to forego the continuation of the pleasure. Hence the amazing rapidity with which is sales increase, even in the face of myraids at imitations and counterfeits, that unprincipled and dishonorable men in France and Germany flood the market with. The difference between them and the genuine Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, is simply the difference between great excellence and utter worthlessness. And the public are earnestly urged, when purchasing, always to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine article, and who will be glad to be advised of names of all dealers who try to impose upon their customers the

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