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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIX. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868. No. 3.

FATHER CLEVELAND; OR, THE JESUIT.

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

From the Boston Pilot.

"Maids, matrons, nay, the secrets of the grave This viperous slander enters."—Cymbeline.

(CHAPTER VI.—Continued.)

For a moment the good Father paused, for almost stoical as he was, he could scarce command himself so as to put a question to the boy which he dreaded, yet longed to ask—at last the words came out, and in tones, thick and tremulous, from excessive agitation, he said: "Can you tell me anything about Squire Cleveland, my boy?"

"The Squire, he's dead, Sir; he died in prison two year ago, last Michaelmas, that be the young Squire, Sir! the old Squire lives down the High-street, do you want to see him?"

"Yes, and I'll give you a shilling instead of sixpence, if you take me to him quickly," said the priest.

Much shocked, Father Cleveland followed the steps of his youthful guide. It was now certain that his family had been utterly ruined, and, he too truly surmised, by the reckless character of his brother.

After a few minutes' walk, the child conducted the Priest to the old quarter of the town in which was the High street, and which appeared to be almost deserted, doubtless its trade damaged by the unusually showy shops which had sprung up at Alverley, as in other neighborhoods, during the recent improvements.

"This is the house in which the old Squire lives," said the child, stopping at the door of a small shop of which the good father had a vague remembrance, as having belonged to a woman once a nurse in his father's family, and who, after engaging in a little business for herself, had eked out a living with what was allowed her by the Squire, in vending toys, kites, and such like articles for the young people of Alverley.

The shop was closed, for the winter evening had drawn quickly in, and having given the boy his promised guerdon, Father Cleveland knocked gently for admittance.

A woman, old and decrepid, answered the summons, and holding a candle in her hand, raised it to his face; as she opened the door, the dress of the ecclesiastic insured her veneration for the person of the new-comer, and dropping a profound curtsy, she asked, "what she could do for his Reverence?"

Those already old, change but little as time wears on. Thus it was that Edward Cleveland knew on the moment the old nurse, but care was necessary. If his aged father was here, he must proceed cautiously with the work he had in hand, and herein lay his greatest difficulty, for he knew that old Martha had ever loved a long tale, and was quite certain that age had not diminished her garrulity.

"I want to say a few words to you," he said, "I am a Priest, and know you to be a good Catholic, Mrs. Loberts; but first let me have a seat, for I am both unwell and weary."

The good woman immediately conducted him into a small but neatly-furnished parlor, a cheerful fire burned in the stove, and a tea-kettle on the hob, together with a small equipage for that meal on the table, gave the room an air of comfort.

The table was laid for two persons. The heart of the Priest beat quicker than usual. Was one of those his father?

"Some years since you were nurse in the family of a Squire Cleveland, who lived at a place called the Grange; can you give me any information about them?"

"Why, yes, your Reverence, I know a great deal about them," she replied; "the young Squire was a wild gay man, a fast man, they used to call him, Sir. I don't much understand the odd expressions people use now-a-days; but I think last means gay; does it not, Sir?"

Father Cleveland saw plainly that Martha was inclined to be as garrulous as ever, and continued without answering her question. "Well, what has become of them all?"

find that I am just beating about the bush, as the saying is, and then I clean forget myself altogether; but, as I was saying, Miss Maud—(Father Cleveland made a gesture of impatience) Ah, poor Father Cleveland, you may as well take it quietly, for old women like Martha, and young ones, too, sometimes will wander from the point; better let Martha tell her story her own way, or you will extort from her only disjointed phrases.

"Well, your Reverence, Miss Maud was the belle of Alverley, and my dear old master thought she would make a good match, but instead of that she gets a liking to a Mr. Vivian, and the end of it all is that my master gives his consent, so Mrs. Maud, or rather Mrs. Vivian, to call people by their right names, went up to London; it's a very large place that, isn't it, Sir?"—(here Father Cleveland replied in the affirmative), groaning in impatience of spirit, Jesuit though he was, at Martha's loquacity.

"Well, as I was saying, Miss Maud goes up to London, and had a very fine time of it there, and before two years were over her head she comes down to Alverley with a little girl, her first child it was, Sir, and it was only to get money from her father, for Mr. Vivian had squandered away the bit of money he had. And I heard the servants tell that they were in great distress; and so her brother the Priest said it would turn out; a fine good young man was that Master Edward. I mind me that if he had staid at home, instead of remping into far away countries after black people and such like, that the old Grange would be the old Grange still; that's to say, you know, Sir, supposing he had been the eldest son instead of the youngest."

"Very true," replied Father Cleveland, for he saw that the old woman would have an answer; and somewhat amused at her description of himself, he allowed her to continue her story in her own way, from very fear lest she should digress still more out of very vexation at not being permitted to do so, should he again interrupt her.

"Well, there was a pretty skirmish, you know, Sir, because the poor old Squire gave his daughter a little money, fifty pounds or thereabouts; and I'm told by those who know something of money matters that that sum wouldn't go very far. However, to make my story short, for I can see you are in a hurry, Sir, young Squire Cleveland went on with his scamping ways, from bad to worse. The whole of the property was mortgaged, Sir, (I think that's what they call it,) and the end of it was, it passed clean out of the old gentleman's hands, only a very short time before the young Squire was put in prison."

"And what became of the poor old Squire?" asked Father Cleveland, with much emotion; "what money was left for his support?"

"Just nothing at all, Sir, but a poor bit of money, about forty pounds a year, or thereabouts, which he got left of his wife's property."

"And where is the old gentleman? I wish to see him as soon as possible," said Father Cleveland.

"What's your Reverence's name? I will go and fetch him; though I must tell you, Sir, for he lives here with me, his old servant, that it's not at all times he's quite clear in his intellect, poor old gentleman! trouble, they say, has done it, Sir; but he rambles on so sometimes that one scarce understands him. He often talks of his younger son, Sir, and wonders he never writes; thinking, perhaps, he is dead since he went to them foreign parts."

Edward Cleveland now felt that it was necessary to discover himself; for if this were the state his father was in, a sudden recognition might be fatal. Therefore, holding the light before his own face, he exclaimed—

"Look at me well, Martha Roberts, and say if you remember your foster-son, Edward Cleveland?"

"The Lord be good unto me! what is it your Reverence says?" said Martha, doing as he requested. She paused a moment, attentively scanned his features, and then passed her hand over her eyes, as if she would call up some vision of the past, then seized his hand in hers, exclaiming—

"Is it true, your Reverence? Were you really the bonny child I used to love so much?" Then sinking on her knees, she added, as she took one of his hands within her own and laid it on her head—

"Bless me, then; bless, my own Mister Edward. Let me say that my old eyes have lived to see the day when you are a Priest, that you have blessed your old nurse before she died."

"May God send down His blessing upon you, my good old nurse," said Father Cleveland, much moved; and he laid his hand upon that aged head, and then assisted her to rise, as usual as he watched her scrutinizing look, and heard her say to herself—

now, dear Master Edward, I will go out at once to your father."

The Priest, so long used to the appellation of 'Father,' could not forbear a smile, as the familiar old words, 'Master Edward,' now so long disused, fell upon his ears; and he endeavored to make Martha understand that she must on no account tell his father, in any hurried manner, of his arrival.

"Well, do you know, I think the best way would be to let him come in to his tea as usual, and then you can tell him who you are yourself, you know," replied Martha: "see, I will ring that hand bell," and Martha sounded one as she spoke; "There, he will come soon. Hark! you may hear his step now. Your Reverence had best not sit in the full glare of the light. It might surprise him like, for they do tell of nature speaking to people's hearts, and it might startle him too much, as your Reverence was saying."

As Martha said these words, the old Squire, bent down with age, and leaning for support upon a stick, hobbled into the little sitting-room. He started on perceiving that he was in the presence of a third party, and bowing, as some gentleman of the old school would have done, he said:

"I beg you a thousand pardons, Reverend Sir, for I see am speaking to a priest, but I really did not know we had the pleasure of company to-night. Martha," he continued, turning reproachfully to the nurse, "how often have I told you to let me know when visitors are coming to the Grange; you see, Sir, our establishment is but small now; I have given up my carriages, and nearly all my servants."

Here the poor old Squire paused, and for a moment Father Cleveland was so overcome by his emotions that he could not reply; added to which he was trying to nerve himself for the disclosure he was about to make, but for which his father speedily led the way.

"You are a priest; may I ask if you are a secular priest, or if you belong to one of the religious orders?"

"I am a member of the Society of Jesus," replied Edward, rising, and drawing his chair beside that of his father.

"A Jesuit; aye, a fine order that,—fine orders those in the Catholic Church, Sir. How much do we not owe to those sons of St. Ignatius, of the great St. Benedict, St. Dominick, and others?" Then he paused, wandered on to other topics, desired the old woman to order a sumptuous dinner for their guest, and then, returning again to the point nearest his heart, continued—

"I had a son once, Sir, a favorite son; he became, like you, a Jesuit; entered upon a mission in America, then, I believe, held one in India; I wonder if you know him?"

"It is not unlikely that I may have heard of him, if he be a member of our order," said Edward.

His name is Edward—Edward Cleveland, repeated the old man. "I wonder he has never written to me."

"I have met your son. He has written to you, but his letters must have miscarried. He has returned to England, but will shortly go to Canada. It is his earnest wish to see you again."

For a few moments Father Cleveland felt almost alarmed at the effect this announcement, carefully as it was made, had upon the poor old gentleman. He sprang upon his feet, rested both his hands upon his stick, and raising his face to Edward, exclaimed—

"I beg you, Sir, to take me to my son. My hat, nurse, quick! make no delay; let me see once again him who will be the staff of my old age. Let me bless him before I die!"

It was a sight worthy of the limner's art.—The fine countenance of the old man was shaded over by locks of silvery whiteness, which fell upon his shoulders; his eyes were fixed upon those of his son, whose outstretched arms now supported his sinking form: nature spoke to his heart, and the words 'My son!' 'My father!' burst simultaneously from the lips of each. There was a pause for a moment, then the old Squire, lifting up his eyes and clasping his hands, exclaimed, in the language of the Patriarch in Holy Writ, 'Now shall I die with joy, because I have seen thy face, and leave thee alive.'

How much was there to talk over after the first emotion had subsided, though from his father the priest scarcely gathered so much as from Martha, whose intellects were yet unimpaired, but still the enfeebled mind was unobscured, on some points, particularly those affecting the death of his son and the loss of the Grange, whilst the next moment he would wonder back into some new phase of imbecility, which was terribly painful to listen to. And thus the night waned on, and still they talked of the past and the present, the good priest humoring him in those hallucinations of the mind, which ever and anon returned, followed, perhaps, by some lingering spark of intelligence, which, like a meteor, flashed for a moment, and then would as suddenly disappear.

Of one thing Father Cleveland was resolved, and that was to seek out Maud, and ascertain if he could not place his father with her, rather than with the aged woman with whom he had found him located.

Two days later, Father Cleveland had fixed for his return to London; the next would necessarily be a broken one, as he must take rail for —, on a visit to the Superior of his Order; and it was not without some difficulty that he got away from his father, who could not be made to comprehend that in a very few hours he would return.

The business of his journey, however, was quickly over, for — was attainable by means of express, and railway travelling draws distant places near; so that he was able to return before night, firmly resolving, however, not to continue longer at Alverley, but take his father away with him on the morrow, and place him in furnished lodging, till he had effected an interview with his sister.

Alverley awakened too many unpleasant recollections to make it a desirable place, even for the shortest sojourn on his part. Sainly, austere as he was, Father Cleveland could not look unmoved on that garish edifice which once had been the pleasant home of his youth, on that changed spot, and on his father's altered condition.

Unlike the weather the previous day, a sharp frost had set in, and the snow crackled beneath his feet, as he wended his way to the High street—the sky was studded with stars, and the moon shed her cold pale light on the scene around. On such night as these, the mind is more prone to reflection, and is wont to carry us back to past times—it may be to look into the future. On such nights, he had often wandered beneath the cold Cæan skies, far away from the scenes of his youth, and had returned for a short time to England, previously to entering upon a distant mission. His mind was still busily engaged when he reached the house in which the old Squire was located. He was yet awake, Martha told him. Restless, in one of those moods to which he was most difficult to manage; he had rambled all the day—appeared to have forgotten the visit of his son, talked of Herbert and Maud, and imagined himself again in the possession of wealth.

Father Cleveland entered his room, the light issuing from a small lamp standing on a side table, had been carefully shaded, so that it shed a subdued light on that part of the room in which his couch was placed. He was sitting upright, in that old attitude of his, with the withered hands clasped together. He was perfectly silent, so silent—for he neither looked nor moved on the entrance of his son—that the latter was startled by the supposition that all was over.

The bright rays of the cold frosty moon put to shame the feeble light of the lamp, and shed its beams full on the worn features of his father, ghastly as death could make them.

Father Cleveland approached near, yet nearer, and pressed his hand on his forehead. It was cold, but the gentle touch of the warm hand called him back from the state of lethargy into which he had fallen.

"Father," he said, taking his hand within his own, "why do you sit up so long in the cold, instead of trying to go to sleep?"

"Ah! is that you, Edward? How glad I am you have come back. I was thinking of the past," he replied, "of those who have trod before me the valley of death. I seem but now to have awakened from a long, long dream, in which the past has moved before my eyes in an indistinct manner, vaguely and confusedly. Trouble has weakened my brain, I think, and darkened this intellect of mine; but as a taper about to expire shoots up with unwonted brilliancy, so does it seem, my son, with myself; and that now, when on the verge of eternity, sparks of that brighter intelligence again flash forth, and restore me, as it were, to my former self."

"Dear Father," replied the Jesuit, "I hope better things, and trust there are yet many happy years in store for you."

"Do not wish anything of the kind," said the Squire, mournfully. "I am a useless old fellow, and have few to care for me. Maud has her own young family; and you, my boy, must leave me, for duty calls you from my side. No, no; it is better it should be thus. I feel I am very near my end, and God has dealt mercifully to me, in sending my own son, a Priest of God, to close my aged eyes. He has blessed me above my deserts. Now lead me to my bed," he continued, "and promise me not to leave the room to-night, as I may want your attendance."

He then relapsed into perfect silence till he sunk into sleep, and seated by his bedside, Father Cleveland kept a long and anxious watch. About one in the morning he awoke. Could there longer be doubt on the mind of the son that the old man's presage of approaching dissolution was correct? Few who have seen death can be mistaken when they a second time behold its approach, and no doubt now remained on his mind

that the end was rapidly drawing nigh. The Squire had led a blameless life, but there was much to be done. Who more fit to administer the last rites of the Church than the relative, whom one might well believe the Almighty had sent, indeed, in a special manner to soothe his passage from time to eternity?

In the dead of the long winter night, then, Father Cleveland prepared the soul of his earthly parent for its transit from time to eternity; consecrating the terrors of that last dread conflict between the material and immaterial essence, which ensues before death sets the imprisoned spirit free.

What a joy for both that they should have met once again! What a joy to the son that his should be the hand to administer those saving rites—his lips to breathe words of hope—his the arm to raise the weary head, to wipe away with his own hand the death-dews which gathered on the pallid face!

At last a faint light broke into the death chamber, and the first crow of the cock told the dawning of another day. It was a relief, for he had watched alone during many weary hours, fearing to disturb the rest of the old nurse.

"I will leave his side for one moment," he thought, and was advancing to the window, to draw aside the curtain and admit the first faint light of day, when a low sigh called him back.

All was, however, over; with that low sigh the spirit of the good old Squire had passed away. Need we add that his son's anointed hands fulfilled the last sad duties; that his lips sang the last requiem, and repeated the Church's prayers over his grave.

He rejoiced that his first thought had been to visit his father; but the knowledge of the utter ruin of his family, followed by the Squire's death, had preyed heavily upon his spirits. He felt change of scene was necessary; and on the morning after the funeral bade an eternal adieu to Alverley, having first handsomely indemnified Martha for the care she had taken of the Squire!

CHAPTER VII.—MAUD VIVIAN'S FAMILY.

After settling himself in a mission near London, which Father Cleveland was to occupy for some few months before his departure to America, his first thought was to seek out his sister, from whom he had been so long estranged, for Maud had carried out to the letter the threat she had made during her quarrel at the Grange—he had often written to her, but had never received an answer.

However, furnished with a very incorrect address, supplied him by Martha, he set out one morning in February on a voyage of discovery, and wended his way to a certain district in Lambeth—his errand was, however, fruitless. Mrs. Vivian had left the lodgings she had occupied, and removed, he was told to Vauxhall.

He had an insight already into the state of the exchequer, as far as regarded Maud and her family, and felt a little uneasiness as to how she would receive him, for were she badly off, as there was little doubt she really was, his reception would probably be an extremely ungracious one, for Maud was not likely to forget that he had bid her prepare for poverty in becoming Vivian's wife.

At length he reached the Harleyford Road, and paused at the door of a six roomed house, and could hear distinctly the sound of children's voices, as if their play was not of a very amiable character. He gave a double knock at the door, which was at first responded to by a perfect lull of the childish combatants within, and after patiently waiting a few minutes, and then repeating the knock, he distinctly heard a female voice, the tones of which he was not slow in recognising, call out from the depths of a lower kitchen, "Go to the door, Miss, directly, and let me know who is there."

The next moment the door was opened by a fine little girl, apparently about ten or eleven years old, who half bashfully took his message, and opening the door of a small parlor drew a chair for the stranger, and then hurried to her mother.

It is no difficult matter to guess the tastes and habits of others by an inspection of the appointments of their private apartments, for, however humble their circumstances may be, there will be some little thing about to guide you in your opinion, should you be curious enough to hazard one.

Music, books, paintings, articles of bijouterie, all will serve to indicate the taste of the resident, he who he may; but Father Cleveland vainly sought, during a lengthened scrutiny of fifteen minutes, for anything which could testify that the dwellers of Myrtle Cottage were intellectual accomplished, or of a literary turn of mind.

Every now and then, too, some little urchin, and there appeared to be five or six such, would poke its unkempt head through the half open door, and then run off laughing and whispering to the small tribe without; on one such occasion no less than three made their appearance, pushing in

The True Witness.

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

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

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

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1868.

ECLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST—1868.

Friday 28—St. Augustine, B. C. D.
Saturday 29—Decollation of St. John the Baptist.
Sunday 30—Thirteenth after Pentecost.
Monday 31—St. Raymond Nonnatus, O.
Tuesday 1—St. Giles, Ab.
Wednesday 2—St. Stephen, O.
Thursday 3—Of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—An official dispatch from Lucerne, Switzerland, states that there is no truth in the reported attempt to assassinate Queen Victoria. An insane Englishman by the name of Wood, was seen trying to enter the Queen's apartments, and was promptly taken care of.

Despatches from gentlemen sent to Calcutta to observe the relapse of the sun are satisfactory in the highest degree. The sky was cloudless and the phenomenon plainly visible throughout all India except at Bombay, where a drizzling rain storm prevailed.

News has been received here of the death of Gen. Dulce, one of the Spanish officers recently sent into exile on the Canaries. Despatches from Madrid say the Prime Minister, Gonsaloz Brave, contemplates a series of administrative reforms to relieve the discontent of the country. It is rumoured that the reduction of the standing army, the substitution of enlistments for conscriptions, and the abolition of the Octrio are among the measures proposed.

Great interest is taken here in the race which is to come off to-morrow between the American Yacht Sappho and the English yacht. The American is considered almost equal in importance to the famous International Regatta of 1851. Four of the best and fastest yachts in the English squadron have been selected to compete with the Sappho. The telegraph this morning commenting on the condition of the trial regrets the restrictions which have been imposed in regard to sails, &c., and thinks that in all international matches of this character, both sides should be left entirely free to sail their boats in their own way so that the respective methods of the British and American yachtsmen may be thoroughly tested.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—The Government is in receipt of date's despatches from Bokhara. The Emir had signified his willingness to accept the terms of peace offered by the Czar, with the exception, however, of the duty of building fortifications.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Constitutional of today, says, that since the Pacific speech of the Emperor at Troges, the European situation is more settled, and confidence in the permanence of peace is everywhere gaining ground. The Constitutional advises capitalists to reassure themselves, and urges them to act on the guarantee of security thus given by the Government.

The proprietors of the Lanterne, the editor of which was recently sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs for violation of the press law, yesterday attempted to resume the publication of the paper. The police were notified of the fact and, confiscated it before it left the office of the printer.

M. Magite, Minister of Finance, has made a report to the Emperor on the success of the last loan proposed by the Government. He says every good citizen should rejoice to see in this measure the most effectual means of maintaining peace and making it the source of prosperity to the empire.

La France, in an editorial on American affairs, advises that the dispute between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the Alabama Claims, be referred to the arbitration of one of the Great Powers as the only method of arriving at a definite and final settlement.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—It has been very stormy around the coast. Many wrecks have occurred. The ship "Tara" from Liverpool for Quebec, was lost in the Mersey. The captain only was saved.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Herald's cor-

respondence from the Argentine Confederation says Sarmiento had been elected President. He is understood to favour peace with Paraguay, and a policy to that effect will probably provoke a war with Brazil. Congress was still in session and a bill to abolish all Argentine legations abroad had been introduced, and was likely to become a law.

The financial trouble in Montevideo still prevailed.

The women in Paraguay, it is reported, in addition to becoming soldiers, are also performing civil functions, such as justices, recruiting officers, &c.

The Tribune's special says, it is asserted that General Rosecrans is empowered by the Executive to tender all the naval aid possible to the Juarez Government, and the material support will not be withheld if it should be found necessary to enable the Mexican authorities to crush the various factions there and establish a stable government. The Mexican authorities are, it appears, willing to surrender a portion of their northern territory in return for the support, and the whole project commands, it is said, the approval of some of the leading military men of the United States.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The Chicago and N. W. railroad bridge at Sterling, Ill., 300 feet long, was destroyed by fire last night; will be rebuilt at once.

NEW YORK, 24th Aug.—The Herald's Porto Rico correspondent says: The Island is in such a state that a rebellion against the Spanish Government is probable at any moment. The taxes were enormous, and their collection was rigidly enforced. The Gov. General in the meantime was alleviating suffering as much as possible by a succession of amusements and bull fights.

THE LAST AND MOST APPROVED POLITICAL-RELIGIOUS DODGE OF ENGLISH TORYISM.—'War to the knife' is evidently to be the motto of expiring Toryism in the forthcoming electioneering campaign in England. No stone is to be left unturned in the effort to secure the re-election of ministers to power and place; and, unfortunately for the credit of England, English bigotry appears to be the sheet-anchor whereon they rest their fondest hopes. It is to the Popery cry that they look for success. This is indeed little creditable to themselves, or to England. To themselves, because it shows that the far-famed British aristocracy—those peers 'sans peur et sans reproche'—are prepared to stoop to any means, however vile and infamous, in the struggle for power; to England, because it reveals the fact, that in the opinion of shrewd and intelligent men,—(your Tory, whatever else he is, is no fool,)—there exists in English society a feeling of bigotry and intolerance sufficiently strong to override all the teachings of religion and justice, all the dictates of right, reason, and common sense. How thoroughly the Tory party depend upon the bigotry of the country in the forthcoming struggle, is seen from the extreme lengths to which they are prepared to go in order to obtain its support. A circular is at this moment being distributed in England, asking for subscriptions towards the publication of 40,000 copies of Foxe's long ago exploded Book of Martyrs, to be distributed immediately in order to counteract the present agitation against the Irish Establishment. This is indeed a novel mode of electioneering, and every way worthy of Benjamin D'Israeli, the Artful Dodger of modern politics. At first sight it may appear difficult to discover the connection between 'Whom do you vote for?' and Foxe's Book of Martyrs; unless indeed there be intended some recondite hint that the Tories are about to incalculably themselves on their country's altars for their country's good: a sentiment participated in no doubt by every M.P., of whatever shade or color, in the land. But Benjamin D'Israeli does not reckon without his host. He knows full well that there lurks in the English heart one spirit, ever ready to come forth for the evoking, which, when raised, will sweep everything before it in the land. The author of Coningsby and the Sybil has read history and the sciences, and he knows that the whole science of Protestant zoology goes to prove that the English Bull can never tolerate scarlet stockings. Each nation has its own little peculiarities. The legendary Irishman, when he finds himself blue-moulding for a beating, is wont to have recourse to the tail of his coat for the getting up of a row:—

"And if you are in for a ruction,
Just tread on the tail of my coat."

The Englishman need only cry Popery! Popery! to raise all the worst passions of the English nature into active life. It is for this end that the Sybil has decreed the republication of a book, which in its day, has done high duty in the ranks of bigotry and intolerance. To rouse Englishmen to that pitch of religious fury, which sent so many Priests to the rack, and so many civilians to the common jail under Tudor government.

In order to understand the despicable nature of the weapons, which Toryism has consented to use in its strife for power, let us take a glance at Fox and his book. It was this man, be it re-

membered, who assisted Cranmer to draw up that ecclesiastical code, the infamous Reformatio Legum, which would have been made Statute law of the land had not Edward VI. died, wherein not only the existing punishment of burning for heresy was retained, but that penalty was extended to all who denied Luther's doctrine of Justification, and who believed in Transubstantiation. Surely he must indeed have been an expert judge of martyrdom, who had assisted so energetically in its creation. But let us look at some of his martyrs. Cranmer, Hooper, Ridley and Latimer would have unquestionably suffered death as traitors under our own civil code of the present day, which has already consigned three men to death for the murder of one man, although no one of the three was the actual murderer.—Ridley was perhaps on the whole the least disreputable of England's Reformers. And yet Ridley in the teeth of the law, of decency and of religion, hewed down the altars in his diocese, whence generation after generation of Christians had received the bread of life. And when that good and kindly man Forest, the spiritual adviser of Katharine of Arragon, was burnt alive for declining to allow that the adulterous tyrant Henry VIII. was supreme head of the Church—a title no mere man can assume—a pulpit was erected close to the stake, whence a coarse and profane sermon in the abuse of the dying sufferer and in praise of his lustful murderer was preached—and the preacher was Nicholas Ridley, whom men call a Martyr.

Again. One Easter day in Mary's reign William Flower, an Apostate Priest (and let us hope a raving maniac) entered St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, during the celebration of Holy Mass. Flower stood up insultingly whilst all others knelt, and with most offensive bravado at that solemn moment when the Priest was about to offer the sacred Host for adoration previous to its distribution in the Holy Communion. For this he was reprimanded by the Priest; whereupon Flower drew a sword and wounded the Priest upon the head with it, as he was passing to communicate the people. Being arrested for the crime, Bonner offered to release him, if he would only admit his wrong doing in the matter; but this he steadily refused. In accordance with the severe code of those days, having attempted murder, he was burnt, (they burnt for witchcraft then) and Foxe has raised him from a murderer to a martyr.

That the Tudor code was Draconian, we admit, but the severity of the punishment does not alter the crime. To attempt to take away the life of an unoffending fellow being, though it be but a Catholic Priest, is surely held to be murder even amongst Tories. Where then was the Martyr's crown?

Many of the sufferers under Mary were ministers of congregations, who prayed publicly for the death of the Queen: others were found distributing foul and treasonable libels printed abroad, and would have died equally under Elizabeth or James I. And yet these are Foxe's Martyrs.

Such is the infamous book, and such its infamous author, which Toryism has evoked as a fitting weapon of defence for the Irish Church and the Tory cause. "Haud facilis descensus Averni."

SACERDOS.

As an Englishman we cannot but rejoice to see by an able letter in last week's Globe, that the country is at length regaining its consciousness:—that British subjects are becoming aware of the fact, that the British constitution, as far as they are concerned, has long ago ceased to exist:—that British freemen are beginning to discover that they have been carried away unwittingly into a worse than Egyptian bondage:—that by the Suspension of Habeas Corpus (an act alone excusable under a state of open revolt) they no longer enjoy those safeguards to their liberties, for which their forefathers so bravely fought and bled. The writer in the Globe does himself credit by his fearless denunciation of a state of things, which could only exist under a Russian autocracy, or an Ultra-Tory Administration, aided and abetted by all the rampant bigotry of the country.

It is well that this manly remonstrance has come from a Protestant quarter. A Catholic, in making it, could only hope to bring upon himself an immediate arrest for Fenianism, and to find practically enforced in his own case, that same suspension of the safeguards of our liberties which he deprecated. Coming however as it does from a Protestant writer, through an avowedly Protestant paper, it will be less likely to find the doors of right reason and public opinion shut against it by bigotry and intolerance; hence we may hope soon to find it attended to in the proper quarter. It is true that if Protestants are willing, through an insane bigotry, to surrender their liberty into the hands of every unprincipled informer, and to hold their freedom at the caprice of every bare-pated coward in the Dominion, Catholics must submit to do so too; but it is not a very pleasant state of affairs at the best, and is certainly little creditable to that jealous guardianship of one's natural rights, which

is the distinctive characteristic of true born freemen.

We would be the last in the world to deprive any government of all those legitimate powers which are found necessary for a vigorous administration of justice. Short shrift and a good rope to all traitors, say we. But we can see no reason why the country should be kept in a state of war, whilst we have not one single soldier under arms. Moreover the suspension of Habeas Corpus is a matter of internal, not of external, political economy. It can alone be justifiable under a state of open and active internal revolt (excuse the pleonasm!) Now if it can be proved, beyond all possibility of doubt, that we have not one single domestic Fenian amongst us, where can be the necessity of the retention of those extraordinary and arbitrary powers which bespeak a state of active revolution? That we have not one single domestic Fenian amongst us, is evident. For upwards of six months the rampant bigotry of the country and all the worst passions of our nature have been on the rack to find out a case of Catholic disloyalty in Canada. An Orange Government, aided by those hell-hounds of modern society, hired spies and informers, have scoured the country from Gaspe to Sarnia to track out if possible one poor pitiable specimen of Fenianism; and in spite of all the incentives of religious rancour and high rewards, they have as yet been unable to find one authentic case. We say this advisedly: and we repeat it. Not one case of domestic Fenianism has yet been substantiated. Where then the necessity of the continuance of the suspension of every loyal subject's freedom throughout the whole Dominion? Where the necessity of making bondsmen of those whose sacred birthright of freedom dates back to Runnymede—upwards of six centuries Anglo-Saxonward in our country's history?

We cannot consent to discuss this question in its minor bearings. The writer in the Globe has ably done that. For us, a sacred principle of British Freedom being violated, that, and that alone, is sufficient for its condemnation.

SACERDOS.

THE STATE BISHOPS' PETITION.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—The undersigned bishops of the Established Church of Ireland, with anxious souls and gloomy foreboding, crawl up to the steps of Your Majesty's right honorable and most illustrious Throne, and humbly present this their woful petition against the alarming and awfully heterodox movement now on foot, in opposition to that highest jewel in Your Majesty's Crown, the Establishment of Ireland.

With deepest humility we entreat Your Majesty to lend an attentive ear to the reasons we shall furnish in vindication of our present course. We feel an abiding consolation in the thought that you, Madam, will be disposed to treat with consideration those who are Your Majesty's spiritual children—those who have received from you a portion of that apostolical mission, of which, by gospel warranty, Your Majesty is the true and sole possessor on earth.

We shall now proceed to show:—1st. That we have no reason to fear the storm and the whirlwind and the desolation that now menace us, knowing, as we do, the dire persecutions that have ever been the lot of every true evangelist, his wife and little ones, even from the beginning. History hath manifest evidences of this melancholy fact, so that we shrink not from the most rigid scrutiny in this respect. But that our plea may be more fully set forth, embellished and proven, we obsequiously refer Your Most Gracious Majesty to the truthful pages of that singularly gifted and most godly man, John Fox.

2nd. That those who assert that we are not the legitimate successors of St. Patrick, are—may it please Your Majesty—mere delirious gabblers. He was styled bishop: so are we.—He erected steeples surmounted by the cross: so do we. His churches were built of stone and wood: so are ours. Further, it is a widely known historical fact that the Queen of Sheba visited Solomon many years before Anthony called upon Cleopatra, which circumstance, combined with the catastrophe of the deluge, which occurred before either, is a most consoling proof that St. Patrick was a Protestant. We crave Your Most Gracious Majesty's particular attention to the force and point of the latter argument.

3rd. That nothing occurred to mar the blessed harmony of our Church: neither was there any man found in the land so rash as to assail us until the time of Henry VIII., Your Majesty's predecessor of pious memory. Then, there broke forth most strange, mysterious and portentous recalcitrations on the part of some of our episcopal brethren. Forgetful alike of their duty to religion, whose oracles hath said: "Be ye subject to the higher power,"—and to the Crown—they did fall to wagging their heads, shooting out their tongues, and pointing scornful fingers at pious Harry's noble Reforms, and even denouncing the Great Work as "a heretical and most damnable novelty." Now, mark! with all

due respect be it said—the consequences! Those firebrands, having been cast out and utterly rejected, as was the son of Hagar, even Ishmael, did unconsciously set upon us and deny our right to the title of "bishop," because we scouted the musty old canonical requirements of Romanism, and adhered to bludd King Harry's interpretation of the word. Did this satisfy them, Your Majesty? No, it did not. Full of that hatred, which is of the pit, they beleaguered the sacred citadel of our emoluments and benefices, and strove to wrest from our episcopal hands the gold and silver and precious stones which had been delivered over unto us from the spoils of the Amalekite, even the besotted Papist.

Your Majesty, forgive this wrath: but as the poet hath it, "there are points beyond which endurance ceases to be a virtue." Let them question our Orders—deny our jurisdiction, calumniate, vilify, prosecute, abuse, even murder us—but let them not dare to touch our well-deserved, hard-earned, though, of course, (alas!) "filthy lucre."

4th. That, with an audacity and effrontery inexplicable and unheard of, those sons of Belial did charge us with usurpation and intrusion, in that we loyally took possession of the bishoprics rendered vacant by the glaring sedition of those Ordinaries who—not having the fear of His Majesty before their eyes,—scorned his spiritual authority, and denied his claim to the title of Christ's Vicegerent on earth. And this, too, at a moment when,—as Your Majesty well knows,—the great and good King, who opened our eyes to the manifold enormities of Rome, exhibited in his life and manners those virtues and excellencies which so well fitted him for the Headship of the Church, and which were so necessary to the success of the blessed Reformation.

5th. That, instead of attacking our episcopal position, and making broad allusions to people who may have been time-servers, and tyrants in the past, they should give us that applause which is our just due. We have been the benefactors, not tyrants, of the Irish people. When the system of coercion, commonly styled the Penal Laws—(which, we believe to have been of most wholesome and salutary influence upon the mere Irish)—came into operation, we cannot understand how we are to blame if any person suffered from their application. The Irish have ever been a stiff-necked race in their adherence to Popery. They could have saved themselves from the consequences of this uncircumcised state of heart, if they had only followed our advice. Our disinterested appeal to them to change their old religion for a newer and more reasonable one—more reasonable, because more satisfactory to the imperious requirements of Nature—was met with very distresing and impertinent allusions to Judas Iscariot and other Reformers of the same stamp. Our long struggle against this strange delusion and infatuation is a matter of history, and therefore, perfectly well known to Your Most Gracious Majesty.

6th. That, in this struggle, we not only strove to convince their intellect, but also appealed to their hearts through the instrumentality of their stomachs. We supplied them with bread and soup, Your Majesty. Our progress was slow, nay, we might say, discouraging. One of Your Majesty's largest frigates might float in the sea of soup that we were compelled to furnish for each soul. And the most sorrowful fact in this connection, is, that when the supply was cut off, those unfortunate people returned like dogs to their vomit, and walked with us no more. Moreover, as to Tithes, our conduct was marked by a generosity and disinterestedness that gives the lie to those enemies who charge us with opposing Popery from a pocket point of view. When we found that the people, with strange injustice—refused to pay their Tithes, we influenced the Head of our Church, the King, Lords and Commons, to abolish the very name of Tithes, and leave to the landlords the duty of protecting our rights. They—public-spirited and patriotic gentlemen!—raised their rents in order to ensure us our incomes; and thus, mingling the cunning of the serpent with the innocence of the dove, as the Bible direct—we held our own—the people ceased their senseless clamor, and smiling peace waved her olive branch over a happy, contented and well-governed land.

7th. That, the plea, of the Established Church not being the Church of the majority in Ireland, and therefore a great injustice, is one of those senseless propositions by which cunning men lie in wait for unwary evangelicals. For what is a majority? Is it numbers? Surely, surely, not. But, it is wealth, and position and title, and silks, and cushioned pews, and dinners, and champagne, and—shall we say?—comfortable pastures with scanty flocks! Now, if this be a real majority, is it not with us? Therefore, Your Majesty, we unhesitatingly demand from reason, common sense and justice, recognition as the Church of the majority. Moreover, even looking at a majority from a numerical point of view, which is actually foolish, we have this consolation—that if we are in a minority we have struggled hard to bring about a different state of things, to those which we beg respectfully to refer Your Most Gracious Majesty to our Anostolate Memorial of Soup.

8th. That, even as the Jews were rejected and utterly cast off for refusing to accept the truth, so also were the mere Irish made an

tonishment and a blessing to the world for their sad obstinacy in contemning the broad principles of the glorious Reformation. We do not go so far as to deny that the Apostles may have taught much that was true; but it was truth rather adapted to the "twilight of fable"—as the impartial Macaulay hath it—than suited to the advanced ideas of a purer and higher order of Christian civilization.

9th. That, those who charge us with possessing a grasping avaricious spirit, little know the generosity of our souls. The State has made us; it can break us. The Parliament, by solemn statute, has appointed us Bishops, to rule the Establishment. We are happily free from the embarrassment which *jure divino* Bishops would feel in the present imminent danger.

TESTIMONIAL TO JAS. MURPHY, ESQ. On Thursday evening last about thirty friends of this gentleman, comprising the subscribers to the fund, took dinner together at the Saloon of the G. T. R. depot, Richmond, on the occasion of a presentation to the popular Agent of the Company at this place.

Presented to James Murphy, Esq. by the Merchants of Richmond and Melbourne, as a token of esteem after fourteen years' service as G. T. R. Agent at Richmond. August 1868. Or the reverse is a beaver—the Canadian crest—surrounded by a wreath of shamrocks in appropriate compliment to Mr. Murphy's nationality.

Yours Majesty, help us, and you are helping Yourself. The Throne is in danger; the Constitution is shrinking into a useless rag of motteated parchment. The times are fraught with evil; our benefices are in jeopardy.

ICHABOD HOWTH, HABBACUE BLARNEY. We would request our subscribers of Peterboro and vicinity, who are in arrears for the TRUE WITNESS, to call on Mr. John Doherty, carriage-maker, and settle their accounts.

St. Ann's and St. Lawrence Schools, conducted by the Christian Brothers, will re-open on the 1st of September next.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE, KINGSTON. — The Studies in this Institution will be resumed on Tuesday, 2nd September.

SANITARY.—A COMPLAINT FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER OF ST. ANN'S WARD. As health officer for the St. Ann's Ward I would wish to call the attention of the City Council and others whom it may concern, to the unfinished state in which the sewer in Centre street has been abandoned.

these dwellings and being fully aware of the diseases to which their occupants are exposed, I would consider it a most guilty and unpardonable negligence to allow things to remain in this condition any longer, and I have no doubt, but that Ooun. McShane who represents the St. Ann's Ward, and who has already availed himself of every opportunity to improve it will as usual use every effort to see this work completed.

Dr. P. E. Brown, Health Officer for St. Ann's Ward.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Barfield, J Ryan \$2; Oarden, J Heaphy \$1; Mill Point, T Roche \$5; Jarvis, T Heenan \$2; Quebec, Rev T N Mainguy \$2; Blessington, J Lally 1; River Beaudette, L J McLaughlan 4; Egerton, J Buckley 1; Brudenell, J Oull 2; French village, M Ling 2; Garrobrook, Rev J Murphy 5; Lennoxville, N McCurdy 1; St. Columban Bar Mr Falvey 2; J Phelan 2; St Anne, Rev A Bourret 2; Vankieek Hill, A McMillan 1.42; Wynford, T Farrell 2; Chambly Canton, T Lussay 4; Coranna, Rev F Gauthier 2; Sandwich, A E Salter 2; Brockville, J Kelly 2; Charlottetown, P Walker 3; Ouldoon, W T Scott 1; Quebec, Mr Delany 3 50; St Benoit, Rev Mr Aubey 2.

Married, In the Trinity Church, on the 17th inst, by the Rev. Dr. Bancroft, Henry Blake Wright, Esq, Notary Public, to Maria, daughter of Samuel Pop, Esq

Died, On the 12th ult, (Sunday morning) in the 74th year of her age, at River Beaudette, Parish of St. Polycarpe, County of Soulanges, Isabella McDonnell, beloved wife of John McLachlan, of the same place. The deceased was grievously afflicted for fourteen years with dropsy which she bore with Christian fortitude and placid resignation to the will of God. May her soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Aug. 24 1868. Flour—Pollards, \$4.80 to \$5.00; Middlings \$5.30 to \$5.50; Fine, \$5.60 to \$5.75; Super. No. 2 \$6.00 to \$5.10; Superfine \$7.00; Fancy \$8.00 to \$9.00; Extra, \$7.10 to \$7.25; Superior Extra \$9 to \$10.00; Bag Flour, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$0.00 to \$0.00. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.65 to \$0.00.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Superior Court. District of Richelieu. In the matter of FREDERICK ST. LOUIS, Steam boat owner and Trader, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, individually as well as partner, an Insolvent.

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Toronto, Aug. 17.—A serious accident occurred on the Esplanade this afternoon. Whilst one of the Grand Trunk engines was moving along the track, it collided with a horse and wagon, then crossing, killing the horse, smashing the wagon to pieces, and injuring the driver.

A correspondent of the Globe gives an account of a melancholy accident which took place near Bell Ewart on Saturday. It appears that a party of six left for a point at which a picnic was to be held, and, on their way, the boat filled. The whole of the party, including three young women, clung to the boat, but one of the latter, a Miss Julia Reid, who had been ailing for some time previously burst a blood vessel and died in the water, supported by two of her companions. Her body was then fastened to the boat, and the rest of the party were shortly afterwards rescued by a boat which came to their assistance, the crew of which also took on board the corpse of Miss Reid. Mr. T. Graham, one of the rescued party was insensible when taken from the water.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Superior Court. District of Montreal. In the matter of BAUKHAGE, BEAK & Co., Insolvents. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the Twenty-Sixth Day of October next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Superior Court. District of Joliette. DAME JULIE FARAIS alias FAREST, of the Parish of the Epiphany, in the District of Joliette wife common in property of Isaac Richot, Plaintiff. vs. The said ISAIE RICHOT, of the said parish of the Epiphany, in the said District, Merchant of the city of Montreal, and elsewhere, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the said Plaintiff as designated, has instituted an action in separation of property, against the defendant in this cause.

SAINT MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, CONDUCTED BY THE RELIGIOUS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 500 SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. THE Course of Studies of this Institution embraces the various branches of a solid and useful education, viz., Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Geography (with Maps and use of Globes) Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, English and French Languages, Music, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, etc.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL, NO. 31 AND 33, COTTE STREET. THE REOPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. The payments in each year of course are exigible monthly and in advance, between the 1st and 15th of each month. For the first year of course..... \$1.00 per month. do second do 1.50 do do third do 2.00 do do fourth do 2.50 do do fifth do 3.00 do

BOARDING SCHOOL. Mrs. O. H. E. CLARKE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO 30 ST. DENIS STREET (NEAR VIGOR SQUARE), WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday the first of September, 1868.

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

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE, Reopening of the Course on the 2nd of September. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, ONT. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. J. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street. THE dates of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the thirty-first day of August, instant, at nine o'clock a.m. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on extremely moderate terms. For particulars apply at Nos. 6 or 10 at the school. August 28. W.M. DORAN, Principal.

WANTED, A SCHOOL TEACHER, with First Class Certificate in section No. 19, 7 con., Lancaster, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to Trustees, A. R. McDONALD, J. R. McDONALD, D. J. McLACHLAN. Glenora July 25 1868.

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

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

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

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION for 1868 (open to competitors from all parts of the Dominion of Canada) will be held at the CITY OF MONTREAL on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 15th 16th, 17th and 18th Sept. next, in the EXHIBITION BUILDING, ST. CATHERINE STREET, and upon the grounds known as the PRIESTS' FARM fronting Guy and St. Catherine Streets. PRIZES OFFERED.....\$10,000 to \$12,000.

THE Prize List and Rules of the Agricultural Department, and Blank Forms of Entries, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, No. 615 CRAIG STREET, Montreal or from the Secretaries of the County Agricultural Societies. The Prize Lists, &c., and Form of Entry of the Industrial Department, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, MICHAMOUS' HALL, Great St. James street Montreal. Entries of Stock must be made on or before SATURDAY the 22nd of August, at the office of the Secretary, No. 615 Craig Street Montreal. Entries of the Agricultural Products and implements must be made at the same place, on or before SATURDAY the 5th of September. Entries in the Industrial Department must be made previous to the 15th of September, at the office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. Each exhibitor will please pay a fee of One Dollar for Membership, and will be entitled to a ticket giving him free entrance to the Exhibition. Arrangements have been made with the principal lines of Railways and Steamers to return to their destination unsold goods from Exhibition free of charge. Foreign Exhibitors in the Industrial Department will be allowed space, so far as practicable, to display their products but cannot compete for any prizes. For further information application should be made to the undersigned Joint Secretaries of the Lower Canada Agricultural Association. A. A. STEVENSON, Secretary of Board of Arts and Manufactures, G. LEBLOND, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for L. C. Montreal, July 17, 1868.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, August 6.—The Paris journals publish advices from Ragusa stating that some Mussulman fanatics exhorted the body of the Prince of the Miridites at Scutari on the 2nd inst., and pulled down crosses in several places. The Miridites threaten retaliation by force of arms.

M. Rochefort has at last published the *communique* of the minister.

By way of a good joke he gives it as his opinion that the insertion of M. Picard's *communique* has made him liable to a prosecution for an incomplete report of a debate in the Senate. The Mexican debate suggests to him the following remarks:— There is one fact which particularly struck me in that ignoble Jecker affair which alone is dirty enough to dishonor ever so many governments. This usurer lent about 1,500,000 in money, for which he received promises to pay to the amount of 75 millions. He has already received 12 millions on account, and yet he is a bankrupt. This situation is inexplicable, unless we are to suppose that this friend of France did not get the 12 millions himself; but then I should be very glad to know the names of those who fingered the money in his place.

The Minister of the Interior publishes in the *France* a note in answer to a letter of Messrs. Blackmore and Delessert, of the 1st inst., published in the same paper. This note, after stating that the allegations contained in the letter referred to have already been refuted in a recent *communique* to the journal *Le Temps*, adds:— Messrs. Delessert and Blackmore have obtained no concession or promise from the Minister of the Interior. They possessed on the 17th of June the simple draught of a convention of which they have just now taken cognizance, and could therefore confer no rights upon them.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, August 6.—The closing banquet in connection with the meeting of the German Ride Association took place to day.

The official *Evening Post* publishes a paragraph emphatically declaring that a recent statement of the *North Eastern Correspondence*, respecting alleged attempts to bring about intimate relations between the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, is a pure invention. The Chancellor of the Empire has addressed no letter during the last 12 months to the Saxon Minister of State, Herr Von Friesen, nor has he entered into negotiations with him in any indirect way upon the subject above referred to.

Saxon Premier, which was intended to be shown at Berlin. In this letter he spoke of the possibility of an understanding between the two Powers, pointed out its advantages, and, without alluding to any conditions, expressed the hope that the obstacles which had hitherto existed to such an understanding might be easily removed. He added that it was only the desire of the Austrian Government to preserve peace made to it last year by Count Bismarck through Count Taaffe's mission. Prussia was at that time in open conflict with France on the Luxemburg question, and Austria having accepted the position of a mediating Power, could not enter into separate negotiations with Prussia. The situation has since altered and a good understanding between Berlin and Vienna would be the best guarantee of peace in Europe and concord in Germany.

ITALY.

Florence, August 6.—In today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the debate upon the tobacco convention was resumed. Signor Lanza spoke against the convention. Count Cambray-Digny, the Minister of Finance, defended the measure as the only means of meeting the requirements of the Treasury. He demonstrated the extreme expediency of a fresh issue of rente or paper money, and declared that a forced loan was impossible, considering the new taxes which had been imposed. The ecclesiastical property, he said, was kept as a reserve to provide the means for withdrawing the forced currency.

The report of the Committee upon the Tobacco Convention has been distributed among the members of the Chamber of Deputies. It proves that the advance of 180 millions lire in gold should be paid by the contractors to the Government within eight months from the approval of the Convention, in instalments to be arranged by the Finance Minister. The issuing price of the company's bonds would be settled by arrangement between the Minister of Finance and the contractors. The report further proposes that the revenues assured the Government during the first biennial period should equal the net profit for the year 1868, the same to be determined by arbitration. The arbitrators would be two persons named by the contractors, and two by the Minister of Finance, the latter presiding.

SPAIN.

It is stated that the French Government has given permission to General Prim to reside at Vichy. The Governor of Oadix has telegraphed to Madrid that he fears the outbreak of insurrectionary movements in different parts of that province. He adds that he has taken a ple precaution, and has despatched large bodies of the Civic Guard into the threatened districts.

POLAND.

The monument to be erected in commemoration of the Confederation of Bar at Rapperschwyll is now finished. Count Ladislas Plater, in the following letter, invites the friends of liberty and of the Polish nationality to participate in its inauguration on the 16th of this month.

those to whom liberty and national independence are dear. In the name of the subscribers to the national Polish monument, COUNT LADISLAS PLATER.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, August 6.—The King and his children left Ostend at four o'clock this afternoon. In consequence of a consultation of the physicians in attendance on the Duke de Brabant, the King has decided that the young Prince should return to Laeken, his stay at the seaside having a relaxing effect upon his health.

HUNGARY.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, the draft of an agreement with Croatia was laid before the House by the special commissioners who had been negotiating with delegates of the Croatian Diet the terms of compromise. They propose to abolish the entire system of border militia hitherto in force along the whole length of the Turkish frontier.

RUSSIA.

In consequence of the existence of cattle plague in several Russian districts near the Prussian frontier the importation of cattle is prohibited. At Hovdenkrug only cases of inflammation of the spleen have occurred. A veterinary surgeon who had been sent across the frontier to examine into the truth of the alleged cattle plague in Russia, reports that he found only inflammation of the spleen prevalent. The disease was, however, very wide-spread among the cattle. Several men had also been infected by it, and five had died.

ROMANIA.

Telegrams received from Rastohuk state that an engagement, which lasted three hours, had occurred between the Turkish troops and the Bulgarian insurgents. Thirty-eight of the latter were killed, and the remainder were surrounded by the Turks at a point between Kasanlik and Schlikan. The headquarters of Mithad Pacha are established at Grabovo. Shots have been fired upon a Turkish gunboat from the Roumanian bank of the Danube, near Galatz. A large number of suspected persons have been arrested by order of the Roumanian authorities at Ibraila.

TURKEY.

The English Ambassador has signed the protocol by which Englishmen will be authorized to hold landed property in Turkey. The Austrian Ambassador has adopted a similar course, in which, however, the representatives of Russia, Italy, and the United States still refuse to concur.

ATTMPT TO KILL A CLEBRYMAN.

On Sunday night, August 2d, one Bernard Farrell, residing in Bennington, Vt., made a most daring and villainous attempt to assassinate the Rev. Father Ryan. It appears that Farrell had married his own cousin, which is contrary to one of the oldest established laws of the Catholic Church. Farrell desired a child christened, which the priest did; but, in his sermon on Sunday, took occasion to allude to the fact that in consummating their wedlock, Farrell and his wife had broken over a rule of the Church; and also made some other remarks, at which Farrell took offence, but evinced no very offensive spirit at the time. It seems, however, that he had resolved on taking the priest's life, for what he deemed his insult to him; and, on the same night, about 11 o'clock, having previously procured a pistol, he left his house telling or hinting to his wife what his business was, very much alarmed, immediately told one Driscoll, stopping in the same house, who at once started after Farrell on the run. Arrived at the parsonage, Farrell was found at the front door with his revolver ready for instant use. He had sent up word by the servant to the priest that in his room, that he must see him without delay; and all his plans plainly showed that he meditated shooting him as soon as he presented himself at the door. Intent on saving the priest's life, which he saw in such imminent danger, Driscoll, at the risk of his own life succeeded in pushing past Farrell into the house, and locked the door after him, meeting the intended victim hurrying down stairs to answer the summons of Farrell, who, he supposed, desired him to accompany him to a sick bed. Had Driscoll been three minutes later, it is altogether likely the murder would have been accomplished. As it was, maddened to desperation at being foiled, Farrell fired two or three shots through the door; but happily none of them struck any of the inmates of the house. By this time assistance had arrived, and Farrell was seized, bound, and taken to jail, the priest interfering to save the culprit's life. A most intense excitement prevailed among the Irish portion of the community, who were very naturally horrified and maddened at the base and cowardly manner in which an exasperated dastard had attempted to take their priest's life in cold blood—Rev. Father Ryan being very much respected by his people—and numerous threats of lynching were freely made; and as the hour of the priest's examination before Justice Myers drew nigh, knots of excited men gathered together in the street. At 2 o'clock the prisoner was brought into court, which convened with closed door. An examination was waived, the prisoner entering a plea of guilty to the charge, which was with intent to kill, the ball being fired at \$8,000, no one appearing for the same. It was foreseen by many that trouble would inevitably ensue when the prisoner was again brought out to be remanded to jail, and such proved to be the case. There is no doubt Farrell would have been killed outright, had it not been that a number of policemen, together with Rev. Father Ryan rushed to the scene, and succeeded in getting the prisoner into the barn, and locking the door, when the crowd which had now assumed the character and proportions of a mob surged back; and after the strong efforts of the officers, coupled with the exertions and commands of Father Ryan—who labored hard to quell the disturbance—the crowd finally dispersed, and the prisoner was brought out and reconducted to jail, and what at one time bid fair to be a very serious affair, was very fortunately ended. Farrell received some very severe injuries, though none that will prove fatal.

New York, Aug. 14.—A family in Seventeenth street were, yesterday, poisoned by eating beefsteak from a deceased beaver.

SAVING.—A man is very apt to deceive himself into an idea that he cannot save, and that it is no use of attempting it. He convinces himself that his income is little enough for present necessities, and puts off the hope of accumulation, if he forms it at all, to that happy period when he shall be in somewhat better circumstances. His circumstances do, perhaps, improve, but his wants have extended as much; and still the time for saving is far ahead. Thus he goes on and on, resolving and re-resolving, until he is at last surprised by some sudden calamity which deprives him even of his ordinary earnings or by death, which cruelly cuts him off in the very midst of the best intentions in the world. Did any man, we would ask ever experience a falling off in his income, even to so small an amount as a shilling in the week? Many answer they have. Did they continue to live at that reduced rate? They reply, We did so—and we were compelled to do it? Very well; and pray what is the difference between being compelled to live a shilling a-week cheaper, and compelling yourself to do it? Or suppose stationary wages and a rising produce-market. Did you not find, that, though bread rose a penny a loaf, and other provisions in proportion, you still contrived to make your income procure you something the usual exhibition of victuals? You answer, Yes. And where, I would ask, is the difference between spending a small extra sum upon certain articles of food, and laying it by for accumulation, supposing it not to be so needed? It is clear, that, if you had the fortitude and strength of character to make the saving as much a matter of compulsion as the other circumstances are, you would save. You have, therefore, no excuse to present for your not saving except that you are too weakminded to abstain from using money in your power.

A GOOD WIFE.—Woman depends for her fame on the voice of affection. Her virtues are exercised at home, her talents are mainly called forth and exerted in the domestic sphere. Happy for her, when she finds in her nearest and dearest friends those who can appreciate her worth and who are willing to render her merits due praise.

It seldom happens that the ecologist of female character is capable of doing justice to his subject. To describe a good woman is not to invent her with all good qualities in a lump, as it were; and the man must possess a high order of intellect, who can comprehend the lofty hopes, the deep and holy affections which warm and move the soul of the good wife and mother, who devotes herself to the happiness of her family. She lives in the constant exercise of the noblest faculties of our nature, directed to the welfare and improvement of the circle, over which she is the guiding star, and dark is the household from which such a light is withdrawn. Many a bereaved husband has doubtless felt this.

WHAT IS A DARLING—It is the dear, little, beaming girl who rests one on the d'orset; who flings her arms around one's neck, and kisses one with her whole soul of love; who seizes one's hat who believes one's coat, and bands the tea and toast so prettily, who places her slish foot at the piano and warbles forth, un Solicited, such delicious songs; who casts herself at one's footstool, and clasps one's hand, and asks eager, unchorded questions, with such bright eyes and flushing face, and on whose light, flossy curls one places one's hand and breathes "God bless her!" as the fairy foot departs. But there is an angel following her footsteps, who is not visible to us, and in the midst of his white shadow sits between us and the darling of our hearts.

Some one has taken the trouble to make statistics regarding the consumption, of cigars in New York. He guesses that the denizens of that city burn up seventy-five million cigars in a year, and that they cost nine and three-quarters million of dollars. Then this ingenious individual estimates that if the cigars were placed end to end, they would extend one and a half times across the Atlantic, or that placed side by side they would build a wall two cigars high from New York to Albany.

If for every rebuke that we utter of men's vices we put forth a claim upon their hearts; if for every assertion of God's demands from them we could substitute a display of His kindness to them; if, side by side with every warning of death, we could exhibit proofs and promises of immortality; if we were to show man a near, visible, inevitable, but all beneficent Deity, whose presence makes the earth itself a heaven, there would be fewer deaf children sitting in the market-place.

Dr. Hall assails the idea that men rest by doing nothing. Men of force and industry will everywhere tell you, "It the hardest thing in the world to do nothing." The true object of rest is recuperation, and that is best brought about as to the body, by exercising a different set of muscles; and as to the brain, by calling into requisition a different set of organs.

Justice is the greatest of virtues, and for this reason, other virtues give joy to the possessor; but justice gives more to others than to him who practices it. Justice betrieudes the miserable; it has no regard for persons; knows neither brother, mother, nor father; it knows only truth; it imitates God.

That man must be, indeed, a feeble Catholic, who can, without compunction, devote his whole thoughts and anxieties to the gong-on in the world around him without feeling the slightest interest in reading of the hopes and struggles of the Catholic Church. Many really pious and estimable Catholics rarely open a Catholic "periodical."

La Fontaine was so absent-minded as to call to visit a friend whose funeral had been attended. He was much surprised at first; but recollecting himself, said, "It is true enough, for I was there."

SLANDER AND DETRACTOR.—The true Christian never indulges in evil-speaking. It is mean and cowardly, and the sure indication of a low and vulgar mind. A woman given to this vice is generally little less than a monster.

In any adversity that happens to us in the world, we ought to consider that many sad afflictions are not less natural than snow and hail, storm and tempest; and that it were as reasonable to hope for a year without winter, as for a life without trouble.

Princes were never invented for their own sakes; because no man would place himself under a yoke but for the good of his people, that they should be governed well. Therefore, when a prince hath more regard to himself than his people, he is no longer a prince but a tyrant.

Those who from an excessive fear of some inconvenience and suffering, avoid fatigue, and believe it injurious to their health, are prudent according to the flesh, but very insignificant, and very sensual.

Base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon the cost.

Look not mournfully into the past—it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present—it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart.

Mother Eve did not know so much as her daughters of the present day. Had they been in her place, instead of being deceived by, they would have deceived, the devil.

SOBB THROAT, COUGH, COLD,

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief. The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles. OBTAIN ONLY 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,' and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

August, 1868.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERRINE is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERRINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. August, 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, POKE, HAMS, LARD, SERRANOS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m

St. LAZARE DE BELLECHASSE, District of Montmorency, C.E. 13th Aug., 1864. Edmund Giroxx, Esq., Drugists, No 47 St. Peter St., corner of Vieux Marché, Lower Town, Quebec.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify, that I have been, during eighteen months, sick and obliged to keep my bed, unable to walk a single step. After having tried the remedies prescribed by physicians, and many others, without success, I decided to try BRITTOLO'S SARRAPARILLA, and took five bottles. To-day I walk perfectly well, and I am able to attend to my business; One of the most able physicians, after bleeding me, declared that my sickness was severe Rheumatic affection. I am, respectfully, yours,

JOHN RUEL. Sworn before the undersigned, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montmorency, Aug. 13, 1864. J. RUEL, Justice of the Peace. 466

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—There is a beautiful, exhilarating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakes the remembrance of summer's floral incense, as some old tune might recall the by gone scenes in which we first heard it. Spirituel and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologne, it is more lasting, and the odor never changes, as is the case with perfumes derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous headache, prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; and as a perfume for the sick chamber, it is eminently refreshing.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealer in Medicine.

INDIGESTION OR DYSPEPSIA.

The rules for treating this complaint are simple, and apply to all cases. Keep the bowels open, renew the lost tone and vigor of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now come the anxious questions of the sufferer: How shall this be accomplished? Where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strengthening, corrective power over these organs, to be found? Dyspepsia, on this subject you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians. Dr. Wells, of Thirty-first street, New York City, says: "For eighteen months I have used BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS as an alternative and tonic, and consider them the most reliable medicine we have for dyspepsia, indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels." Dr. L. Mills, of Sixteenth street, New York. Dr. Hine Mott, of Court street Brooklyn, and Dr. Parker Nelson, of the Clinical Institute, Philadelphia, recommend the Pills with equal earnestness. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood of humors, BRISTOL'S SARRAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station.) SHEERBROOKE O. E. D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &c., No. 50 Little St. James Street.

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

RICHELIEU COMPANY, DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

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

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUFORT, NOIS, CORNWALL, PRESOTT, BROCKVILLE, GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, COBURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.

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

JONES & CO., Troy, N. Y. THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT — TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING

ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH, READY-MADE or to MEASURE

Juvenile Department BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK,

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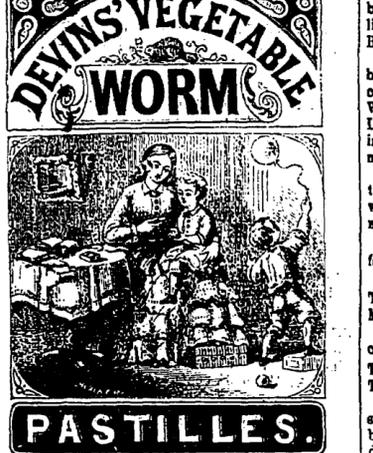
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