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VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866.

No. 8.

CLARA LESLIE.

A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES. CHAPTER XIII .- Continued . When the Catholic world had anticinated the resurrection, they were still lingering beside the tomb; and Clara went to Catherine's oratory. and there, in the firm faith of her heart laid down the burden of ber sins at the feet of bim she thought authorised to give her absolution in the name of God; and as she threw herself into Catherine's arms, when she came out with flushed cheeks, one could road in that sweet countenance that God had seen she was truly penitent, and given peace, though far different indeed to that rest of the soul after a real absolution, of which Clara was as yet ignorant. And are there not many hearts who will still remember the throng that evening brought round the door of a certain nursery of Catholic truth-i.e., Margaret Chapel -and the bright garlands of sweet flowers that fair hands bed twined round the corona and Fathers. would-be chancel; the beautiful camelias that decked the altar; the rich white altar-cover, with its three cherubims; the range of waxlights; the white-robed choir and clergy,-will Christ is risen to-day!' bursting from that band of earnest hearts? Will they not think of all this, and, strange to an Anglican mind still wraping heart that all this now is lost for ever, and they were now revelling in the reality they were then She telt like one in a dream; her voice swelled in the old Gregorian chant, which, by the way enough (as there did not happen to be especial nealms for such a service); joined again in the prayers once more intoned, and the last hymn, and the Hallelujah Chorus; and then, as she passed out of the door, there were happy groups congratulating one another, and shaking hands with tearful eyes; and Mr. Wingfield came out from the other side-door, and his smile was pecuharly sweet as he gave her his hand across the sense. railing en passant, and said, 'A happy Easter!' Then Catherine came, and Elizabeth, radiant with delight; and there were words and looks such as Easter-eve, and the excitement and the excitement and mystery of an Anglican first crifices.' confession, ever produce. Little by little the hegin the next day; but there was plenty of self be conquered? when will this war cease?preparation in the shape of greens and flowers going on, and she did damp Ciara's happy looks, ence of God? I struggle on, but my mind for she sympathised with them. Shall we tell, seems a chaos: I seem to make no way. Oh, as the finale, how Clara knelt at the altar the surely some mighty change must pass over the next morning early, with the two candles on the soul before it appears before God! Death's altar actually lit, and, mid figures bending quite work must be wonderful in the whole atmosphere to earth in their prostrate adoration, community of the soul to fit it for Heaven-for an eternal

CHAPTER XIV .- ECCENTRICITIES. "Poor wanderers! ye are sore distrust To find the path which Ohrist has blest Tracked by His saintly throng!"

repaired to Catherine's oratory for the thanks-

giving? She stayed through the long morning

the sofa the moment she reached the room .--

Pretty nearly all those glad forty days, which she

had looked forward to, were spint in-doors. As-

ceusion-day she ventured out for the first time.-

Whit-Sunday she was again allowed to see the

festive preparations she so much loved. But her

health was broken, and a long winter of cough

and weakness was before her. Poor Clara!

Summer came on; July passed away; the 12th of August arrived. There was to be a dinner-party in Osnaburgh Terrace, and Mrs. Temple came to spend the afternoon with Clara, for she knew she was not that day in a fit state I am wrong in disobeying him in other things, to venture out to church, being confined to the but not in this. But to return to the doctrines and at once made her way into Clara's room .- it I cannot get over. How can it be that the surrounds us.' It was at the very top of the house—a large state of the soul is not decided at the moment of garret, rather different from her former 'den' at | death?' the Rectory. Every thing was as simple as possible. A small uncurtained bed, at the head of which was fastened a picture of St. Francis Protestant misunderstanding. d'Assisi, a little strip of bedside carpet, two or three plain chairs, and a number of tables scattered about the room,—these formed the whole | So I have always been taught.' furniture. Up in one corner was her oratory, this time full in sight, as 'the tiny screen' was, at the moment of death the soul appears in the drawn aside. It was covered with green, the presence of God, and there its good and evil Trinity color; and the only thing to be seen upon it was a very beautiful crucinx, surmounted by a and it it is condemned to hell, the demons take picture of the Ecce Homo.' Raphael's 'Virpossession of it; it it is saved, it for the most opicture of the Ecce Homo.' Raphael's 'Virpossession of it; it it is saved, it for the most opicture of Child' had been placed over the chimpart has to expiate smaller faults in the fire of the weap place, and beneath it hung a picture of St. Purgatory, before it passes into the regions of any grounds but feeling. We have the Succession of it; it is saved, it for the most of the fire of the wish to wish to follow her. Miss Merville bide it away, but Elizabed wickedly unfolded the part has to expiate smaller faults in the fire of the most opicture of St. Purgatory, before it passes into the regions of any grounds but feeling. We have the Succession of it; it is saved, it for the most opicture of Mildred's, and Mr. Court on any was a young man whom Clara also soon delicate performance, and displayed some elegant of St. Purgatory, before it passes into the regions of any grounds but feeling. We have the Succession of it; it is saved, it for the most of the fire of the most opicion. There is the fire of the most opicion of the regions of any grounds but feeling. We have the Succession of it; it is saved. Clara seemed to wish to was an old friend of Mildred's, and Mr. Court opicion opicio Clara, which was crowned with a fresh garland the blest. of flowers. Cosin's 'Hours of Prayer' and Sherlock's ' Practical Christian' had been banish-

whilst in their place lay the Breviary, whole and terrible! And if the good actions do not out ing remains but the superior privileges to be ob- the French expected young Louis Napoleon to entire (it was only the 'Horæ' that lived in weigh the evil ones, that soul is lost eternally! tained in the Church of Rome; and surely this be in time proclaimed Emperor, and then to see entire (it was only the 'Horæ' that lived in Clara's pocker) Dr. Pusey's version of the 'Paradise of the Christian Soul, a Garden of the Soul, and two or three other similar Catholic bave no good works; my evil ones are infinite. Certainly not, said Catherine; but for books of devotion. Clara was sitting at a table How will my good works over outweigh my truth's sake, dearest Clara, I cannot let you connear this oratory, close to the window, absorbed sins? O Catherine! I have passed sleepless time so much in error. Catholics do not allow once more in painting. Well as she had always drawn, she was evidently improved; and in the features of the old man over whom her paint-brush was wandering, which she would in vain have tried to produce some years before.

'Why, Clara, this is wonderful,' said Catherine playfully, as she examined her drawing.-You condescending to paint on paper! I so well before.'

'I wonder whether Alan will be ever like that?' said Clara, sighing, as she pensively gave happiest of the day; and now that I cannot the finishing touches to the little collar and black babit that forms the dress of the Oratory

'He will have a glorious saint for his patron,' said Catherine, 'if St. Philip Neri is to be his nursing father.'

'I thought he would have become a Passionthey not remember the thrilling chorus of 'Jesus ist,' said Clara; 'and I know not what has seemed to attract me irresistibly towards the bistory of St. Philip Ners lately; and then, all of a sudden, I find Alan has entered his novitiate ped up in all this imitation, bless God with burst- long ago in the Oratory. Strange things happen sometimes.

' How does the window get on?' said Cathedreaming of and yearning after? And Clara? rine; for she never seemed to like Clara to talk

'One medallion is finished,' replied Clara, risshe could not help feeling was not quite exulting | ing and joining her at the window; 'but this does not get on. I think I must wait for one moment of inspiration to impart a saint-like expression to St. Mary Magdalene's face. But will you let me dress myself while you examine it and the progress of my work, and then we will have a long talk undisturbed before the company arrives. Oh, what a torment it is to dress and now I date my first learning to love Ham for a party, and wear finery, and all that non-

> 'You do not like wearing finery,' replied Catherine. O Clara! one mortification of our own will, one obedience, be sure, is more acceptable to God than a hundred self-willed sa-

'Clara was silent; she slowly raised her eyes the Vision of Beauty and Purity.!' crowd dispersed; the carriages drove off: parties and glanced at herself. 'Perhaps you are right. by two and three still sauntered along the street; I certainly do not like wearing all this; and yet and at last the doors were closed, and Clara I feel my old love of display alive within me, breached home. Mildred's Easter was only to which does like it. O Catherine! when will this cated from the hands of Mr. Morris, and then contemplation of God in His awful purity and loveliness.'

'In other words, it must pass through a state service at Douglas's church, and then fainted on of purgation,' replied Catherine, 'or what the present.' Roman Courch calls Purgatory.

> O Catherine, I long to believe in Purgatory, said Clara earnestly; 'but I suppose I must not.'
> 'Why not?' said Catherine.

get out of the difficulty. Not that I do not scold did he know it."

Catherine.?

which I cannot feel I am doing wrong. I feel

'That is not the doctrine of the Roman Church, Clara,' replied Catherine; ' that is some

'How?' said Clara, surprised. 'Is it not a kind of second state of trial, like this world?-

'Catholics believe,' replied Catherine, 'that actions are examined; judgment is pronounced,

ever this—and it is such a terrible thought! I tion in which God has placed us. admitted to Purgatory. I must think about it; it cannot enter my mind yet. I dare say I shall lie awake to night.

'Are your meditations made at night, dear child?

'It has always been my happy time,' replied think I have never seen you succeed in a saint Clara, 'even in my young days-my days of earthly happiness. The hours I spent at midnight out of bed in reciting Offices were the sleep at night, I lie in bed and muse. My winfor my embroidery, and all those little pictures, too; they pass one by one before me in the dark. If I have some new idea in my mind, I think and think, till it assumes a tangible form, or it incorporates itself in my belief. I think nearly those mid night hours.'

Catherine stroked down the glossy locks com passionately.

' It is sad to have to work one's way to truth, to be one's own guide to the Catholic faith.'

But God has guided me also, replied Clara. How I can trace His Hand, teaching me to love Him, teaching me what His love is, from the moment He began taking from me what I was absorbed to before! I was, just what papa used to tell me I was (and I did not believe) absorbed is poetic imaginations about saints and angels, thinking I knew what the love of God was; and I was quite insensible to it, and unaware even of what it meant. No wonder he felt a lack in me, and used to think me shallow; from that terrible stroke which took everything from me at once. It has made me jealous of spending my thoughts on saints and angels .-Sometimes I scarcely dare even think of ineeting dear papa himself in Heaven, I long so that my Him, the Lord of Saints, our Love, our Joy,

Clara's countenance lighted up into one of her old bright, almost ecstatic, looks bent over it, and londly kissed her forehead.

'I should fear all that worshipping of Saints and the Blessed Virgin that the Roman Church authorizes,' she added, 'it would be an almost insurmountable difficulty to me.'

Catherine's countenance altered.

' You would not, if you had experienced the efficacy and wisdom of it, dearest Clara,' said she earnestly.

'It seems to me putting the Blessed Virgin and the Saints in the place of our Blessed Lord." continued Clara, making them almost omni

'It is not rather,' replied Catherine, 'on your part, lowering the idea of our Blessed Lord's Divinity into something of the place where Catholics put our Blessed Lady, and the other saints of God, who are ever living absorbed in 'I thought that, and the Invocation of Saints, Him? How can we imagine what the interreplied Clara, were the two doctrines so com- course of the invisible world must be? Do anpletely forbidden in the Articles, we could not | gels converse together in words? It seems to me like a portion of the same unbelief that would very often most earnestly repeat that touching assert that our Blessed Lord's gibrified Humanconvertation, Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, ora ity cannot be in Heaven and in millions of places pro nobis, peccatoribus, nunc et in hora mortis on earth at the same time. Do you think that nostra,' though I know Mr. Wingfield would our guardian angels are not ever in the presence of God, ever conversing ineffably with Him, 'You seem a most obstreperous child,' said though occupied in guarding us upon earth! Do they take time to traverse the regions of im-'And yet, Catherine, this is another thing in mensity, like we poor mortals? Surely, surely, we have very little intercourse with the unseen world in comparison with those, our favored brethren, who are allowed all this expanding of their house with a had foot. She rung at the door, of Purgatory, Catherine; there is one thing in spiritual nature towards the wonderful world that

> 'Why do you call them Catholics, Catherine?' said Clara.

'I am accustomed to the title,' replied Catherine evasively; 'you know they will not accept of any other, and I have constant intercourse

with them.' asked Clara.

tion. At last she said:

Sherlock's 'Practical Christian' had been banish | 'Its good and evil actions examined—ab !— could understand people's quoting the Sacra- vine wou Claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou Claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou Claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou Claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine would be sacra- vine wou claras means at once by mentioning the sacra- vine would be sacra- vine

How have I laid awake at night and thought is no ground wherefore we are to leave a situa-

nights over this question, and I cannot unravel it we have orders; their theologians say it is very -all is so dark and intricate. So, then, only doubtful-all but certain that we have not; and there was a devotional, almost saintly expression only those who will one day attain Heaven are whenever a clergyman like Newman, and others who become Roman Catholics, wish to be priests, they are re-ordained, although it is a doctrine of the Church that Holy Orders cannot be given twice without sacrilege. Besides this, there is the question of jurisdiction, the effect of which is to prove that, even if we had the Succession, our priests would have no power to absolve. I say all this, dear child, because I don't see that it helps us in trying to do the Will of God to take false interpretations of Catholic doctrine. I think we ought to know exactly what dows are concocted at night, and the patterns they say they believe, and then answer it; now our controversary contents itself with stating our views of their faith, and then replying, and this is an easy victory."

> 'But, then, it seems to me,' continued Clara, as if it were not our business to judge. God all my Creed has been adopted, bit by bit, during has placed guides over one. I stay in the Anglican Church on Mr. Wingfield's authority.'

'And what would you do if Mr. Wingfield were to die? I do not think he will,' she added, perceiving that Clara winced at the very word; I only make the supposition.'

'I don't know, said Clara; 'perhaps I should get another who thinks exactly like him-whom

I thought he would approve."

Catherine was silent. She was sitting at Clara's frame, going on with her embroidery, while Clara sat on a fooistool at her feet-her favorite place, - and she bent over the work. At last she said, in her quiet, sublime tones,-

I think we must all beware, our personal love to our directors blind our eyes to she truth. A Catholic's guide must not be one man,-that were a sectarian spirit indeed, -but the Church.'

Clara answered not. Catherine had wakened up a train of thoughts which haunted her night after night, and roused suspicions which every word of her friend now served to strengthen .-Things which passed unheeded before now seem. whole soul may be rapt in the thought af meeting | ed a confimation of her thoughts, and never could that speech be effaced from her memory. Catherine sat silent too; and at last, looking at her watch, asked Clara whether she had said Vespers.

'St. Clara's second Vesoers,' said Clara, smiling. 'Never mind its not being in the Anglican Calendar. I must say the Vespers of my own saint. Besides the 'Commune Virginum' 13 so plied. beautiful;' and she clasped her pet Hora between her hands, exclaiming, 'Veni, electa mea, et ponum in te thorum meam, Alleluia !- Aileluia ! -Alleluia! she repeated, going towards the oratory, lighting the candles beside the crucifix and pulling down the blinds, so as to throw a double light on the beautifully modelled crucifix.

Catherine watched her round the room. She, too, had passed through the furnace of affliction, and there been sternly taught Catholic truth: she, too, had had her idols shattered in a day; and she felt in her inmost heart that the day wherein Clara's confidence in her Anglican position would be shoken to its foundations was near at hand; and when she thanked God that she was, as it were, placed near her, to help the frail, tender plant through the storm of doubt that awaited her. And then their two sweet voices alternately recited psalm, antiphon, and versicle: and Clara's face lighted up into an expression of radiant happiness, and Catherine's became more calmly trusting, though still worn and sad. They had scarcely finished when Mildred's voice at the door, in its sweet, joyous accents, was heard summoning Clara into the drawing-room.

CHAPTER XV .-- A DINNER-PARTY. " Oh that they knew what faith can work, What Sacraments can do! What simple love is like, on fire, In hearts absolved and true !"

Father Faber. Ciara and Mrs. Temple bad hardly entered the room before there was a knock at the door, and the Honorable Mr. Courtnay was announced .-A minnte after, Mr. Wingfield and Mr. Morris made their appearance, and Clara ran out to welcome Elizabeth Dilton. They had just uncloaked, and were entering the drawing-room, when the last guests arrived in the shape of a ' Is it not very dangerous for you, Catherine ?' | Mr. Merville and his sister, the former apparently one of the nicest-looking young clergymen Catherine paused : it seemed a painful ques- | Clara bad ever set ber eyes on. He turned out, however, to be older than he looked, and that God will give me grace to do His Will. I before dinner was over Clara found out that Mrs could not choose. He placed me in my present | Merville was abroad for health, and he was obsion-even Roman Catholics themselves allowed was much talk during dinner about public affairs, round the edge a legend in Gothic letters raised Clara sat musing.

this—therefore we have the Sacraments. I never the general to pic of the day; and Mr. Mer- upon the finest linen.

'Its good and evil actions examined—ah!— could understand people's doubting the Sacra- ville won Clara's heart at once by mentioning 'This is Clara's 'chef d'œnvre,' 'cried she

be in time proclaimed Emperor, and then to see the restoration of the Bourbons in the person of Henri Cinq. He then began a description of a Benediction he had seen from the Quirinal in Rome ; the people following the Pope's carriage in crowds, kneeling in his path, and almost mad with excitement, till they had got the Holy Father out into the balcony to bless them as they filled the square with their acclamations. Clara listened with glistening eyes, and even Douglas relaxed, as he went on contrasting this with the precipitate flight of 'the people's idol' behind the Bavarian minister's carriage. Mr. Wingfield seemed shocked at this, and declared it was a pusillanimous desertion of bls post, which Me. Morris seemed as shocked at his saying. Mr. Courtnay, who had accompanied Clara down to dinner, in vain attempted to engage ber attention and at last found himself condemned to sit in silence and listen to what was going on. The ladies soon retired to the drawing-room, and when there were loud in their praises of Mr. Merville.

'What a ringing laugh,' exclaimed Elizabeth Dalton; 'it does one's heart good to hear it.'

'I congratulate you, Emily,' said Mildred, placing her hand playfully on Miss Merville's shoulder; 'I did not know your brother was such a nice person.

'He is a general favorite,' replied Miss Merville, smiling.

'I do not wonder at it,' observed Mrs. Temple; ' he has such a fund of anecdote and enter-

tainment. Clara was perfectly silent for once, but she

thought she had never seen a sweeter countenance or more engaging manners. As to his voice and laugh, they were irresistible; they were so musical, and yet so merry and gentle, though quite a contrast to Mr. Wingfield's. When the gentlemen came up, they found the two young ladies seated at the table, their work thrown aside, and their heads bent over one book, while the three others were gathered round the fire in close conversation. Mr. Morris was the first to appear, and two pair of sparkling eyes were instantly turned up to him with an expression of affectionate respect, as he kindly asked what they were reading. Clara turned up the back of the book, and answered, smiling,

'From Oxford to Rome?

' Do you like the book?' asked Mr. Morris. 'I fancy it must be just what would happen,"

enlied Clara; 'Do you not think so ris?' she added, timidly.

'I should rather doubt it in some cases,' he re-

'I was only thinking of myself,' replied Clara; 'I fancy it is just what I should do and feel were I to leave the Anglican Church.' But they say Mr. Newman is discontented, observed Elizabeth appealing to Mr. Mor-

'I should not thick it likely,' was the quiet reply; 'he has not acted as though he were dis-

contented. 'How I should like to have heard his sermon last Feast of the Circumcision,' said Clara, in an under tone, slyly looking up in Mr. Morris's face; 'but when I mentioned even a thought of it to Douglas, he told me if I went out of his

house on such an errand, I should never come

back to it again.' Mr. Wingfield, as my readers know, bad quick ears, and Clara's mounting colour betrayed that she perceived that he had heard her speech ; for he was just passing at the moment, and half turned round his head.

'Catherine went to bear it,' observed Elizabeth; but you know they say there is madness in his family, and that he has not escaped a touch of it.

Clara even forgot Mr. Wingsield's presence in the indignant, 'O Elizabeth!' that escaped her. Mr. Morris actually laughed outright, and Mr. Wingfield turned round and said,

'Do they say so, Miss Dalton. I really think it is very probable. Perhaps it is the only way of accounting for his leaving the Church of England.

Clara's colour mounted high, and she became serious. Her heart would not let her think Mr. Wingfield was right, and yet he was such very high authority. Meantime, Mr. Morris was examining Clara's work. It was a piece of the very finest cambric, beautifully embroidered in satin stitch. Elizabeth's was less intricate; it was merely a piece of linen with one of Pugin's Patterns in red and blue cotton commenced upon

'Is this a corporal you are working, Miss

made out on one side the words, 'Ave Verum Corpus; on the second, ! O Salutaris Hostia ; on the third, 'O Sacrum Convivinm;' while the fourth contained the beginning of St. John's words Ecce Agnus Dei.

'It is really very beautiful,' said he at last. "Will it not look nice and Rominh?' said guide the flock.' Elizabeth playfully, in an undertone.

Another DElizabeth!' from Clara was the reprimand for this saucy speech, and was followed antly, to go to the piano. by a burst of laughter from both, in which Mr. Morris joined. But Clara's nervous glances had discovered that Mr. Wingfield had again heard, and colouring up to the eyes, she left the room. When she returned, Mr. Merville was standing beside Mr. Morris and the merry Elizabeth, while Mr. Wingfield was seated at the other end of the room with Mildred; Douglas, Miss Merville, and Mrs. Temple were keeping up an animated conversation by the fire, and poor Mr. Courtnay was seated alone, seemingly busily ocenpied in a book. She glanced around the room reseated herself by Elizabeth, and whispered entreatingly to her not to say all those things.'

Do not you see that Mr. Wingfield is looking, and hearing it all? Not that I do not wish him to hear and know everything that I say, but I always feel so awkward in his presence.'

"I know you do," returned the merry girl; and I delight to teaze you. I cannot bear to see you sitting so prim in your chair whenever he is in the room. I want to make you laugh and be natural before him. As if he can ever know what you really are in this way.'

Their attention was attracted at this moment by one of Mr. Merville's speeches.

There is but one order in the Roman Church I think the least equal to theirs, and it is that of the Jesuits. What the Jesuits are among the male orders, I think the Sisters of Charity are among the females. Certainly the poor Jesuits have had a good deal more mud thrown at them in their way.

Have you heard of the prophecy that was found in the Jesuits' convent at Naples just before they were turned out of that city ! asked Elizabeth.

Do you mean,' replied Mr. Merville, 'that in 1848 they should be turned out of Naples, in 1849 some few should come back, and in 1850 they should all return in greater glory than ever having done great things for the faith in foreign lands ?

"Exactly," replied Elizabeth; 'and is it true that such a prophecy was discovered?

· I believe it is quite true,' replied Merville .-. It now remains to be seen whether it will come to pass. I knew some of those good fathers when I was in Naples, and have been over their , establishment; and certainly I never saw any thing so be attifully conducted. They rule by love. You could almost tell it was a Jesuit talking to a child from the peculiar, winning, fatherly way in which he bends over it and speaks to it.

'It is strange they are so universally hated,' said Mr. Morns.

. Not universally, by any means,' replied Mr. Merville. I find they are always on the side of religion and good order. I do not think you will find that any one who knows them bates them; those who hate them are either pretty nigh infidels and no Catholics at all, or people who, when you ask them if they have ever personally known a Jesuit, frankly confess that they have not.

'I have heard it said,' remarked Elizabeth, that this continual persecution that the Jesuits marked answer to the dying iave to undergo is a prayer of St. Iguatius Loyola.'

Mr. Merville smiled and looked pleased.

'I have no doubt of it,' he replied. · Is Naples a nice residence ?' inquired Clara.

Not for an Anglican, replied Mr. Merville; indeed we seem shut out from foreign countries by our isolated position. It is a great pity that every thing abroad connected with our own portion of the church is such a striking contrast to the warmth and devotion of Roman Catholics.'

Elizabeth sighed, and asked, 'Is it every where the same?

'Every where that I have ever seen,' replied Mr. Merville. 'At Naples I do not know how I should have got on without the Roman services I went to. The residents are immersed in ballgoing, and, what makes it worse, as I heard a friend of mme say, they are so provokingly decorous in their behaviour at church.'

Every one laughed; Mr. Merville's manner was irresistibly comic, and told his meaning far more than his words.

"It must be very sad to have to go abroad," said Elizabeib.

'It is a great trial,' returned Mr. Merville: I hope that it is not in store for you, Miss Dalton? On, yes, it is, unfortunately, answered Clara, in a very few weeks too; and poor Elizabeth is not allowed to enter a Roman Catholic Church. The authority of the Holy See A crisis is at hand. This is the worst of the whole.

Mr. Merville looked compassionate, then turned to Mr Morris, saying,

we met yesterday in Albany street?"

Did they wear thick black veils? exclaimed Clara; then they were.'

'Yes,' returned Mr. Merville; 'I could not catch a glimpse of their faces, and they held their heads down so low' (Elizabeth here gave Clara a significant jog), 'I wonder they could breathe. I think their dress a very unbecoming one.

Some people say they look as if they desparred of their own salvation, they walk in such 2 meleacholy manner, remarked Elizabeth, looking be loaded with insults and charged with orimes; he wiekedly from Clara to Mr. Wingfield. 'Do will be deprived of liberty-it may be of life. Such the Sisters of Charity abroad wear veils, Mr. are the events which in the ordinary course of human

Merville? Never over their faces,' returned Mr. Merville ; indeed, I could not help remarking the ville; indeed, I could not help remarking the Trinity, Waterford, an extremely valuable present of difference between these Sisters of Mercy and alter plate of solid silver, and silver gilt, and suits the Cutholic ones over the Channel, who walk of costly vestments. Dr. Walsh was a native of about with their heads erect, and their faces uncovered, and every one can see how happy been laid in Trales on the site of the ancient Abbay and contented they look. But is it possible that the Bishop of London has sanctioned a Sis-

'Oh, no,' said Elizabeth; 'he can't bear it; propriate address.

Mr. Morris seemed interested, and slowly but then we should do nothing, you know, if we went by the Bishops, they are always on the wrong side.

'As you think, Miss Dalton,' said Mr. Merville with quiet humor, 'we are each to be the judge of right and wrong, are we? Our Bishops are not then meant, like St. Timothy was, to

Mrs. Temple at this moment called aloud for some music, and Clara was obliged, very reluct-

Sing us that hymn to Pio Nono, Clara,' exclaimed Elizabeth; we will join in the chorus. You must accompany me, then, Mildred; and several of the party gathered round the

It was a brilliant air, composed in the time of the popular enthusiasm; and Clara, warming as the flush mantled in her cheek, and forgetting even Mr. Wingfield's presence, sung it with an enthusiasm that lent a greater flexibility to her voice and richness to her tones; and when at last she finished with the long 'Viva, Pio, viva,' with which it closes, she was quite astonished at the burst of applause with which she was simultaneously greeted. Mildred retired, and she was left to treat them to something more soft and melancholy.

She looked through her music with a sigh, and there lay Alan's favorite air for Benediction which had once so pleased Mr Wingfield. A thousand recollections pressed before her mind, and she drew it forth. Perhaps these sensations lent the pathos that lingered round those touching words; and when she had finished, and the last chord had died away beneath her fingers, she was utterly unaware that every one bad retired from the piano except Mr. Courtnay, who was standing a little behind, watching her with fixed attention. The silence of the room showed the deeper pleasure this had given; but no one asked for more, and she almost started when Mr. Courtnay approached and timidly asked whose and as Clara turned over to the title-page, her brother's name caught his eye, with Oxford, 1845,' written below. He went over it.

(To be continued.)

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

THE CARDINAL TESTIMONIAL. - We may be excused for confessing to some pride in publishing the list of contributors to the 'Cardinal Fund,' The Ontholi laity, and those more especially amongst them of rank and education, are daily represented, as we know, to be in a state either of revolt or of indifference, as regards not merely the Cardinal Archbishop, but as regards the Church itself and the authority of which he is the head in Ireland; and in proof. whether of revolt or of indifference, we have a sub scription list, obtained by private circular, covered with the most distinguished as well as the least am bitions names The list, we need hardly say, 14 only in its infancy, but already beare testimony quite sufficient to the spirit in which the dignity conferred upon the Archbishop of Duolin has been received by every order of Catholic laity, from the heads of their nobility in blood or in title to the followers of the most unpretending industries. They recognize in the dignity of Cardinal Cullen a distinction bestowed upon the entire nation, and to the maintenance of which it is no more than right that the whole nation should become contributory. Every one knows how modest is the income of a Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and how inadequate to the support of new expenses. But as the people of Ireland never in their pravious history repudiated a liability or declared a sacrifice when religion was in question, it may be safely said that at no former period were they less disposed to do so than at present—as shown b, the subscription list to day. We have no need to be speak additional names. In the course of a few weeks the whole landed interest, the whole mercantile interest, and all the lay professions will be fully, as they are already largely, represented in the contributions to the national fund. The character and the dimension of the list supply an answer to the impertinent references which have been made by a section of the prese to the ausence of some distinguished Catholics from the Cardinal's reception, and which were intended to be laudatory of so strange an inspiration in these noblemen and gentlemen as would manifest itself in a way to please such pane. gyrists They were, as matter of fact, either out of the country, or in distant parts of it, and in many cases without notice at all of the Cardinal's arrival; but their names and subscriptions are here to answer for them in the list we publish, and the answer is the very best and most conclusive we could wish to see. Ought it to be necessary for us to advise an universal and organized contribution to the Cardinal testimonial fund, now that it is before the public? We fully believe that there is no such necessity, and that the munificance of Catholic Ireland was never more fully illustrated than it will be in the prosperous fature of the Testimonial Fund .- Dublin Evening

The prelates who lately met in Dublin to hail the arrival of the first Irish Cardinal agreed to address circulars to their clergy on the position of the Pope. Of these circulars the first has been issued by Dr.

Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin. He says :-There is no crime so beinous which the renegades and infidels of italy are not prepared to commit in pursuance of their wicked designs. Their hatred of our holy religion is so intense that, if not restrained by force, they will seize on the Papal States, sack and close the churches, banish or imprison the cier-According to the nefarious treaty of September, con-cluded without even the knowledge of the Holy Father, between the traitorous protector and the declared enemy of the Papacy, the protection of Ca-Were not those some of the Sisters of Mercy tholic France will shortly be withdrawn from our Holy Father- the French troops will be recalled from his territory. Then will the agents of the excommunicated King of Sardinia and of the secret societies re-establish their reign of terror in Rome, and drive the weak and corrupt Romans to vote the deposition of the Pope and the annualtion of the Papal States to the kingdom of Italy; then will be gravated by the absence of the manufacturing towns completed the spoliation of the Vicar of Christ, not less by the cowardice and treachery of his frinds than by the injustice and impiery i his foes; then will all the powers of held be exerted anew to crush his spiritual supremacy. He will not be left whereon to lay his head. Like his Divine Master, he will affairs we may expect very soon to witness.

The late Archbishop of Halifax, the Most Rev. Dr Walsh, bequeathed to the Church of the Most Huly Waterford.

of Holycross, which was erected so far back as the 12th century. The Bishop of Kerry presided over

the splendid accommodation afforded by their new monastery, which with the exception of a slight amount of painting and staining, is already com-pleted. The new building at Mount Sion is, we believe, the finest in Ireland, in point of situation, design and internal comfort. The nearest in splendir to it, that we know of is the very handsome and extensive monastery of Killarney, on the building of which a very large amount of money was expended. The Mount Sion monastery was designed by Messrs. Pugin & Ashlyn, architects, Dublin, after a very modern fashion, and the work was admirably executed by Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Son, of Parliement street, Dublia, builders, to whom the monastery will be a long lived mark of fame. - Waterford News.

The Dublin Freeman of Sept. 1st, says : - We understand that three of the ladies of the Convent of Mercy in Tullamore (King's Co.) have accepted situations as nurses in the hospital attached to the workhouse in that town. This evidence of devotion to the interests of the poor on the part of these good ladies will, no doubt, be fully appreciated, not alone by the afflicted creatures in the hospital, who will henceforth have the advantage of their tender care, but by the inhabitants of the locality generally.

The Feast of St. Augustine was celebrated at Clontuskert, county Galway, on Tuesday, August 28th, with all solumnity. The venerated prelate, Dr. Derry, arrived on Monday at the residence of the Rev. Malachy Green. Early on Tuesday morning, about twenty of the neighboring clergy arrived and took their seats in the confessional. At eleven o'clock, High Mass was offered up, the Rev. Thomas Coen, P.P., Laurencetown, acting as celebrant, assisted by the Rev. James Furlong, C.C., Eyrecourt, deacon; Rev. Coleman Galvin, P.P., Fohena, subdeacon; Rev. Ooleman Galvin, P.P., Fohena, subdeacon; Rev. Ooleman Galvin, P.P., Fohena, subdeacon; deacon, and Rev. John Walsh, master of ceremonies. Before proceeding with the confirmation, the bishop ascended the high altar and delivered a most instructive discourse. At the conclusion of a lengthed and most eloquent sermon, his lordship proceeded with the confirmation. In the evening the bishop and clergy were entertained at the residence of the esteemed pastor.

On Friday, Aug. 24, the laying of the foundation stone of the schools for the Poor Clares, Newry, was performed by the Most Rev. John Pius Leahy, Bishop of Dromore, assis ed by the Rev. Dr. McGivern and the Rev. Mr. O'Hagan. The rear of the convent music it was. The question was soon answered; of the good Sisters was the place selected. Having arrived at the foundation stone of the new schools his lordship opened the Roman Ritual and read aloud the form of prayer prescribed by the church for such a seremony. The stone was suspended in the midst of a triangular appliance, and raised a few inches from the ground. He placed underneath the stone a small bottle containing several coins. Then he proceeded around the boundary marks of the fature building, and aprickled the place with holy whter. Accompanied by several clergymen he seated him self upon a temporary thrane, while he addressed the auditory, composed of the gentry and aristocracy many of whom were of other creeds than ours .-

Newry Examiner. GOLDWIN EMITE ON THE GRIEVANCES OF IRELAND -We copy below a very remarkable letter from the London Daily News with reference to the state of Ireland, written by Professor Goldwin Smith. After condemning the American Government for favoring Fenianism, with reference to the Neutrality Laws, he 8878 :--

To England, however, this incident is surely full of warning. It signally reveals the danger which always threatens us from the existence of a vast Irish element, bostile to this country, in the American Republic, and bids us, from regard for our own safety, if not from a sease of justice, revise the system of government by which that element is fed -Some day, if we persist in our present course, Irish wrongs will be avenged, not by the Irish in Ireland, whose moonlight drillings we may no doubt laugh to scorn, but by the Irish in America, who, all having votes, and voting together under the single impulse of hostility to England, may set in motion against us forces of a very different kind. -England herself is out of the reach of mischief; Canada is within it, and a war brought by discon tented emigrants from Ireland, and rendered possible by the obstinute attempt permanently to retain dependencies on the American continent for purposes of chimerical propagandiam, would fatally illustrate the wisdom of two branches of our policy at once.

We have the words of Lord Kimberley for it that the disaffection in Ireland is not confined to the peasantry, but extends to the classes above them, though at present in a less active form. It must be two years since my late friend, Mr. Cobden, showed me what seemed conclusive evidence of this calamitous fact, of which indeed there was abundant proof from other sources. It is in truth the normal state of Ireland. Meantime the Irish element in America has been stirred up by the general excitement of the civil war, it has got some veteran soldiers and some trained officers, and quite as much from a vague desire of making itself formidable in America, and from the clannish love of conspiracy and cabal, as from any definite design of seting up an Irish Republic in treland, it organises itself into a military power, and directs its force against the traditional object of every Irish emigrant's hate. The wages of the Irish labourers and Irish servant girls in the United States being high, and the Irish heart and hand being there, as elsewhere, always open, the Fenian leaders have a good deal of money at their command. The character of these conspirators is contemptible; their objects, even from the most Irish point of view, are preposterous, and worse. -- But they may, notwithstanding, some day, when American parties are nearly balanced, or when awkward questions are open, as with the high American tariff and the consequent smuggling along the Canadian frontiers, awkward questions may very easily open, between America and England, get the two countries into an entanglement which would end in a war, disastrous to the destinies of the Anglo Saxon race, and to the great principles which it holds in trust for the world.

If, in answer to our representations on the subject of Fenianism, the American Government were to re monstrate with us on the tide of turbulent barbarism which we are always pouring upon America to poison American politics, to degrade American society, to overstrain the American school system, and to breed ill blood between the two nations, the remonstrance would scarcely be impertinent; and how could it be

The English cation has no interest in the maintenance of a land system in Ireland which never has suited, and never will suit, that country, and which is there aggravated by absenteeism, and further agwhich here partially absorb the pauperism of the rural districts. The English nation has no interest in the maintenance of an Irish Establishment, the mere pecuniary minetice of which is the least of the evils attending it, since it presents government to the puople as a power of iniquity, and turns religion, the prime source of civilisation and harmony, into a fireband of barbarous passions and civil strife. The only people who have, or imagine themselves to have, an interest in the maintenance of these things are a small class of landlords and beneficed clergy. -There is no use and no justice in railing at men who have inherited their system and not made it. But when the question is between a sectional interest and that of the whole community, the sectional inmust be called upo to give way.

large for the means of sustenance, and will require Aug 25.

In two or three weeks from this date (Aug. 17th,) to be reduced by further emigration. But this questhe Ohristian Brothers of Waterford will be enjoying | tion will soon settle itself, if we can only establish a sound and just system for the fature. - I'am, &c., GOLDWIN SMITE.

REMOVAL OF FERIAN PRISONESS - On Thursday morning sixteen prisoners, who had been confined in Clonmel Goal since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, on suspicion of complicity in Fenianism, were transferred from the county gaol to Kilmainham Prison, Dublin. The prisoners were escorted to the railway station by a party of twenty-six police, under the command of Sub-Inspector Kelly, Head-Constable Parr, Constables White, Oldbridge, and Curran, Mayor's office. The prisoners, with two exceptions, were all young men under thirty years of age, athletic, and all in the full prime of manhood. The names are as follows :- Thomas Blackwell, Cappaghwhite; John O'Cavanagh, Carrick-on-Suir Edward O'Cavanagh, Carrick-on Suir; William Fogarty, Kilfeacle; James Dea, Bansha; Thomas Norris, Cloumel; Edward O'Doherry, Carrick on-Suir; Michael Macaamara Dooley, Waterford; Pat. Sheedy, Tipperary; John Dwyer, Tipperary; Robert Barry, S. Keough, Carrick on-Suir; Patrick Tennessy, Slate Quarries, Carrick-on-Suit; William Pope, Clonmel; John Fogarty, Klifeacle; Patrick Conane, Cashel. Thomas Nortis, about half anbour before being transferred, was informed by official letter from Dublin Castle that he would be discharged from durance on entering into the necessary recognizances, which will be completed on his arrival in Dublin. A second prisoner, named John Ryan, from Carrick, has also received the Lord Lieutenanc's order, granting him his liberty on the usual conditions. Ryan awaits the arrival, at the county gaol, of Mr. Hanna, R.M., to complete the necessary legal documents preparatory to being dis-charged. The prisoners left by the early train for Dublin, escorted by Sub Inspector Kelly, three constables, and eleven sub constables .- Tipperary F. ce

On Thursday two of the prisoners confined in our jail-Mr. Laurence Maher, publican, Michael street, and Mr. Thomas Darmody, publican, Ballybrickenwere sent under escort to Dublin. The order for their removal was carried into effect without the slightest notice to their relatives; so much so, that Mr. Maber was conveyed past his own door without even his family being cognizant that he was one of the parties in custody. There was a third person also with them - a railway employe, named Sutton. -Waterford Mail.

Cornelius O'Leary, who was arrested in Carrickon Suir was sent under escore on Wednesday from Clonmel to Queenetown, en route to America. He was formerly in the constabulary, from which he took his discharge, joined the Papal Brigade, and fought at Castelfidardo. He next figured in the North American army, where he was wounded several times. At the close of the war he came to Ireland, and was arrested on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

William M'Crea, of Portstewart, who has been in custody in Derry jail on a charge of Fenianism stace March last, was removed on Thursday to Mountjoy prison, Dublin, under a warrant of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.—Derry Journal.

Pursuant to an order from the Executive the al leged Fenlans Harry Broughton, Martin Ponnellan, and Michael Mc nery, who had been confined in the jail of Ennis, under the provisions of the Habaas Corpus Suspension Act, were on Thursday morning transferred to Mountjoy Prison, in charge of Constable Lynch and Sub-Constable Linnage.

The Lord Lieutenant has directed that Mr. Corbett, son of Mrs. Corbett, of Upper William street Limerick, who has been a prisoner since last Feb. in the County Limerick Jail, under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, shall be released. Mr. John Waliace, of Mortalstown, Kilfinan, who was arrested for Fenian proclivities, has been by order of His Excellency, discharged from Limerick Jail, on giving bail which has been entered into before D. B. Franks. Esq., the esteemed and popular resident magistrate for Bruff. - Reporter.

His Excellency the Marquis of Abercorn has order ed the discharge of Thomas Devane, of Nenagh, harnessmaker, from Mountjoy Prison, on completing the usual securities before Mr Fleming, R. M., Nenago. Devane had been arrested on suspicion of Fenian proclivities by the Nanagh, police, and discharged for the want evidence. He was subsequently arrested on a ' Wodehouse warrant.' - 2 dvocute.

A butcher, named John Malone, his son and daughter, all resignig at Drumshambo. Co. Leitrim, immediately after their broakfast on Saturday, Aug. 25, took ill with severe vomiting. A doctor was sent for, who at once saw they were poisoned; but fortunately, owing to too much poison baving been taken, the stomach immediately ejected it, which leads to hopes of their recovery. It appears Mai ne's wife made a cake for breakfast, in which she put a powder found by an old woman in a pross in the house, conceiving it to be soda, out which turned out to be arsenic. It is supposed it was lying there for some time, and had been got some time previously to cure sores in abeep.

General the Right Hon. Lord Strathnairn, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, has, with the whole of his personal staff, left the Royal Hospital for the Carrage, where they will remain until the breaking up of the camp for the season.

The number of visitors at the National Gillery of Ireland during the week ending 25th August was 2,21 .. Total since the opening on the lat of Feb.,

Lately, at Powerscourt House, county Wicklow. Lord and Lady Powerscourt were presented by the nantry with their portruits, in oil, painted by an eminent artist-Lady Powerscourt, in addition, receiving a splendid diamond bracelet, valued at 120 sorereigns

The Saunders' News Letter of Aug. 30th, says : --It is always gratifying to us to record any circum. stance that is likely to promote the interests of a trade so peculiarly national as the manufacture of Irish poplin. The establishment of Mesers Atkinson & Co., College Green Dublin, so favorably known for the production of this beautiful fabric, was, on yesterday, bonored with a visit from their Royal Highnesses the Comte and Coutesse de Paris, who made large purchases of those rich gold tissues for which this house has so long been celebrated as manufacturers.

Cholera has broken out at Westport, county Mayor and several of its inhabitants have fallen victims to the disease. Between the 22od and 25th Angust sixteen cases were officially reported.

There is at present being excluited in this town (Traice) a boy of enormous size who was burn at Belmuilet, November 7, 1849. He weighs 32 stone, measures across the shoulders I yard and 2 inches, 73 inches round the waist, 30 round the calf of the leg, 22 inches round t a muscle of the arm, and above a vara round the thigh. Considering his immense size, he walks with ease, his legs are muscular, not flabby, and the expression of his countenance is pleasing. His appetite is moderate, and he enjoye excellent bealth. - Chronicle.

The spell of fine weather which gladdened our hearts from Sunday to Wednesday has ended—rain of the 10th Hussars, for complicity in the Fenian beginning to fall on the evening of the last men- movement. The troops formed three sides of a tioned day -at first slowly, but wetting weightier equare, the prisoner and escort occupying the other by degress it eventually ended in a counterstorm side. The finding and sentence of the court was during the night - a fact Lord Potentlington bad not terest, due regard being paid to all vested rights, prepared us for. Good we tuer and heat would be prisoner having been found guilty of the charges just now particularly required, as the grain is ripen-It is true a great part of Ireland is a grazing couning fast, and another week, if fine, will see coveral
try, and that, in spite of the fearful blood letting fields reaped. A large quantity of bay, however, has

The excellent weather of the past week has brought forward harvesting operations with astonishing rapidity; with the exception of a few fields in bleak situa. tions, the oat crop has all been gethered in. Turnipa promise an abundant yield, are generally of a first rate quality, and potatoes continue their exemption from disease .- Sligo Chronicle, August 25.

The Sligo Independent thus uses to allure capital. ists to turn to account the abundant water power which runs idle about that town :- The Times' commissioner, after visiting Scotland and Ireland, considered the neighbourhood of Sligo as presenting the best and greatest facilities for manufactures ; his letters, dated from Ballisodare and Sligo, are well worth reprinting, especially as coal is becoming so dear and scarce. Collooney and Ballisodare have the greatest falls, the rapids of Collooney in 200 pards descending 45 feet, while from Ballisodare bridge to the sea the fall is 120. The Moy, the Erne, and other rivers also give many good mill sites for flax and woollen factories, paper-mills, &c. Collooney has great advantages since the station of the railway is close to the mills and water powers, affording cheap transit to Sligo. Dublin, and the interior of Ireland. Agication and Fenianism are the foes of capital, hanting it off to Scotland and England - when these cease, and the people get sense, capital will flow here, but not till then.'

SCARCITY OF HARVEST MEN .- Harvest laborers are engaged in this city at 3s per day and die:. So anxious are farmers to get and keep good mon, that we have seen some of them conveyed out of town on jaunting cars, to the scene of their labors .- This is a novelty in Ireland, thus showing that labor is becoming scarce-at least, during the short period of harvest work .- Waterford News .

A Cork correspondent writing on August 28th, says : - Although the rain is not so continuous as it had been at the close of last week, still it is so frequent that it seriously checks the cutting and safe gathering of the harvest. For the last few days reports have been very general that the corn crops, and even the potato, have suffered seriously, and in many instances to an extent that makes them unfitted for human food, to the east and west of Cork city, and in the counties of Waterford and Kerry. There are ever to be found alarmists, and if unhappily a change for the better in the weather should not take place within the next few days their surmises may be realized, but up to the present the injury that may have been done would be fully remedied by a week's uninterrupted sunshine. Beyond question, the gathering of the harvest is seriously impeded, and the corn in numerous instances is left too long standing, but up to this period it is safe.

A scene of some excitement took place in Queens. town, in the neighborhood of the Admiralty Uffice, a few evenings ago. It arose from the extraordinary conduct of a shoe maker named hidney, who, while under the influence of drink, had succeeded in gaining the ridge of the rock of a four storeyed house in the locality, and there, with apparently much satisfaction to himself, sitting cross wise, waving a handkerchief, shouting out and performing a number of antice. This, it need scarcely be said, at once attracted a crowd to the spot, who, while the man himself appeared to be perfectly buppy in his situation, felt of course great apprehension for his safety, and steps were at once taken to rescue him from his persions position. Four constables, Messrs. Meskell. Smelzer and Sealy, who were amongst the spectators, after some difficulty reached the top of the house by means of a ladder which stoud against the nide wall of the house, but when there another difficulty was to be surmounted. It did not appear quite clear how the man got to the spex of the rouf, as its sides were very steep, and the constables were now is equal difficulty to reach nim. Eventually a long rope was obtained, and on this 2 loop, with a slipknot, was made, and Constable Mears, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in reaching the man, and fixing the rope around his waist. Thus bound, Rid ney was stong to the ground, seemingly nothing the worse of his suspension. We believe the conduct of Sub constable Mears, in rescuing Endney from his perilous position, has been represented to the favorable consideration of the authorities .- Corle Paper.

Mr. Kavanugh (late relieving officer,) of Walkin street, Kilkenny, was released from Mountjoy prison lately, after four months' incarceration under the Habens Corpus Suspension Act.

The friends of Mr. Wynne, excise officer of Roscommon, availed themselves of the occasion of his removal on promotion to another district to pay him the compliment of a public dinner, which at Flynn's Rotel on Tuesday last. - Ib.

Mr. Robert O'Hara has been appointed to the vacant Crown Prosecutorebip at Roscommon.

THE INISH COLLEGES .- it is but natural that the members of the Irish Queen's Colleges should have fallen off. Cardinal Cullen has ever since the Synod of Thurles been doing his best to ruin them in one direction, and the recent Government announcement has certainly not strengthered them in the other. The supporters of mixed education are dispirited, and the Romanists will not attend lectures at the 'gcdless colleges ' if the Queen's University will give them degrees without their doing so. At Galway (where the decrease is most marked) the numbers sutered in the session of 1865-6 are 49, less by 21 than those of the year before; the numbers attending lectures are 144, against 169 last year. Of the 49, 19 are Romanists, previous entry giving 28; 16 are Churchmen, of whom there were 26 last year. Tois change is all the more auno ying because up to this year there had been a progressive increase. Whatever is to be done shall be done quickly. It may answer better to make the Queen's University just what Dr. Cullen would have it; but, meanwhile, time is lost. No:bing thrives in uncertanty, and just of new nobedy knows how soon the whole constitution the colleges may be changed .- Pal-Mull Gasete.

The nousl Irish exhibitions of cattle, agricultural implements, fruits, vegetables, and the more attractive but less generally useful objects of horriculture have been going forward with undecreased vigour. Yesterday, a very excellent display of fruit and vegetables, combined with an horticultural exhibition, in which objects from the gardens of Lord Meath, Lord Powerscourt, and Lord Monck obtained prizes, was held in Bray, under the direction of the Rathdown Horticultural Bociety, a society carrying on its tranasctions very much on the plan of the Royal Horti-cultural Society of Ireland. At Kildare a cattleshow took place on the previous day, and at Mary. borough another agricultural display was opened a few days since. The maintenance of such displays is considered of special value in Ireland, from the immense importance of everything bearing on the agricultural products of the country also from their presenting a common ground on which every class may meet without appearing incongruous, and on the basis of a mutual interest complete fairly in produc-ing a perfection useful to all. Times Dublin Cor. 31st ult.

SENTENCE ON PRIVATE O'REILLY -All the troops in garrison, with the exception of the Royal Arti-lery and Coldstream Guards paraded at three o'clock pm., on Monday, 10 the Royal Square, Royal Barracks, to hear the promulgation of the sentence of a general courtmartial passed upon Private O'Reilly, read aloud by the Town Major, Col. Gordon. The preferred against him, he was sentenced to undergo n period of twenty years' penal servitude; and after his uniform had been publicly stripped of its distincof Holycross, which was erected so far back as the after the great famine, the numbers of the population, been saved during the few fine days, and in excellent tive marks and decorations, he was dressed in the ceremonial, and delivered an eloquent and appring of misery, are probably still in some parts too awaiting a tavoring sunshine.—Roscommon Messenger, in the population, been saved during the few fine days, and in excellent tive marks and decorations, he was dressed in the ceremonial, and delivered an eloquent and appring of misery, are probably still in some parts too awaiting a tavoring sunshine.—Roscommon Messenger, in the population, been saved during the few fine days, and in excellent tive marks and decorations, he was dressed in the ceremonial, and delivered an eloquent and appring of misery, are probably still in some parts too awaiting a tavoring sunshine.—Roscommon Messenger, in the population, and the population are the ceremonial, and delivered an eloquent and appring of misery, are probably still in some parts too awaiting a tavoring sunshine.—Roscommon Messenger, in the ceremonial appring of misery, are probably still in some parts too awaiting a tavoring sunshine.—Roscommon Messenger, in the ceremonial appring of misery are probably still in some parts too awaiting a tavoring sunshine.—Roscommon Messenger, in the ceremonial appring of misery are probably at the ceremo mounted city police.

[BELAND AND HER SCHREET. - Times have changed ince the lovely Duchess of Butland used to say that the only good thing in Ireland was the west wind, to blow people out of it. A country which not very long ago was thought of as a remote settlement is now within a few hours of the metropolis. Its length and breadth are traversed by railways, and these quicken the passage to its fairest scenes, or hurry us er the uninteresting tracts that formerly took aeveral days to get through in Bianconi's or Purcell's stages. Even the old annoyances of Irish travelling the squalid thotels, the ricketty furniture, the vile cookery served with slatternly pomp, the musty bedrooms, and their mustiar beds, have in a great degree disappeared, and at many of the places worth a visit teers are comfortable and even luxurious quarters.
This improvement has not been without influence on the wantering thousands, who, at this season, are noured out annually from our cities in search of pleaagre or relief from business. Year after year a series tourists may be seen on the move from Bray or Kingatown, through that beautiful maze of gien and mountain, thickly studded with villas and country seats, which stretches southward from Dablin to Wicklow. Every antumn Saxon invaders enter the lonely wilderness of Connemara to thread its melancheir mountain ranges : over the glorious expanse of waters, embosomed in heights and gemmed with islats, that breaks on the sight from the top of Crosghpatrick; behold the gigantic sea wall of Moher fling its shadow over the Atlantic wastes : or look down from the cliffs of Antrim over the basalt columas of the Giant's Causeway. And yet, considering her position and resources, comparatively few of our pleasure seekers make Ireland a place of common resort. Not to speak of the thousands who ceatter over the Rhine-land, Switzerland, and the German towns, ten English visitors make for Scotland for one who crosses the Irish Channel. Whether owing to traditions of the past, to the example Royalty, the caprice of fashion, the want of an interesting local literature, or the scanty hospitality Ler absentees, Ireland even now is hardly within the regular sphere of our masses of tourists. This unfortunate neglect is difficult to account for

ince Ireland from every point of view presents feaultes of the greatest interest. Ha: scenery possesses soft beauty, and contains spots of grandeur and lovelinesa not easily rivalled in these kingdoms. Even the most ordinary Irish landscape has a charm of its own in the gentle outlines of its wavy hills, the prilliant green of its moist lowlands, the purple tints of its wild turf mosses. As for nobler scenes the stries of ranges that almost everywhere girdle the coast un olds them in the richest variety. Who can furget that labyrinth of beauty where the eye wanders from distant peaks that trend into the far Atlantic, and cleave it into a succession of bays, to the heather clad monutains between whose slopes, deep bilted with tirs, and gigantic ferns, and glorsy evergreens of the brightest hues, Killarney expands its canquil waters? Or is anything finer than the view from Clew Bay, with its landward masses of woodand and hills, and its sheets of silvery water spreading out seeward in the midet of an archipelago of slete, overlooked by heights that bound the horizon? There is also much to actonish and delight in the rough highlands and valleys of Donegal, in the stern precipices of the northern coast, in the wildness and culture of the Wickiew landscape, in the fertile breadth and the mellow colouring of the region of the Blackwater and the Suir, pont in between its ir-regular ranges. Nor are Ireland's rains to be despised, from the slender towers that puzzle the antiusrian to the grim lines of dismantled castles that mark the limits of the Norman rule, and such fades as Jerpoi & and Clonmacnoise attesting chivalrous or Celtic piety. We need hardly refer to the other oints in which Ireland is especially interesting. Her mestone centre and elevated edges, her vast bogs and low watershed, deserve the attention of the geo egist. The historical and ethnological student will nd much to see and reflect on in the still marked varities of her races, the harab featured Scottish colonists of Ulster, the purer Irishy of Galway and Havo, the mingled Saxon and Celtic blood of the peasuntry of Kilkenby and Tipperary, the Spanish fuctures that sometimes appear among the dark eyed daughters of Munster. The educated Englishman, 190, well knows how Iroland offers all kinds of problams, religious, social, and economic, how broad and plain the difference is between her Catholic and Protestant divisions, what strange contrasts of wealth and wretchedness are still to be seen in her landed system, and how the relations of her landed classes are even yet unsatisfactory. There is nothtz - and here we wil mark lest the ghost of Fenianism should arise to scars away the intending tourist. Whatever trouble enianism may give to the Government or the local authorities, we will hardly be aware of its existence; the Irish peasant and srtisan are always courteous

to the Saxon stradger.

Taken altogether, Munater, perhaps, is the most airs of the sunny south light up the hills with warmer glow, a livelier green clothes the fat pastures; the woodland outs forth more luxuriant foilage; the torrtle, the holly, and the arbutus, spring up in the valiers along the opean. The inhabitants are gene-ally a fine race; the men, especially in Tipperary, atholetic; and in the wilds of Kerry are sometimes seen dark eyes and hair and elastic forms not un-worthy of the pencil of Murillo. Muneter is traversed by many lines of railroad, and the traveller has no difficulty in making his way to all scenes of beauty or interest. As a matter of course he should visit Killarney; and dull is the spirit that is not moved by that glorious spectacle of purple mountain, of wooded islets, and of enchanting lakes embosomed in masses of many hued foliage. Killerney, too, is only the outskirt of a region hardly inferior in beauty where the Atlantic runs into Kenmare and Bantry, between ranges of overshedowing hills, and peak and valley, ocean and stream, blend in hundreds of spots into exquisite landscapes. The coast of Cork, and even of Waterford, abounds in scenery of this kind; and far inland, where the Suir and Blackwater wind softly through a lunur iant country between hills corfusedly tossed, there are many views to excite attention. We have found much interest in a sail on the Shannon-a waste of waters rolling down to the sea; and the tourist in Clare should not forget the fantastic cliffs of Kilkes and Malbay, and the magnificent prospect from the edge of Moher when the Atlantic surges under a western tempest. The cities of Munster should, too, be visited; Oork, the Irish Bristol, with its quaint alleys and fine public buildings; the Inays of Waterford set between the shelving cliffs of the Suir; and Limerick, the pride of Catholic Ire and, where are still seen the traces of the ramparts whence the Celts of Sarsfield twice defeated the best soldiers of William. - London Times.

DEPARTURE ON FENIAN PRISONERS. - Thomas Darragh, Charles M.Carthy, James Railly, Thomas Chambers, Robert Cranston, Michael Harrington, and Joseph O'Rielly, the soldiers were recently convicted of treason felony, left Kingstown on Tuesday morning, per the steamer Connaught, Captain Kendal, for Holyhead, en route to Pentonville Penitentiary, there to undergo their several terms of impridonment. They were handouffed two and two, and Were in charge of Captain Farquhatson, Deputy Governor of Pentonville Prison, and Chief Warder escort to Holyhead.

general that we shall have a crop above that of last whom he effected his escape in an extraordicary year. Here and there potato blight has appeared, manner. Lamirande with the politoness for third out nowhere to any process. cut nowhere to any great extent, so that this impor- his countrymen are remarkable, asked his custotant edible will give a vield far exceeding that for dian one day to have a drink. The officer accepted many years. The corn, the green, and the flax crops the invitation, and accompanied his prisoner—cerare all above the average, and there has been an excellent hay crop.

gratifying announcement that for the last two days we have had perfectly clean bills of health, so far, at least, as cholera is concerned. There is, however, no abatement in the activity of the sanitary committee of the Corporation in the carrying out of pre-cautionary measures. The process of disinfection has already proved most beneficial. For this purpose offices have been opened by the Corporation in five different parts of the city, most likely to be visited by the pestilence, and a temporary rafuge for the poor families who may be attacked by it has been opened at No. 9, Nicholas-street - Times.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

On Monday, August 27th, a chapel, erected by Mr. E. W. Topham, adjoining his residence, Darland Hall near Wrexham, Deubigashire, was opened, and Solemn High Mass celebrated by the Rev. F. Venantius, Superior of the Caruchins. Chester, assisted by the Rev. Peter Lahaye and the Rev. Thomas Mulvaney, of St, Wereburg's in the same city. It is dedicated to 'Our Lady of the Sacred Heart and St. Joseph,' and an eloquent discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Peter Labaye, who took for his text the follwing verse from Exodus: 'And this day shall be as a memorial to you; and you shall keep it a feast to the Lord in your generations with an everlasting observance.'

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADR - A number of Spider converted Enfields and a suitable supply of Boxer ammunition for the same will be sent to Canada with the reinforcements which are to leave Eng land some time before the middle of next month. The manufacture of the Snider arms and ammunition is not sufficiently advanced to permit of the despatch of as large an equipment as might be desired, and the deficiency is to be made up with sevaral thousand Westley Richards carbines and muskets of the pattern which has for several years been in use experimentally for cavalry, and of which, before the adoption of the Suider system of conversion was decided upon, some 20,000 had been ordered. The next Fenian invaders of Canada will thus not only have an opportunity of forming a sound practical opinion respecting the merits of the new English breech loader, but they will be in a position to acquire much useful information bearing upon the question of small bores versus large bores, of capping and non capping breech loaders, and to speak with some authority as to the relative merits of the two systems of which the Westley Richards and Snider arms are respectively representatives. Seriously the authorities may be congratulated on their determination to send every Saider Enfield and round of ammunition that can be scraped together by October to the only colony in which, bappily there is the slightest likelihood of their being required this winter-after which we hope no English colony and no English sholdier will be without them. As regards the personnel, it is stated that three infantry regiments, one cavalry regiment, and a battery of artillery will go to reinforce the not inconsiderable army of regular troops, militia, and volunteers which has been collected for the defence of the most loyal of England's colonial possessions. -Pall Mull Gazette.

The Military Store department at Woolwich was on Saturday engaged throughout the day, by special order from the War-office, in embarking stores on board Her Majesty's paddle steam vessel Medusa, Commander Thomas Potter. The stores are to be transchipped at Portsmouth to the screw steam troopship Orontes, Capt. Heary W. Hire, for conveyance with all despatch to Quebec. The cargo includes 150 tons of powder, contained in about 4,000, half and quarter barrels, issued from No. 1 land maga-zine in the Royal Arsenal marsh at Plumstead. Commander Fotter reported his intention to leave Woolwich this morning by the early tide at daybreak, the Orontes being under orders to sail from Portsmouth for Quebec to morrow. A large number of few members of the dormant body together on two artillery, guns, corriages and harness, and other or three different occassions, at different places, and stores for cavalry and infantry will follow in a few days.

When the First Lord of the Admiralty announced that the condition of the Navy was not such as he expected to find it, and that ships could sacreely be provided for the ordinary reliefs of the service, the public mind naturally took alarm at the prospect. There can be no doubt, indeed, about our relative weakness as a Naval Power at the present moment. It is a result due in the main to that operation of events which deprived us on a sadden of the benefit of our previous accumu'ations. So long as wooden ships carrying 68-pounders represented ig like a personal inspection to get at the truth on effective men-of-war our resources were incomparably realer than those of any other Power. We had been building so many of these ships through so many years that our reserves were immense, and a moderate yearly supply sufficed to keep them up. But the introduction of ironclads rendered all this stock comparatively worthless, and reduced us, therefore, at once to the level of those States which had no stock at all. We had to begin answ with the fornateresting of the provinces of Ireland. The genial mation of a national marine, and that is the chief lowing despatch was picked up on Sunday last by cause of our present condition. It is not in reality a condition of interiority; it is only not such a condition of superiority as existed before. It is right that the truth should be told without prejudice either one way or the other. We are still probably the strongest maritime Power in Europe; but others approach us far more closely that in former times, and a combination against us would undoubtedly

find ne outnumbered .- Times. Among the passengers brought to Liverpool from Canada on Tuesday by the steamship Damascus were three persons, named respectively, Messrs. E. J. Melin, Joseph Sipling, and Ernest Surreau Lamirande. The first named gentleman is described as Inspecteur principal de Police a Paris,' Mr. Sipling at Poictiers, and is in custody on a charge of committing forgery upon the bank to the extent of 700, 000 francs, or about £28,000 in English money .-Lamirande's career since he quitted France a few months ago has been an eventiul one. He was engaged as cashier in the bank up to the 13th of March last. He left France hastily, and a charge of forgery was preferred against him. It was discovered that he had gone to England. Inspector Melin, armed with the necessary papers, followed in pursuit. He traced the fugitive to different places, and ultimately learned that he had sailed for New York. Thither the officer went also, and on arriving in that city he found that Lamiraude was staying at the Metropolitan Hotel. With the assistance of the American police the French officer arre sted his man on the charge of forgery. Then followed a piece of legal dodgery, which was no doubt thought likely to lead to Lamirande's liberation. American lawyers are considered the perfection or cuteness, and some fraternity there, as in other countries, are not over-scrupulous in the means they adopt to accomplish their purpose. The affairs of Lamirande appear to have fallen into the hands of a gentleman who considered the liberty of his client of the first importance, and who seemed to have made exertions to attain that end. Without the production of the warrant issued in France, Lamirande's surrender could not be demanded under the Extradition Treaty. The New York lawyer seemed to be fully aware of this fact, and by some means or other not explained he obtained possession Haguire, of Mountjoy. A party of marines from the of that document, retained it, and the result was Roya! George, under Lieuteuant Tier, formed the that Lamirande could not be surrended until the of that document, retained it, and the result was French authorities, and he was remanded until the The aspects of the crops vary, as usual, in differ- 2 and September. During the period of the remand he tainly an extraordinary thing to do-to a drinking

saloon. While the two were liquoring at this place

fected his escape. He appears to have quitted the States as soon as possible and made his way to Canada, but the 'inspecteur principal de police' followed on his track. He obtained the assistance of Mr. Sipling, the Canadian detective, and Lamirande was again apprehended at a place called Laprairie, nine miles above Montreal. The French Officer demanded his prisoner's extradition, which was granted by the Canadian authorities, and the cashier and his captors sailed from Quebec to Liverpool on board the Damascus.

An intimation was received by the French consul at this port of the arrival of the officers and their prisoner. At his request Detective Inspector Carlisle went down to the boat to meet them, and the cashier was landed and lodged in safe keeping.

Yesterday morning Mr. Fletcher appeared in the Police Court, and addressing Mr. Raffles, said that he had to apply for an order to see a prisoner whom he had not been allowed to see the previous evening at the Bridewell. The person he alluded to was brought to this town and locked up in the Bridewell previous to being conveyed to France. The magistrate said that the man was not in his charge, not having been brought before him -Mr. Fletcher said that the prisoner had been taken without a warrant, and he ought to be discharged. The Magistrate said if that was so, application must be made to a juage for a habeas. The subject then dropped.

Yesterday afternoon the officers and their prisoner (accompanied by Detective-Inspector Carlisle, who will go with them as far as Dover) left Liverpool for London, en route for Paris. - Liverpool Mercury.

A FANIAN AMBASSADRESS IN LIVERPOL .- The

Liverpool Courier says that a lady, Irish by birth, but for several years resident in America, bas been deputed by the Fenian brethren in New York to those in the old country, where it was supposed her abilities and the prestige of her family and personal history would enable her to heal the breaches, and smooth over the ruggedness which had disturbed the onward path of the patriots. This mission she readily undertook. She proceeded to Eurode, and arrived safely in Liverpool. Here she remained a day or two, in the course of which she gave audience to several of the more advanced end conspicuous members of the 'Brotherhood,' in course of which she made inquiries and propounded plans with the adroitness of a skilled diplomatist, confirming the wavering and raising the spirits of those inclined to despond. Having effected this, she proceeded to Ireland, in the metropolis of which she was well known in former years, from the active part which she took in the agitation for Catholic Emancipation and for the Repeal of the Union, and where she is still remembered at the ill-used scion of an ancient and much-venerated family, whose wrongs were the fertile theme of popular declamation and a source of general sympathy. During her previous sojourn in Dublin she was a welcome member of the best society, and rumour goes so far as to say that, although she was an uncompromising advocate of 'Repeal, she was not an unfrequent guest at the private soirces of the Viceregal Court. The exact amount of transpired; but the lady herself ugain made her appearance in the 'good old town' of Liverpool a few days ago, and she had been, again in communication with the ' hand' and other ' centres' to be met with. The object of this last visit was to bolster up as far as possible the fallen fortunes of the consoiracy. This she proposes to do by a new organisation of recruits for the Fenian ranks, and obtaining supplies of the more potent sinews of war-hard cash. One grand object is to obtain adherents from among those who do not belong to Ireland, or are in aug was connected with it, to join the 'Brotherhood,' which she authoritatively pronounces not to be dead scarcely even asleep. She succeeded in getting a

or three different occassions, at different places, and addressed them in a very animated style. However she derives her information, she seems to be well acquainted with the effect and bearings of the points which she urges on the attention of her auditors .-She avers that she was in France along with ' head Organiser' Stephens, and that most encouraging and brilliant prospects and promises of material aid were held out in that country in favour of the Irish Republic. She also asserts that the American President will assist in every way the moment the first blow has been struck. She further says it was only sham policy on his part to declare that he would prostrated hopes of the 'Brotherhood' in this town appear to have acquired new vigour, and it is said that an effective reorganisation may be speedily looked for under the guidance and management of this realously patriotic lady.

A WAIF .- A correspondent writes from New Pitsligo as follows: -' A bottle containing the folone of the Gardeners at Slains Castle, near the Ward of Cruden, Aberdeenshire : - 'Ship City of New York. Sailed the 6th of December with a cargo of Cotton. bound for Granton. Went out of her course on the 13th of January. Boats all lost. Ship going down. God have mercy on our souls, - Grouge Adams. carpenter. 11-Ncolsman.

Edinburgh has 1,530 one-roomed houses, of which 825 contain each six inmates. In Glasgow the state of things is still worse; for there the number of oneroomed houses is 2,115, of which number 1,253 shelter seven human creatures, whilst each of the other 951 dwellings has more than seven inmates. There ere is all Scotland 7 964 houses-if they can be called bouses - without windows! and 226,753 houses is a Canadian detective, and Monsieur Lamirande of only one apartment; proying that nearly one was formerly Cashier in the Branch Bank of France million of the people of Scotland, or nearly one-third of the entire population, are living in bouses in which neither the comforts nor decencies of life can be secured.

A REMARKABLE ADVERTISEMENT .- The following advertisement appears in a London paper : 'Wanted, a respectable person, of neat habits, and that has passed from death unto life, otherwise than by outward baptism, as housekeeper, where occasional assistance may be obtained -Address, stating full particulars, F.D., Post office, Ottery, St. Mary, Devon.'

IRISH AND ESGLISH TRAMPS .- A Somerset Rector says in the Pall Mall Gazette : - Tramps, are, I think in the main honest. Miserably purposeless I know them to be. I have never succeeded in fixing an English tramp, young or old, in steady work. With Irish the case different. There are wanderers among them; but I fancy they stay in their own country if they can; the prejudice against them would be too strong in most English country districts. The Irish tramp either wants work, has made a bad 'spec' of his harvesting, or he is disabled by accident, or (like thousands of the finest pisantry in the world') is unequal to hard labour owing to disease induced by underfeeding for many generations. I think I gave you once some details as to ' successful' Irish tramps I have met many handy men, able to make your pig pay and your pony sleek, and to contrive a chim nev for themselves in an onthouse, and trustworthy, too. I left one in charge of my garden, &c., when we all went to sea, and he regularly sent us fruit and vegetables; indeed, so scrupulous was he that I had to write and bid h'm relax, for 'cook' had writ-ten to 'nurse,' to say 'Pat was very nasty about them cherries; he watched em as though they were guiness,' and I did not wish 'cook, disappointed of

### UNITED STATES.

8-pt. S, the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. On this opportune and applicious day, the new House was solemnly blessed by the Most Rev. 1rch-Rev. Father Early, Bector of Loyola College, the Rev. Edward McColgin, Pastor of St. Peter's Ohurch, the Rev. Father Albino, Superior of the Passionists, who is to be Chaplain of the new Institution, and the Rev. F. Sprayt, a clergyman lately arrived from the American College of Louvain. Thus the birthday of the new institution, from which so much good is anticipated, is coincident with that of the Immaculate Virgin, whose name it bears -Under her auspices, it cannot fail to be blessed of God and to prosper. The Brothers are four in number, besides a novice who has been received since their arrival in Baltimore. They are industrious, pious, practical men, eminently well adapted for the noble work which they have commenced with so much zeal and earnestness. They were pleased with the location, which is retired, and, at the same time, elevated, and commanding a view of the entire city and the beautiful bay. In the course of a year, as Brother Paul, the Superior, remarked with energy and enthusiasm, the wildness of the place will be reclaimed and will disappear under the hand of taste and industry, and those who see it now in its state of pure nature will scarcely be able to recognize it then. The House will be opened for the reception of orphan boys early in October. As only a limited number can be received into the temporary building, we un-derstand that the utmost caution will be used in the reception of applicants. None will be received who are not over ten years of age, and are not able and willing to work about half of the day, the other half being given to study. We learn that the Most Rev. Archbishop has made this regulation, and has also directed that all applications for admission must be made to the Rev. Edward McGolgau, Tressurer of the School, who alone is authorized to admit boys into the Institution, conjointly with Brother Paul, the Superior .- Ballimore Birror.

We understand that the Catholics residing in the Irish settlement nine miles southeast of Leon, the county seat of Decatur County, Iowa, are rapidly pushing on their new church to completion. It will be closed in this fall, so as to be ready for divine service, and will be completed in the early spring. This place presents many attractions for Catholic settlers. The climate is healthy, soil excellent and timber good. The facilities for stock raising are unsurpassed by any other part of lows .- Boston

Au eligible site, at the corner of Ridge and White streets, Newark, N. J., has lately been purchased by St. John's parish, and the work of building a church edifice has already been commenced. The corner stone of this new edifice was laid on Sunday afternoon, Sept 23, by Bishop Bailey.

It will afford pleasure to our renders to learn that the Most Reversed Archbishop has returned to St. Louis from his recent trip Kast, in perfect health .-We are informed that, after a short visit to the Cape his Grace will proceed to Dubnque to officiate at the success which has attended her Irish mission has not | consecration of the Bishop elect of that diocese; after which he will proceed direct to Baltimore, to attend the Synod, which will be held in that city early in the ensuing month .- St. Louis Guardian.

THE REPORTED INTENTION OF THE PRESIDENT TO RELEASE JEFF. Davis -The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald is responsible for the very doubtful story that the President, recently, in reply to the inquiry of several gentlemen as to his views and intentions respecting Jeff. Davis, said :-Many distinguished and loyal gentiemen from both the North and South had appealed to him for the release of Davis, and presented several considerations, which made a favorable impression on his mind, why Davis should not be held longer in continement, and he had said to them that if, from any fault of the court or the proper officers of the government. Davis should not be brought so trial in October, he should not, from any reasons then known to him, deem it his duty to hold the prisoner for another term; but that in giving the friends of Davis this assurance he had not anticipated the action of the court, and had not appointed any time for Davis' ralease in the event of the first desired to have Davis tried for treason, and had used such influence and authority as he possessed to have the trial take place at an early day; but that if there should be further delay in bringing in bring him to trial, would approve of his being conditionally released.

In the State of Missouri the man who sells whisky without license on Sunday is fined from ten to twenty-five dollars. The man who preaches the gospel on Sunday without license is fined not less than five hundred and sent to jail. It is thus, says. an exchange, that the pious law-givers in Missouri Compound for sins they are inclined to,

By damning those they had a mind to.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin publishes a series of 'special dispatches' by the Atlantic Cable, which it has obtained at an 'enormous expense.' We select a few of them:-

PROM A NEW YORK ALDERMAN. To an Old Friend in London :

' Have been in office six months and made a few hundred thousand. I'm coming back to London .-Is there any opening for a gentleman ?'

PROV THE CONDON PRIENC. Of the New York Alderman :

'Don't come now, Bill, or you'll be lagged, sure Your old pa' sent to Newgate last week for his share in the crackman's job, you went to America to get clear of. A couple of us have got to cut for America by next steamer -- see if you can't manage our nominations for a place in your city government till our little affair here blows over.

PRESIDENT JOURSON PREDICTS ANOTHER CIVIL WAR. -In the course of his remarks at Newark, O., the said the Constitution had been encroached upon, and if the invasion of the organic law was not arrested, the day was not far distant when we would have a consolidated monarchical form of Government. The tendency now was to absorb all the powers of the Government in the Legislative branch. Unless the course of Congress is arrested by the popular suffrage we shall have another civil war. It will not be between North and South, but an internecine war.

PREACHING WITHOUT LICENSE .- At the late session of the Lewis county Court, Judge R V. Wilson presiding, the cases of Rev. W. A. Tarwater and Rev. Jas. Penn came up for abjudication. These gen tlemen were indicted for teaching the way to heaven without taking out a license under the New Constitution. After hearing the arguments, Judge Wilson took the matter under advisement and stated that possibly he might not be ready to give his decision until the next term. By that time the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court will be known. Meanwhile the Rev. gentlemen are allowed to inhale fresh air under bonds of five hundred dollars each. What a caricature of legislation is the instrument known as the New Constitution! A man must take an expurgatory oath before he can aunounce the doctrines of which carrieth the greater benediction, and the salvation! Politicians may shout defiance to the clearer revelation of God's favour. gatory oath before he can aunounce the doctrines of President of the United States and they are lauded tor their patriotism. A minister talks of obedience to Ohrist and he is thrown into prison. The venal office hunter may tell his hearers that their political Sr. Mark's Industrial School.—The Xaverian opponents should be deprived of their rights and An Irishman being in a church where the collectorbers having arrived from Belgiam, the Most Rev. franchises and no remonstrance is heard from the tion apparatus resembled an election box, on its be-Archbishop has committed to their charge St. Mary's party in power; but let a preacher advise his hearers ing handed to him, whispered in the carrier's car

Dustis, Sept. 1.—The Dublin papers make the of entertainment, the Frenchman succeeded in drug been completed the Brothers took possession of it on and he is immediately restrained of his liberty. Ediratifying announcement that for the last two days ging the American officer with chloroform and ef- 8-pt. S, the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virtors may write blood? death? externing in the second virtors may write blood? death? externing in the second virtors may write blood? tors may write 'blood,' 'death,' 'extermination,' in every line without hindrance; but if the preacher dares to preach peace and good will to men, he is bishop, who was attended on the occasion by the arrested as a malefactor. Verily, our Redical Constitution farmers have made themselves the jest of enlightenment and the disgrace of Christian civilization .- St. Louis Guardian.

OGELEBY ON THE STUMP .- A correspondent of a Western paper gives the following description of a scene in which Governor Oglesby of Illinois recently figured at Plymouth, in that State. He says during his speech an incident occurred worthy of notice. -The Governor was abusing the President for enforcing the neutrality laws during the recent Fenion raid unon Canada, and having exhausted his vocabulary. of epithets in expressing his virtuous indignation at at the wrongs Irishmen had suffered from the traitor Andrew Johnson, paused a moment for breath; when an Lishman in the crowd asked him why Congress-did not repeal the neutrality laws during the raid instead of spending their time in passing bills for the negro over the President's veto.

A clap of thunder in a cloudless sky could not have produced a greater sensation. Amid profound silence for a moment the nonplussed Governor and his Irish questioner looked at each other. It was becoming painfully evident to the Radicals that the Irishman had him.

'You are a traitor!' shouted the governor, no longer able to control himself.

You are a liar !' coolly answered the Irishman. You were sent here by the Copperheads to create row,' exclaimed the governor.

That's another lie! exclaimed the Irishman. 'I can whip you! I can mash your old head any day l'shouted the enraged governor.

Amid the confusion which followed the Irishman's

further replies could not be beard. Order was soon restored and no further interruptions occurred.

THE UNITED STATES ABROAD. - Sundry French journals are recommending a union of the various nations of Europe as a protection against the American Union. It seems that the Federal Union is hated not only by the Radicals, but by the European rulers also.

WHITHER ARE THEY DRIFTING?-The New York World asserts that the 'Loyal Leagues' of that city are organizing four regiments of negroes for the purpose 'of protecting their political interests.'

JEFF DAVIS' TRIAL .- Mr. Chandler, the United State District Attorney for Fortress Monroe, and the prosecutor of Jeff Davis in his coming trial, will commence arranging his programme of the trial on behalf of the government. The health of the prisoner is improving and he is said to desire no Executive clemency beyond a fair and impartial trial.

CHOLERA RETURNS .- A statement has been published showing that 871 persons died of coolera and 4174 of cholera and all diarrhous maladies in New York during the nine weeks ending September 1st; and that during the same period, 1643 persons were carried off by the same diseases in the neighbouring city of Beooklyn.

A MISTAKE IN A BARBER'S SHOP .- A laughable mistaka occurred in a Baltimore barber's shop on Thursday, Two gentlemen hong up their coats and sat down to be shaved at about the same time. One of them for whom the operation was completed first arose, and by mistake donned the others coat, in the pocket of which was a wallet containing \$2,500 .-Off he walked, but a policeman soon overtook him. when the charge against him was explained he became greatly alarmed about the safety of his own, coat, in the pocket of which was the sum of \$5,000. Explanations followed, coats were exchanged, and each found his money safe. Honnible Suicide. - The coroner at Mobile lately

held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, found dead in the room of a house on a street in the suburbs of that city. The unfortunate victim had, a few days ago, hired a suite of rooms, and not having been seen since he entered them, the intelligent freedwomen, who plays landlady over the premises, suspecting something wrong, sent for the police, when, the door being forced open, a horrible spectacle was discovered. The headless body of a man was lying in state on his own had !! A suspihis not being tried. He declared that he had from cion of murder at once arose in the minds of the spectators, and the coroner was sent for, who, notwithstanding appearances, at once expressed his opinion that the death was the result, not of murder, but of suicide; and, while looking over the body, a on the trial, he believed that neither the interest of letter was found in the hand of the victim, fully prosecute the Fenians in America, and that she only the country nor his duty demanded that he keep the justifying the coroner's suspicions. The letter ran intended to deceive England till the proper time prisoner longer in custody. He also stated thus;—'I have put an end to my life—I was tired should some, According to report, the previously that he was unable to perceive that the release of of existence in this ungrateful land, and I left it of my Davis on perole or bail would furnish the radicals own free will. There is money in my drawer with a valuable weapon, but that he believed the sufficient to pay my funeral expenses. As to my masses, if there should be further unnecessary delay name, try not to discover it. To prevent identification, I have hidden my head where you will never find at 1 The whole transaction is thus destined to remain enshrouded in myster.

A thrifty young man married a rosy young Irish girl, quite to the horror of his superfine and 'stuck up' mother and sisters, but derended himself with the following logic :- 'If I marry an American, I must tave an Irish girl to take care of her, and I can't afford to support both.'

Dr. Collins, of Cincinnati wrote a treatise on the cure of Cholera and died of the disease. The receipts into the U.S. Treasury from Internal

Revenue average a million and a quarter dollars per day. Sim Jennings, a rich old miser, died recently in

Ohio, leaving a fortune of two million dollars, which his heirs are already quarrelling about. A faithful watch-dog in Columbus, Ohio takes charge of a horse which, after being worked hard all day, is tuczed out to graze at night. Eis fidelity has been frequently tested, and his owner has no fear that

the horse will be stolen, The riot which occurred on the President's reception at Indianapolis resulted more seriously than was at first reported, one man named Stewart being killed and several others severely wounded at the hands of

the rioters. New York ranks about the third city in the world in the point of German population, Berlin and Vienna leading her.

The oldest inhabitant of Ohio is St. Clair Kelly, who was born in 1778.

The Nebraska City News say a shower of minute insects visit d that place on the 24th of last month The News says: 'The air was filled with winged insects, resembling in their flight the blow of the cotton weed, born e by the winds of spring. When viewed by the rays of the sun a beavy fall of snow seemed impending. These curious little insects were in two strata—the upper stratum passed a direct course to the west impelled by the stiff east wind which had been prevailing for some days. The lower layer was moving in every direction. Some of them would strike against the house sides, others again would sail towards the earth, as if with the purpose of alighting, but if any lit upon the ground, they could only be seen while looking at the sun.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue ot adversity is fertitude, which in morals is the mora heroig virtue. Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament, adversity is the blessing of the New

Some men use their friends as others do their clother throw them off whenever they are well WOLD. An Irishman being in a church where the collec-

Industrial School. The temporary building having to respect every man's rights, as the Gospel directs, that he was not naturalised and could not vote (200) feeling they posterher appear 

# Che True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

I RINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

PRES YEARLY IN ADVAROR:

To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by

carriers, Two Bollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall he Three Dellars. The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

Bingle copy 3d. We beg to remind our Correspondents that no

letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

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

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. GEPTEMBER-1866.

F Priday, 26 -Bt. Wenceslaus, M. Saturday, 29—St. Michael, Arch. Sunday, 30—Nineteenth after Pentecost. St. Jerome, D.

OCTOBER-1866. Monday, 1-St. Remi, B. C. Tuesday, 2 - Holy Guardian Augels. Wednesday, 3-Of the Feria. Thursday, 4-St. Francis d'Assise, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Nothing of importance in European politics has occurred during the past week. We hear no more of the dispute reported as having broken out betwixt Austria and Piedmont, with reference to the Venetian debt. We may suppose, therefore that the difficulty, if it ever existed, has been got over; and the Venetians will now be called upon, under the strong influence of Piedmontese bayonets, to vote for the final degradation of their country to the rank of a Piedmontese Province. A really free vote of the people would probably have a very different issue. In the South of Italy, and amongst the Neapolitans, the hatred of Piedmontese rule is spreading and becoming stronger. The people are crushed with new taxes; and the cruel conscription which carries off their young men to swell the ranks of the army of their conqueror, is driving them 10 acts of almost open revolt. Rome is still tranquil. What will become of the Pope? what he will do? and where he will seek shelter from his foes? when the French shall have finally left Rome are questions in everybody's mouth, but to which as yet no answer can be given.

Lamirande the notorious swindler, for whom so much very natural sympathy was felt and expressed by a certain class in Canada, has been handed over to the French authorities, at whose hands we trust he may receive the due reward of his many villaintes.

Rumors of a Fenian raid are again rife; but although it becomes our authorities to be on their guard, we can hardly believe that, unless the U. States' Government has made up its mind for war with Great Britain, it will again allow its own citizens, to engage in hostilities with a Province of the British Empire. For electioneering purposes, it may indeed for a time coquet with Fenianism, and wisk at the violation of its own municipal laws: but when the alternative of either enforcing these laws, or of war, is fairly presented to it, we can scarce believe that it will elect in favor of the latter.

There have been two or three days without rain, and these we hope may be enable the farmers of Lower Canada to save some portion of any to civil disqualification or disadvantages betheir crops.

From the Montreal Witness of the 20th inst., we clip the following paragraph:-

We understand that the interest excited by Prof. Tacchella, both in lecturing before the Institut Canadien and at Nordheimer's Hall, on Tuesday evening, has suggested the idea to many of a mass meeting to hear the professor's account of a country in which we are all so deeply interested, and to convey through him our good wishes to his nation. Should this idea be matured, we will announce the time and place.

The person alluded to in the above as Prof. Tachella is an itinerant anti-Catholic lecturer : who, under the pretence of treating of Italy, abuses the Pope, the Italian clergy, and the Religious Ocders, after the style of Gavazzi. Now so long as he does this in chambers hired by himself for the purpose, no one has any right to complain, or interfere; no one has any right to attend the man's lecture with the intention of obstructing. contradicting, or manifesting disapproval of, the lecturer. In a Hall by him p id for, he is at home, and has a perfect right to demand the protection of the law.

But the case would be very different were he to address a public meeting in the open air, or were any of the public buildings of the Cityparagraph in the Witness, and if so, all lovers of jurisdiction as a Court of Conscience. peace and order will protest before hand against

to a considerable extent controversial, or to use a Catholic Schools of the Lower Canadian mavulgar phrase "sectarian" in character. It jority, the Legislature cannot so much as enwould necessarily be to a considerable extent, tertain the question-" Are these scruples well either a Catholic or an anti-Catholic, either a or ill-founded?" - It has no jurisdiction in the fully invite the Presbyterian to define its prinpro-Popery or a no-Popery lecture; and neither domain of conscience. And so in like manner "mass-meeting," that is to say a public meeting fore its bar, with the plea that he has conscients of the citizens generally held upon public pro- ous scruples about sending his children to the perty. At such a meeting the Catholic, and the non-Catholic Schools of the Upper Canadian con-Catholic would have an equal right to attend, majority, the Legislature is utterly incompetent and to manifest their sentiments of approbation or disapprobation, as the case might be. Such manifestations in a mixed community like ours

carefully eliminated; above all such delicate, and irritating politico-questions as a lecture upon opponent of the Revolution would inevitably give rise to. For the Italian question, now that Austrian dominion is at an end, is as much, aye is far more, an ecclesiastical question than it is a secular question; and without expressing any opinion whatsoever, good, pad, or indifferent, about Protessor Tachella or his mode of treating his subjects, we protest against its being treated at all at a "mass-meeting" of the citizens of Montreal the Scotch Presbyterians, in this-not they adtheir ordinary and most obvious sense.

No! Let Prof. Tachella lecture as often thereon at all. and as loudly as he will; let him denounce to his heart's content the vices of the Catholic clergy of Italy, and the abuses of ecclesiastical Government, provided only that he do so in places hared by him, or his friends for that purpose. Under such circumstances, if any one dislike the lecturer's sentiments or style, he has but to keep out of hearing; and if any one interfere with, or in any manner obstruct the lecturer, then at his own risk be does it, and exposes himself to well merited punishment; no good citizen can sympathise with the disturber of a private meeting. But if by "mass-meeting" the Witness means a public meeting, or a meeting held either in the open air, or in a building the property of the Corporation, then indeed, every citizen, no matter what his opinions, would have a legal and a moral right to attend, and to express his sentiments, whether favorable or unfavorable to the lecturer. Who can doubt what would be the result in a mixed community as is ours, and where party spirit runs so strong?

THE PRESENTERIAN. - Sept. 1866. - A friend has sent us a copy of this publication, directing our attention to its leading article on "Confederation," under which caption it treats of the School Question, apparently in a very untruthful, and uncandid spirit. But as this may be the effect of pure ignorance, rather than of malice, we will, without taxing the Presbyterian with the latter, do our best to make him see the School Question as it presents itself to us; and as alone it can be dealt with by a State, or Government such as ours, which makes open profession and boast, that it has no semblance ever of connexion with the Church.

A State so constituted is evidently incom petent to deal with the School Question as a re. ligious question; it must, if it entertain it at all, entertain it without any reference to any religious considerations whatsoever. Before its tribunal Catholics and Protestants, Christians and heathen stand upon an equal footing. To it they are all alike; and if it has no right to subjec: cause of his religious belief or aubelief, so neither can it recognise in the suitors before its bar, any and morals of the Catholic child. religious distinctions, or titles whatsoever. It cannot allow any one to plead before it, either as a Catholic or as a Protestant. It knows only citizens; all having as before it, no matter what their religion, equal rights and equal duties. Whether this be a desirable state of affairs as be twist State and Church; whether these mutual relations of the two orders-the temporal and the spiritual-are the best concervable, are questions with which we have now nothing to do. We simply state a fact; to wit, that by its own deliberate act, officially embodied in its Statute Book or public archives, the State in Canada has declared that it has no connexion, not even the semblance of any connexion, with the Church. Though in this declaration many prominent Catholic legislators concurred, we do not profess to admire it; and our business is simply to state, or as the French would say, " constater" the fact.

Legislature cannot pretend even to take cognisance of religious or conscientious scruples: of any kind, so as to adjudicate upon their validity or invalidity. All that it can do is to take cognisance of their existence, and to respect and

invalidity of the so urged scruples.

If a purely secular tribunal, such as is our would inevitably lead to a collision, and probable | Canadian Legislature, so much as allow that quesserious breach of the peace; and we repeat tion to be raised in its presence, it violates logic, therefore, that every friend to peace, order, and | natural justice, and the fundamental principles of harmony should protest against any occasion be- religious liberty, for it arrogates to itself the func- will do our best to comply. tions of a Court of Conscience, or spiritual tri-From all public meetings, in a word, all poli- bunal. Permit it upon any pretext whatsoever to assured his Orange audience on the occasion tical, or politico-religious questions should be discuss and adjudicate upon the validity of conscientious scruples, and you have established the most dangerous of precedents. I! was-we would Italy, whether delivered by a partizan, or by an fain remind the Presdynerian—upon the pretext Bredin pledged himself to adduce Catholic authat the alleged conscientious scruples of the Cov- thority for the truth of his assertion. The result enanters against taking the oath of allegiance, were frivolous, and that it was competent to decide upon the validity or frivolity of conscientious scruples, that the Scotch Privy Council in the seventeenth century took such vigorous measures against the refractory sect; and the sin of Lauderdale and his colleagues consisted, in the eyes of -interpreting these words "mass-meeting" in judicated erroneously upon a question of conscience, but in that they presumed to adjudicate

> This premised, and we defy the Presbyterian to impugn the validity of our premises without contradicting principles always asserted in its own behalf by the sect that it represents-it follows that the Catholic parent of U. Canada, pleading his conscientious scruples against sending his child to the "mixed" or "non-Catholic school which his religion teaches him is "altogether dangerous to faith and morals," is as much entitled to the respectful consideration of the State or Legislature, as is the Protestant parent of L. Canada, who before the same tribunal pleads his conscientious scruples against sending his child to anathema. a Catholic school. In neither case has the State the right to entertain even, the question as to the validity or invalidity of the conscientious scruples urged by the several suitors at its bar. It may, in the plenitude of arbitrary power, refuse to entertain either as a plea for exemption from taxation for obnoxious school purposes-and this would be even handed tyranny: but it cannot accept the plea in one case, and ignore or disallow it in the other, without inconsistency, and a gross violation of the fundamental principles of religious liberty as laid down by Presbyterians themselves when, in the last days of the Stuart dynasty, they themselves were the victims of State tyranny and persecution.

If then the conscientious scruples of the Lower Canadian Protestant afford a valid reason why he should be exempt from all taxation for the support of a Catholic school; so also, as before a tribunal incompetent to adjudicate upon the validity or invaluity of such scruples, or to sit as a Court of Conscience, do the alleged conscientious scruples of the Upper Canadian Catholic against non-Catholic schools—which he believes to be altogether dangerous to faith and moralsafford an equally valid reason why the latter should be exempt from all taxation for the support of such schools. Whether his belief be named realm, and to the allegiance of the English erroneous or well founded, is a question we re- people. The first it was his right and his duty to neat, which the State cannot so much as right- do, since every religious denomination asserts its fully entertain: for having no semblance even of right to excommunicate, or cut off from spiritaul connexion with the Church or spiritual Order, communion all its protessing members who violate the State has no means by which it can determine what is, or what is not, dangerous to the faith

against the sophisms of the Presbyterian there is no reply possible save this-That the State, or civil magistrate has the right to sit in judgment upon conscientious scruples, and to adjudicate upon their validity. Will the Presbyterian assert this principle broadly and generally? We think not: for the pages of Presbyterian history in Scotland are open to contradict him. Will he assert it in a limited and particular sense: so as to mean that the State or civil magistrate has the right to adjudicate upon the conscientious scruples of Catholics? Yes: we think he will adopt this line of defence, because it is but too would be morally incompetent to sit in judgment Canadian Legislature would be perfectly competent to sit in judgment upon, and return a verplaced at his disposal. This to us, we may be recognise them as a barrier which it has no right dict agains', the alleged conscientious scruples of mistaken however, seems to be the drift of the to overleap. It, the State, has, and can have, no the Catholic minority of their Province. In short. Protestants generally assume, in all con-

barrassed the discussion of the School Question. As a preliminary therefore, essential to the profitable ventilation of the said question, we respect-

before an assembly of Orangemen on the 12th of July last, by a Mr. Bredin, a Methodist preacher, near Richmond Hill, U. C.; and we have been some remarks thereon-a request with which we

It seems that this Rev. Mr. Bredin publicly above alluded to, that "the Pope annually repeated the curse of Pius V. against England;" and being remonstrated with, the said Mr. was the publication by Mr. Bredin of a paper, from which our correspondent makes, and sends us, the following extracts:-

(Copy.)

1. "Rev. Joseph Reeve-a Romish Church Kistorian-on page 541 of his history (Third Edition, 1851) says that 'Pius th. V., in 1569 published a Bull of Excommunication and deposition against Elizabeth, and declared her subjects absolved, by his

authority, from their oath of allegiance.' "The following are the closing sentences of the Bull, taken from Dowling's History of Romanism, page 564—and the original will be found in Eurnett's History of the Reformation, vol. 4, page 99. (Dr. Reeve admits, and frequently quotes, the authority of Burnett.)

2 "We do therefore, out of the fullness of our apostolic power, declare the aforesaid Elizabeth, being a heretic and a favourer of heretics, to have incurred the sentence of anathema, and to be cut of from the unity of the body of Christ. And moreover, we do declare her to be deprived of her protended Title to the Kingdom aforesaid; and also the nobility, people and subjects of the said Kingdom, and all others which have in any sort sworn unto her, to be forever absolved from any such oath, and all manner of duty, of dominion, and of allegiance and obedience. And we do command and interdict all and every one of the noblemen subjects, people and others aforesaid, that they presume not to obey her, or her admoni tions, mandates and laws; and these who shall do the contrary, we innodate with the like sentence of

(J. Bredins Note-Neither the Blessed Savior nor his apostles ever outraged humanity as did Pius the V. 3. "Part of the oath sworn by every archbishop and Bishop of the Romieh Church. The original Latin of this oath is copied into Dr. Isaac Barrow's works, folio edition, vol. 1. page 553 from the Roman Pontificate, Clement VIII., Antwerp 1826-" Heretics, Scismatics and Rebels to our said Lord (the Pope) or his atoressid successors, I will to my utmost, persecute and appose." See Dowling, page 616.

The following curse is pronounced by the Pope at Rome, on the Thursday before Good Friday, cvcry year :-

4. "In the name of God Almighty, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and by the authority of the Blesse: Apostles Peter and Paul, and by our own, we excommunicate and anathematize all Hussites, Wickliffices, Lutherans, Zuinglians, Calvinists, Huguenots Ana baptists, Trinitarians, and other apostates from the faith; and all other heretics, by whatsoever name they are called, or of whatever sect they be." This is called the Bull in Cona Domini, or at the supper of the Lord. The curse is accompanied with Bell, Book and Candle. Quoted by Dowling," page 617.

(It surely cannot be the Caristian religion that thus

rses millions of men. To the first two paragraphs it is sufficient to reply, that as Pius. V. never prononunced a curse against England, so it is impossible that that curse can annually be repeated by the Pones of later times. Pius V. excommunicated Elizabeth; and, in accordance with the laws both of the Christian Church, and of England, he judicially affirmed her illegitimacy, and therefore the worthlessness of her claims to the Crown of the last its laws. Now up to her accession to the throne Elizabeth was, or pretended to be a Catholic, hearing Mass, and outwardly, at all events, con-To this line of argument, which is conclusive forming with the old religion. Even after her accession to the throne it was long doubtful what steps she would take in matters of religion; and so far was she from having even then made up her mind to a rupture with Rome, that she officially notified her accession to the reigning Pontiff, thus compelling him to acknowledge or to deny the validity of her claims. In his spiritual capacity the Pope pronounced against the validity of the pretended marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne Boleyn, and so far merely ratified the finding of the Parliament which had previously pronounced sentence of bastardy upon her.

But an excommunication, even of the major common for Protestants in their dealings with sort, is not a curse in the ordinary sense of the Catholics, to have two different sets of weights latter word, which implies the imprecation of evil and measures, two essentially different standards upon the person cursed. It-excommunicationof right and wrong. Our contemporary will is a judicial sentence of the Church declaring therefore very probably argue that, though under that the person excommunicated is, because of his Such being the case, the State, or Canadian Confederation, a Lower Canadian Legislature or her conduct, cut off from all communion with the excommunicating Church, forbidden access upon the validity of the alleged conscientions to her sacraments, and deprived of all participascruples of the Protestant minority, an Upper tion in her prayers, and the spiritual benefits of which she is the dispensator: and surely even Mr. Bredin will scarce deny to the Catholic absconder, Satton. The latter may be of great use Church the right which even his sect claims to have the power of exercising-to wit, the right | worth a handsome sum of Bloodmoney .- Irish People. of cutting off from her Communion those whom So when the Lower Canadian Protestant comes | proversies, that there is one law for themselves | she deems unfit, either because of their heretical of experience? Have we not in the above a the carrying out of the design. A lecture upon before it, and pleads that he entertains conscient: another, and a contradictory law for their op- doctrines, or their immoral conduct to participate signal instance of the further of "secret socie-

Italy at the present moment, must necessarily be our scruples against sending his children sto the ponents: and this it is that has hitherto so em- in her sacraments, or to hold spiritual intercourse with the faithful of her members.

The 3rd paragraph contains an ingenious perversion of truth. The Latin word persequor means simply to " pursue, search after or drive ciples, as to the competency, or incompetency of out," and by no means implies that which the the one nor the other should be given before a when the Catholic of Upper Canada comes be- a purely secular tribunal, to adjudicate upon the modern English verb "persecute" unplies. Of validity of conscientious scruples. We pause for this every tyro in Latin must be aware : yet the misrepresentation has often-and often again no doubt will do, good service to controversialists of From a highly respected correspondent we the Bredin stamp. So also with equal justice to entertain the question as to the validity or the have received a copy of certain statements made and intelligence might it be argued that the Anglican, who uses the prayer at the end of his communion service-" Prevent us O Lord in all our doings"-prays the Lord to throw obstacles in his way, since the word which still in Latin requested by our aforesaid correspondent to make means, and in Euglish once meant to go "before" or "assist" has now in the lapse of time come to signify "hinder" or "oppose." Such artifices, such verbal quibblings are worthy of a Methodist minister.

A Catholic Bishop at his Consecration undertakes, towards heretics, and all promoters or factors of false doctrine, the same obligations that the Protestant candidate for Anglican Eniscopal Orders professes to undertake upon his consecration ; the same and no more. To wit :-

That he will use all diligence to banish and drive away all strange doctrine contrary to God's wood; and both privately and openly call upon and encourage others to do the same, i e., persequor et oppugnare, &c. &c.

One word as to the Bull once, but now no longer, read at Rome on Holy Thursday in Cana Domini. Therem it is true that not only all heretics, but all pirates, pillagers of ships at sea, tyrannical princes levying illegal and cruel imposts upon their subjects, together with other heinous offenders against justice and God's law are declared excommunicate, cut off from the Church and her blessings. But so far is the Catholic Church from invoking evil upon these heretics and sinners, or in other words from "cursing" them in the ordinary acceptation of the word "curse," that she always, and on Good Friday especially, and in her public office, prays for their conversion and restoration to her fold. This simple fact which Mr. Bredin may easily verify by tooking into the Roman Missal, is conclusive as to the fact that there is an essential difference betwixt excommunication with anathema, that is to say betwixt even the major excommunication or beaviest censure of the Church, and that act which Mr. Bredin implies by the word "curse." We do not, for instance style the Anglican Church a " cursing church," because in its Laurgy it says: " Cursed are the unmerciful, fornicators, and adulterers, coverous. persons, slanderers, (a bard hit this at some of our evangelical friends) "drunkards and extortioners."

To resume. There is nothing to apologize for, or explain away in the excommunications and anathemas pronounced by the Church, and by the mouths of the Popes against heretics of all orands and grades. If there be a Church, divinely led, and instructed by the Holy Ghost, with authority to teach the truth, and to condemn its opposite, such a Church must necessarily speak as the Roman Catholic Church speaks to-day; even as the Apostle spoke, who said "let him be accursed, who preaches any other gospel than that which we have preached unto you," Galatians, 1,8,9; and again, let him be Anathema, Maranatha, who loves not our Lord. There is a specimen of Apostolic "cursing," which Mr. Bredin would do well to study, beforethe presumes to criticise the cursing of the Romish Chuuch.

\* Only in living languages do words thus change; when dead, corruption has no more dominion over

TREACHERY IN THE FENIAN COUNCILS. -The British Government need never be at a loss for want of information as to the designs of the Fenian leaders. Scarcely is it necessary for it to employ upies, so numerous are the volunteer traitors who press their services upon it; all that is said, all that is plotted in the Fenian Councils. in spite of the affectation of secrecy, and in spite of oaths, is communicated in a short space of time to the authorities in London, who are thus enabled at a moment's notice to lay their hands upon the unsuspecting victims of the Fenian delusion.

In the Irish People of the 22nd inst., the Fenian organ at New York, we find this fact strikingly confirmed. Therein we learn that a Mr. David A. Sutton, a member of the Committee appointed to search into, and report upon the affairs of Femanism in general, has absconded from America, carrying with him in his flight "the secret correspondence of H. C.F. B, Join O'Mahony, for the purpose of selling them to the British Government."

The papers thus carried off, and which will soon be in the hands of the authorities in England, contain, so the Irish People assures us the more important correspondence and acts of the Fenian administration for over eight years;" and the New York paper then proceeds to speculate in the following terms, on the probable consequences of this act of treachery :-

"They "-the papers carried off '-contain information calculated to convict many of our friends and associates at present in prison in Ireland, against whom there is merely a suspicion of complicity in the Fenian movement. They also contain such informaas may lead to the arrest and conviction of many of our friends in Ireland and Great Britain who have not been even suspected up to this. The Registry and Address Book of the Fenien circles of America is also among the documents missing from Headquarters, and is said to have been taken off by the bers and resources. The whole pite is, no doubt well

When will men learn to profit by the lessons

nes" and"" illegal oaths?" Have we not here another proof-if additional proof were neededof the true character of all those pretended patriotic efforts for the liberation of Ireland, which the Church so wisely and so strongly condemns; not only because of the ends thereby proposed. but because of the means adopted to attain those ends. From her pulpits, and in the Pastorals of her Bishops, she has time after time, warned her people against being led away by the pseudopatriots, against "secret societies" and illegal oaths. She has told them what the consequences to the dopes would mevitably be; that after having had their pockets drained to the last penny in order to enable the leaders of the movement to People calls it, to the British Government. of the British Empire. This has actually come to pass; and it is sad to think how many fine young men will soon be placed in jeopardy by their own cuipable indifference to the resterated warnings of their Church, and by the sordid treachery of those by whom they had allowed themselves to be se-

Of this however the Fenians, whether on this Continent or in Ireland may now be certain .-That all their names, and plans are fully known to those from whom it was their object to conceal them; and that their ranks are full of traitors, who make loud professions of patriotism, in order the better to obtain access to the innermost Councils of the Society, whose secrets they in realizing ample means, to complete the work. hasten to sell to the British Government for what the Irish People calls "a handsome sum of Blood money."

#### ROMAN LOAN.

Subscriptions for the Roman Loan will be received at the "City & District Savings Bank," Great St. James Street, No. 6, every day between ten and three o'clock, by the undersigned, and temporary receipts delivered; in exchange for which debentures, bearing interest from the 1st October next, will be given on or before that day.

ALF. LAROCQUE, Agent for the Roman Loan.
Montreal, 16th Aug, 1866.

#### ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE-FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the States of the Holv See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Ital yfor the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th April 1866 decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital has decided to issue this loan at sixty six(66) dollars gold tor the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The Bonds, payable to bearer, are of 500 francs, or one bundred dollars (gold), each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris or in New York, Philadelphis and New Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue being at ô6 dollars (gold) will give more than 73 per cent. interest on the investmen: From 1870, \$12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds ; the amount of interest of those cancelled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics baving at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of its Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and Coupons paid at the following Banking Houses. Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassan street, corner Pine, New York. Mesers. Daexer & Co., 34 South 3d street, Phila-

Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau Street, New

York. AND IN MONTREAL, BY

Mr. Alfaed LaRocque, Agent, &c., (at the Montreal City and District Savings' Bank.)

Apostolical Nunciature ?

in France. Panis, May 20th, 1866.

Mr. Robert Murphy, Paris: Sin: - Messieurs Edward Blount & Co., entrusted with the emission of the new loan that the Holy Father has just ordered by his Sovereign decree of the 11th of last April, have apprised me of the offers that you made them to place the bonds of the aforesaid loan in America, and of the motives that they have for believing in the success of your efforts.

Receiving this intelligence with great satisfaction, I myself desire, Sir, to encourage you in your good intentions and to entreat you to omit nothing that may facilitate your attainment of so just and useful an object to the Government of the Holy Father as that you propose. To this end you are specially invited to call, above all, on our Most Rev. and Right Reverend the Archbishops and Bishops, and on the venerable members of the Clergy, whose moral support is indispensable in order to obtain numerous subscribera among the faithful. And I by these letters, which you may exhibit to the Most Reverend Prelates and to all Ecclesiastics, myself earnestly entreat them to have the goodness to receive you with all kindness and to lend you all the aid that circumstances may require for the more successful accomplishment of the enterprise. For this purpose I declare to them that you are, under the orders of Messieura Edward Blount & Co., alone authorised to negotiate the bonds of the Pontifical loan in America, and I add thereto that the subscription is for the immediate account of the Government of the Holy Father.

It would, Sir, be especially agreeable to me to carn the names of those persons who have either abscribed to the loan or aided the subscription.

With the hope that your efforts may speedily be crowned by the most ample success, I am happy to assure you, Sir, of my sentiments of the most distinguished consideration.

The Apostolical Nuncio in France. (Signed), FLAVIO, Archbishop of Myre.

before the Imperial Parliament, show that no less than 135 murders were committed during the year: that only 60 persons were tried for the crime. and that of these only 20 were convicted, of whom again only 8 were left for execution. That under such circumstances crime should increase is by no means wonderful; the murderer sees that the chances of escape from the gallows are so numerous, that they almost assure to him impunity; and as the great majority of crimes-all those in short which are perpetrated by the socalled "criminal classes"-are matters of cool calculation, we may be sure that that the fact that only eight persons suffered capital punishlive in ease and idleness, they would afterwards ment for one hundred and thirty five murders will for "blood-money" as the Irish be well pondered by the burglars and cut-throats

> CROPS IN THE LOWER PROVINCES. - We regret to learn from the Casket (Antigonish). that the potatoe rot is committing great ravages

We are glad to see that the Convent which was burned down last winter at Rawdon, by accident, is now in the act of being re-built.

Two gentlemen from that place were collecting in the City and vicinity, with the permission of His Lordship, the Bishop, to assist in its reerection; they have succeeded through the liberality of the good people of Montreal and vicinity,

It will be presided over by the Sisters of St. Ann's, whose mother house is at Lachine, and we believe it is the only Convent in this part where the English language will be exclusively taught.

THE ST. PATRION'S HALL .- It gives us great pleasure to state that yesterday morning the excavation of the site of the new St. Patrick's Hall was com. menced, Mr. Devlin and several other gontlemen being present at the digging of the first sod. Over a hundred laborers are already employed on the work, which will be pushed forward with all the quickness that money and energy can command .-From what we saw-unless the winter is a very bard one indeed-all Mr. Devlin's predictions in reference to the laying of the corner stone next St. Patrick's day, will easily be fulfilled.

We would call our reader's attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Merchant Tailor, which will be found in another column. Having made considerable additions to his stock of goods, suitable for all seasons, Mr. Kennedy guarantees a perfect fit at a price below any had blessed it; and no man bad the power to prevent other establishment of the kind in the city and other establishment of the kind in the city and the erection of that building, which, with the statue invites the public to call and judge for themselves; of St. Patrick surmounting it would be an everlastand we feel satisfied that those who will give him a call, will have no reason to be dissatisfied with any article coming from his establishment.

Remittances in our next.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This anniversary was held on Thursday evening, the 20th inst, in Nordheimers Hall. The Hall was well filled, there being over 500 present. Mr. Myles Murphy, President of the Society, opened the proceedings of the evening with a short address, welcoming all their friends. He stated that the Society, although young, numbered about 350 members, and that during the past year they had expended in affording relief to the sick, the widows and orphans, \$1500. He invited all Irish workingmen to join their ranks and concluded by informing them that the Rev. Mr. Hogan, chaplain of the society would now address

the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Hogan, in some eloquent remarks, alluded to societies in general, their origin and utility. He spoke of national societies, denounced all illegal and secret associations, and pointed out the advantage of this benevolent society in particular. He said it was not often that the priests of St. Patrick's Church appeared on a public platform; but this was an exceptional case. This lociet had the approbation of the clergy, and the absence of every-thing objectionable at this meeting was the reason that caused him to be present, and to state that from the bottom of his heart he hoped to see this association prosper, and that when they next held their anniversary celebration, that then numbers would be increased tenfold. The rev. gentleman was loudly

Dr. Hingston was next called upon. He said that he was no speechmaker, and consequently would not make any attempt. It was the business of a lawyer to make a speech ; in fact, that was generally all the clients received for their money. (Laughter). Re could not refrain, however, from recommending this society strongly to all married men with families. It was an invaluable institution for them, and even the young and the strong should profit by it, and become members, because old age would overtake them, and though they were young and healthy, they did not know how soon sickness might overtake them. He called the attention of the ladies to this society: he wished them to be its patronesses; they should never marry any young man without first ascertaining that he was a member of this society. (Laughter) .-They might be sure if he was that he would be a good husband. At all events, they might rest sasured that he was sober and industrious, and they would

have the guarantee that he was a good man.

Mr. Murphy called on Mr. J. J. Curran to make a few remarks. Mr Curran having jocosely paid off Dr. Hingston for his attack on the legal profession, went on to say : Looking around me, and witnessing as I do the numhardly possible for me to realize that this is the same society which I knew in its infancy that has now grown so numerous and so powerful, and whose bereficial influence has already been so extensively felt in our community. I perceive with no ordinary feelings of pleasure and gratification your society fulfilling its ends so admirably, extending day by day its usefulness, and doing such a vast amount of good so noiselessly, and with so little ostentation. I feel proud of this Society, not because I am the son of a mechanic myself, not even because you can boast of having given aid and comfort to numberless widows

exists in the heart of the recipient a feeling of gratitude which, to a great extent compensates for the favor bestowed ; but it is almost impossible to separate from the act of charity certain sensation of dependence, which to my mind must take from the manliness of the person relieved. (Applause.) The benevolence of your society does not involve this objectionable feature. On the contrary, the member of this association who honorably discharges the duties incumbent upon him, feels that even should he require to make use of the advantages which i offers, he can so without sacrificing that independence without which a man can scarcely consider that he enjoys the privileges of manhood. (Cheers.) You can know that if anything unfortunately should happen to deprive you of the means of aubsistence, your wife and your family will be provided for, not as objects of charity, not as the objects of every man's benevolence, but as those for whom you have honestly provided, and who owe what they receive to your care and providence in becoming a member of the Saint Patrick's Benevolent Society. (Cheore.) Having now pointed out the principal advantages offered by your society to those who may desire to become members, you will allow me, I trust, before resuming my seat, to say one word as to what is your particular duty as members of this association; a duty which you owe to yourselves, and which as Irishmen you should endeavor faithfully to perform. We are living here in a country where there is no barrier to the man who is desirous to promote his own advancement—there are here no privileged classes, and God grant that it may be a long time before we shall have any. (Oheers.) The avenues are open to all to profit by the means of self improve ment, which are offered to everyone, and it depend, entirely with yourselves whether you shall profit by these advantages or not There is no excuse in this country for the man who does not cultivate his mind. Look at the men who fill the most eminent positions in the New World. Are there not amongst the foremost, mechanics who have risen to be legislators who have taken a prominent position in the literary world, while others have discharged with great ability the most important trusts in the country. (Cheers.) Have the most of these enjoyed greater ndvantages than are now at your disposal for advancement and intellectual cultivation? No, gentlemen, many of them have labored under greater difficulties and had far less opportunities. Let us profit by the numerous advantages that are within our reach. Nature, as every one knows, has never refused brains to an Irishman, whatever she may have done with her other blessings, and we must occupy a foremost place in the future of this great country. (Applause.) Let us, therefore, not neglect our opportunities, and we shall not only benefit oursel es individually, ameliorate our position as a people, but reflect back credit and henor on that old land which we all love so well, for whose name and whose cause no sacrifice has ever been considered too great. (Cheers.) From the bottom of my heart I sincerely thank you for your kind invitation and attention, and in conclusion, I can only express the hope that in the future, as in the past, your society, Mr. President may continue to discharge honorably the noble task which you have so generously undertaken. Mr.

Uurran resumed bis seat amidst great cheers. Mr. B. Devlin having been loudly caling for, came forward and delivered a most eloquent speech, in which, amongst other matters, he referred to the St. Patrick's Hall, and stated that he was proud to be able to announce that the contract had been given out; that on Monday next the excavation would be commenced, and on next St. Patrick's d y the work would be sufficiently advanced to lay the corner stone. He referred to the undoubted success which must attend the enterprise. It had been recommended from the pulpit of the St Patrick's Church; the Missionaries ing monument of patriotism of the Irishmen of the City of Montreal. Mr. Devlin's remarks were loudly cheeered throughout. Three cheers were then given for Mesers. Murphy, Devlin, and Curran, and three more for the St. Patrick's Hall, after which the meet-

COLLECTION AT QUEBEC IN AID OF THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

The following were the sums collected at the different Roman Catholic Churches on Sunday, 18th instant, to aid his lordship the Bishop of Portland in

he re-erection of the Cathedral of that city:	-
St. Patrick's Church	\$200
St. Roch's Church	250
St. John's Oburch	105
French Cathedral	228
St. Colombe	48

In addition to the above his Lordship received the handsome sum of \$1968.95, made up by private subscription .- Quebec Daily News.

FAILURE OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA The crash has come at last. The oldest banking institution in Canada, one that has for years stood high in public estimation, one that has been to Canada what the Bank of England has been to the British Empire, one that has materially aided in the opening up of our vast country, but one which, for years past, although under an efficient cashier, has never been able to recover from the shock it sustained during many years of its former management. Days ago we predicted that the disaster was sure to come at no distant day, and now our forebodings have been too soon, alas for many, realized.

The Cause of the Disaster .- Yesterday afternoon the Bank of Upper Canada in the city of Montreal failed to square up its balances with the Bank of Montreal, consequently orders were sent to the different agencies throughout the province this morning to refuse the bills. Rumor, however, with her many tongues began to noise the matter about this city, and about eight o'clock this morning the Bank of Upper Canada Bills were refused by one of the Steamboat Companies. Immediately on the Bank doors being opened the rush commenced, and the Paying Teller was kept busily engaged paying

Meeting of the Different Managers .- Between nine and ten o'clock this morning, an informal meeting of the managers of the different Banks was held in the managers office of the Commercial Bank of Canada. Mr. Robert Cassels, cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada was present, as was also Messrs, C. J. Gampbell, Commercial Bank; Hague, Bank of Toronto; Woodside, Royal Canadian Bank; Fisher, Ontario Bank; Graham, City Bank; W. W. Bansom, Quebec Bank. At this meeting Mr. Oassels explained the position of matters; stating that with the aid of bers and respectability of your organization, it is other banks they could meet a run, and also that their assets would cover all their liabilities to the fullest extent. At the moment, it was agreed to render assistance, but on subsequent enquiry the other managers deemed it necessary to refuse any

Refusal of the Custom House Deposit. - At the Bank of Montreal the usual Custom House deposit containing Upper Canada bills were refused, and when this became known in the city, Yonge atreet awarmed with crowds of people, old and young hurrying to the bank with notes in their hands.

The Scene inside the Bank .- The space in fcont of and orphans since your first organization, but be- the paying teller's counter was rather interesting. and orphans since your liest organization, but because there is something about your benevolence
which differs essentially from that of a charitable
society. Charity they say, covereth a multitude of
sins. Allow me to assure you, however that charity,
as it is understood now a days, is but a very pitiable
as it is understood now a days, is but a very pitiable
affair indeed. No doubt it affords a man a very

affair indeed. No doubt it affords a man a very

began to block glum, and the visage of the bank teller
began to look glum, and the visage of the bank teller
began to look glum, and the visage of the bank teller
began to look glum, and the visage of the bank teller
came to London, and soon formed the opinion that
the paying teller's counter was rather interesting.

His relatives, nowever, having meats of its death, its or the eld man had been unfairly made away with, and
both the women have been arrested. They agree
that Post was poisoned, and that each admits a guilty
knownledge of the crime; but each lays the printop in the paying teller's counter was rather interesting.

His relatives, nowever, having meats of its death, came to London, and soon formed the opinion that
the paying teller's counter was rather interesting.

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the eld man had been unfairly made away with, and
the eld man had bee great amount of pleasure to extend a helping hard became darker and darker, till after about an hour's committed.

The criminal statistics for 1865, lately laid to his needy neighbor and as a general rule there | run, the crowd were informed that specie payments were suspended, and soon the noise of the iron doors grating told the hundreds outside that the Bank of Upper Canada had closed its portals. The bank messenger soon afterwards issued forth from the side entrance and posted the following document, in the handwriting of the cashier on the door:

Public Notice .- The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the refusal of their notes by other Banks this morning, the Bank of Upper Canada has to suspend specie payments.'

ROBT. CASSELS,

TRONTO, 18th - The Crowd Outside. - By this time at least 500 persons had congregated outside the Bank, and groups stood eagerly discussing the probabilities of the disaster. One poor son of Erin, with a couple of X's endeavored to get in by the back entrance, but the messenger on sentry refused all egress. Women burried too and fro with their hard hoarded earnings in their hands, and one of them in vain went to the Commercial Bank and earnestly besought the teller to change the ill-fated bills. But the teller did'nt see it. One woman who had fourteen dollars in gold and bills was heaping thanks on one of the reporters of this journal for assisting her to getting her ' tourteen dollars changed.'

Buying up Notes. - On Yonge street numbers of persons could be seen going about with silver in their hands offering to buy up the notes of the defunct bank at 50 per cent. discount. In some cases parties disposed of their bills at these rates, but numbers still hold their bills, confident that they will be redeemed at par. One man offered 75 cents on the dollar.

A cortunate Councilman. - One of the city fathers, who for the past two weeks has had quite a large, sum in Upper Canada Bank bills, was fortunate enough to pay away \$320, and came down with a friend to get gold for \$250, but, like a good many others, ' came just too late.'

The Position of Matters .- The Bank has certainly closed its doors, and supended specie payments; but there is no doubt that every depositor and billholder will be paid in full, as the assets are quite sufficient to cover all liabilities. The Bank Directors seem to have been as much in

the dark about such matters as the public, and some of them were not even aware this morning when the Bank opened that affairs looked rather shaky. A meeting is to be held to morrow, and a full financial statement will be made out, and will be published in The Daity Telegraph of to-morrow afternoon.

The Bank of Montreal. - During the afternoon there was a continual rush to the Bank of Montreal. and a large number of persons have drawn gold for bills .- Toronto Daily Telegraph .

We have already referred to the fact, that on the Eastern as well as the Western frontier men are arming, or proposing to arm, with a determination to retaliate on their neighbours in Vermont and New York the ravages these neighbours wink at or promote in Canada. Buch a state of things is much to be deplored; but when men feel their own defenders tardy, and the neighbouring Government and people willing to see mischief done, one need not wonder that such a course is deemed necessary to bring a pressure to bear upon both governments alike. Had the first St. Albans raid been the result of open preparations, such as those the Penians were allowed to make, or had a second similar invasion been perpetrated owing to our lack of effective preparations to prevent it, we may be sure that we should have had retaliatory raids from our neighbours, and we could not have very much blamed them .- Gazette

FATAL CASE OF FLOGEING. - On Wednesday last says the Farnis Canadion, Dr. Mott coroner, was called to hold an iron at on the body of a child named Kate Shibley, the illegitimate daughter of Schuyler Shibley, who lives near Kingston, and a Miss Kate Devis, in the township of Brooke. The case was mentioned in this paper at the time. A post-mortem examination was held by Dis. Bhire.

ly and Taylor. The medical evidence showed that recent injuries of the flogging would have produced death, but that internal injuries had previously been r-ceived, such as the rupture of the gall; and the entire absence of food had also something to do with the result.

The only other evidence was that of one Kate Castle, who was in the house on the night in question, and restified that the mother had beaten child with a raw hide for nearly an hour, till its from head to foot, presented a a mangled appearance, and then leid it on a lounge and went to bed, The child made some meaning before they went to sleep, and no more was heard tili about three o'clock in the morning, when witness went down stairs and found the child dead, and immediately gave the alarm, when the mother exclaimed, 'My God, bave I killed my child?"

The prisoner, on being examined, said that the child's father, Mr. Shibley had been there some ten days before, and had given the child a most numere ful beating for not saying its prayers, and ordered her to do the same whenever it refused, and that it was the carrying out of this command that had killed the child.

The jury, upon this evidence, found the following verdict:- That the deceased, Kate Shibley, came to her death from injuries received at the hands of Kate Davis and Schuyler Shibley, whereupon the coroner committed the woman to prison, and issued a warrant for the arrest of Shibley, and a constable was dispatched to execute the same. In the mean. time Mr. Shibley had heard of the occurrence, and started to come up, when he was arrested by telegraph instructions and reached Sarnia on Saturday

CARBINES FOR THE CAVALRY .- We understand that among the vust amount of military stores at present on their way-and about to be shipped from England to Canada - are 2,000 supero breech-loading carbines especially made for the Canadian cavalry. These arms will be here next week, and at once served out to the various troops of cavalry throughout the Province. A number of competent drill instructors from the 13th Hussars will be told off also, to instruct the men in this carbine, which is the most efficient and beautiful on the continent. The Quebec Squadron intend to go through a course of target practice, both mounted and dismounted, early next month, and intend then to challenge the other troops in Canada to compete with them in shooting, as well as it every variety of games and athletic sports. - Quebec

ALLEGED MURDER IN LONDON. C. W .- London. C.

W., has lately been excited by a case of supposed murder. An old man named Post, from Michigan, living there apart from his wife, had taken home two other women one a Mrs. Weaver who has a husband living elsewhere, but who passed as Mrs. Post-the other Caroline Southwell, who was supposed to be Post's ward. Mrs Weaver was much younger than Post, and the two, though their connection was not enforced by law, did not agree as well as persons united merely by inclination might be supposed to do. Post however, made a will, leaving all his property to Mrs. Weaver, and soon after some days of sickness died, with symptoms akin to those of cholera. His relatives, however, having heard of his death,

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT CAUGHRAWAGA .-- On Monday last the inquest on the bones found in the lime kiln at Caughnawaga was resumed and a number of witnesses were examined, from whose evidence there appeared to be no doubt that these were the remains of Lefort, and that he had been murdered. On the conclusion of the inquest the Coroner committed John James Wilson, sou-in-law of the deceased, on a charge of murder. He was yesterday brought up to undergo his voluntary examination and was fully committed for trial at the Court of Queen's

Birth.

In this city, on the 13th instant, the wife of Frederick Enstace Bertram, of a son.

At St. Raphaels, on the 17th inst., Barbara youngest daughter of Duncan and Mary McPherson in the 24th year of her age. - R. I.P.

At Leonard Hill, on the 18th inst., after a short but painful illness, aged 25 years and 4 months, Bridget McCabe, the beloved wife of Michael Leonard. Eaq, of that place, leaving a disconsolate harband and many sorrowing relatives and friends, to whom her kind, affectionate nature, and many good quali-ties had endeared, to regret her lose. May her soul rest in peace.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the let of

A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the

Meeting.
N.B.—Members are hereby notified that this being the Semi-Annual Meeting, the Amendments intended to be made to the By-Laws will be considered at THIS Meeting.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

Ey Order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jeans.

Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, piter adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Olassical and the Commercial Courses.

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, Frenchand English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may his a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section Ioann, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.

Mosic and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students. TERMS. For Day Scholers....\$ 3.90 per month.

For Boarders, .......... 15 00 "Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Belding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

For Half-Boarders..... 700

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE

· CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W. THE system of education will embrace the English

and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS.

TERMS PER MONTH :

Board and Toition in the English and French languages, \$7.00 Music 2.00 Drawing and Painting ..... 1.50 Bed and Bedding..... 0.50 Washing..... 1.00 Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for

by the parents.

No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness. Uniform for Winter, Dark blue. Summer, Shephera's

Payments must be made invariably in advance.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY

MADEMPISELLE LACOMBRE & MISS CLARKE. Will resume its Course of Studies, ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

NOS. 30 AND 32 ST. DENIS STREET, Near Viger Square.

Mrs. Clarke continues to receive PUPiLS as BOARDERS.

Montreal, 30th August, 1866.

THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED BY DU BAR-RYB FOUD. - Care No 68,413. - Rome, July 21st, 1866. - The health of the Holy Father is excellent especially since abandoning all other remedies he has confined bimself entirely to Dn Barry's Revalenta Arabica Ford, which has produced a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly '-From the Gazette du Midt, July 25th. DU BARRY'S delicious, health-restoring REVA-

ENTA ARABICA FOOD restore's good appetite, perfect digestion, strong merves, sound lungs and liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity and enegry to the most enfeebled or disordered, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies, curing dyspensia (indigestion) constipation, flatulency. phi gm, debility, consumption, nervous, bilicus, liver and etomach complaints, low spirts, as proved by 60 000 cases which had been considered hopeless — In tins.

371c. each and upwards.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by Evans, Mercer, & Co 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreul. ւ 2m. Եր

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF

#### gir ston and FRANCE.

Pages, Sept. 17 - The French Circular says that the recent changes in Europe, are favorable to

It is waid that the Emperor Napoleon has refused to allow French officers to hold office in Mexico, owing to the protest of the United States Government. OHLY POSTPONED. - 'I should say,' observes the the Paris correspondent of the Morning Star, ' that in well informed circles here there is a very general feeling that war must eventually break out between France and Prussia. All, however, agree in giving us a long date for it, and admit the two great existing obstacles on the part of France - assuming, which I cannot do, that she is anxious for such a bazardous contest—to wit, the time necessary for getting breach-loaders, and the Great Exhibition .do the friends of peace have a chance. Who can say what will turn up in 18 months.

The Moniteur publishes the following note :- The Emperor Napoleon, in accepting the cession of Venetia, was guided by the desire of contributing to remove one of the principle causes of the late war, and to hasten the supension of hostilities. As soon as the signature of an armistice in Italy was decided on, his Majesty's Government employed its efforts to prepare the way for the conclusion of a peace between the Cabinet of Vienna and that of Florence. To do this it was necessary to previously regulate the cession made to his Mejesty by the Emperor Francis Joseph. A treaty to that effect was signed on the 24 h of August between France and Austria, and the ratification have been exchanged at Vienna. In virtue of that act the transfer of the fortresses and territories of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom will be made by an Austrian commissioner into the hands of a French commissioner, who is at present in Venetia. The delegates of France will afterwards come to an understanding with the Venotian authorities to transmit to them the rights of possession which he shall bave received, and the populations will be called on to pronounce on the fate of their country. Under this reserve the Emperor Napoleon did not hesitate to declare as far back as the 29th of July that he would consent to the Union to the Kingdom of Italy of the provinces ceded by Austria. His Majesty made known his intentions to King Victor Emmanuel in the following letter-

'St. Cloud, Aug. 11.

'Monsieu: mon Frere,-I learned with pleasure that your Majesty had adhered to the armistice and to the preliminaries of peace signed between the King of Prussia and the Emporor of Austria. There is, therefore, a probability that a new era of tranquility is going to open for Europe. Your Majesty knows that I accepted the offer of Venetia in order to preserve it from all devastation, and prevent a useless effusion of blood. My purpose always has been to restore it to itself so that Italy should be tree from the Alps to the Adriatic. Mistress of her own des-tinies, Venetia will soon be able to express her will ny universal suffrage. Your Majesty will recognise that in these circumstances the action of France has again been exercised in favor of humanity and the independence of populations. I retew to you the assurance of the sectionants of high esteem and sincere friendship with which I am, de votre Mojests, le

The Temps the other day declared that the conscription had had its day, and that it was necessary to have recourse to the arming of the whole nation. The duty of every good patriot, it added, is to de mend of the French Government a transformation of the system of national defence. Under the system thus denounced as effete Franco can at any time muster, at a few days' notice, an army of 700,000 highly-trained soldiers, and I take leave to admit the accuracy of one of the chauvins of the French press, who declared the other day that out of these 700,000, when necessary gerrisons-Algeria, Cochin Ohina, and other calls and colonies-came to be deducted, only 250,000 men would remain disposable to take the field. M. Forcade, however, is one of the good patriots to whom the Temps appeals—in his case certainly not in vain. Sounding his most martial note upon the generally well-toned trumpet which he blows in the Revue twice every month, he at once declares that France is bound to maintain an army at least equal to that of Germany. It would he not morely unpardonable but impossible not to do sc. 'To consent to inferiority would be on the part of France, a brutal abdication.' By the present method 100,000 men are annually taken and are bound to serve for seven years. Franco annually supplies 300,000 young men who have completed their twentieth year. Allowing for exemptions and exonerstions, he considers that the conscription, as now established, takes balf those 300,000. This could not be permanently exceeded without injury to importand national interests. He objects alike to take the recruits younger and to an extension of the time of service. The volunteer egatem, which has answered so well in England, he justly considers inapplicable to France, as at present organised and governed .-Would it be possible, be doubt/ully asks, to make any thing of the old institution of the National Guard? Finally, he gives his vote for an imitation of the Prassian aystem. Whatever plan may be adopted, he insists on the necessity of a prompt revision of French military institutions, with a view to guarantue the most elevated of patriotic interests, 'and to place in security the dignity, and the authority of France, we do not tay in safety from an insult, which assuredly no one would think or dare to offer, but above all dispute and every doubt.' He praises the skill and vigor of Count Bismark, 'whose eye and hand are everywhere, and who sets an example of vigilance and activity which deserves to find not only approval but imitators.'

WIVES FOR FRENCH CONVICTS. - A letter from Toulon says :- A cellular van arrived here a few days ago, containing twelve tall, fice young girls from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, coming from the central house or Penitentiary at Clermont, Oise. About sixty more girls are expected, and are to be shipped on board the Ceres for Cayenne, which it is now proposed to populate in a practical manner. Those young girls - amongst whom is one who is a remarkable beauty-are des ined to contract legitimate unions with those of the condomned in the penal coluny who have distinguished themselves by their work and their good conduct. Each couple will receive concession of a plot of land and the necessary advances to open agricultural establishmente

The Mayor of Nancy is an intelligent individual.— On the occasion of the recent visit of the Empress Eugene, with her son, the Mayor asked the Prince Imperial: 'What is your age, my Prince?' 'I am ton,' answered the Prince. 'So young, and already the son of the Emperor of the Franch!' exclaimed the Mayor, with great emphasis.

The Bank of France was never so encombered with riches as at the present time, There are now in its cellars the value of 700 millions of france in gold, specie, silver, or jewels. This abundance has resulted from the war in Germany. The amount sent by German bankers and others numbers 200 millions. The King of Saxony sent ten millions of floring. The cellars of the bank are so crammed that the bank is compelled to refuse to receive any valuables which occupy much space.

### ITALY.

Prinmont -A letter from Florence confirms the intended early reduction of the Italian army, and save that it will be begun by sending home seven out of the twelve classes now under the colours. The Volunteers will also be dissolved, except perhaps some skeletons of corps upon paper, and the writer adds that they themselves deserve such dissolution. of power? A Sicilian journal exclaims, 'There are no longer but it is true.'

any laws; we have returned to the violent state of nature. This is great exaggeration, but still there nature. This is great exaggeration, but still there Vienna, Aug. 29.—Although it may seem parais no doubt of the insecurity of Sioily, especially of doxical, it is true enough to say that the term in the north of the island. Refractory conscipts form themselves into bands of brigands. It is dangerous; says a letter, to go from Palermo to Montreale and Alemann, has sent his heavy baggage to Vienna, and that before doing so he insisted on having it examined by persons belonging to the municipality, and made them seal up the packages. Attacked in the most violent manner as a public functionary, he was determined to secure testimony to his personal probity.

The Memorial Diplomatique, speaking of the share of the debt falling on Italy in consequence of the

cession of Venetia, save-" Following the mode adopted by the Conference of London on the occasion of the separation of Belgiom from the kingdom of Holland, the Austrian plenipotentiaries at Zurich divided under two heads the Austrian debt. The first concerned the Lombard liabilities properly so called, which after long negotiations were fixed at 1:0,0:0,000f. The second related to the general debt of the Empire. The Austrian Plenipotentiasies demanded that the latter should be scared in proportion to the population of Lombardy, as had been done between Holland and Belgium. Had that course been adopted the amount would have been 500,000,000f. Sardinia refused to assume so considerable a sum Thanks to the arbi tration of the Emperor of the French this second branch of the claim was reduced to 100,000,000f. so that the total sum with which Sardina was charged under both heads was settled by the Treaty of Zarich at 250,000,000f francs. In the negotiations which are taking place relatively to Venetia the determination of the amount of the debt has been left to the ulterior deliberations of the Plenipotentiaries assembled at Vienna; but, considering all the circumstances, it seems to us that the definitive sum cannot be less than 200,000,000f. The Times' correspondent gives some interesting details as to the sea defence of Venice: -

"On the southern point of the island of Malamocco stands the strong fort of Alberoni, which I visited vesterday, and the powerful bastions of which, oroad -too broad, perhaps - wet ditches, and armement of rifled guns, heavy smooth-bores, and mortais, would give a good account of a passing ship, supported by the smaller but carefully devised batteries of Fort St. Pietro, on the other side of the harbour, at a distance of about 1,200 yards. But a well clad ship might run past even the strongest guns possessed by the Anstrians with little damage at a speed of 10 or 12 knots; so the careful defenders have placed across the water between the two forts heavy chain cables, doubled and duadrupled, supported by great booms, that they may not sink too low in the water. Hereabouts (it would not be fair to indicate the exact position) lie also a nest of 'sea mines,' which the Austrians refuse to call to call torpedoes, containing charges of guncotton. The experience gained in the American war has shown that these terrible harbour defences must not be left to their own working or they will sometimes play their friends false by refusing to explode. The plan of the Austrians for firing them is as follows,

Suppose that a ship is cucning up the harbour, and approaches the spot where the danger is hidden-An officer stationed in a little bomb proof room in Fort St. Pitoro looks through a brass tube with a perpendicular wire at the end and keeps the ship under his aim. As he moves the tube on index needle is carried by it round an are, on which are marked certain numbers, being those of the sea mines in a line with his eye and the ship. He glances down at each moment and reads the number to a companion on his left, or in case of need an assistant might read for him while he follows the vessel with his tube. The operator on his left is provided with a brass disc, marked with corresponding numbers, on which revolves a handle of similar metal. If the number read be 10 the handle is moved to the same number on the disc, and the metal circuit to No. 10 mine is complete, except at one point. If he reads 101, both Nos. 10 and 11 mines are prepared for firing. This is all that occurs in this room -viz-, that the mine or mines in a line with him and the ship are placed in connexion with the electrical apparatus, which is an ordinary friction machine. But, though the enemy is approaching the submarine horror, she may not have arrived at the full distance, and the officer may prepare several mines one after another. and reject each for the next in order, before she comes within reach of any of them. There is no fear of firing them at the wrong moment, however, for this is accomplished at some distance from the room just described and by another hand. In a small dark casemate, protected from missiles by thick iron shutters, which are divided by one narrow opening, stands the last of the insidious crew. He, too, has tube with its vertical hair, but this is fixed and looks always directly along the line of mines. He knows nothing of the officers in the other room, but trusts they are performing their duty and that .no mistake can possibly be made. The ship moves steadily on, but he sees ber not at first ; though he scarcely draws his breath, for he knows that she is at hand. A sharp line, the ram of a Punserfrigaie perhaps, passes swiftly across his field of vision. His attendant gives a few rapid turns to a handle; the disc of glass and the black rubber perare brought into contact the subtle fluid or vibration passes, the gases pent up by chymical attraction are released, and in a mement the strong ship is a wreck and settles down beneath the waters, barring the way against the consort who is following her. Such is the action of the Austrian See Minen.

Rome.—The Monde, refering to a report that the occupation of Rome by the French troops might be prolonged for two years more, says:

It is extremely doubtful whether Pius IX. can live in Rome with Victor Emmanuel. The primitive church is cited as an example. But the example shows the impossibility of the joint habitation by the martyrdom of so many Popes for three bundred years and by the voluntary exile of Constantine to Byzan. tinm. And it is in the name of liberty that persecution is offered as an ideal to the church! If it be a part of the arrangements of Victor Emmanuel to leave the Pope a portion of Rome, that portion will be lessened every day, and Pius IX. would be about as free in the Vatican as was Louis XVI. in the Tuileries or the tower of the Temple. A residence at Malta would secure to both him and the cardinals more c. mplete liberty. The Pope will consult the interest of the church alone, but should he ask France to keep her troops in Rome a year or two longer, it is probable that France will not refuse, were it only to dispel the dark cloud which the exile of Pius IX. would cast over the Exposition of 1867.'

In another place the Monde speaks as follows :-We cannot see indeed what is to prevent the Italian revolution from ascending the capitol. France abandous Rome; Austria makes advances to King Victor Emmanuel; all the Catholic powers become more and more entangled in revolutionary embarrass ments under the pretext of escaping from the embarrassment of the Roman question. Christian princes seem more disposed to ally themselves with the revolution than to rise in defence of the Holy Father and the Catholic Oburch. Rome then for one reason or another is really abandoned by men. . It is quite natural, therefore, that the Cialdinis, Ricasolis, and Garibaldis should prepare their moral means for taking possession of it. The only power which the revolution has now to fear is God. But what is God in the eyes of certain persons who are on the high places of power? A child's scarecrow. All this is horrible,

#### AUSTRIA.

great military Power' is by no means the same as a great fighting Power.' If a nation has had its blood and bone and sinew absorbed and incorporated to Bagheria, which is as if one said from Paris to St. in a great army, and if that army suffers a crushing Denis and St. Cloud. A curious anecdote comes defeat, the nation is left so weak and prostrate that from Venice, given as from a good Italian source. it can offer no resistance. Before 1861 the Republic it can offer no resistance. Before 1861 the Republic It is to the effect that the Governor of that city, Gen. of the United States of North America was below the status of a German Grand Duchy in its military establishments. It had before the war with the Confederate States terminated more than a million of men under arms. The Confederates, who had no army at all to to begin with, had at one time more men in the field than Austria had last campaign. The value of an army depends upon its efficiency in all its establishments in the first place, but its leaders must be men of ability as soldiers. It must be well directed, and it must be fit for its work, haft, and blade, so that the blow may go home when it is delivered. Should these conditions fail it is better for a State to renounce the expenditure and the actual weakness caused by the maintenance of a vast army. Now, at the present moment there is in all the Austrian Empire no man with the head of a von Roon or von Mottke. The work of reorganising the army is to go on, but the guiding mind seems wanting. No man in the Empire is more diligent and laborious than the Emperor himself, but his greatest admirers would not say that he pussessed the qualities of a Carnot or of a Frederick, and among the many able, zealous, and devoted men who serve His Majesty there is not one who stands in the foremost rank of organizers, administrators, or Generals—a great General, in fact, combining, as Napoleon did, all the qualities of the three in himself. If Austria had an army of 800,000 men armed with breechloaders to morrow, what would she do with it? Impetuous soldiers would say 'Invade Prossis at once and win back in Berlin all that was lost at Konnigratz and Nikolsburg,' but that is impossible. The fatal words 'too late' have been spoken, never to be recalled. In Austria proper the people want peace and retorm. In Bohemia the people want a Federal system and Czechian rights; in Hungary several races want different things; and the Poles and Oroats have each and all some requirements to be gratified. But none of them want war -Times Cor.

THE AUSTRIAN CLEBOY. - The following interesting description is from the pen of the continental commissioner of the Irish Times, a military gentleman of high accomplishments. Coming from a Protestant, it is well worthy of being compared with the late anti-Oatholic statements produced in this and the old world :-

It is the habit of the Liberals in this country to abuse priests very violently. It has been my fortune must say that I have found them invariably not only the best informed men in Austria, but kind, good persons, and perfect gentlemen. The misfortune abroad is that the men of advanced politics are almost always infidels in religion; hence their hatred of the clergy of all persuasions. In dress, the Austrian clergy seem alone distinguished from the laity by the wearing of long boots. But as this is also a Hungarian habit for all classes, it is not easy to be clerically distinguished. The turned-down collar band, which is only gradually coming into use, and which is very unpopular with clergy, young and old, is so worn under a rather high coat collar as to be scarcely perceptible. In politics, the clergy of the various states of this vast empire, of course, differ one part from another, those of the Tyrolean and Istrian, and Austria proper States are highly Conservative, and give all the support to a restrictive policy of the Government, while the priests of Hungary are almost all with the people, and cack up warmly the demands for constitutional liberty. They are themselves warm hearted Hangarians, and think as such. Such a course of conduct gives them great influence. Here in the capital they seem to have little or none, and probably so much the worse for the habits and morals of the people. Before I came on this last visi: to Austria, I was taught to believe that the Catholic clergy awarmed over the empire, ate up all the good things, and gave but little value in return. I have found this to be a popular English error. -The gentlemen of the church are seldom seen. Many of them are extremely poor; and still more of them are the kind friends of the humble and their unselfish attendance in the days of trooble and sick ness. You may be assured that is a great mistake in England or Ireland to abuse or speak ill of the clergy of any Christian men-for we are but playing into the hands of profligates and unbelievers, who secratly or openly are rearing their heads on all the broad continent of Europe, and who, bye and bye, will show themselves in our own islands, where a more decent veil is thrown over irreligion. Instead of swarming priests it is swarming officers of the army one sees here. I counted over 150 at one supper-house the other evening. They are a quiet, unassuming set of men, the chief object in prace of whose lives seems to be the smoking of bad cigars. Some of these gentlemen who have been in the fights, tell the strangest stories of the Prussians.

PRUSSIA. There is nothing in the world so conclusive as figures. Any one who desires to form an opinion of the part played in the late Austro-Prussian contest by the respective armies of the two Powers has only to look at the return of the prisoners on either side. The exchange, as agreed upon by the terms of the form their wonderful duty. 'Fire!' Two brass balls | Preliminaries of Poace, was affected at Oderberg on Monday, the 27th of August. On one side were released 523 Austrian officers and 35,036 rank and file , while about 13,000 Austrian prisoners were left behind in the Prassian hospital, their wounds not allowing their removal. On the other side, Austria gave up seven Prussian officers and 450 non-commissioned officers and men. About 120, severely wounded, remained behind in Austrian hands.— Anything more significant could scarcely be set beore the reader. 48,559 Austrian Prisoners, against 577 Prussians—that is, rather more than 82 to 1. -But there is more. The total loss of the Austrians, between killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing, is computed at about 90,000, so that the number of prisoners exceeds one half the total loss. The men who were reported killed, or who died of their wounds, are stated to be about 15,000; the wounded who still survive are, therefore, about 25,440, and of these 13,000 - that is, a little more than one-half are in Prussian hands. Of the remaining 12,000 not a few must belong to the category of the mi sing .--The total loss of the Prussians during the campage is given at 21,989. Of these 2,815 are reported fkilled, 6.118 severely wounded, 10,131 wounded, and 2,925 missing. As of the last a great number have since returned, the total Prussian loss may be reduced to 20,000, of whom the 10,000 wounded are in progress of recovers. But, allowing the two original num-bers to stand, we find that while the general Austrian loss is 90,000, and that of the Prussians 21,989 — that is, 4 5 6 to 1, the ratio of the prisoners is, as we have said, 83 to 1,

### RUSSIA.

St. Patensaueg, Aug. 31 .- The Journal de St. Petersburg of to day states that the mission of General Manteuffel was coused by a propusal of the Russsian Government to the neutral powers that they should participate in the territorial changes which are being affected in Germany. This proposition did not meet with any support from the other European Governments. The Russian Government therefore, refrained from taking any further decision in the question, but at the same time reserved the rights of Russia as a great Power as well as her full iberty of action, Russia's only rule of conduct being the interests of the nation.

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA. - The Journal de St. Petersburg of August 31 contains the following ar- religious arrangement so fully that we must defer for Medicine.

mission to St. Petersburg. It is quite clear that in practice there are separate schools. fereign correspondents have not been admitted to confidence. They would have done better to spare their imaginations, and to have confined themselves to stating positive facts. Now the only positive facts are—that the Imperial Government proposed to Europe in a consideration of the territorial and po-litical modifications of the equilibrium, based upon replied, that they discounted only their own treating which had been sized in the state of the equilibrium. treation which had been signed by all the Powers in and not those of private persons' But they had to common; that this proposition was not supported by | do with one stronger than the bank. Private perthe other Cabinets-that the principle of European solidarile being ignored for a time by the very of private person we are. Powers whose agreement essentially constituted such solidority, the Imperial Government abstained from further interference; its judgment and the rights of Russia as a great European Power remain reserved to it; its accion is free. The national interests of Russia continue to be its sole motive of action.— Beyond this, all that is published concerning the attitude of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh is merely astonished that the Baron Rothschild should have conjectural and without foundation.

#### PRUSSIA AND ENGLAND-IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

Prussia has recently acquired a position in Kurope

that gives importance to everything connected with

her internal policy as well as to her external relations

with other States. It has recently been asserted that

bearing the relative proportion of nearly one or two.

In other words, about one third of the subjects of

this puggacious Protestaut power are assumed to be

Catholic. As contrasted with Ireland, the Catholic

subjects of this Protestant state are in a considerable

minority. The Catholic population of Ire and may, in round numbers, be stated at five millions, and the Church of England population at seven hundred first day, very much amused at the pique of Baron thousand. In Pruseia the Protestant population, Rothchild. They, however, laughed less when they before the conquest, was more than eleven millions. and the Catholic population more than six millions. Hanked by his nine clerks, followed this time by The natural deduction from the relative numbers of Catholics under the Protestant crowns of the two laughed no longer when the king of bankers said nations would be that in Ireland the overwhelming numerical strength of the Catholic people would secure them perfect equality, at least, with their Proto have met many of the latter of all grades, and I testant fellow-subjects, and that in Protestent Prussis the Catholic population would be in danger of suffering serious injustice because of their numerical weakness. Let us see, then how Prussia con-trasts with England in their respective modes of dealing with their Catholic subjects. The two points of comparison which most im nediately suggest themselves to the Irish mind, and to the reflection of British statesman, are the relations of the State to the Protestant and Catholic Churches, and the relations of the State to the education of the two sections of subjects. A remarkable book has just is-sued from the Oxford pressiu which these two sub jects, with others of considerable interest, are elaborately discussed. From this book we gather that Prassia exhibits little, it any, pugoacity towards her own subjects in matters of religion and education, and, all Lutheran though the Crown and Government are, Catholics are more free in the matter of education in Prussis than they are in Ireland, and that, save as regards a ' voto' conceded by the Pope in the nomination of bishops and such bishops, the Catholic Church is more free, and less subject to the insult of seeing a domineering ascendancy church by its side than it is in Ireland. The number of 5,387, which, with 2,977 filial churches, or, as we would term them, either free churches or chapels of indiscretion which frequently become matters for ease, make 8,364. The total number of Oathoic judicial investigation. churches was 5,443, of which 4,960 were parochial. The mode in which these several churches are supported is thus stated by the writer from whom 'we copy these figures. The State as a State gives to the Protestant Church £61,354 10s. annually, including the State contribution to building churches repairing same, and 'increasing' the stipends of poor clergymen, whose incomes from the parishes are too small for their support. The 'average' of this sum were divided equally. It is right to add that the average personal income of each clergyman of the Protestant Church is computed at £105 yearly, which in the mojority of instances, is paid by the 'parish.' What ' parish' means in the sense of paying will be rendered plain hereafter. The annual sum given by the State for the support of the Catholic Church is £119,314 19s., of which £53,000 are alllocated to the archbishops and bishops, and £50,000 to the clergy and reparing of churches, and £7.333 to Cologne Cathedral. The whole of this state grant, if divided rateably amongst the clergy of the Catholic Church, would represent £18 9s. per head as against £9 9s. per, head for the Prostant clergyman. This difference seemingly in favor of the Catholic Church, is, in fac., not a preference, but a quasi adjustment resulting from other differences that tell against the funds available for the Catholic clergy and Church purposes. The average available personal income of the Catholic priests is less than that of Protestant ecclesiastic of the same rank. The parish priest, as an average, has £83 a year, and by an order of the Cabinet no priest's income cau be less than £60 a year. Now let us see what is meant by a ' parish' a Protestant parish, in Protestant Prussia. In Ireland a Protestant parish means a district, every landowver within which, be he Catholic or Dissenter, or Churchman, must pay a stipulated annual sum to the minister of the dominant Church. This is not so in Prussia. The principle in part carried out by the Church Rates Voluntary Bill of this session is fully carried out in Prussia. If a Protestant community arises in a district they can combine to build a church, subscribe for the support of a minister, and apply to the Church Bureau for authorization to create a parish or 'Gemeinde.' This is usually granted, and then the Protestant community become a sort of local corporate Church body, with power to tax the 'Gemeinde' or parish for the support of the inmates. But the parish in this sense means the innabitants who profess the same religious tenets and who are worshippers at the Church authorized by the State decree. The Catholics, the Methodists, the Jews, the Dissenters, cannot be compelled to pay one pouny to the parcchial assessment for the Protestant church ministers—the ministers of the State religion. In the same way a Catholic community, having grown up in a district, may build a church, obtain a Priest from the Bishop, provide funds to prove the bona fides of the parochial project, obtain a licence to form a parish, and forthwith tax the Catholics of the 'parish' for the support of the chorch and the priest. The amount of the tax is, of course, limited in both cases, but the public status of the two churches is palpably the same. The principle means of support is voluntary-partly derived from funded 'subscriptions,' partly from fees and dues, partly from the parochial tax on the 'members of the communion, and, when all these are insufficient, partly from a governmental rate in aid-the rule in this Protestant State being that no man shall be compelled to pay a direct stipend for the support of any church save that to which he is attached. We do not hold up the Prussian system as a model to be followed, save one respect—the broad principle on which it is laid—that no man be coerced to pay for a

ticle :- Poreign journals are discussing the attitude another cocesion an examination of the education of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg in view of the facts question. We may, however, say that this Protest—which are becoming accomplished in Germany.—ant State compels every child to educated. But it some affirm that the Imperial Government has made does not compel any child to be educated save in the protests, while others, again, declare that it has as- tenets of faith of its parents. The Catholic children sented without reserve to the aggrandizement of are taugut history, geography, arithmetic, and Prussia. The glaring contradiction of these versions religion by a Catholic teacher, and the Protestant suffices to show that neither is in contormity with children are taught by Protestant teachers. To truth. We will not mention what has been said as effectually carry out this principle there are, or may to the object and the result of General Manteuffel's be, seperate schools for each denomination, and

> Revenue on a Bank. - An amusing adventure is related as having happened at the Bank of England which had committed the great disrespect of cefus-ing to discount a bill of a very large amount, drawn replied, that they discounted only their own bills, BONE! I will make these gentlemen see what kind

Three weeks afterward Nathan Rothschild who had employed the interval in procuring all the five pound notes he could procure in England and on the continent, presented himself at the bank, at the opening of the officer. He drew from his pocketbook a five pound note, and they naturally counted personally toubled himself for such a trifle. The Baron examined one of the coins and put them into a little convass bag, then drawing out another note
—a third—a tenth—a hundredth, he never put them into the bag without scrupulously examining them, and in some instances trying them in the balance, as he said the law gave him a right to do. The first pocket book emptied, and the first bag full, he passed them to his clerk, and received a second, and thus continued till the close of the bank. The baron had Prussia, as now about to be constituted, will continue employed seven hours to change twenty one thousand to have a Catholic and a Protestant population, pounds. But as he also had nine employees of his house engaged in the same manner, it resulted that the house of Rothschild had drawn twenty-one thousand in gold from the bank, and that he had so occupied the teller that no other person could change a single note.

Everything which bears the stamp of excentricity saw him return next day at the opening of the bank, many drays, destined to carry away the specie. They with ironic simplicity, 'these gentlemen refuse to pay my bills. I have sworn not to keep theirs. At their leisure, only, I notify them that I have enough to employ them for two months.'

'For two months?'

Eleven millions in gold drawn from the Bank of England, which they never possessed.' The bank took alarm ; there was something to be

done. The next morning notice appeared in the journals that henceforth the banks would pay Rothschild's bills the same as their own.

Hele-Rulianes.-The success of individuals in life is greatly owing to their early learning to depend upon their own resources. Money, or the expectation of it by inheritance, has rained more men than the want of it ever did Teach young men to rely upon their own efforts, to be frugal and industrious, and you have furnished them with a productive capital which no man can ever wrest from them.

Tippling the Source of Madness. - Habitual tippling, or a systematic recourse to intoxicating liquids, gives rise to a chronic form of mental disease, which is characterized by a marked perversion of all the moral feelings. Such persons, without betraying any positive symptoms of drunkenness, are nevertheless under the influence of an excitement which produces Protestant parochial churches in Prussia in 1861 was in them an irritability of temper and a waywardness of disposition which prompts them to commit acts of

No one can pursue solid learning and frivolous pleasure at once.

Poetry is not only one of the best safeguards of youth, but its brightest ornament.

Idleness is the 'Dead Sea' that swallows all virtues, and the self-made sepulchre of a living man.

Seruon Fees .- A poor woman in New York, havamounts to £9 93. per clergyman, assuming that it ing lost her husband, requested the 'parson' to preach the usual cloge He kindly expressed his consent, adding that his charge was two guineas. Oh, your reverence!' Was the snewer, 'I am a poor woman, and cannot spare so much money.' - 'Well', said the parson, 'it is contrary to my usual rule to take less, but I don't mind obliging an old parishioner in trouble, and so will say only one guinea.'-' On, sir, but the good man has left me next to nothing, and there will be his finneral to pay for, and what not, and sure, too, you'll be having the burial fees. Can't you then do it for ten shillings ?'-' Yes, I'll do it. was the angry reply, 'but it will be the greatest stuff you have ever heard.

> An Arab Surson .- Oue morning, Eddyn Effendi ascended his pulpit, to preach, and addressing his harrers said : - 'O believers ! know je what I am going to talk to you about ?' They replied they did not. 'Well, then,' rejoined he, since you do not know, do you suppose that I am going to tell you?' Another morning he again appeared in the pulpit, and said :- 'O believers know ye not what I am going to tell you? They replied that they did. 'If you know it, then,' said be, 'I need not tell it to you;' and he descended from the pulpit and went his way. His auditors, puzzled what to eo, at length agreed that, if he again made his appearance, some of them would say that they knew, others that they did not. And again Eddyn Effendi mounted into the pulpit, and said, 'O Mussulmans! know ye what I am going to say to you? To which some replied, 'We know; 'othors,' We know not.'-' Good 'returned he; 'let those who know tell those who do nor.'

> RATIFY PROMISSS BY PERFORMANCES REV. J. H. CORNELL, N.Y. City, says in a letter - "I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restore: and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black." Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 198 Green. wich st., N.Y.

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system of religious teaching in which he does not Oo., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. agree. We have discussed the church section of the Grav, J. Gonlden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in

WHAT IS AILMENT? -A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense auggests that the medicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, is the remedy. If common sense demands what that remedy is, experience answers BRISTOL'S SUGAR-GOATED P LLS. Oathartics are plenty, but ninetenths of them give only temporary relief, and many are dangerous. It is better to let dyspepsia have its way, than to attempt its cure with mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so BRISTOL'S SUGAR. COATED PILLS, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect digestion, they impart to it the required tone

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August 22, 1806.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, In the Circuit Court for the District of Montreal. No. 4121.

The tenth day of September, one incusand eight hundred and sixty-six.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Mr. Justice Eerthelot.

Jean Bte. Mongenais, of the Parish of Ste. Magde leine de Rigand, in this District, Esquire, Bourgeois,

Jean Bte. Castonguay, of the same place, Saddler, Defendan:

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messra Moreau & Ocimet of Concest for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Pierre Emilien Watier, one of the Bailits of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, a sing in the District of Montreal, written on the writ of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant bath left his domicile in this part of the Province of Canada beretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in this District of Montreal; that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twiceinserted in the English language, in the newspaper of this Ofty called the TRUE WITHERS and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of this City called La Minerve be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last, insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforsaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment, as in a cause by default.

HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY. ø. c. o.

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Jano 22, 1866.

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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an action for separation as to property (en separation de biens) has been instituted the thirty-first of March 1866, by Dame Domitille Renaud, of the Parish of Montreal, said District, wife of Moise Chartrand, Carpenter and Undertaker, of the same place, against her said Husband under No. 101, and returnable the 12th of April same year before the Superior Court in and for the District of Montreal.

J. C. GAGNON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 10th September, 1866.

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In the Matter of JOHN HALEY. NOTICE is hereby given that, on the SEVEN-TEENTH day of OUTOBER next, at TEN of the clock, in the forencon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge, under this Act.

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