

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

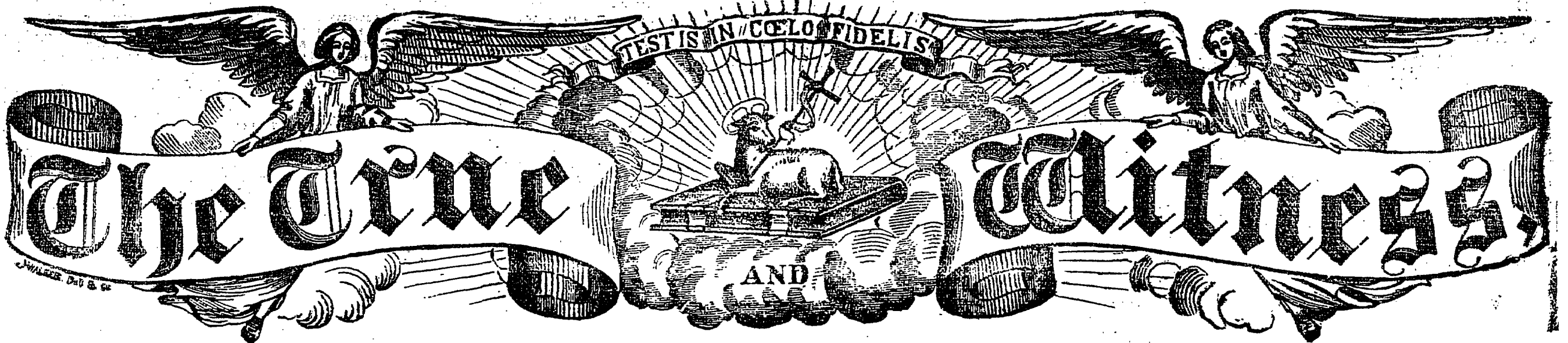
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1866.

No. 2

CLARA LESLIE.

A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES.

CHAPTER III.—CLARA'S SANCTUM.

"Oh, for a love like Daniel's now! To wing to heaven but one strong prayer For God's new Israel."—Keele.

We will not attempt to describe Douglas and Alan Leslie's arrival at their childhood's home; it would only be an old-told tale of embracing and joy. We will leave our readers to imagine Mr. Leslie's paternal blessing, and Clara's almost childish joy; nor will we speak of a more retired figure, that stood little apart, with glowing cheeks and eyes, that singled out Douglas Leslie in a moment from the group, as he hastily approached, and returned the half-timid welcome with a lover-like devotion; but our readers will perhaps kindly accompany Alan the next morning to the door of Clara's sanctum, and hear her merry voice say, more pensively than usual, 'Come in,' as she recognised his well-known knock.

She was seated at a table, in one corner of the rather large apartment which was entirely dedicated to her studies, and had in former days been the playroom, where old Mrs. Wallis had once born undivided sway. Her long dark hair was plaited rather negligently at the back of her head and yet in its disorder rather added to the loveliness of the countenance that was bending over a painting, which was growing in beauty every instant beneath the little delicate white fingers that guided the brush, or shook it carefully in the water, as she drew herself a little back every now and then to survey her almost finished work.

Alan gently opened the door, cast his eyes round the rather disordered apartment, then came and stood silently behind Clara, watching the progress of her drawing. There was evident talent in the boldly-sketched interior of a Gothic quadrangle, that formed the principal feature of the scene. Its low buttressed walls and Gothic archways terminated in a beautifully-modelled doorway, through which a troop of something very romantic, in the shape of some young girls in black dresses, and long thin black veils on their heads, were two and two winding. The whole scene was viewed through the tall outer doorway, whose gratings were apparently thrown open for the occasion. The sky was brilliantly coloured, and a red glow was lighting up the whole scene. Clara's brush passed two or three times more over the prettily finished foreground, gave a few touches to the group within the quadrangle, then, almost as if she was still unconscious of Alan's presence, she took up her pen, and traced the following lines beneath it:

"Within these walls each fluttering guest Is safely lured to one safe rest; Without, 'tis moaning and unrest."

And then Clara Leslie actually heaved a long soft sigh.

Alan put out his hand from behind her, and placing his fingers on the drawing she had for an instant left to itself, dexterously whipped it off, saying playfully, 'Bravo, Clara; now this is mine!'

"O Alan, no!" she exclaimed, starting up in an instant, with the tell-tale colour rushing in full tides to her cheeks and neck; 'you mischievous creature, give me my drawing; that is not for you, indeed.'

The whole room was an index of Clara's mind. A large round deal table, in the middle of the room, was covered with her writing materials and books. One portfolio lay on one side, with stray letters peeping out of it, and near it was lying a volume laid open upon another. A little farther on was a pile of Italian books, in which a beautiful little edition of Tasso was predominant. Her bonnet and shawl covered the confusion of the other part of the table. Escorted inside the latter, with his forepaws extended lazily over the soft shawl, which she was busily employed in brooding, lay a splendid tortoise-shell cat, purring aloud. On another small table near this stood a range of glass bottles, and an apparatus for weighing-out medicines. One corner of the room was occupied by a piano, and the chairs near it were filled with loose music books; Callcott's glees, Handel, Porcell, and chant books of all kinds, chiefly forming the collection. On another chair was a heap of rough-cloth for the poor, half cut-out, or half-made; and a large wardrobe, which had been left ajar, and displayed a frock of Clara's within, filled up the other side of the apartment. One large, old-fashioned arm-chair was the only vacant seat, and to this Alan escaped, playfully refusing to give up the drawing.

"Oh, no, Clara, I must have it. I want it for my rooms at Oxford, and that fellow to it, which I see there, too."

At this moment Mr. Leslie's voice was heard beneath the windows, and Clara bounded from the room, exclaiming, 'I will not be long, Alan. Wait for me; papa is calling me.'

Alan gave one more look at the drawing, then quietly hid it away, and approaching the table, began examining the books. If one could read his countenance, he seemed satisfied; and seeing the door of the next room open he wandered in thither. This was a small one, almost a closet, in which Clara slept. It was neatly carpeted, pretty muslin curtains shaded the window; a little couch-bed stood in one corner, and every thing was, strange to say, the picture of neatness. The walls were hung with little pictures of different sizes, and a very small screen hid up one corner near the bed. Alan's curiosity was roused, and he soon made his way behind this barrier. It only contained a small altar like table, covered with red, on which lay Cosin's Hours of Prayer, Sherlock's Practical Christian, a Christian Year, and sundry other books of that school. Above was hung a small copy of Raphael's Virgin and Child, and sundry strange looking emblems crowned the whole. Two were perfectly intelligible to Alan, — a crown formed out of some prickly plant, and plaited with great care; and a large bunch of the same plant, looking much like a birch-rod. Alan took down this last, and having tried it on his own hand, and discovered it to be a most substantial weapon, he was standing still deep in thought, contemplating it, when a slight noise made him turn round, and there stood Clara, blushing even to tears, her countenance half laughter, half indignation, perfectly unable to utter a word.

"Who taught my darling Clara the use of the discipline?" said he, in a tone of mingled affection and sorrow. "Come, Clara," he added, laying down the implement, and fondly passing his arm round her, 'you know we have no secrets, have we?'

Clara laid her head down on his shoulder, and said not a word. In vain he tried to raise her face, which she kept pertinaciously hid; and when at last he did manage to get a glimpse of it, he saw the long lashes were quite bathed with the tears that were wetting her cheek. He was half-grieved, half- vexed, and almost reproachfully told her he saw she had not kept her promise, and given him her whole confidence since he had been away. She lifted up her head at once, and fixed her large dark eyes upon him.

"And you, Alan," said she, 'have you kept yours? Have you told me all you have been doing since you have been away?'

"I could not, Clara dear; for it was impossible."

"Nor could I, then, Alan. I cannot write all I think."

"But you can speak it, Clara," said he, fondly, 'so now we will have done with secrets—and tears;' for she had laid her head down again, and put up the pocket-handkerchief. "There, it is over now; and he took the handkerchief, kissed and wiped them away, till smiles returned, and then led her from the room.

"So you have been very busy, I see?" said he, after a moment, pointing to the books strewed about the table.

Clara did not answer. She had not quite recovered the shock that Alan's discovery of her closely-guarded precious secret had given her.—He did not seem to know exactly what to do, for her silence was infectious. He wandered to the piano, and sitting down, commenced running over the keys with that measured touch which at once betrays a long acquaintance with the organ rather than the piano. It was a soft, soothing air, and in subdued tones he began accompanying it with his mellow voice. Clara listened fixedly, and gradually drawing nearer the piano, leaned her arms upon it, and Alan soon read in her speaking features that all disagreeable recollections were passing away in the enjoyment of the moment. It was Beethoven's 'Ave Maria,' one of those exquisite melodies wherein soft music indeed speaks to her own in tones that others in vain 'in their heart of hearts would hear.'

"Alan," said Clara earnestly, as it died away in a still softer and more melodious cadence,— 'tell me, do you believe in the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin?'

Alan positively started. He had expected much from the books he had seen on Clara's table, and the articles he had discovered in the next room, but he did not expect so wide a doctrinal stride as this.

"If all is in keeping with this," thought he, 'the child is ripe for Rome.'

He looked up, and seeing her earnest eyes fixed eagerly upon him, he said, with assumed indifference.

"Why, Clara, what has put such an idea into your head?'

"Nothing," replied Clara;— 'my own thoughts. It is only an idea that has struck me lately. How could the humanity of our Blessed Saviour be perfectly stainless if she, from whom that humanity was taken, was not so also? It struck me when I was reading the long tirade in that disgusting book, Mosheim, about it, that it was a most natural idea to come into people's heads.'

"The Church Catholic has never decided it,"

said Alan; 'even the Church of Rome has left as a matter, not of faith, but of pious belief, to her members. It is binding on no one.'

"I never troubled my head about the decisions of the Catholic Church," said Clara, carelessly; 'those words you were singing brought up my past thoughts, that is all.'

"And so you do not admire Mosheim, Clara?" said Alan.

"Why, he was a Dutch heretic, Alan; how could I?" replied Clara; 'I have just believed the very contrary of all he says, that is all. He has given me a great deal of information, but he has not made me a better Protestant than I was before.'

Alan's countenance changed at the term Protestant. He seemed as if he winced at the very word, and changing the soft air he was all this time playing into a more animated performance, half sung, half chanted, in an inimitable comic manner, the following words:

"I am a Protestant—the son of a Protestant! My father was a Protestant, and I glory in the name of a Protestant! No Popery!—no Popery! The Bible!—the Bible!—the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible! This is the religion of Protestants! Hurrah!"—and with a flourish up and down the piano worthy of Thalberg himself, he suddenly shut it down, and then with a half-disgusted, half-laughing face, threw himself into the arm-chair, and remained perfectly silent.

Clara hardly knew what to make of this. She could scarcely at first comprehend whether he was in earnest or not, for she had never seen him indulge in such nonsense before. At last she burst out laughing; while Alan, whose fit was upon him, went on,

"Well, we'll give them some strong doses now; they wouldn't have Tract 90, but we'll give them something better for the future."

"Do you mean those lives of the Saints that are being published at Littlemore, Alan? I have read some reviews of them, and I am afraid those are too 'strong doses' even for me."

"Strong doses for you, Clara, who use the discipline, and believe in the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, which even I stuck at! I'll get you the life of St. Stephen Harding, and I am sure you will be enchanted."

He seemed half sorry for having said so much and walked to the table. Clara's book of Ms. poetry lay there; she let him take it up undisturbed, and set busily to work copying out the chant for the next day, while he turned over the leaves. Shall we look over his shoulder? The following bore the date, 'Eve of St. John Baptist, —C.L.'"

"Oh, give me a stern monastic shade, Mid cloisters dim and gray, With a chapel there, mid the ivy fair, And the Church's holy lay.

Let the bell be tolled at break of day, And the solemn Vesper-Chimes, And let prayers be said, and hours be read, At the old appointed times.

For, oh, 'twas a stern and cruel thing, In those days long past and gone, Each holy seat, each blest retreat, To take from the lonely one,— To take the refuge of woman lone, And give it to pampered foals; And now we sigh for the days gone by, And the old monastic rules.

Then give us our own sweet cloistered shades, Once o'er our green isle strewn Ere o'er our souls His vengeance rolla, For robbing Him of His own."

"Well done Clara," said he; 'St. Stephen Harding is just the book for you. I see you give it to the reformers pretty strongly.'

"O Alan," said Clara, laying down her pen,— 'it was such a shame of that brutal Henry VIII. to destroy all the monasteries, and take their revenues for his profligate courtiers. No language can be too strong for this. Were they not 'pampered fools?' Alan, Alan, when will that glorious time come when the Church will again be one?'

Alan sighed heavily, and made no answer.

"Shall we not see it soon, Alan? So much has been done in these last few years."

Alan mournfully shook his head. "Poor Clara!" said he gently.

"Why, Alan," she replied, 'you are quite changed; you were so full of hope last year, and now instead of entering into my visions, you seem to discourage me. Surely, surely, Alan, there is reason to hope. Nothing separates us from the Eastern Churches except our want of intercourse; and Rome, when she sees this movement spreading through the whole of England, and the English Church showing an example of what the primitive Church was, surely she must give up her unjust pre-ensions and own us once more, as part with her of that one seamless robe which has been so long rent. It was her fault

* The date at which this tale commences is supposed to be 1845. The definition of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, as an article of faith, by the Sovereign Pontiff took place in 1854.

we did not remain in communion at the Reformation. It was so for eleven years, till that troublesome old Pope Pius chose to excommunicate us, and complete the schism.'

"Her fault!" said Alan, still more mournfully; 'would to God we had no fault in the matter.'

Clara looked surprised. She shook her head with an air of perplexity.

"Alan, I could not live without this hope; 'tis the day dream of my existence. You must not sit down and mournfully shake your head, and think it is not to be. Is not everything in the world tending towards reunion? Is not England awaking, as she never did before? It not Rome shaking herself, too, from her sleep? Is not the Greek Church arousing even at our call? It will be—it will be; and we shall once more tread through foreign lands and find an altar and a home wherever we go, and all Christendom will speak the same language, and every priest and every church will be one's own, as it was in days gone by. Oh, how earnestly does one repeat the words which our own loved Archbishop Laud used, 'Heal the breaches of it, O thou only One of Israel!'

Clara's cheek glowed and her eye kindled as she spoke. Alan had not the heart to break up her beautiful dreams; and he was pondering in silence, when there was a knock, and the room was suddenly invaded by Douglas and Mildred.

CHAPTER IV.—ST. WILFRID'S.

"Days of Darkness," they assure me, "When the Mass was daily said," "Sounded light must now inure me To a void whence prayer has fled."

"Here they are—here they are," said Mildred, entering with an unusually excited air. Clara—Alan—up with you both, and away. Mr. Leslie is waiting for you, to hold a consultation in the church; so jump up. We persuaded him to wait until we could come and fetch you; for we have been talking to him till he has nearly consented to all we wish. Why, what is the matter, Clara?" she added, as Clara silently and slowly began putting by her writing; 'you do not seem to like to come.'

"Oh, yes," said Clara, 'I like it greatly; it is only Alan, who has been croaking, and putting me out of spirits.'

"Alan croaking!" interrupted Douglas; 'is that any great wonder? He treated me to it all the time in the railway yesterday, for how many mortal hours.'

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Alan, rising, and bowing, 'I beg to inform you that this gentleman being wholly absorbed in — in lover-like dreams—I beg your pardon, Mildred,—from the time he joined me at the Dido station till we arrived at the Ashton terminus, chose to think the rational discourse in which I endeavored to engage him very *ennuyant*,—he being in that—'

"Hush!" said Mildred; 'we have no time to listen to all your long speeches. Clara, what are you looking for? here is your bonnet,—for Clara was wandering, laughing, round the room like an unquiet spirit, in search of her walking things;—how can you let this great tom-cat sleep on your bonnet?' and she displaced Miss Puss, who, with a long yawn enough to break her jaws, put up her back, and stretched herself across the table, appealed against such disturbance by a small 'Miau!' however, instantly taking refuge in Clara's workbasket, she most comfortably rolled herself round again, and was asleep in a moment. "See, how she has spoiled it!" said Mildred, who was busily repairing the damage.

"Has Dido been taking a music lesson?" at the same instant put in Douglas, pointing to the use which had toppled down on the floor during Alan's escape from the drawing.

"And has old Mrs. Wallis been installed here again?" asked Allan, in a comic tone, pointing to his turn to the pile of half cut-out work that lay in the other corner.

"Disorder reigns supreme here," answered Clara gently, who meanwhile was equipped; 'this is her den, where she and I revel together. As you do not like it, you must not come here; and away she tripped, leading the way by singing before them Mozart's famous old air, 'Andrassi, andrassi, mio bene.'

Mr. Leslie was standing at the church-door talking to Mrs. Selwyn when they came up; and a very gentlemanly looking man, who was introduced as Mr. Wingfield, made a third in the group. They were all looking intently towards the chancel, and the first words that Clara heard as she approached served to confirm sundry speculations she had been making ever since she had caught the first sight of him. He was tall and thin; a very nicely-fitting single-breasted frock coat, buttoned almost up to the throat, was surmounted by a standing collar, and a white neckcloth, above which not an atom of shirt-collar was allowed to peep. He was slightly bald,—it looked suspiciously like a tonsure,—his eyes were rather sunken, his forehead high and

intellectual, and there was an expression of mild melancholy in his features, which was almost belied by the piercing glances which sometimes came from his dark eyes, and were as quickly restrained.

"I think," said he, in that soft voice and insinuating manner which is quite an index of a certain party in England, 'you will find that the Bishop of London has almost authorized that species of reading-desk in his diocese.'

"Alan," said Clara, in a low tone, pressing the arm she held, 'look, there is a stranger! Do you see his coat? I am sure he is an Oxford man.'

Alan laughed. He looked over his shoulder at Douglas and Mildred, saying,

"Clara smells out an Oxford man at a hundred yards' distance by the cut of his coat.—Don't you think she had better graduate there at once instead of me, and I will stay and make the puddings meanwhile?'

All laughed, and Clara blushed; but there was no time for any more talk, for Mr. Wingfield, with true Oxonian reserve, was standing aside perfectly grave and motionless, and on being introduced made such a true Oxford bow to his new acquaintance, that Clara could not resist inflicting a meaning pinch on the arm she still held; and it nearly upset Alan's gravity, and brought a smile even to Mildred's face as she witnessed the manoeuvre.

"We have interrupted your conversation, sir," said Alan, with that the entire deference he always paid to his father.

"We were only speaking about the new reading-desk," said Mr. Leslie; 'and,' added he, smiling, 'Mr. Wingfield uses such reasonable arguments in favor of our scheme, Clara, of its having two desks,—one half facing the altar, and the other the people, for the Lessons,—that I am inclined to ask him to be so kind as to step in and order it as he passes by the shop at Ashton.'

Clara looked unutterable things, first at her father, then more shyly at Mr. Wingfield. Then she turned to Alan; but he, much to her surprise, did not seem as contented as she expected.

St. Wilfred's had once been a small Gothic structure of no common beauty. It consisted of a long nave, with a very deep chancel ornamented by one large beautifully-moulded window, in which there still remained some few stray panes of richly-tinted stained glass, as if to show what once in Catholic times had been its ancient beauty. A delicately-carved stone screen ran across the entrance of the chancel, so light in its elegant proportions and in the graceful curve of the archway that adorned the middle, that it was a model of architecture; but, alas, the cross that once crowned the whole was broken away, the angel-forms, with their expanded wings, had been decapitated by fanatic fury, and it only remained a wreck of the beautiful thing it once had been. There were some few huge pews encumbering even the thus guarded chancel; but the most unsightly extravagance was a long deal gallery, that trailed its ugly length half-way up the nave, and blocked up the corresponding beauty of the west window. The altar was a table covered with a now shabby blue cloth, and some rickety rails guarded the deserted and desecrated sanctuary. Outside the chancel a rostrum, containing reading-desk, clerk's desk, and pulpit, towered, in due Protestant magnificence, above the large pews which lined the church.

Mr. Wingfield's melancholy countenance grew more melancholy still as he surveyed all this.—Alan stood up in one corner near the door in deep meditation, with his arms folded on his breast; and Mildred, who apparently knew more of the stranger than any one present, stood by his side, while Mr. Leslie informed him of some things which had been already decided on.

"I do not think I shall find any opposition in taking down all these pews," said Mr. Leslie— 'at least, those in the chancel; and we have ordered some new rails from London.'

"I have seen some churches without rails at all," remarked Mr. Wingfield; 'might it not be an unnecessary expense, as you are limited for funds?'

"I don't think it is usual," replied Mr. Leslie; 'I am afraid it would be remarkable.'

"Do you not think rails pretty?" said Clara timidly.

Mr. Wingfield smiled, and cast a kind glance upon her, but said nothing. It was a very sweet smile, and Clara watched for another.

"How do you like that gallery, sir?" said Douglas, approaching.

Another smile, and a very gentle,

"I think that must come down; do not you, Mr. Leslie?" he added, turning appealingly to him, almost as if he had given his opinion too strongly in the presence of his elders.

"I do not know," said Mr. Leslie; 'we have no money to build another better gallery, and I do not know how the organ is to stand without one.'

"You might place it in the corner, on one side of the door," suggested Mr. Wingfield.

Clara's countenance said that was not 'orthodox'; but she only suggested its not being heard as well on the floor as in a gallery.

'I think you will find,' said Mr. Wingfield, 'that the sound is even better. A small organ standing on the ground gives more sound than a very large one in a gallery.'

Mr. Wingfield had quick ears; and seeing Clara's face brighten, he turned round with an almost imperceptible smile, and made every eye turn upon her in a moment, by saying, 'Is Littlemore very high authority with you, Miss Leslie?'

There was a general laugh; and poor Clara turned away, coloring up to she eyes. Mr. Wingfield, however, seemed shocked at having provoked merriment in a church, and walked aside for a moment, while Clara joined Alan, who was still deep in meditation.

'Alan, you take no more interest in the church. What has come to you? What are you thinking about?'

'There is enough to think about in such a church as this, Clara,' returned Alan. 'I was dreaming over what it once was. I was fancying it restored to old Catholic times,—those beautiful windows glowing with the story of the Rome-loving St. Wilfred, instead of shattered grey glass; that screen, with its angel's heads and its saving rood, standing to tell the world that it is the house of God; those carved niches, not standing deserted (deserted indeed!) as they now are, but adorned with the images of the saints of God, that once filled them in happier and holier times; this blocked-up nave thrown open to silent worshippers kneeling on the cold floor, at all times and seasons, without fear of soiling white trousers or silk gowns; that gallery cast away to the winds, instead of cumbering up half that glorious window; that niche filled with the holy water, the symbol of that which is to purify the heart; the sign of the cross, and the genuflection not made in secret, but openly by man, woman, and child, as they enter the sacred edifice: the confessional, with its group of penitents kneeling near it, and the poor bare-foot friar or the tonsured priest receiving the burdens of those who pour them willingly at his feet to obtain the blessed gift of absolution; the daily Mass, the lighted-up altar, decked out with its silver lamps: and the concentrated devotion,—nay, adoration,—of the kneeling multitude, concentrated on the one Oblation,—the unbloody Victim descending to earth to offer Himself again and a gain for the salvation of His people!'

Clara looked up, perfectly scared. She fixed her eyes on Alan's speaking countenance, which wore an unusual expression of sorrow as he gazed on fixedly at the desolate scene before him, and at last said, in a low tone, in which surprise formed the chief element, 'Alan you do not mean you wish all you have describing back again?'

'Yes, I do,' said Alan; 'I do mean it. I would see more. I would see the whole system of Rome, unlearned of one abuse (i.e. if there are any), back, sooner than that one iota of that cold Protestantism, which I abhor the more I see of it, should remain to leaven again such a fair Catholic land as this once was.'

'O Alan!' said Clara sorrowfully; 'so changed in one little year! No wonder you take no more interest in what we are doing.'

'I take interest in it still, Clara,' said Alan; 'but to say I am not changed would be deceiving you. I confess I feel at home only in a Roman Catholic chapel. Any Anglican church, however beautifully it may be fitted up, is to me cold and desolate and empty. It is robbed of its treasure; it has lost its glory; the casket is empty; the gem of price stolen;—and—it cannot be restored—but by one act.'

'What do you mean, Alan?' said Clara, in a bewildered tone.

'Poor Clara,' said he tenderly, 'I am bewildering you. You cannot understand this yet, and I am wrong to trouble your fair fresh mind with my doubts and sorrows.'

'O Alan!' said Clara, the tears gushing into her eyes, 'if you withdraw your confidence, I shall then indeed be unhappy, and only then.—But do you see Mr. Wingfield?'

The person mentioned had been standing at some little distance, and now turned round and joined them.

'I could not help overhearing some of your conversation,' said he mildly; 'sometimes it is unfortunate having such quick ears.'

'I am afraid it was not calculated to edify you—at least my part of it,' replied Alan.

Mr. Wingfield paused a moment, then said still more gently, 'I think people with enthusiastic minds often forget in these days that they are placed in a certain situation by God, and that therefore repining at that situation is sin.'

foretold by others. She lost part of the conversation, and when she was aroused again Mr. Wingfield was gently endeavoring to remove every prejudice in Mr. Leslie's mind against restoring the cross at the top of the rood-screen.

'Some people have a prejudice to the cross,' said Mr. Leslie hesitatingly.

Douglas looked unutterable things; Mildred became suddenly flushed, and looked down; and Clara pressed to her father's side and looked imploringly in his face, as she whispered, almost inaudibly, 'O papa!' while Alan stood with a fixed expression of sorrow on his countenance, that it seemed nothing could remove.

Mr. Wingfield was roused out of his usual gentleness. 'Yes; Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics,' aid he quickly.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.—On Sunday, the 8th inst., His Eminence Cardinal Cullen honored the students of the Propaganda with his presence at dinner. It is well known that His Eminence has filled the offices of Professor of Sacred Scripture and Rector in the Propaganda, and is, therefore, bound by many ties to the students of the Propaganda. During dinner an elegant Latin poem was recited by one of the students, in which the Cardinal was complimented on his deserved exaltation to the purple, whilst his rare merits and fond attachment to his dear 'Alma Mater' were portrayed with feeling and energy.

Letters from Rome inform us that as His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, was on the eve of taking his departure for Ireland, His Holiness intimated the desire that His Eminence should remain to attend a Consistory about to be held, owing to which his return may not take place until about the middle of August. The clergy of the Diocese of Dublin have subscribed upwards of £1,000, to be presented with their address, and it is understood that the laity of Ireland, of every rank, will be well and substantially represented in a similar congratulatory movement on the return of His Eminence. It is felt in every quarter, that the distinguished honour paid by the Holy Father to faithful Catholic Ireland, in the person of His Eminence, is an event of so exalted a character as to elicit an expression of national gratitude commensurate with the occasion.

ORDINATIONS IN TULAM.—On Sunday last His Grace the Archbishop raised to the dignity of the Order of Priesthood the Rev. Messrs. Fenneran, O'Connor, and Grealy, of Maynooth College, and subjects of this diocese. The rev. gentlemen distinguished themselves during their Collegiate courses, and we feel confident they will be ornaments in their sacred calling.—Connaught Patriot.

DEATH OF THE REV. M. MALONE, O.S.F.—Just as we go to press we regret to hear of the death of this truly excellent clergyman.—Limerick Reporter.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAS. MEAGHER, P.P., UPPER CHURCH.—We regret very much to record the death of the Rev. Jas. Meagher, for many years the generous and excellent Parish Priest of Upper Church, county Tipperary. The sad event, which has caused the deepest sorrow, occurred at the residence of the lamented deceased on Sunday July 15th, after a severe and protracted illness which was borne by this truly exemplary priest, with pious resignation to the Divine will. There were few clergymen in the Archdiocese more deservedly popular among all classes than the Rev. James Meagher; he possessed a warm heart, a kindly and charitable disposition, a nature which felt for the distresses of others, and an active and energetic devotion to his every duty.

The altar to be erected in the Augustinian Church, Dunganan, has been entrusted for execution, by the Rev. Father Toomy, O.S.A., to Mr. Kirwan, the eminent marble sculptor, of Bolton, st., Dublin, and is now nearly completed. The table of the altar is formed of Italian veined marble, supported by pillars of Connemara marble. Immediately over the door of the tabernacle, which is composed of pure Carrara marble, there is on a Sienna ground a beautifully sculptured dove. The tabernacle is surmounted by a cupola with hexagonal base, and the columns and caps of which are of Carrara marble. A ball and a cross rests on the apex of the cupola. The panels of the antependium are of Cork marble, and the frieze of Connemara green. On the centre panel there is a piece of sculpture of very marked excellence. It consists of the Madonna and Child; in pure Carrara marble, and is certainly a piece of art which reflects high credit on the sculptor.

There have been great rejoicings in Scariff lately, in consequence of the return, in good health, of the beloved and respected Parish Priest of Scariff, the Rev. J. Stack, who was absent for some time on account of illness, but who is now completely recovered. For hours before he returned, crowds had collected to meet him; so anxious were the people to see and welcome their good pastor, that 'Sorgaith Aroon.' This is not to be wondered at, for evidence of his care for their spiritual and temporal wants is to be found in every direction; in the six school-houses and two

chapels, built by himself; in the mission he introduced into the parish; in the zealous care he takes of the education of the children, and in numerous other good acts, which need not be particularized.—Munster News.

The Month's Mind for the late Mr. R. Sladen, an old and respectable inhabitant of Clonmel took place in the new chapel of St. Mary's, Irishtown, on Thursday, July 12th. Rev. J. Higginbotham, Aldershot, acted as celebrant; Rev. P. Flynn, C.C., S.S. Peter and Paul, Clonmel, sub-deacon; Rev. A. Walsh, C.C., master of ceremonies. Rev. M. Flynn, P.P. V.G. presided. The other clergymen present included nearly one-half the number in the diocese. A large and respectable congregation were present and assisted at the solemn ceremonies.

EMIGRATION TO QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid Australian clipper, Empress, belonging to Messrs. Houlder, Brothers and Co., Leadenhall street, London, arrived in Queenstown on Friday at three o'clock from Liverpool. She is bound for Brisbane, with passengers, of whom she has a large complement from Liverpool. The Most Rev. Dr. Quinn and the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, the two bishops who go out in her, went on board immediately on the Empress's arrival, accompanied by the Most Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne. The following priests, members of the mission, joined her on Saturday morning:—The Revs. D. K. Beechinor, Doyle, Walsh, Ryan, Nugent, M'Grath, Walsh, Burton; also eighteen nuns, six postulants, and about thirty steerage passengers. The Empress will leave in the course of the day. She is well known for her sailing qualities, and it is expected if she has any sort of good weather she will make a quick passage. She made her last trip to New Zealand in 80 days.—Cork Examiner.

Mr. Whiteside, as Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, opened the Assizes at Tullamore, with a high eulogium on his venerable predecessor, Chief-Justice Lefroy. It is said that Mr. Blackburne has accepted the Lord Chancellorship, for a few months only, that Mr. Brewster will succeed him, and that, meantime, the Judgeship of Appeal will not be filled up, as the expression of public opinion was too strong against the appointment of Mr. Napier. Mr. J.B. Walsh, the new Attorney General, will be returned for the Dublin University, in the room of Mr. Whiteside. Mr. Michael Morris, a Catholic, has been appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. Morris is only 30 years of age, is of a respectable Galway family, was called to the bar in 1849, held Readership of Galway from 1857 up to last year, when he resigned, in 1860 he married a daughter (a Protestant) of Baron Hughes, in 1863 he obtained a silk gown, and at the last election he was returned, with Sir Rowland Bleckerbasset, for the borough of Galway. The Mill describes him as one of the leaders of that small but able band of independent Catholics of which Justice Keogh, Baron Deasy, and Sir Robert Kane are the great lights, and cries *summa corda* to all Conservative Catholic Barristers, as Lord Derby has, by this appointment, redeemed his pledge, so that the profession of Catholicity no longer excludes from office. There has just appeared no *bona fide* candidate to oppose the re-election of Mr. Morris in Galway.—Dublin Cor. of Weekly Register.

Sir Robert Peel was brought to his knees, before the House of Commons, by Mr. Monsell, on Monday night. He had accused Professor Sullivan, one of the newly appointed Senators of the Queen's University, of having published, in the *Freeman's Journal*, under a feigned name the proceedings which took place at the late meeting of the Senate. The author of the letter wrote immediately, to the *Freeman*, denying that Professor Sullivan had any knowledge of, or connexion with that communication, and Mr. Monsell, on the part of Professor Sullivan, brought the matter before the House, when Sir Robert had to withdraw the charge and apologize for having made it. So far from any of the Catholic Senators having violated confidence, it was a Presbyterian, and a Protestant, connected with the Queen's University, that supplied the Tory press of Dublin, and Belfast, with the most minutely details of the meeting.—*Id.*

We are glad to perceive (says the Limerick Chronicle) that the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company have advertised for tenders for the building of a powerful steamer to form the first of a new fleet of vessels intended to take the place of those now plying between the North Wall, Dublin and Liverpool. They will be of splendid capacity and tonnage, and especially suited for the conveyance of passengers going by that route who have hitherto so much to complain of, in the unpleasant proximity to which they were brought with cattle drovers coming to and from England. The new arrangement will wholly obviate this, and passengers will find no longer occurrences of scenes which may have made this route somewhat disagreeable.

On Tuesday, July 17th, the election of a Member of Parliament for the county of Antrim, consequent upon the acceptance by Admiral Seymour of the office of Lord of the Admiralty, took place in the county Court House. Rear Admiral George Henry Seymour was proposed by John Montgomery, J.P., Benavardin, and there being no opposition, was declared duly elected.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN MOUNTJOY.—The attorney who acted for the alleged Fenian prisoners during and since the late trials in this city, Mr. M.J. Collins, has received a letter from one of them now confined in Mountjoy Prison, in which an account of their treatment in that jail is given. The letter speaks approvingly of the cells in which the prisoners have been confined as compared with those of Cork jail. They are larger, being fourteen feet by seven in dimensions, and are boarded, which makes them more comfortable. The letter continues:—'The beds are slung on rungs across the cells—like hammocks, from which we detach them every morning and make them up, so that in the day time they occupy a very small space, and we are enabled to have the full length of the cell. I am sorry I cannot speak as well of the other arrangements, more particularly that of the time allowed for exercise, being only two hours, during which we are not allowed to speak a syllable to each other, who had ten hours in Cork, in which we could amuse ourselves almost as we pleased. You can hardly imagine how almost unbearable the continual confinement and silence are.' The letter concludes by asking the advice of Mr. Collins as to the advisability of the writer's subscribing during his imprisonment to a Dublin library, as no books were to be had in the prison but religious ones.—Cork Examiner.

RELEASE OF A FENIAN PRISONER.—A young man from Danmore, named Whitty, who was arrested some time ago under a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant as a suspected Fenian, has been liberated on condition that he leave the country forthwith. He is to take shipping in one of the Alderman Cox's vessels, now loading in this harbor for an American port.—Waterford Citizen.

Edward Cloyne, of Callan, discharged on condition of his quitting the country forthwith, has been taken in charge of an escort of Constabulary, for transmission to Queenstown, thence to embark for America.

The bill enabling the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company to be worked by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, Ireland, or the Great Western Company, of England, passed the House of Lords on Monday, July 16th.

There is a rumor here that an encampment is to be formed near Waterford during the summer.—Waterford Mail.

THE CORK WATER-CANNON.—The announcement which appears in this week's *Advertiser*, and to which we alluded yesterday, on the subject of Mr. W. J. Murphy's invention, will not surprise those who are familiar with the extraordinary results hitherto achieved by the application of hydraulic power. Bramah's hydrostatic press has been used for years past in a variety of trades, and the more recent invention of the hydraulic ram (*Beltier Hydraulique*) may be seen in nearly all the great engineering works of the present day. The launch of the 'Northumberland,' with her ponderous armour plating, was thus accomplished a few months ago, and it was by the same system that the immense iron tubes of the Britannia Bridge were lifted from the Menai Straits to the proper elevation. A full report of the operation of lifting these tubes was published at the time by Mr. Clark, the resident engineer. In this report (p. 23) he says:—'Now, the secret of the great power of these machines consists simply in the prodigious force with which the water acts in them, which is so very great that it will throw water a height of nearly 20,000 feet. The whole affair exactly resembles the piston of a steam engine, but instead of using steam at 30 or 40 pounds pressure on the inch, the water is used at a pressure of 8 or 9,000 pounds! Hydraulic power is thus described in a well known work, Nicholson's *Practical Engineer*, p. 292:—'If the diameter of the cylinder be 17 inches, and of the injector one quarter of an inch, the proportion between the two surfaces or ends of the piston will be as 1 to 2,304. Supposing the intermediate space between them to be filled with water or other dense fluid capable of sufficient resistance, the force of one piston will act upon the other just in the same proportion as 1 to 2,304.—Suppose the small piston in the injector to be forced down with a power of 20 cwt., which could be easily done by the lever, the large piston would be moved up with a force equal to 20 cwt., multiplied by 2,304. The force of a machine acting on this principle can be increased *ad infinitum*, either by extending the proportion between the diameter of the cylinder, or by applying greater power to the lever.'

By the hydraulic system now patented by Mr. Murphy for guns of any calibre, breeches, touchhole, and ventplugs are avoided, and hydraulic power is applied to the loading, firing, and working of the guns. Hydraulic resistance is in like manner for the first time adopted as an effectual means of preventing the recoil or bursting of any gun, reserving the principle of the hydraulic ram, the greater pressure being on the area exposed to the powder, which acts upon the piston, which is itself protected by a safety valve. The recoil and bursting power of the gun being known, it is a matter of simple calculation, taking area, resistance, and velocity into account, to estimate the preventive power requisite in every case. Mr. Murphy, we believe, has patented his invention not only in the United Kingdom, but in France, Belgium, Austria, and the United States of America. At the present moment the value of such an invention cannot be overrated, and it ought to be a just source of pride to our fellow-citizens that it has proceeded from a genuine Corkman, racy of the very soil.—*Herald*.

RESIGNATION OF THE POSTMASTER OF LIMERICK.—After a term exceeding thirty years in the public service, we have learned that the postmaster of the Limerick office, P. McNamara, Esq., has resigned. During that long period we venture to state that he never willingly gave offence; he has attended his duties assiduously; information was never sought in vain that he could afford in connection with his official position; his demeanor has always been distinguished by good humor and courtesy, and we trust that the citizens in a suitable and substantial manner, will mark their appreciation of his sterling qualities during his long and close connection with them.—*Munster News*.

The Dublin *Nation* of July 21st contains the following with regard to the peaceful condition of Ireland at the present time:—'Not long ago the land lord organs were prophesying any amount of local disturbances as a consequence of the wide spread Fenian conspiracy; but the fact is that the country was never freer from crime of all sorts. White gloves have been presented to the judges at four or five of the assizes, and everywhere the calendars are light. This shows that political feelings of the most decided character do not in Ireland impel the people to crime, but tend rather to raise them above it.'

In his address to the grand jury of the county of Meath, at Trim lately, Chief Justice Lefroy congratulated them on the state of the county, there being but one case of the least importance for trial. Having disposed of the presentments, his lordship received a farewell address from the High Sheriff, Mr. W. George Pepper, and the grand jury.

The Commission for the county of Westmeath was opened at Mullingar on Friday, July 20th, by Baron Fitzgerald, who said he was glad to have it in his power to congratulate the grand jury on the small number of bills that were to be sent before them.—The cases were only five in number, and he learned from the returns of the County Inspector that only 13 cases had been reported since last assizes.

At the county Armagh assizes, held at Armagh, on Thursday, July 19th, the prisoners convicted of causing the Orange riot near Lurgan were brought up for sentence. Justice O'Hagan passed on them the following sentences:—Joseph Magill, six months' imprisonment; George McGuigan, Wm. Thompson and John Higgins, three months each; and Daniel Murray and William Craney to one month's imprisonment with hard labor.

William Nesbit and several others were indicted at the opening of the Crown Court, Armagh, July 16th, for unlawful assembly at Richhill, on the 6th November last. The evidence showed that they had gone on the day in question, which was the rent day to the estate office to request that the only Catholic on the estate, who had received notice to quit, might be continued in his holding, and in this they were successful. Though they had drums and fifes, it did not appear that the display gave any offence.—After evidence had been gone into, the traversers pleaded guilty, and, with the consent of the Crown, were discharged on their own recognisance to appear when called on.

At the county Limerick assizes, Margaret Shanahan brought an action against Cornelius Donnelly for breach of promise of marriage. The testimony was very lengthy, and after the judge had delivered his charge to the jury, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff of £50 damages and 6d. costs.

At the Clonmel assizes, on Friday, July 20th, John Buckley was convicted of the willful murder of Lorenzo H. Jephson, Esq., Poor Law Guardian, on the 21st of March last, at Oarrick-on-Suir. The accused appeared to have entertained a grudge against Mr. Jephson, and on the day above mentioned he lay in wait for that gentleman as he was leaving the workhouse, and threw a stone at him, which caused such injury that he died in a few hours afterwards. Buckley was sentenced to be hanged on the 21st of August.

Acting Inspector Freney, of Sackville place Police station, has been promoted to the rank of Inspector. Mr. Freney has been twenty years in the service, and for about two-thirds of that period he was attached to the C Division. He performed his many arduous duties with the greatest exactitude, and his courteous and obliging manners have made him respected by all. His promotion necessitates his removal to the D Division.

The New York barque *Pawnee*, was found derelict off the Wexford coast lately by two fishermen—father and son. They are entitled to two-thirds of the value of ship and cargo. They found dinner laid for the crew, but not a soul was on board; and nothing to explain the desertion of the ship. Her break-water was broken away, and she was making water. The ship and cargo are valued at £2,000.

On Saturday, the people of Scrabane, of all classes and creeds, turned out to express their satisfaction at the arrival of the Marquis of Abercorn in this country to assume the reins of government as Lord Lieutenant.

On Wednesday, July 18th, the election of two members for the county Tyrone took place in the Courthouse, Omagh, the proceedings having become necessary owing to the acceptance of office by Mr. Curry and Lord Oland Hamilton. The High Sheriff of the county (Col. William Fitzwilliam Lennox Conyngham, Springhill), presided. A good number of ladies were present. There was no opposition, and the former members were re-elected.

James Galway, Esq., J.P., agent over the estates of Earl Darryl, is planting ornamental trees in the grounds of the Chapel of Fews, and improving the surrounding wall at considerable cost, and similar improvements are being carried out by him at the chapel of Colligan.

The National Lifeboat Institution of Cork have sent a new lifeboat, 32 feet long, to Ballycotton, in lieu of the present boat. The cost of the boat was presented to the society by a lady residing in Lancaster. A free conveyance was granted to the boat to Cork, by the Cork Steamship Company. The old lifeboat at Ballycotton had on several occasions been of great service in saving life, and was instrumental in rescuing, a few months ago, eleven persons from the ship *Alam*, of Belfast. All the lifeboats, numbering twenty-seven, on the Irish coast, belong to the National Lifeboat Institution.

At the commencement of the present year there were in Ireland 72 stipendiary magistrates, 3 superior officers of police, and 11,778 inspectors and constables. The force had 362 horses. In the first and second class of sub-constables there were 1,773 vacancies. The cost of the police force for the year 1865 was £712,332, of which sum, £295,649 was paid out of the public purse, and £416,683 by a county rate.

Mr. Henry Pope, late of Waterford, recently purchased, in the Landed Estates' Court, 1,005a Ir. 2lp. of the lands of Coolcoughla, county of Cork, held in fee, for the sum of £4,500. The net yearly rent is £261 19s. 6d.

On Saturday evening, July 21st, about four o'clock, a man named Connor, from Tipperary, went to bathe off the King's Island Bank, Limerick. He was not able to swim, and incautiously went beyond his depth, when he sank; and, although there were several persons bathing at the place at the time, one of whom seized him by the hand, but who relinquished his hold, fearing that Connor would drag him down, the latter was drowned. His body was recovered immediately afterwards. There were a number of persons who could swim standing on the bank, but they made no effort to save the man's life.

Owing to the precautions of the government in sending large numbers of military and police into the North of Ireland, and distributing them in the various dangerous Orange depots, there was very little disturbance on the 12th of July. The Orangemen were prevented setting flags on the church of Armagh by the Authorities.

The Orangemen of Dublin celebrated the 12th of July with their usual demonstration in the Round Room of the Rotunda. The attendance consisted of a number of enthusiastic men and boys, with their equally enthusiastic female admirers. The men wore 'true blue and orange' sashes, and carried 'emblematic lilies,' and the 'ladies' wore no way backward in exhibiting outward signs of their inward and spiritual faith. The loyal toasts were honored with *Keenish fire*, and the charter toasts—'the glorious, pious and immortal memory'—was cheered to the echo. A little Orangewoman chirped a song about that being King William's day, and 'Brother' John J. Butler spoke to the charter toast with his best charter speech. Cheering and *Keenish fire*, drinking soda water, and waving handkerchiefs, &c., &c., were the amusements indulged in for the rest of the evening. About fifty policemen were on duty outside the Rotunda.—*Freeman*.

CURIOUS PROCEEDING AT OMAGH.—A very aggravating occurrence took place here on the 12th, and which every sensible man must condemn. The train leaving Omagh at twelve o'clock (noon) arriving at this station (Pomeroy) ten minutes before one o'clock; had its engine decked with a small Orange flag, artificially fixed on an iron pole specially constructed for the purpose. On seeing this, I with others who had been working in the same field in which the station is built, proceeded to the platform and enquired of the man (an assistant in charge of the engine) who placed that emblem of bad feeling there, or was it to insult many respectable passengers who were travelling by the train? A young officer of militia, from Omagh, who it appeared, was travelling on the engine with the freeman—a place he had no right to be in—rushed forward and said he had as good a right to deck the engine as he had to deck whatever church he worshiped at. I at once called on the station-master to take down the flag; and a cattle dealer named Fitzpatrick, who had some boxes of cattle by the same train, joined me, and went to the telegraph office and communicated the matter to Mr. Swain, manager at Belfast. I don't know what reply he sent. Seeing this, the parties in charge talked with each other, and the flag was finally taken down.—*Exchange*.

A scene, most characteristic of the Orange fraternity, took place on Friday evening, July 13th, on board the Bangor steamer, returning to Belfast at half-past eight o'clock p. m. The excursionists were, as usual, mixed, and conviviality was the order of the day, until a party of Orangemen burst the tea that bound them, and broke into the uncontrolled expression of their bigotry, cursing the Pope, waving Orange handkerchiefs, and insulting their Catholic fellow passengers by every possible manifestation of party feeling. Those outraged by this misconduct adopted a wise and prudent course, which we should wish our co-religionists to imitate, and which has placed their good sense immeasurably above the mischievous silliness of the Orange fanatics. One of the Catholics complained, on behalf of the remainder, to an official on board, of the wanton display which was in progress. This complaint was met with some contemptuous remark, to which the person deputed to represent the insulted passengers retorted that the Orangemen were not the chief supporters of the boat. The official humbly said that this was untrue, and turned on his heel.—*Ulster Observer*.

Summonses have been issued against the three parties who assaulted a navy at Mile water on the 14th July. The assault originated in an Orange display.

In the Waterford Lunatic Asylum there were 113 county and 47 city patients remaining on the 31st of last May, at which time the half-year commencing on the 30th of November was brought to a close. During that period there was a sum of £2,081 12s 10d. expended in the institution, of which sum the county will have to pay £1,451 13s 5d., and the city £629 19s. 5d.

A very unusual circumstance connected with a poor family, residing near Naas, has been communicated to us. The facts are simply these:—The wife of a poor man was confined on the 6th instant of her tenth child, every one of the children being sons, and all living; the eldest one only fourteen years of age. The husband of this poor woman is a herd, his wages being eight shillings per week, with grass for a cow. They are honest, well conducted people, and are striving to live (twelve in family) on little more than a penny a day for each. The husband is an exception to labourers generally, he neither smokes nor drinks. The foregoing facts are vouched for by Dr. Hayes, J.P., Naas, who will gladly receive and acknowledge the smallest contributions for this deserving family.—*Limerick Express*.

Sir F. Kelly has been gazetted Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

SUBJECT DEATH.—Dr. Chambers, of Castlewellan, left home on Friday morning to attend the Assizes in Downpatrick as a witness. He took unwell, and shortly afterwards expired.

Mr. Robert H. Owen has been appointed Crown Prosecutor, vacant on the appointment of Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q. C., to be Attorney General.

It is notified that Belfast, Enniskillen and Newry, will in future be head quarters for regiments of infantry: each of these towns may expect to have their barracks fully occupied on the breaking up of the drill season at the Curragh.

Several of the Regiments now serving in Ireland are shortly to be sent to foreign stations.

There is a great decline in emigration from Waterford and the surrounding localities during the past month. This may be attributed to the near approach of the 'fall' (as the slack season is termed in America), as well as the rumors of the existence of cholera in emigrant ships and the prevalence of fogs in the Atlantic. In fact, the tide of emigration of 1866 may be said to be at its ebb of present.—Waterford News.

Four men, Darby O'Grady, Edward Dillon, John Lysaght and James Rocks, who were prisoners in the county jail, under the charge of Fenianism, were discharged by the Right Hon. Justice Fitzgerald, under proclamation.—Munster News.

Large quantities of excellent new hay, beautifully saved, have been sold in Waterford during the week ending July 21, at prices varying from 32s. to 35s. 6d. per ton.

A boy, aged nine years, named Wm. John Craven, lately fell into the water accidentally, off the steps at Bloody-bridge, while engaged in fishing. The alarm was given to the police, and a constable succeeded after a short time in raising the body. It was examined by Dr. Eepburn, of Arran-quay, and Dr. Hamilton, of Steven's Hospital, but they both declared life to be extinct.

The Gazette contained an order in council, dated July 17, announcing that from and after the date of the publication of this order in the Dublin Gazette it shall be not lawful to import into Ireland from any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain and Ireland, any offal or cattle whatsoever.

The Cork Examiner reports the occurrence of a faction fight at the fair of Tubber in the county of Clare at which a man named Reilly was killed by the blow of a stone.

An inquest was held at Bellisacourra, near Cork, on Friday, July 26, on the body of a gentleman managing estates in the neighborhood. It was rumored that he had hanged himself.

Our Irish exchanges say that throughout the entire county of Wicklow the harvest prospects are most cheering. No complaints whatever, and no talk of the rinderpest.

The crops in the county Wexford are progressing to maturity under the most favorable weather. To judge from present appearances, the harvest will be one of the most abundant that has been had for many years. Up to the present, there has no appearance of the cattle plague.

A correspondent of one of the English papers speaking of the crops throughout the county Kildare says:—I have been through the greater portion of this fine county during the past few days, and never saw finer specimens of crops at this season of the year. Should no noteworthy event arise between this and harvest time, the farmers may rejoice at an abundant yield of both cereals and potatoes. Farm stock looks well, and no complaint of rinderpest.

The Worcester News, of July 29, says:—We are in receipt of advices from different parts of the country relative to the condition of the crops in general, and all agree in saying that there are brilliant prospects of a highly remunerative harvest this year.

For the last few days in this neighbourhood the atmosphere has been rather oppressive from the intense heat. The general crops present a beautiful appearance, and the hay crops seem to be pretty heavy. The good weather will be very opportune for the saving of it.—Newry Telegraph.

POTATO BLIGHT.—In the neighbourhood of New Pallas a few haggards show symptoms of the blight but not to any extent calculated to excite the slightest alarm. In fact, the crop never appeared so promising or so healthy as it now does.

GREAT BRITAIN.

July 15 was the birthday of the Archbishop of Westminster, who was born at Totteridge, in Hertfordshire, on the 15th of July, 1803. His Grace could not have marked his birthday better than he did by appealing for the poor visited by the Little Sisters of the Poor.

On July 15 the Bishop of Salford, Right Rev. Dr. Turner laid the corner stone of new school attached to St. Wilfrid's Catholic Church, Rutland street, Salford, Manchester. The building will be 62 feet long, 30 feet wide, and inside about 45 feet high, and will consist of two large rooms—one to be used for infants and the other for girls. At one corner of the building there will be class-rooms, &c. The architect is Mr. Tipton, of Manchester. The inscription on the stone indicates that the stone was laid by William, the first Bishop of Salford, in the twenty-first year of the Pontificate of Pope Pius the Ninth, for God and His Church.—London Univers.

The new and beautiful Church of St. Simon Stock, in Vicarage Place, Kensington, was solemnly opened on July 16, on which occasion there were present three prelates, about fifty priests, and a large congregation, including many of the leading Catholics of London and several distinguished foreigners.

Colonel Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant is to be raised to the peerage.

The first delivery of the new breech loaders for the army is due at the War Office on the 4th of August. The instalment is small, being only 100. The issue will, however, soon average, 1,500 to 2,000 a week.

VOLUNTARY RIFLE SHOOTING.—The annual Rifle Shooting at Wimbledon closed on Saturday with greater éclat than ever. The Princess of Wales distributed the prizes. In the match between the Lords and Commons, the Lords were victorious; and of the Lords, the highest score was made by the Catholic Earl of Denbigh. The Master of Lovat also gained honorable distinction.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.—Ecclesiastical proceedings are about being instituted against the Right Rev. Dr. Barrington, Bishop of Durham for an alleged violation of the law of the church. It appears that at a confirmation recently held in his diocese his lordship openly rejected in church thirty candidates who had been prepared and presented by the Rev. William Darnell, M.A., rector of Bamburgh, and chaplain to the Duke of Buccleugh, on the ground that they were under fifteen years of age, one of them being the rector's daughter. The opinion of Sir E. G. Phillipimore, Q.C., the Queen's Advocate has been taken upon the point, and he declares the conduct of the Bishop of Durham to be illegal.—Times.

From the last Weekly Return of the Registrar-General it is but too evident that we have now in London all the symptoms of a serious outbreak of Cholera. It is impossible to overlook the significance of the fact that the number of deaths from Cholera has increased from 14 cases in the first week of this month to 32 in the second, and 345 in the week which ended last Saturday. Such a mortality is less than in the corresponding week of 1849, but is greater than in 1854, when we were last visited by the epidemic.—Times.

The alarm which the stoppage of the Birmingham Banking Company caused in that town and in the neighboring districts, has now almost altogether subsided.

Sir J. Emerson Tennent draws public attention to the fact that in soldiers' families the births of male children exceed those of females in the proportion of nearly two to one.

Mr. Parsons, farmer, Posterton Bridge, Somersetshire, having recently lost 150 sheep, Professor Simmons examined the flock, and found the whole suffering from rinderpest in its most virulent form. The local committee ordered the immediate slaughter of the remaining sheep in the flock, numbering 450. Mr. Blake, magistrate, of the next farm, had lost 15 cattle; the remaining 38 were examined by Professor Simmons and immediately slaughtered.

The harvest has already commenced in the neighborhood of Windsor, and upon some early soil near Datchet, where a fine crop of oats is falling before the sickle.

At the Newcastle Assizes, James Wilson, who, for many years occupied a confidential position in a bank in that town, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for having forged a bond for the sum of £2,350.

The money transmitted to England by the King of Hanover has, from the accounts of the Hanover Exchequer, been ascertained to amount to 1,000,000 thalers.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN HYDE PARK.—The reform meeting in Hyde Park, threatened with suppression by the police notices, and by Mr. Walpole, which was held on Monday by the wanton interference of the police was made an occasion of disorder and even bloodshed. From about three o'clock till after midnight the localities around Hyde Park were disturbed by scenes happily not often witnessed in this country. As will be seen from the following account, the good humor and enthusiasm which prevailed during the earlier part of the evening changed to considerable violence, under which property was destroyed, and life endangered. As there is an important question affecting public rights, involved, legal proceedings will immediately be taken respecting it.

On Monday a notice was posted throughout London, signed by Sir R. Mayne, stating that Hyde Park gates would be closed to the public at five o'clock.—The committee of the Reform League met to conclude their arrangements, and an earnest resolve was expressed not to abandon their clear line of duty. Orders had been issued to the branches directing the manner of assembling, and urging the necessity of keeping order. The processions were to march with banners and music to the Marble Arch, where properly appointed persons on their behalf would demand admittance. By five o'clock thousands were standing near the chief entrances. When large bodies of police passed into the park, they were groaned at, and those demonstrations intensified when a body of soldiers with fixed bayonets followed. At five o'clock the park gates were closed, and strong forces of police were stationed inside. The carriages and persons strolling on the grass were allowed to leave. The crowds outside were beyond numbering but particularly at the Marble Arch, where it was known entrance would be formally demanded. On the whole it was a good humored crowd. The windows of Mr. Darsell's house were protected by stout wooden blinds. Before the Marble Arch stood one thick crowd of both sexes, whose safety was imperilled by the vehicles. The police were at first inside the gates, but a few missiles were thrown, and the men were marched outside. A line of ordinary policemen, in a semi-circle, stood before the gates, protected in front by mounted constables. As a rule they behaved with forbearance. We happened to see one mounted sergeant receive a heavy stone against his breast, and commanded himself sufficiently to appear as if he liked it. With the exception, however, of the unmeaning stone-throwing mentioned, the waiting hours were spent in joking. The house-tops and balconies were occupied by large numbers of ladies.

The approach of the procession was signalled. As soon as the banners were seen, a cheer was raised from 10,000 throats, and a space was opened for the leaders to pass to the gates. The procession—which maintained the finest discipline—was headed by a couple of carriages containing Mr. Beales, Col. Dickson, Mr. Brooks, and other prominent members of the Reform League. Decently and in order, Mr. Beales and two or three friends were escorted towards the gate. Addressing the nearest mounted officers, Mr. Beales requested admittance to the park; the officer told him he could not go in; and to Mr. Beales, 'Why?' he said, 'I have authority to prevent you.' Mr. Beales asked who gave him the authority, and the reply was 'Our commissioners.' Mr. Beales made a movement as if he would pass the line, when a tall policeman, thrusting the end of a truncheon into Mr. Beales' chest, pushed him with more rudeness than was necessary a foot or two back. There were loud cries of 'Shame' and things began to wear an alarming aspect, when Mr. Beales, still apparently pressing his right to be admitted, was collared by a couple of policemen, so that his coat was torn across the shoulder.

The leaders thus repulsed stepped back into their carriages. As much of the procession as could be organized in the crowd variously estimated at from a hundred to two hundred thousand persons, followed the carriages towards Oxford street, gathering force as they went. Some idea of the procession may be gathered from the fact that when the first portion was turning into Pall-mall a large number were still in Piccadilly.

The meeting in Trafalgar square was brief, and the speeches were confined to the proposing of two resolutions. The first by Mr. White of Birmingham, and seconded by Mr. Price, Manchester, urged the prosecution of lawful means for the extension of the franchise: the second moved Mr. Moir, of Glasgow, and seconded by Colonel Dickson, conveyed thanks to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and others.

While the main body were marching to Trafalgar square, more exciting and less desirable pursuits engaged the attention of the crowds at Hyde Park.

When the assemblage became aware that the police were determined not to admit them, considerable indignation was experienced and the feeling found vent in personal encounters with some of the police, who seemed prepared to give and take hard knocks. A large portion of the crowd moved westward, and in one bold dash smashed in the railings of the park in spite of the police and entered the park shouting vociferously. The railings at Park-lane were broken in about the same time, and in a few minutes several thousands had entered the park. Encounters between the police and mob became rife, the former using their truncheons freely, and the latter stones and before long several prisoners were removed. The mob hooped severely.—In fact, the efforts of the police, instead of quelling the disturbance, seemed to have a contrary effect, and serious consequences were apprehended, when a detachment of foot Guards, under Colonel Lane Fox, arrived. They were cheered enthusiastically, and in a short time they took position near the gate and never once moved from it. A body of the Life Guards soon after arrived, and were cheered in a hearty manner. They, however, did not act in conjunction with the police, but galloped off to some other part of the park. When the police were again left to themselves they were pelted and in return attacked the mob, one or two of their number being unhorsed. After a series of charges against the mob the police were reinforced by a second detachment of Foot Guards, drawn up in front of the gate, and who with the first detachment, received orders to be in readiness to fire should it become necessary. Encounters between the police and mob then became less frequent, and finally quietude was being restored when another body of Life Guards augmented the soldiery.—Daily News.

London July 26.—The riots were resumed in the park last evening, and the police were attacked with stones and bricksbats. Soldiers horse and foot, were called out, as it was feared that there would be attacks made on private property.

The Owl of the 26th ult. says that the Cabinet is entirely occupied with the Hyde Park Riots. Lord Derby deprecates the riot, its object being intimidation, and said that if necessary special constables should be called out. Earl Granville said the Government should be supported. The Commons had discussed the riots. Sir George Gray supported Earl Derby's views that the meeting should not be allowed to be held in Hyde Park.

At an immense temperance gathering in London it was stated that the consumption of intoxicating liquors in England costs \$400,000,000 yearly, of which sum two-thirds is spent by the working classes alone, and that nine-tenths of the crimes committed are traceable to strong drink.

An English judge, who had been provoked by the stupidity of the jury, lately varied the old formula in dismissing them, by saying, 'Gentlemen, you are discharged. I wish I could say the country is indebted to you for your services; but I think the reverse.'

At seven o'clock on July 23 upwards of 12,000 people assembled on the banks of the Serpentine, Hyde Park, and the Kensington Bridge to witness the race of 1,000 yards or the length of the Serpentine River, between David Pampin, of the London Swimming Club, and William Coulter, Captain of the Serpentine Swimming Club, for £25 aside. Pampin won.

The fortifications at Horst, near Portsmouth, England are nearly finished. They are of enormous magnitude and strength. Their total cost will not be less than £20,000,000 sterling! There will be upwards of fifty steel 300 pounder Armstrong guns mounted, costing between £3,000 to £4,000 each, with a range of about five miles. The sea wall upwards of a quarter of a mile in length, is built of gigantic blocks of granite, ten and twelve tons weight each. Altogether, when finished, it will be the largest artificial fort in the world.

SHIP BURNED AT SEA.—Liverpool, Aug. 8.—The ship Danube Capt. Broughton, of Portsmouth, which sailed from Bristol, on the 27th. for New York, was burned at sea. All the passengers and crew were saved and brought to this port by the ship Compeer from Mobile.

EYELS OF OVERCROWDING DWELLINGS.—The enormity of closely built and over-crowded dwellings were clearly shown in some statistics read at a recent meeting of the 'Society for Improving the Condition of the Laboring Classes' in London. The mortality during the past year of dwellers residing on the property of this society, which gave accommodation to 1,678 persons, had been only 28, and 13 of these were children under eight years of age. In the dwellings of the society, they say, the mortality had been only about 16 to the 1,000, while if they averaged the whole metropolis it was about 36; in Edinburgh, 27; Manchester, 33, and Liverpool, 41 per 1,000.

Every one believes that the English Dockyards were infinitely superior to any others in the world in every respect; but in a recent debate in the House of Commons—

Sir M. Peto strongly censured the Naval Administration of the late Government and stated that during his recent visit to America, he inspected the Dockyards of the United States, and felt absolutely humiliated at the contrast they presented with the Dockyards of his country. He rejoiced that the administration of the naval affairs of the country had been placed in the hands of Sir J. Packington, and felt satisfied that the honour of the country would be safe in his hands. It was not only necessary that we should have a navy equal to that of all the other great powers combined, but we should always be equal to that of any two of the great nations of Europe, instead of which we were absolutely inferior to some of them. Our Mediterranean fleet might be admirably fitted for dispensing the hospitalities of the country, but in the event of a war breaking out, the best thing for it to do would be to put into port!

PARISH ORPHANS IN SCOTLAND.—The standing grievance of Scottish Catholics is that their poor children left as orphans to the care of parochial authorities, are, in very numerous cases, sent to board in Protestant families residing at places far away from any Catholic influence, and where their own pastor cannot possibly reach them, either for religious instruction or supervision of their moral conduct. Children so disadvantageously brought up could hardly be expected to retain their religion (if ever they had any). They have not retained it; and the result has been a wholesale system of miserable perversion and proselytism. In the great mass of instances, the arrangements made by the parish guardians have seemed to be actuated by religious animosity; but, in many others, the evil has appeared almost unavoidable, owing to the want of Catholic orphanages, and the extreme paucity of Catholic families where the poor orphans could be suitably placed. The boards have always been able to allege this difficulty in defence of their sectarian and illegal conduct. They have exaggerated it far beyond its actual value. They have professed an extreme regard for the temporal welfare of the Catholic orphan. In Scotland Catholics are, for the most part, very poor, and it is easy enough to make out a plausible case in favor of the probability of the Catholic orphan being better cared for and better brought up in the cottage of a Protestant laborer, than in that of a Catholic. The fact only proves the extreme necessity there is for the establishment of Catholic orphanages in Scotland. Had we such institutions, we might demand as a right, the removal of our Catholic orphans into them. We have observed from the reports in the local papers, that the Rev. Alexander Munro, of Paisley, has been long in active negotiation with the parochial boards of his locality on this important subject. His energy and perseverance have been united with a conciliatory manner and tone, and they have been so far crowned with success, that some time since one of the Paisley Boards called in all the Catholic children whom they had placed out in Protestant families, and either boarded them in Catholic ones, or else placed them in the poor-house, where they were within reach of Catholic instruction and supervision. The precedent thus established is a useful one, but the Paisley poor-house, or even the placing of orphans in poor Catholic families, is far from being a satisfactory substitute for the Catholic orphanage, where the children would be educated in the bosom of the Church, and be shielded during their tender years from all the bad influences of the age.—Weekly Register.

BLACK RAIN IN SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.—The black rain showers, which are now so well known in Scotland and about which the inhabitants of a part of Aberdeenshire are in the way of speaking with no greater astonishment, when one of them falls from a peculiarly-colored dark cloud blackening materials exposed to it, than they speak of a white shower from a snowy cloud, have been at last recognized in England. Between the beginning of January, 1862, and the middle of January, there have been no fewer than eight authenticated black showers in Scotland. Seven of these fell in Slains and the extensive surrounding district. Two of them were accompanied with pumice stones, some of the balls of which measured eight or ten inches in diameter, and weighed upwards of a pound avoirdupois. The first four, including the Carlisle shower, and the eighth, were contemporaneous with outbursts of Vesuvius, and the intermediate three with those of Etna. It has been discovered that England gets her share likewise of black showers, although she did not think that she was so distinguished. On the 3rd of May of the present year (1866), 11 a.m., and again at 4 p.m., the town of Birmingham and surrounding

country were for three quarters of an hour each time enveloped with black clouds producing darkness and rain. Accidents took place in the streets, vehicles were upset, and gas had to be lighted at some of the crossings, and in nearly all the places of business. A large quantity of black rain, similar to the Scottish, fell, and blackened rain water in tanks and clothes on greens, not only in Birmingham itself, but at rural places many miles distant, unaffected by soot and smoke, and even windward of that town. So far as is known, however, no word has yet arrived of any volcanic outburst, although judging from what has taken place in Scotland, a probability exists that some volcano has been in a state of activity, emitting its contents, whether it be heard of or not.—Aberdeen Journal.

UNITED STATES.

RIGHT REV. JOHN HENNESSY, BISHOP OF DUBUQUE. —In our last week's issue we announced the fact that the Bulls had arrived from Rome, appointing the Right Rev. John Hennessy, of St. Joseph, in this State, Bishop of Dubuque, Iowa.

The new bishop is a native of the county Limerick, Ireland, but has been for at least twenty years in this country.—St. Louis Guardian.

A SPLENDID CHURCH AT JOLIET, ILLINOIS.—The German Catholics of this city are erecting a most splendid church edifice. The building will occupy the site of their old church, which is being torn down for the purpose, and will cover nearly the entire lot. The east half of it has already been completed, and a large number of men, under direction of Mr. Simon Hauser, one of the most experienced and competent mechanics of the city, are engaged putting up the walls for the main building. That skilful and tasty mechanic, Joseph Stoops, has the contract for the carpenter work, which is security that it will be of the most approved style. This church, when completed, will be one of the finest edifices of the kind in the State. It is to be finished in the most beautiful style. The steeple will be one hundred and ninety feet high, ninety-four feet of which will be mason work. The whole edifice, when completed, will cost over fifty thousand dollars. As it will be a valuable ornament to our city, it is hoped that our citizens generally will aid the enterprise by liberal contributions. The pastor of the church, Rev. F. Allgayer, is entitled to great credit for the success of the undertaking so far. It is expected that the church will be ready for holding service in before the end of the summer.—Joliet Signal.

THE REBUILDING OF PORTLAND.—More than two hundred buildings are now in process of erection in Portland. In some instances the building is progressing with the remains of the fire smouldering in the cellar.

Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, the widow of Kamehameha IV., and sister-in-law of the present King of the Sandwich Islands, has arrived in the Java at New York, and was at once escorted by Mr. Odell, the Hawaiian Consul, to the Brevoort House, where she is at present sojourning. This lady is a native of the Sandwich Islands, the daughter of an English physician, named Kooker. She was born in 1836, and married in 1858. She has a son, who was born May 20, 1859.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT ROME, N. Y. —Between one and two o'clock on Sunday a fire was discovered in the barn in rear of the Willet House, Rome. It was thought a pail or two of water would subdue it; but soon the flames began to spread, and the Roman firemen were called out. The fire took an eastward route, and in a short time a hollow square, consisting mostly of barns and sheds, between Dominick and Liberty streets, were in ashes. The Romans did the best they could to confine it to the barns and out-buildings, but the flames soon began to break out in one of the blocks, known as Elm Row, on James street. No human efforts could save the block, and soon the entire structure lay level with the ground. Elm Row, a three story brick edifice, was built at a cost of from \$30,000 to \$40,000. It could not be erected at the present time at a less cost than \$50,000. It was insured for \$13,000 or \$20,000. Loss above insurance \$25,000. The ground story of Elm Row consisted of stores, the second of offices, and the third of tenements. The third story was occupied chiefly as dwellings—names of the tenants not known.

SABATOGA, Aug. 8.—The fire last night was more destructive than at first reported. The loss will reach near \$100,000, irrespective of the loss sustained by the guests at the Columbian Hotel, which is reported as comparatively heavy. The amount of insurance is estimated at about \$59,000.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 7.—The extensive oil refinery, known as the Petrolite Oil Works, and owned by Messrs. Warrick, Meyers & Co., was totally destroyed by fire this evening. Loss \$50,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 7.—A man named Alderman, shot his brother-in-law named Bartlett at Hinsburg, Orleans county, last evening during a quarrel in Alderman's house. Bartlett will probably die.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 9.—A heavy north east storm is prevailing to-day on Lake Ontario. The Canadian schooner Elmira laden with stove bolts, in endeavouring to enter the harbour of Genesee, about 9 o'clock this morning struck a sunken pier and became a wreck. Captain J. H. Leuker manned a life with twelve men and rescued the crew who were clinging to the rigging, the waves sweeping over the wreck.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9th.—The steamer Bostonia caught fire last night below Mayaville, and burned to the water edge. Passengers and crew saved. Loss of cattle and freight heavy.

THE PROPOSED 'ELEVATED RAILWAY' IN NEW YORK.—The following is a brief description of the mode in which it is intended to operate the cars of the 'elevated railway' in Greenwich street, New York:—The motive power is an endless wire rope attached to drums, driven by engines placed beneath the surface of the streets, one engine of about thirty-horse power is to be stationed at intervals of about one half mile between two lengths of rope of about a quarter of a mile in length on either side, and propelled by the same engine. Drawbridges are to be placed at convenient cross streets, and are to be worked by the same engine so as to open and shut by steam power. The cars by an ingenious patented device, pass from one length of rope to another without change of speed, and yet the conductor inside the car, by use of hand-levers, start the cars at pleasure anywhere on the road. Stations are proposed to be placed once in five blocks, and station rooms are to be hired in the second story of contiguous buildings, and passengers ascend and descend by stairways inside of the block; where this cannot be done, outside staircases are to be permitted.

The New Orleans riots have ended, and the city is quiet again. The result was the killing and wounding of some thirty negroes and about five whites.

OFF THE TRACK.—SUNBURY, Pa., Aug. 9.—At three o'clock this morning a train of five timber cars was thrown off the track between Williamsport and Sunbury, on the Pennsylvania and Erie Railway.—The engine and tender were turned over into a ditch; the engineer, J. W. Butler, was by this occurrence buried in the sand nearly up to his head and was dug out. The extent of his injury was a sprained ankle. Passengers travelling in different directions were forced by the accident to change cars on each side of the track.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9. Four men, with blackened faces, entered the house of Edward Keyder, in the southern outskirts of the city, last night, and threatening the life of Keyder and his wife, obtained the keys and ransacking the house, made off with \$2,400 in specie; they also stole watches and other valuables,

It is said that the Republican party is disgusted with General Grant's democratic proclivities, and will not "run him," as at first proposed, for the Presidency, but will nominate Major-General Thomas instead.

The hail storm in Northern Illinois last week was very destructive, and the hailstones in size were beyond precedent. One was picked up in Lanark three and a half inches in circumference and over one inch thick. A peck was gathered up of nearly that size in Lanark. Over four thousand lights of glass were broken out at Blackberry Station. Hardly a whole light of glass was left in the town. In Biga several thousand lights of glass were smashed; the hailstones being seven inches in circumference. In the track of the storm, which was about a mile wide, corn and oats were completely cut down, and garden vegetables destroyed.

Works for the manufacture of gas out of pine wood, bones, and animal and vegetable refuse, were started in Detroit, Mich., on July 25. It was by way of experiment, but promises to be a success.

A negro in Galveston, Texas, while smoking his pipe near an open keg of gunpowder in a grocery store, dropped a spark amongst the powder, the result of which was that the negro was blown to pieces and Galveston had one grocery less.

Of a family of six persons in Philadelphia, all of whom recently returned from a pleasure trip in a sail-boat on the Delaware river violently ill, five have died. It seems they took on board a bundle of clothing which they found floating on the river, probably thrown overboard from some vessel on which there was a contagious disease. Violent retching and fever were the forms of the disease, and after death the bodies assumed a dark purple hue. It is hoped that the only survivor will recover.

The cholera has assumed an epidemic form in New York to an alarming extent—it has broken out in the public institutions with many deaths. It is a noteworthy fact that men of intemperate habits are mainly the victims.

Several deaths have occurred in St. Louis from the cholera. Twenty cases have been reported since Saturday. Twenty-nine deaths were reported in Cincinnati on Tuesday, making seventy-nine since the 1st of August. The cholera is increasing in New Orleans, twenty nine deaths having occurred during the week ending Wednesday.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—There were 27 deaths from Cholera yesterday. Augustus Billerbeck, clerk for Paine, Gordon & Co., was arrested yesterday for embezzling \$30,000.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says it may be cold comfort to our peach-loving friends to be told that the peach crop of this season will not be more than one-fifth of what it was last year, the intense cold having destroyed the buds entirely, and those who indulge in the delicacy must expect to pay roundly for them. New Jersey is fast losing her prestige as a peach-growing State, though she was once the great nursery of this section, and many of the growers of Delaware and Maryland owe some of their finest fruit to her soil, for she has furnished young trees to the majority of the orchards of both of those States.

A man named McNulty, while at work in the field digging post holes in Milton, Mass., during the late storm, was struck by lightning, which passed down the body, tearing his clothes open, cutting his boot completely off, and leaving him senseless. He was not found until Sunday noon, when he had partially recovered his consciousness, and was crawling upon his hand and knees. It is believed his life was saved by the copious rains which fell upon him. He was not aware of the cause of his injuries, and had not been told this morning. He says he should like to catch the fellow who struck him in such a cowardly manner, believing that some one came behind and knocked him down.

EXAMINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

The annual public Examination of the pupils of this institution took place on Thursday 13th July, at St. Andrew's Hall and was a most brilliant affair. We noticed present His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, His Worship the Mayor, General Seaman, American Consul, and Lady, Very Revs. James McDonald and Dr. McDonald Rev. M. Lacon, Chaplain of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal, Rev. I. Palletier, N. B., Rev. G. Delcourt, Rev. P. McPhee, Rev. A. McDonald, Rev. Eug. McDonald, Rev. D. F. McDonald, Rev. P. Doyle, Rev. W. Phelan, Rev. O. Beaubien, Montreal, and other Clergymen, besides a large number of the elite of the city. The Hall was splendidly decorated for the occasion; and the tout ensemble of the young lady pupils, dressed in white and placed in amphitheatrical position together with the superb display of their embroidery and paintings, presented a view well worthy of admiration. The programme of the proceedings of the day was varied by dramas in English and French, as well as by vocal and instrumental music. Numerous classes in Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Rhetoric, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Natural Science, Zoology, Botany, &c., were rightly examined by several of the Clergymen present, and the prompt and correct answers given by the young ladies elicited the warmest applause of the very large and respectable audience present. Too much praise cannot be given to the pupils for the manner in which they acquitted themselves on this occasion. The dramas were performed with much feeling and correctness of elocution, and well deserved the praise bestowed on them by the audience. We need scarcely say that the music, consisting of solos, duets, trios and choruses, was such as might be expected from the high prestige of the Ladies of the Convent, and well calculated to delight the ears of those who have a taste for that Divine art. In a word, the proficiency displayed by the pupils of this excellent institution in music, literature and science, reflects the highest honor on the diligence the pupils, the arduous labors of the worthy ladies who instruct them, as well as on the admirable efficiency of the Convent of Notre Dame. After the Examination, His Worship the Mayor distributed the prizes to the most deserving of the young ladies, a large number of books, cordons d'honneur, and Crowns of Excellence, complimenting each on her success. After the distribution of prizes, His Worship addressed the young ladies in appropriate terms, expressing the great pleasure which he felt in assisting at their examination, during which they had acquitted themselves in so admirable a manner. After the closing address, delivered in poetry, in a pleasing and eloquent style by Miss Mary Clarke, His Lordship the Bishop expressed his entire satisfaction at the success of the Examination, and recommended the young ladies always to put in practice the many lessons of virtue which had been so frequently inculcated by the good Ladies who had labored so arduously and with such manifest success for their advancement in virtue and knowledge. The proceedings of the day were terminated by the National Anthem performed on Pianos, by twenty hands, in magnificent style.—Want of space prevents us from giving a more extended account of this Examination, which was one of the most brilliant that we ever had the pleasure of attending.—Exchange Paper.

With deep regret we have to record the untimely death by drowning of James Duggan, son of Mr. Matthew Duggan, of Loochab, the deceased, in company with two other young men, Patrick Shea and Alexander McDonald, went into the lake on last Saturday evening for the purpose of bathing. After having been in the water for a few minutes Duggan was seized with a cramp and sank before assistance could be rendered.—Antigonish Casket.

The True Witness.

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

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: 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.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

August—1866. Friday, 17—Octave of St. Lawrence. Saturday, 18—St. Hyacinthe, C. East. Sunday, 19—Thirtieth after Pentecost. St. Joachim, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The latest advices from Europe, by the steamship City of New York, contain little of interest. An armistice, for four months, had been signed between Austria and Prussia; the former yielding to the fortunes of war, and, at least for the present, submitting to the demands of the latter.

Napoleon, now arbiter of Europe, appears watchful over the interests of France whilst endeavoring to bring about a peace between the hostilely arrayed powers of the Continent. To those at all acquainted with the Emperor's tactics this was a foregone conclusion.

Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel agree about the future of Venetia; it is to be ceded to Italy, and an armistice has been concluded between her and Austria for this purpose.

We have nothing of interest from the United States. The Fenians appear to be astray again; but it is believed that the leaders have little intention of disturbing us.

Although it was stated that the Canadian Parliament would be prorogued on Saturday, the session still continues; no material measure is brought forward; a number of private bills are being pushed through, and before this reaches our readers they will have heard of its prorogation.

ROMAN LOAN.

Subscriptions for the Roman Loan will be received at the City & District Savings Bank, Great St. James Street, No. 5, every day between ten and three o'clock, by Mr. E. J. Barbeau; and temporary receipts in exchange for the limit debentures, bearing interest from the 1st October next, will be given on or before that day.

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

The Rev. John O'Brien, P. P. of Brockville, C.W., has been collecting in our city for two weeks to obtain funds for the liquidation of the debt on his church. We are convinced that the well known liberality of our Irish Catholic citizens was not appealed to in vain. The reverend gentleman left for Brockville early in the week.

It is, we fully believe, impossible to hammer into the heads of our separated brethren a correct idea of the one essential, or fundamental difference betwixt Catholicity and Protestantism. They invariably assume that, and argue as if that difference consisted in a difference of interpretation of texts from the Bible, and the different meanings which Catholics and Protestants, respectively, put on certain passages of Scripture.

The constantly reiterated objection urged by Protestants against the Catholic Church, to the effect that she, in some instances, discourages the indiscriminate reading of the books which make up what is called the Bible, and in no instance insists upon that reading as necessary to salvation, is based upon the same incapacity of the Protestant mind to apprehend or seize the essential or fundamental difference betwixt Catholicity and Protestantism.

Our readers know, however, that the Catholic Church—though she never has insisted upon the reading of the Bible as essential to salvation; though she teaches that, even now in the nineteenth century of the Christian era, as in the first, when the book itself did not exist, salvation is perfectly possible to men who have never seen, or so much as heard of the said book—is well content that her children should have access to the written records of our religion, which the Church authenticates, and of which she is the guardian; and that for this purpose she is careful to provide her children with correct translations of those ancient writings, when she in her wisdom is persuaded that their perusal will promote the growth of piety amongst them.

to be tested by what he finds, or fancies that he finds therein, is, no matter what he may hold on every other particular point of doctrine, a Protestant at heart already; seeing that he has virtually protested against the infallible and supreme authority of the Church in all matters of faith and morals.

It is not from his inability to comprehend thus the essential and fundamental point of difference betwixt Catholics and Protestants, that the Montreal Witness criticises, as it does in its issue of a recent date, a translation into the vulgar tongue of the New Testament, lately published by his Lordship the Bishop of Tloa, the Administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec. In placing this translation in the hands of his people, the Bishop did not pretend to give them a new rule of faith, or standard by which the doctrines which they have been already fully taught, are to be tested; his object was to give them, not a literary or grammatical puzzle, the solution of which every reader was to work out for himself as best he could; but a book in which he gives the real meaning of the words of the pensmen which, as determined once and for ever by the Church, is, like her Spouse, incapable of change or error; and therefore is it that he was more intent upon laying before them a full and perfect French equivalent of the original, than upon mere verbal fidelity, since a slavish adherence to Latin or Greek idioms, which obtain not in all cases in our modern languages, would tend rather to lead astray and bewilder, than to enlighten or edify.

And this is why in the passage carped at by the critic in the Witness, St. Matt. 1, 25, the words non cognoscebat eam, donec peperit filium suum primogenitum, were rendered, "and he had not known her when she brought forth her first born son;" because this more faithfully and fully renders to the French mind the one dominant idea which the original writer sought to convey—to wit: That the Son of Mary was not the Son of Joseph. Protestants have them pretended to find a basis for a theory derogatory to the perpetual virginity of the Blessed Virgin, as if the use of the words donec in Latin, and ece in Greek, necessarily implied that, after the birth of Jesus, His ever Blessed Mother had other children by her husband Joseph; and as regardless of the rules of Greek grammar, and of remote idioms, as they are of the constant traditions of the Christian community, and the testimony of the Fathers, they from their insane desire to depreciate or cry down the superior excellence of the virgin life, put this vicious interpretation upon the simple words of the Evangelist whose real meaning has been fully and faithfully reproduced in French by the version of His Lordship of Tloa. To justify his criticism, our censorious friend of the Witness must show, that the Bishop has in some manner falsified, or deficiently rendered the meaning of the Evangelist; and if owing to the peculiar genius of the French language, this meaning required on the translator's part a deviation from mere verbal fidelity, or slavish adherence to the original, then was it not only lawful for, but incumbent upon the Bishop to venture upon that deviation, and to retain the meaning of the text, even at the expense of literal or verbal fidelity.

Now setting aside the fact that His Lordship of Tloa, as well as the humblest layman of his flock, gathers the true meaning of the passage in question, only from the constant and universal teaching of the Church, we contend that, tested by the laws of grammar, his rendering of it is unexceptionable; because the Greek ece, as may be seen by referring to any good Lexicon, of which donec is the Latin translation, by no means implies the idea which Protestant impugnors of the perpetual virginity of the Mother of God seek to attach to it. This involves a pure grammatical question, on which, therefore, none can be more competent to render a sound judgment than Greeks: and we refer, therefore, our critic of the Witness to the Homily of St. John Chrysostom, who, we suppose, understood the language in which he preached, wherein, treating of the Nativity of Our Lord, he goes at length into a careful grammatical criticism of the force and idiomatic value of the said "eos."

Mgr. de Tloa will, no doubt, be gratified and flattered to learn that, with this single exception the Witness attempts not to impugn the fidelity of the French version of the New Testament lately issued by His Lordship. The "copious notes" with which the Bishop has enriched his translation, and enhanced its value, meet, of course, with strong reprobation from our contemporary; inconsistently as it seems to us, for what after all are sermons but verbal notes or commentaries upon, and explanations of a given text of Scripture. Now if such sermons are innocent, nay useful and even necessary, when spoken, or delivered by a comfortable looking gentleman in a black coat and white choker, from a pulpit, we see not how written notes, or commentaries can be objected to. Besides, many Protestant versions of the Bible are published with what amounts to the same thing as notes, that is to say with marginal references to other passages in Scripture, which the Protestant publishers assume to be parallel to, and explanatory

of, the text to which said marginal references are attached. The objection however falls to the ground the moment it is understood that the Catholic takes his doctrines, and his faith, not from the Bible, but from the Church; and this because it is an historical fact that the Catholic Church existed long before the Bible, and that Christianity is older than the Christian Scriptures. Until this historical fact be disproved, it is morally impossible to convince the intelligent Catholic that the Bible, that those Scriptures, are the divinely appointed source of religious knowledge, the medium through which the contents of the Christian revelation were appointed to be conveyed to man. A Catholic may lapse into an infidel, an Atheist, or a Pantheist; but so long as the chronological relations of the Church and the Bible remain what they are, it is morally impossible for the educated Catholic, acquainted therefore with those relations, and familiar with the all-important fact that Christianity existed before the Bible, to subscribe into what is vulgarly termed a Protestant, or to accept that book as the teacher of religion, and the source of revealed truth.

One word more. If it be historically true that Christ Himself appointed, not the Bible, but a body of men whom He commissioned to teach all nations, as the medium for conveying the contents of His revelation to all nations throughout all ages, then indeed they who attempt to supersede that commission, by substituting a dead book for a living Church, are "anti-Christians," and the worst of "anti-Christians," seeing that they do their best to make the word of God void, and His express commandments of no effect.

The Witness is out of sorts. Whining is its ordinary mood; but, within the past week, it has been stirred up and exercised much at the withdrawal of the Education Bill.

But a few weeks ago, it kindly suggested to the Pope the propriety of His Holiness's taking up his residence in Canada; in fact, expressed its desire that he should come, and intimated how grateful the Witness would feel if the Holy Father would bring along some few presents in the way of statues and pictures. Such an invite from the "only religious paper" quite shocked, undoubtedly, the dear grandmothers who peruse its columns; but they will be quite surprised and frightened to learn from the same organ last week, that henceforth the Pope and his Cardinals are to rule in Ottawa. Protestants are to be bound hand and foot, "and be sacrificed"—gored by Roman Bulls. "Protestant children, if not sent to the West, are to be Romanised;" and as for those Protestant parents who live in out-of-the-way places, they—the Witness exhorts, "that is, if they are animated with the spirit of their fathers—are to suffer rather their goods and chattels to be distrained by an unjust government for school taxes" than expose their children to the possibility of being taught their prayers and catechism, and hence be enabled to pray to God and worship Him as their forefathers prayed and worshipped. Not possessing any of the spirit of his fathers, the Editor, of course, cannot be expected to think of sacrificing any of his "goods and chattels;" and, if placed in the position of others whom he exhorts to make sacrifices for conscience sake, he avows, his choice will be to pay something for the support of Roman Catholic churches.

Can the Witness read the signs of the times. "Public opinion in the townships indicates that the people will submit to no injustice," and this asserted, the ordinarily obsequious Editor strives to intimidate the government by declaring that, unless it follows his advice, "seeds of permanent trouble will certainly be sown." In fact, the Witness is getting restive. Will no one stroke Johnny down "if he should fall from grace."

We insert a petition to which a large number of signatures have been attached, but which was not sent to Ottawa on account, we presume, of the withdrawal of the Lower Canada Education Bill. Every fair-minded, honest Protestant will, we are convinced, admit the equity of the petitioners' demands:—

THE SCHOOL BILL.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly in Parliament Assembled. The Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholics, and other citizens of the city of Montreal, in Lower Canada.

That the Protestant minority in Lower Canada, to protect the education of their youth against any unfavorable influence which might arise under a separate legislature in this part of the Province, are obtaining of your honorable house, in its present session an Act by which all their former privileges are maintained; and new advantages of an extensive and organic nature, granted.

That your petitioners rejoice that the enlightened wisdom of your honorable house, in receiving favorably the demands of the Protestant minority in Lower Canada, has singularly advanced the cause of true education, by restoring to it entire liberty of action, and freeing it from the pernicious results of compromise.

That whilst your Petitioners rejoice in the justice done the cause of education in the privileges secured to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, they beg to represent, respectfully, but most urgently, to your honorable house, that impartial justice and wise legislation, demand that similar privileges be secured to the Roman Catholic minority of Upper Canada.

freely to a minority of another religious persuasion. That the Catholic minority in Upper Canada have special and weighty claims upon the consideration of your honorable house in regard to the question of superior education, which the Protestant minority in Lower Canada have not. The Protestant minority in Lower Canada have a Normal School already supported out of the educational funds; the Catholic minority in Upper Canada have none. The Protestant minority in Lower Canada have grammar schools, industrial colleges, &c., similarly supported; the Catholic minority in Upper Canada have none. The Protestant minority in Lower Canada are represented in the Council of Public Instruction by five members; the Catholic minority of Upper Canada are represented by one only.

That for these grave reasons and others which will easily suggest themselves to the wisdom of your honorable house, your petitioners respectfully, but most urgently, ask that your honorable house will pass into law the bill at present before your honorable house, granting to the Roman Catholic minority of Upper Canada educational privileges similar to those granted to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

CONVOCAION AND DIVORCE.—The moral evils, inseparable from the legal toleration of Divorce, have become so extreme in England, since the late fatal alterations in the law of Christian marriage, made by the British Legislature, that the subject has been brought before the notice of the Convocation of the Anglican church. The consequences of these alterations, it was alleged, were conspicuous in the contempt for the marriage laws that they had generated: in the frequent separations they had caused betwixt married persons: and the infamous allusions which it provoked and encouraged. Great aversion, too, was expressed by the Clergy towards the obligation imposed on them of employing the Service of Holy Matrimony, and the solemn words of Our Lord Jesus Christ, to bless the impure unions of persons legally proved guilty of adultery with one another. This obligation the State imposes upon its creatures, the Anglican clergy; and these poor men, though their consciences as Christians must revolt at the dirty work imposed upon them, are by law obliged to officiate at the so-called marriages of divorce, and to give the nuptial benediction to the notorious and publicly convicted adulterers, whom, as a recompense for their adultery, the Divorce Court had previously released from their matrimonial engagements, giving them permission to enter the Holy state anew and under fresh conditions. Of this degradation, imposed by virtue of their position as government officials, on the clergy of the Church of England, one reverend speaker, Canon Selwyn, complained bitterly. "The law," he said, "as it stood endeavored to prevent collusion between the husband and wife, but it could not prevent collusion between the guilty persons; and the Church"—(That is to say, the State machine which the Rev. Mr. Selwyn calls the Church)—"was bound to marry those guilty persons, which he looked upon as a desecration of the service of Holy matrimony; and, in the words of Milton, by this means sin is muffled in the robes of law, or law disguised in the loose garments of sin."

The clergymen of the Church of England would be very much to be pitted in that the State, which is their creator, imposes such very, we do not say onerous, but dirty duties upon them, if their servile and degraded position were not in one sense their own work. They have deliberately chosen evil, when they might have chosen good. They have preferred the slavery of Erastianism to the liberty of the Papacy; for it is only in submission to, and union with, the Pope that deliverance from the soul humiliating bondage of Royal, or in other words, State Supremacy can be found. We cannot pity them therefore, though it must need pain us to see men so honorable in all other respects, so worthy of esteem in their learning and their great natural virtues, as no doubt numbers of them are, prostituting themselves, and what they believe to be the sacred office of priests in the Catholic Church, by assisting, at the bidding of the Civil Magistrate at, and blessing in the name of Father, Son, Holy Ghost, the impure anti-Christian sexual unions of notorious and convicted adulterers and adulteresses. No! It is impossible to conceive even of anything more humiliating, more revolting to the feelings of the Christian—than is this obligation of desecrating a holy rite—as all Anglicans admit marriage to be—and of blasphemously invoking the blessing of the Holy Trinity upon the filthy embraces of adulterers, which the law of the land imposes upon its obsequious tools—the clergymen of the Church of England. To Catholics it is a marvel, above all marvels, how men so excellent in so many other respects should stoop to such humiliation, should defile themselves by partaking in such a sin, and such a blasphemous mockery of the Holy One!

Yet thank God! they feel uneasy at it, and are ashamed of the part they play—and even this is a sign of grace. The State chain galls them; and callous though from long wearing of that chain they may have become, they feel the smart, and sing out occasionally even if they have not as yet the manhood and Christian courage to break their bonds asunder and to cast the degrading fetters far from them. Thus in the report given in the London Times of the debate in Convocation we find such confessions as the following falling from the lips of the reverend speaker:—

"Sir Cresswell! Cresswell himself had stated that he arrived at the opinion, after sitting in the Divorce

Court, that it would be well always for the marriage vow to be treated as indissoluble, and judging by the highest authorities of history and law, he considered that the law of divorce, as at present carried out, was sapping the foundation of religion and the peace and happiness of families, and he looked upon it as the duty of the clergy not to stand silently by and see the Church contaminated, as it was, by this law. Dr Wordsworth seconded the resolution.

Well might the reverend speaker use the word "contamination," but he should remember that, if the Church of England is "contaminated," the cause lies not so much in the law, as in the servility of those who, calling themselves ministers of Christ, and priests of His Church, consent to the yoke that the State has imposed on them.

If one half of what has been said and sung of the British Constitution be true, it must be a wonderful production—a political revelation—a paragon (as times go) of perfection. But wonderful and admirable though it be, like all other things mundane, it has its little weaknesses. It may be able for many and great things, but, poor creature! there is one thing it cannot do. It cannot overcome Protestant bigotry, it cannot protect the Catholic minority from the tyranny of the Protestant majority. Some may, perhaps, deem this one of its greatest excellences; and to the Protestant majority it doubtless does appear so; but though the "Superior race" have a prescriptive right to skin the eels, still the eels have at least the prescriptive privilege of "wriggling" under the infliction. The privilege may be small, but for small favors, as times go, make us thankful. It certainly is a sorrowful prospect, in face of Confederation, to know that this wriggling is our only privilege, but so it is, and it behooves us to look the fact steadily in the face. The British constitution, for which we are asked to shed our blood, has naught else offer us, and the sooner we realize the fact the better. The temper of the House, during the discussion of Mr. Bell's bill to extend to the Catholics of Upper Canada the same privileges asked by the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, was unmistakable, and affords the world the latest proof of the utter liberality of British liberal institutions; whilst it places on an indelible record the fact, that Catholics need never expect fair play from Protestants except on compulsion.

The Leader, as an apologist of Protestantism, evidently sees this, and in a fit of pretended candour, attributes it to the defects incidental to all mundane things. "A national law," he (or she) says—(we sometimes have our doubts of the editor's gender)—"looking to the general good often modifies individual rights," which is only, we suppose, another way of saying: tyranny must exist even in the best regulated communities, and, *hic et nunc per accidens*, the Papists are the ones to suffer it. Cool consolation! certainly, Mr. Leader. Continuing his refreshing aphorisms, he says: "The moment a man enters civil society, he gives up a part of his freedom for the general good," a rather mild way of telling us, the Catholics of Upper Canada, to console ourselves with the fact of the *skinning* being *pro bono publico*. Now this is all very good, Mr. Leader, but suppose for a moment you go down to Lower Canada and offer these platitudes to your co-religionists there, who are seeking their rights, do you not think that they will "fail to see it." We think they will. It would save the editor of the Leader a great deal of trouble, and the Canadian world a great infliction, if, whilst they scribble and platitudes, against the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, they would try the effect of those same platitudes upon their co-religionists the Protestant minority of Lower Canada. If they proved conclusive with them, they might then hope to win an equal approval in Upper Canada.

The utter inability of the Protestant mind to perform the *mutatis mutandis* process is astonishing. Let us perform it for them, and read a Leader homily to the Protestants of Lower Canada. It would run somewhat thus:—

Dear Beloved Protestant Brethren of Lower Canada—

"A national law, looking to the general good, often modifies individual rights. Your individual rights to bring up your children in the Protestant faith is slightly modified by your being obliged to send your children to Popish schools, but never mind, you have the consolation of knowing that it is in accordance with the national law. It is only a savage who would object. The moment a man enters civil society, he is expected to be civil and to give up a part of his freedom, even to the extent of the damnation of his children, for the general good. There are thousands of laws where the case is equally as bad, but never mind, it is for the public good. You are better off than you would be in the United States; which is something; besides, I would like you to know, that you have got a great deal more than you deserve, and if you are wide awake, you will shut your eyes to any little inconveniences you may suffer by the perversion of your children to the Popish faith, and will rest and be thankful."—Leader, Aug. 7.

We doubt much whether this style of thing would be appreciated any better by the Lower Canadian Protestants, than it is by the Upper Canadian Catholics.

SACRDS.

STEAMER LOST.—Port Stanley, Aug. 3.—The side wheel freight steamer Ranger, from Toledo to Montreal, freighted with corn, encountered a southerly gale on Wednesday, the 8th. She sprung a leak about eight miles from Tyrone, and during the afternoon, Captain Gaslin immediately applied his five pumps, which he worked for several hours, when the engineer reported she was sinking. He then headed her to the nearest land, and beached her seven miles west of Port Stanley. The vessel and cargo are insured.

AN IMPORTANT TRADE.—Few people are aware of the enormous quantity of butter which annually finds a market in Chatham. Last week Mr. McCrossan, of the Montreal House, shipped 210 casks, containing seven and a half tons of butter, direct to Liverpool, and before the end of the season, will send another shipment of four or five tons. Chatham Bank.

A PLEASANT FAMILY PICTURE FROM THE TIMES AND OF THE TIMES.

"Dr. Singer, Protestant Bishop of Meath, who has reached the age of 80, expired peacefully on the 16th July. He did not, as a Bishop, fulfil the expectations of his friends. For many years the management of his diocese has been practically in the hands of members of his family. It is believed that his will, when proved, will show that he has realized in the funds, from the revenues of his see, a sum little short of £100,000. The see lands are exceedingly rich. They are let to graziers even to the lawn. The place has long worn the aspect of neglect, and there is something sad about the solitude that reigns around a place fit for the residence of a prince.—Times.

This graphic picture is drawn by no unfriendly hand. No heretical limner portrays the last moments of an orthodox prelate. The quiet sunset of life, the soft sinking into the repose of eternal night, of one of England's alien prelates inflicted on an unwilling land, Dr. Singer dying, with ready cash in the funds, to the tune of £100,000, is the Times' own picture, and dying peacefully too with such a load upon his conscience, is one of the lights of that heavenly *chiaro oscuro* of which the shades are to be sought in "the aspect of neglect," the "solitude that reigns," and "the lawn let out to graziers." Poor simple man! may Sterne's Recording Angel let fall a tear upon his failings, for, though he did not fulfil the expectations of his friends, he must indeed have realized to the full the most sanguine aspirations of his children. And then the diocese practically in the hands of members of his family! This touch, though graphic, is muzzy, and, though showing talent, betokens hurry in the artist.—What members of his family? Mrs. Singer? or the little Singers? or the Singerses? The laying on of hands, the episcopal unction, had they, through failing health, descended in the male line direct, or had the Bishops had a collateral right held through her sisterly husband? What a delightful domestic scene! The little Singers with bishops' aprons and baggy sleeves of lawn, and "the lawn let out to graziers." What a pretty peep of domestic rural simplicity. The very aspect of neglect, the lawn let out to graziers, leads a quaint old prettiness to the scene, whilst "the stocking foot"—(the £100,000)—so artistically placed in the foreground, relieves the fore-shortening, and serves to reconcile us to many a blemish.

But in all sober seriousness, where, but under British rule, could such a melancholy parody on a Christian bishop be found? And where under British rule but in Ireland could such a state of things be tolerated? Would those sturdy artisans who, but a few days ago, pulled down the "palings" of the British Constitution in Hyde Park, submit for one moment to such an infliction? Irishmen are deemed disloyal, but how long would Englishmen have remained loyal to the British Constitution under such inflictions as Ireland has had to undergo? The palings of Hyde Park alone can tell. A Protestant Bishop, protected by twenty thousand bayonets, sucking the heart's blood of a starving Catholic nation! What a scene! With pictures such as this every day before their eyes, what wonder if Habeas Corpus be suspended? With such an incubus, what wonder if Ireland's repose be filled with fererish dreams and ugly phantoms of despair?

SACRDS.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW. July 1866.—Messrs. Dawson, Bros., Montreal.—This leading Protestant Quarterly contains:—1. Tenant Rights in Ireland. 2. Brigandage. 3. Ecco Eomo. 4. The Origin of Language. 5. The Legendary Lore of Iceland. 6. Italy, Venice, and Austria. 7. Character—his Position, Life, and Influence. 8. Felix Holt, the Radical. 9. Contemporary Literature.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. July 1866.—Messrs. Dawson, Bros., Great St. James St., Montreal. The following are the contents of this excellent publication:—Nina Balaska, the Story of a Maiden of Prague, Part I; The Principles and Issues of the American Struggle; Sir Brook Fossebrooke, Part XIV; Westminster School, Part I; The Panic in the City; Felix Holt, the Radical; Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other Things in General, Part XXIV; What shall we do for Oasi; and The Col lapse.

La Canada states that Lord Monck will proceed to Spencer Wood after the session, and remain there until the fall.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The Provincial Exhibition for Upper Canada will be held at Toronto, commencing at the 24th September. Batches of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry must be made on or before Saturday, August 18th. In Grain, Field Roots and other Farm Products, Agricultural Implements, Machinery and manufactures generally, entries must be made by Saturday, September 1st.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN ST. ROCH, QUEBEC.—A horrible attempt at murder was made on Thursday night, by a man named Wm. Church, a boatman, on the person of his wife. It seems Church returned home in a state of intoxication, and on his wife reproaching him, he took up a knife and inflicted a fearful gash in the left side of the abdomen, causing the bowels to protrude. Church was immediately arrested and lodged in the station house. Doctor Gerge was promptly in attendance on the unfortunate woman and deemed the wound so serious that it was thought advisable to send for Ald. Hall and receive her deposition. A priest was also called in and she received the last rites of religion, not being expected to live over the night.

ON Mr. Valentine Parry's lot, in the village of Waterloo, the report is strong that oil has been struck. Operations are said to be about commencing immediately.

THE PRINTERS' LOVE.—A political typo thus expatiates:—We love to see the blooming rose, in all its beauty dress; we love to hear our friends disclose the emotions of the breast. We love to see the cars arrive, well laden at our door; we love to see our neighbours thrive and love to bless the poor. We love to see domestic life with unintermitted joys; we love to see a happy wife with lots of girls and boys. We love all these—yet far above all we ever said, we love what every printer loves those who have subscriptions paid.

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the States of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for 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 for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The Bonds, payable to bearer, are of 500 francs, or one hundred 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, Philadelphia and New Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue being at 66 dollars (gold) will give more than 7 1/2 per cent. interest on the investment. 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 having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

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. DENCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Nassau street, corner Pine, New York.

Messrs. DREXEL & Co., 34 South 3d street, Philadelphia.

Mr. JOHN B. MERRAT, No. 18 Nassau Street, New York.

AND IN MONTREAL, BY Mr. ALFRED LAROCQUE, or Mr. E. J. BARBERAT, at the Montreal City and District Savings' Bank.

Apostolical Nunciature in France.

PARIS, MAY 20th, 1866.

Mr. Robert Murphy, Paris:

Sir:—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 treat 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 the venerated members of the Clergy, whose moral support is indispensable in order to obtain numerous subscribers 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 Messieurs 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 earn the names of those persons who have either subscribed 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 Myra.

FIRE.—Last Friday afternoon a fire occurred at 4. 35 in Aqueduct Street, which injured the upper story of a small wooden house. The fire arose from the chimney, and communicated to the roof. Between 8 and 9 o'clock another fire occurred upon the corner of Margaret and St. Antonio streets, which commenced in a stable, and damaged a number of small wooden houses and a carpenter's shop. Damage estimated at \$400—covered by insurance.

The Montreal Gazette remarks: The demand from the United States for square white pine still continues, and the quantity sold up to the present, and forwarded from Canada, is 2,249,000 square feet, at from 10 to 15 cents a square foot, according to quality and average size. The demand for sawn lumber for the States never was more brisk, and every available brace is employed to load.

PLUMBAGO MINES.—The Anproir Times, referring to the Plumbago mines recently discovered in that vicinity says:—We have seen lately, with pleased astonishment, Mr. Pearce's Plumbago Mill in operation, some twelve or thirteen miles back in the rugged wilds of Lochaber. The Mill was then crushing and preparing for market the crude ore there lying piled at its door, to the amount of, it was said, eight hundred tons. From what we saw, we should imagine that the Company (Lochaber Plumbago Co.), which Mr. Pearce represents, must have already paid out about thirty thousand dollars in the enterprise.

VOLUNTEER REQUISITES.—Messrs. Brown & Child are completing a large order for boots for the Government. Mr. Malcolm, saddler, King street, is also engaged to complete a portion of five thousand overcoat straps, wanted by the Government immediately.—Globe.

A RATHER GREAT JOKE.—The Journal de Quebec states that a poor farmer of St. Anne de la Pointe, who had heard that a relative of his father in Euro had died, leaving a large fortune, and who had sent papers to claim his share of the inheritance, received the other day from Frankfurt a draft on the British North American Bank for £109,500 as a first instalment. Elated with joy, he had promised to pay off the debt of the Parish Church, and to build a convent at his own expense. He came to Quebec with the Notary of the Parish, and in company of many friends, to draw the money from the Bank, when the draft was discovered to have no value.

We (Richmond Guardian) understand that a valuable vein of copper has been discovered on the farm of Mr. John Trenholme, Junr., Kitgey which promises to eclipse everything of the kind yet found in this neighborhood. It has been purchased by C. S. Clark & Co., and a number of men under the direction of Mr. Pike commenced working on it this week.

The well informed Parliamentary correspondent of the Journal de Quebec says: "The distribution of the revenues and the local debt between the two Canadas might have been a great source of contention and brought about many stormy debates; but Government propose to settle the question by proposing an arbitration. Each Province will appoint an arbitrator, and the third one will be taken from a different quarter."

DROWNED.—A correspondent writing from Chateauguay Basin furnishes the following particulars of a most melancholy occurrence on Tuesday, the 7th inst.: At ten a.m., three young men, Mr. Duncan McRae, student of McGill College, acting as Presbyterian missionary at Chateauguay; Mr. Albert Fullerton, son of Capt. Fullerton, of Chateauguay; and Mr. Wm. Pinson, a native of England, left Chateauguay Basin in a small yacht for a pleasure trip on Lake St. Louis. They passed the lighthouse in a straight course for Point Olisire. At about half-past two o'clock a severe storm swept over the lake, by which their boat was capsized, and, sad to relate, they all perished. Their cries for help were heard for some time, but being some three miles from the light house, and the storm continuing to rage, they received no assistance. Diligent search was made for their bodies during Wednesday and Thursday, but without success.

On Sunday morning, the crew of one of the Government boats which piers hourly between the wharf and St. Helen's Island observed something floating down the stream. The boat's head was turned, and nearly opposite Molson's wharf, they came up with what proved to be the body of Lieutenant W. H. Pinson, a native of England, but who had served in American Army as 1st Lieutenant of the 18th Regiment, New York Cavalry Volunteers, and who was one of the three young men drowned on Tuesday the 7th inst., on Lake St. Louis. The men having rowed to the shore, the body was removed to the dead-house, where an inquest was yesterday morning held over it, and a verdict of 'found drowned' was returned.—Transit.

Landowners here who may have lands in Upper Canada will do well to examine the title deeds of their properties before the 18th September. The Registration act of 1865, contains a clause in the following terms:

"All deeds for land sold for taxes or under process of law, before the passing of this Act shall be registered within one year after the passing of this Act, otherwise the parties respectively claiming under any such sales shall not be deemed to have preserved their priority as against a purchaser in good faith who may have acquired priority or registration."

This Act was assented to on September 18th 1865 and therefore the time for registration under it expires next month.—Telegraph.

RESTITUTION.—The Acting City Treasurer begs to acknowledge the receipt of ten dollars at the hands of the Rev. Father Charpeney, being an amount restored to the Corporation in that way by some unknown person, and for which the reverend gentleman declined to accept any receipt.

A rich match of the local Volunteer Companies of Richmond will come off on the 1st of September at that place.

At Ottawa on Sunday morning, George Quinn fell out of a three story window on St. Andrew street, and straggled to say not a single bone was broken.

We (Quebec Chronicle) regret exceedingly to have to announce the death of Mr. James Lawson Gibb, (son of Mr. Thomas Gibb of this city) by drowning at sea while on his passage to India.

The schooner Alpha has run ashore at Perry Sound. She is insured in the Provincial Insurance Company. The Marine Inspector of that Company, Mr. C. Fortier, goes immediately to her assistance.

Mr. J. W. Duncombe, Collector of Customs at the port of Quebec, has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate into the circumstances connected with casualties to ships in the Lower St. Lawrence, which occurred last fall, particularly into that of the steamship Merit.

THE GUNBOATS.—The Cherub and Britomart left Kingston on Thursday morning for St. Catherine's.—The Heron remaining in Kingston for the present, and will cruise until the close of navigation between Prescott and that port.

The annual meeting of the Press Association will be held in Montreal on Wednesday, August 22nd, at ten o'clock A.M. After the meeting the party will proceed to Quebec by steamer or rail, and thence to the Saguenay. The different railways of the Province have agreed to pass all members of the Association over their respective roads. Application for passes over the Great Western to be made to Wm. Gillespie, Hamilton; and by other roads to E. Rowell, President, Belleville, or W. T. Cox, Secretary, Goldenshire.

A man was recently arrested in Tyle County, Texas, for murdering his wife and three small children. From the evidence it appears that he was laboring under an attack of insanity, and arising about midnight, he took a hatchet and literally chopped his wife and children to pieces. The neighbors heard screams, and went in the house, but arrived too late. The youngest child, aged three years had its head and both hands completely chopped off.

A private of the 16th Regiment, named Wm. Johnston, who deserted his command about a year since, has been arrested in Brantford and was returned to Hamilton on Monday evening.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday afternoon the west boiler in the Bradford Bridge Saw Mill, owned by Thomas Smith, Esq., exploded, killing the fireman, John Mulligan, and seriously injuring two other men, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. The mill buildings and machinery are a total wreck. The force of the explosion had blown fragments of the boiler over 300 yards from the place. The boiler itself is torn to pieces. The other boiler has several holes forced into it, and is lifted into the second story of the mill. The cause of the accident is not yet ascertained.

A private of the 16th Regiment, named Wm. Johnston, who deserted his command about a year since, has been arrested in Brantford and was returned to Hamilton on Monday evening.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday afternoon the west boiler in the Bradford Bridge Saw Mill, owned by Thomas Smith, Esq., exploded, killing the fireman, John Mulligan, and seriously injuring two other men, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. The mill buildings and machinery are a total wreck. The force of the explosion had blown fragments of the boiler over 300 yards from the place. The boiler itself is torn to pieces. The other boiler has several holes forced into it, and is lifted into the second story of the mill. The cause of the accident is not yet ascertained.

A private of the 16th Regiment, named Wm. Johnston, who deserted his command about a year since, has been arrested in Brantford and was returned to Hamilton on Monday evening.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday afternoon the west boiler in the Bradford Bridge Saw Mill, owned by Thomas Smith, Esq., exploded, killing the fireman, John Mulligan, and seriously injuring two other men, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. The mill buildings and machinery are a total wreck. The force of the explosion had blown fragments of the boiler over 300 yards from the place. The boiler itself is torn to pieces. The other boiler has several holes forced into it, and is lifted into the second story of the mill. The cause of the accident is not yet ascertained.

A private of the 16th Regiment, named Wm. Johnston, who deserted his command about a year since, has been arrested in Brantford and was returned to Hamilton on Monday evening.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday afternoon the west boiler in the Bradford Bridge Saw Mill, owned by Thomas Smith, Esq., exploded, killing the fireman, John Mulligan, and seriously injuring two other men, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. The mill buildings and machinery are a total wreck. The force of the explosion had blown fragments of the boiler over 300 yards from the place. The boiler itself is torn to pieces. The other boiler has several holes forced into it, and is lifted into the second story of the mill. The cause of the accident is not yet ascertained.

A private of the 16th Regiment, named Wm. Johnston, who deserted his command about a year since, has been arrested in Brantford and was returned to Hamilton on Monday evening.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday afternoon the west boiler in the Bradford Bridge Saw Mill, owned by Thomas Smith, Esq., exploded, killing the fireman, John Mulligan, and seriously injuring two other men, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. The mill buildings and machinery are a total wreck. The force of the explosion had blown fragments of the boiler over 300 yards from the place. The boiler itself is torn to pieces. The other boiler has several holes forced into it, and is lifted into the second story of the mill. The cause of the accident is not yet ascertained.

A private of the 16th Regiment, named Wm. Johnston, who deserted his command about a year since, has been arrested in Brantford and was returned to Hamilton on Monday evening.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday afternoon the west boiler in the Bradford Bridge Saw Mill, owned by Thomas Smith, Esq., exploded, killing the fireman, John Mulligan, and seriously injuring two other men, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. The mill buildings and machinery are a total wreck. The force of the explosion had blown fragments of the boiler over 300 yards from the place. The boiler itself is torn to pieces. The other boiler has several holes forced into it, and is lifted into the second story of the mill. The cause of the accident is not yet ascertained.

A private of the 16th Regiment, named Wm. Johnston, who deserted his command about a year since, has been arrested in Brantford and was returned to Hamilton on Monday evening.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday afternoon the west boiler in the Bradford Bridge Saw Mill, owned by Thomas Smith, Esq., exploded, killing the fireman, John Mulligan, and seriously injuring two other men, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. The mill buildings and machinery are a total wreck. The force of the explosion had blown fragments of the boiler over 300 yards from the place. The boiler itself is torn to pieces. The other boiler has several holes forced into it, and is lifted into the second story of the mill. The cause of the accident is not yet ascertained.

A private of the 16th Regiment, named Wm. Johnston, who deserted his command about a year since, has been arrested in Brantford and was returned to Hamilton on Monday evening.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday afternoon the west boiler in the Bradford Bridge Saw Mill, owned by Thomas Smith, Esq., exploded, killing the fireman, John Mulligan, and seriously injuring two other men, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. The mill buildings and machinery are a total wreck. The force of the explosion had blown fragments of the boiler over 300 yards from the place. The boiler itself is torn to pieces. The other boiler has several holes forced into it, and is lifted into the second story of the mill. The cause of the accident is not yet ascertained.

A private of the 16th Regiment, named Wm. Johnston, who deserted his command about a year since, has been arrested in Brantford and was returned to Hamilton on Monday evening.

The Carrency Bill passed through all its stages in the Upper House without amendment on Friday. It awaits the assent of the Governor General, and will, undoubtedly, become law to-day. It authorizes the issue of eight millions in legal tender notes, in the way we have before stated. But the Government caused it to be announced in Parliament by Mr. Galt that they will not avail themselves of the provisions of the bill, provided the country within a short time, subscribes for five millions of seven per cent two years debentures.

BIRTHS. In this city, on the 7th inst., Mrs. James Ebley, of a daughter.

At Port Hope, on Tuesday the 31st ult., the wife of Richard O'Neill, Esq., Merchant, of a son.

MARRIED. At Notre Dame de Tontes Graces, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Grange, Mr. Martin McCawry, to Miss Margaret T. Horan, third daughter of John Horan, Esq., N.P., all of Oute St. Paul.

DIED. On the 7th instant, Maggie, infant daughter of P. Downey, aged nine months and ten days.

In this city, on the 7th instant, James Thomas, aged 1 year, infant son of Mr. P. McClure, "Old Countryman's Inn."

On the 5th instant, Mary McDougall, wife of Alexander McDonald, Esq., fifth concession of Lancaster, Glangary, aged 62 years and 7 months. Buried in pace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour-Pollards, Middlings, Superfine, etc.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, country, per quintal, etc.

ACADEMY OF VILLA-ANNA, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

AT LACHINE.

THE OPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on the FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER next.

Insolvent Act of 1864. PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of Montreal. In the Superior Court. In the Matter of JOHN HALEY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the SEVENTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock, in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge, under this Act.

By his Attornies ad litem, LEBLANC, CASSIDY, & PICHE, Advocates. Montreal, 6th Aug., 1866.

WANTED, For the R. C. FEMALE SEPARATE SCHOOL, a first-class Female Teacher. Salary liberal. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) up to the 10th August, next, to M. ADAMSON, Chairman. Board of R. C. S. School Trustees. Belleville, C.W., July 21st, 1866.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON O.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. B. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Table, St. Louis Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demoretti's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Zoo, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Soie and Le Deferrier.—The Nouvelle, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Jobe Books, Almanacs, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.

GRAND PIC-NIC

IN AID OF THE ST. ANN'S CHURCH AND SCHOOLS, TO BE HELD IN GUILBAULT'S GARDENS,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1866.

COMMITTEE ON GAMES. Messrs. J. McElroy, J. Sheridan, M. Conway, F. H. McKenna, Alex. Woods, P. Doran.

Judges—Messrs. J. McElroy, J. Sheridan. PROGRAMMES OF GAMES, Commencing at Two o'clock, P.M., Sharp.

- 1. Putting light stone, 14 lbs. \$25
2. Throwing 50 lbs in height by the ring. 2
3. Throwing 28 lbs stone by the ring. 2
4. Pole Leap. 2
5. Running High Leap. 2
6. One Mile Race. 2
7. Irish Jig. 2
8. Hornpipe. 2
9. Oriole on Kippean. 2
10. Climbing Greasy Pole—on time. 3
11. Potato Race. 2
12. Sack race over hurdles. 2

No Game will take place unless the names of four competitors be entered with the Committee on Games, whose decision in each case shall be final. Entrance fee for Competitors 25 cents each Game. Soldiers and Marines admitted to Garden and Games at half-price.

St. Ann's Brass Band and Renaud's Quadrille Band shall be in attendance on the occasion. Tickets 25 cents, Children half-price. W. O. FARMER, Secretary.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 21.—It is asserted, on reliable authority, that Austria has consented to accede to the proposition of France, and retire from the Germanic Confederation, and to recognise a reconstruction of that body in which she will take no part.

It appears to us that important reasons counsel Austria to entertain the proposals for peace submitted to her by the Emperor Napoleon, and supported by the voice of Europe, which called upon her not to reject them.

PARIS, July 23.—The following despatch from the Minister of the Interior has been posted up this afternoon:—

Austria has accepted the preliminaries of peace admitted by Prussia. The Plenipotentiaries have assembled at the Prussian headquarters in order to negotiate an armistice.

The preliminaries of peace proposed by Prussia, and approved by France, are as follows:—

- 1. Austria to recognise the dissolution of the former Germanic Bund and the organisation of a new Confederation from which she would be excluded.
2. The North of Germany to form a union under the military and diplomatic direction of Prussia.
3. The optional formation of a union of South Germany as an independent international body.
4. National bonds between these two unions.
5. The annexation of the Elbe Duchies to Prussia, with the exception of the Danish portion of Schleswig.
6. Part payment by Austria of the Prussian war expenses.
7. The maintenance of the integrity of Austria, with the exception of Venetia.

These conditions have been submitted by France to Austria, who has already agreed to the first point excluding her from the Germanic Confederation to be re-organised by Prussia.

Apart from the demands submitted to Austria, Prussia intends to annex territory containing about 3,000,000 of inhabitants.

The Paris of July 24 says:—

It is stated that the terms of the armistice as regards Italy stipulate for the occupation of Verona by the Italian troops. It is not yet decided where the Conference for the Treaty of Peace will take place, but a small neutral town in Germany will probably be selected.

Difficulties have arisen in the peace negotiations. Austria makes the restoration of the King of Saxony a sine qua non. This Prussia refuses.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN FLEETS.

VIENNA, July 21.—Yesterday morning the Italian fleet, composed of 23 ships, including the ram Affondatore and twelve iron-clad frigates, was attacked off the island of Lissa by the Austrian squadron under the command of Admiral Tegethoff.

In the course of a severe action, a large Italian iron-clad frigate was sunk by the Austrian ironclad Ferdinand Max, and another Italian frigate was blown up. All on board these vessels were lost.

The Austrian line-of-battle ship Kaiser was surrounded by four Italian ironclads, of which she ran down one and forced the others back, losing in the engagement her foremast and bowsprit, 22 killed, and 83 wounded.

The Austrian squadron has sustained exceedingly little damage, and is quite fit for action.

After several hours' fighting the Italian fleet was driven back, pursued by the Austrian squadron, and the island of Lissa is thereby relieved.

The Italians made three attempts to disembark troops near Comisa, which were each time successfully repulsed by the garrison.

THE ARMISTICE.

VIENNA, July 22.—The armistice, to last for five days, between the Austrian and Prussian armies, commenced at noon to-day.

Count Karolyi, Baron Brenner, and Feldzeugmeister Degenfeld have been on a mission to the Prussian headquarters.

Despatches received here to-day from the Austrian headquarters in the Tyrol announce that on the 21st inst. the enemy, who had occupied the Val de Ledra in great force, was attacked by the Austrian troops.

Colonel Mousiant crossed the Monte Pichea, 6,000ft. in height, with three battalions, and stormed Pieve di Ledra and Becece, where 12,000 Italians were stationed. He captured 1,000 prisoners, and withdrew to his position on Monte Pichea, the enemy not venturing to pursue him.

Major-General Raim, with a portion of his brigade and half the brigade of Lieutenant-Colonel Hofner, drove back the enemy from their position in the direction of Oandino, and captured 40 prisoners. The loss of the enemy in addition to the prisoners, taken, was very considerable.

VIENNA, July 23.—The brigade commanded by Colonel Mondel, reinforced by 14 regiments of infantry and several batteries and squadrons from the Second Army Corps, has victoriously repulsed an attack of a considerably superior force of Prussians at Elettman, north-west of Presburg.

NICOLESBURG, July 23.—General Degenfeld, and Counts Karolyi, Kufstein, and Brenner, arrived here last night.

VIENNA, July 24.—The municipal authorities of Zara have sent an address by telegraph to the Emperor of Austria in reference to the late naval engagement at Lissa, which dwells upon the old fame of Dalmatia, and declares it to be the wish of the Dalmatians that the blood just shed may more firmly unite them with Austria, and that their connection with the Empire may remain undisturbed.

The Emperor replied by telegraph as follows:—

I return my most cordial thanks to Zara for its patriotic communication. The Empire regards the heroic devotion of the faithful Dalmatians with pride, and never could I harbor the thought of permitting so worthy a portion of the Empire to be separated from the Austrian people.

Your fidelity to me and my love for you form an indissoluble bond between us. God bless Dalmatia, and may He also strengthen me in the fulfilment of the paternal wishes which, in the gratitude of my heart, I offer for the welfare of the inhabitants of Dalmatia!

VIENNA, July 25.—Yesterday a suspension of hostilities for eight days was concluded between Austria and Italy.

NICOLESBURG, July 21.—The Prussian troops continue to be concentrated on the Marchfeld, before Vienna.

A division has marched through this place in a southerly direction. More troops are expected to-day. The King visited the castle of Sigraz, near Ludonburg, to-day.

The Crown Prince was here yesterday on a visit.

FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE, July 21.—The whole of the Prussian troops occupying this city left here to-day, marching in a southerly direction. They have been replaced by ten battalions and one battery of artillery, who have just arrived under Colonel Kortzfleisch.

It is stated that Frankfort will have to furnish a further contribution of 25 million florins. The Municipal Council are said to have declared that they are unable to pay this sum.

General Roder has been appointed Commandant at Frankfort.

The Beyer Division has advanced southward from Hanau upon Aschaffenburg.

BRUNN, July 21.—General Manteuffel has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Main in place of General Falkenstein, who will undertake the Government of Bohemia.

A Prussian Civil Commissioner has been appointed at Frankfort.

July 22.—It is intended to concentrate the Federal troops, to the number of 120,000 or 130,000 strong, to the south of the river Main.

The King of Wurtemberg has left the Federal camp in order to place himself at the head of his troops.

BRUNN, July 23.—On marching from Brunn the Prussian army discovered in front in every direction only pickets of the enemy's cavalry, who retired as the Prussians advanced. The bridges across the Thaya and March, which had been hastily destroyed by the Austrians, were, with the exception of some railway bridges, restored by the Prussians in 24 hours.

The Mondel Brigade, which had entrenched itself in Ludenburgh, has evacuated that town without attempting any resistance, and proceeded by rail towards the south.

During the few days preceding the occupation of Goding by the Prussians 39 trains heavily freighted with troops passed through that town for the south. The last six trains conveyed soldiers of the Saxon army.

WERBACH, July 23.—The vanguard of the 2nd Reserve Corps has arrived at Hoff, in Bavaria, by forced marches and part use of the railway lines. They took 60 prisoners, and immediately commenced restoring the railway communication.

MANNHEIM, July 23.—Advices received from Frankfort state that General Manteuffel insists, notwithstanding the representations of the principal inhabitants of that city in demanding the immediate payment of a contribution of 25 million florins, threatening, in the event of non-compliance, to deliver the town up to pillage. Twenty-four cannon had been sent from Muhlberg to a hill commanding the city in order to intimidate the inhabitants. Up to the present the city refused payment of the contribution demanded. Numerous families were quitting Frankfort. The Bourse and the warehouses were closed.

BRUNN, July 23.—An official decree dated Brunn, July 18, has been promulgated here to-day, convoking both Houses of the Prussian Diet for the 30th inst.

LESSA, July 23.—In several of the more important towns, and in most of the country districts of East Friesland, addresses are being prepared to the King of Prussia requesting to be united with that monarchy.

MANNHEIM, July 23.—Advices received here from Frankfort of yesterday's date announce that the Chamber of Commerce has resolved not to pay the 25,000,000 florins demanded by General Manteuffel. This determination was supported by the whole city, which preferred submitting to pillage rather than yield to the Prussian demands.

The city of Frankfort has solicited the intervention of the Emperor Napoleon and the English Cabinet in its behalf.

The Emperor is said to have courteously received this request.

FRANKFORT, July 24.—No declaration relative to the payment of the contributions having been made by the municipality up to the time appointed by the Prussian Commandant, the latter has put an execution into the town. The troops are quartered in such a manner that a large number, not less than 50, are billeted upon the Senators and principal inhabitants.

Burgomaster Fellner died last night, it is believed of apoplexy.

BRUNN, July 24.—On Sunday last an engagement took place between the 7th and 8th Divisions and 35,000 Austrians near Presburg. The Prussians were victorious, and the town would have been occupied had not hostilities ceased at noon, that being the time fixed by the negotiations for the commencement of the armistice. The troops remained on the battlefield until Monday morning, when they withdrew to the line of demarcation near Slampfen.

BRUNN, July 25.—According to authentic intelligence from Frankfort-on-the-Main, the report that General Manteuffel had threatened to bombard that city and to give it up to pillage if the contribution demanded by him were not paid is entirely without foundation.

THE SEA-BATTLE NEAR LISSA.—FLORENCE, July 21.—The following official account of the naval engagement between the Austrian and Italian fleets, dated the Straits of Lissa, July 20, has been received here:—

The Austrian squadron not having made its appearance, as expected, on the evening of the 18th, some of our ironclad vessels forced their way yesterday into the Port St. Georges. This morning disembarkation commenced, when the naval videttes signalled that the enemy's squadron was in sight.—The Italian fleet put out to meet them, and a battle commenced.

Admiral Persaun hoisted his flag on the Affondatore, and bore down upon the Austrian fleet under a heavy fire. The stern of the Austrian Admiral's vessel was destroyed. The fight was very severe. We lost the ironclad 'Re d'Italia,' which the Admiral led, and which sank from a collision with the enemy at the commencement of the battle.

The ironclad gunboat 'Palestro' caught fire, and the commander and crew refused to leave the vessel. She blew up amid the cries of 'Long live the King! Long live Italy!' No other vessel was lost or fell into the enemy's hands.

The Admiral renewed the attack upon the Austrian squadron, which retired to Lesina without waiting for our fleet to come up, and the Austrians continuing their retreat, the Italian squadron remained mistress of the scene of action.

The damages sustained by the enemy are considerable.

Further intelligence is expected. The crew of the 'Re d'Italia' were nearly all picked up by the 'Vittorio Emanuele.'

Further information received here from Lissa reports that one Austrian man-of-war and two steamers were sunk by the fire of the Italian squadron.

FLORENCE, July 22.—Baron Bissolati has returned to this city.

The Government is about to organise the Administration of the province of Treviso, which has been entirely evacuated by the Austrians.

FLORENCE, July 23.—The following official despatch has been received here to-day:—

Yesterday, the 22d inst., the Medical Division, after nine hours' fighting carried all the enemy's position from Cismona to Frimolano. It is advancing to-day by the Val Sugana upon Trent.

Intelligence received here announces that the Austrians have occupied Val Sugana in force, with rocket batteries and mountain artillery. They have also prepared to destroy several bridges.

All arrivals from French ports in the Mediterranean, with the exception of Algeria, are submitted to 15 days' quarantine in Italian ports.

Deputy Boggio is stated to have been killed in the naval engagement at Lissa.

FLORENCE, July 24.—The Official Gazette of to-day says:—

The proposals of the Emperor Napoleon to the Governments of Austria and Prussia have been accepted by the Courts of Berlin and Vienna as the bases of an armistice. Prussia communicated to the Italian Government her acceptance of the proposals, this acceptance having been given upon condition of their receiving Italy's assent, in accordance with the mutual engagements entered into between them.—

In consequence of this communication Italy has

declared her readiness to consent to a suspension of hostilities for eight days, on condition of reciprocal negotiations on the part of Austria. During this period the negotiations will be continued, in order that an armistice may be concluded of which the conditions may be accepted as the preliminaries of an honourable peace.

FLORENCE, July 24, Evening.—The Italian troops under General Medici had a fresh encounter yesterday with the enemy in the Valungna near the Borgo, where the latter were entrenched. General Medici took the village by assault, and pursued the Austrians as far as Leviso, where finding reinforcements, they again offered resistance to the Italian troops. General Medici finally took Leviso by assault at 10 o'clock at night.

GIARDINI and GARIBOLDI.—The Times' own Correspondent from Milan, says:—Giardini was by Rogo according to the latest accounts; he may be there still, or have gone on to Padua, the Austrians retiring before him, as some believe they intend to do, and leaving no troops in Venetia, except the garrisons in the fortresses. The Italians scout this idea, because they are burning for battle, and should the proposed armistice come to nothing, and this country execute its proclaimed intention of carrying on the war as long as Prussia does, the Austrians will have to stand and fight somewhere, be it within or without the Venetian frontier. Meanwhile, and considering how short a distance the army is from Milan, we continue to know surprisingly little, if not nothing, of its proceedings. When a movement has actually been made, as, for instance, that to Rogo, we are told of it, but in no haste. The Italian papers maintained a silence for which they have good reason, for at the present time it takes very little to bring them into trouble. Of the proceedings of the Garibaldians we hear soon and often but hitherto they have been unimportant, and cannot be said to have had any influence on the war.

With the exception of a certain number of old soldiers, and of a rather larger proportion of men who have seen some little service, chiefly of an irregular kind, at one period or another of Italian revolutionary struggles, the red-shirted volunteers form a large body of raw recruits, to whom, were it likely that this war will be prolonged, a period of diligent instruction and steady drill would be indispensable as a condition of efficiency in the field. Enthusiasm alone may make a hero or martyr, but it will not make an army, and in the small affairs that have already taken place, Garibaldi, ever observant and well to the front, has had opportunity of marking the deficiencies of his followers. Of the fleet we know nothing, except that it left Ancona several days ago. What it since has done may, perhaps, hereafter transpire, and will doubtless be one day read in the chronicle which Eoggio, the lawyer and deputy, who is on board the Admiral's ship as a volunteer orderly officer, will, it is supposed, hereafter give to the world. But meanwhile all are in profound ignorance concerning naval operations, although somewhat relieved by the fleet having, at least, made a move at last. Before it did so, the Italians had begun to make it a mark for sharp jokes. A reward of 200,000 was proclaimed for whomsoever should give news of an Italian fleet lost, mislaid or gone astray. Bitter remarks appeared in newspapers with respect to inaction, unredeemed neglect of an opportunity of encountering the Austrians.

BRIGANDAGE IN SICILY.—Captain Shortlands, commanding her Majesty's surveying steamer Hydra, and two seamen were captured by brigands at Maro, Sicily, but were released after a short detention and paying a small ransom.

RUSSIA.

The Times quotes from the Moscow Gazette an article which concludes as follows:—

Russia does not desire any change in the present state of things in Europe. If Austria and Prussia will render themselves the tools of France, Russia can no longer depend upon them as heretofore. Venetia without Rome would constitute no progress for Italy. The submission of Austria to France is not advantageous, but dangerous to the European equilibrium. The supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany narrows Russia in the Baltic. Russia's love for peace does not sanction efforts to attain supreme power. England's interest may make her seek an alliance with France and Austria in the Eastern question, but the dictatorship of France in Italy and Germany cannot meet with her support.

BELGIUM.

THE ROYAL TOUR.—Quitting Liege at 11 o'clock on the 19th inst., King Leopold II., with the Queen and the Count de Flanders arrived in Verriers early in the afternoon, and were heartily welcomed at the station by an immense crowd, which had gathered there some hours in advance.

Upon alighting from the train, his Majesty received an address from the Municipal Council of Verriers, commendably brief, yet sufficiently expressive, thanking him for affording to the town an opportunity of uniting with all Belgium in a declaration of inviolable attachment to the Sovereign, and in a renewal of the pact of alliance with a dynasty which to them was the personification of the country. To this address his Majesty replied in a few well-chosen words, noticing the circumstance that Verriers had been the first town which the Queen had visited after her arrival in Belgium. The royal party then proceeded from the railway station, through a series of streets completely arched with verdure and and bristling with flags, to the residence of M. Biollay, who had placed it at the disposal of their Majesties. After a brief interval devoted to repose, the King, accompanied by the Queen and his brother, proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, where an official reception was held, and subsequently inspected the plans for an additional water supply to the town.

From the Town-hall their Majesties passed to an agricultural exhibition which had been prepared, and thence to a concert at the hall of the Harmonic Society. Everywhere on their route the inhabitants of the town and the vicinity were gathered in dense crowds, from whom they received a cordial and enthusiastic welcome. The crowning solemnity of the day was a grand banquet in the hall of the Literary Society, at which 150 guests were present, including the nobilities and chief inhabitants of the town. After the dinner the Burgomaster proposed 'the health of their Majesties,' and in the course of his speech he said:—'This day will be a memorable day in the annals of our town, when we have had an opportunity of affirming our sentiments of imperishable gratitude, unalterable attachment, and of firm reliance. Belgium has had its days of cruel grief when it had to bid a last farewell to its first King—to the popular Prince who during 35 years had wisely presided over her destinies, consolidated her independence, assured her prosperity, and had justly obtained for himself the title of Father of the Country,' which our children will ever bestow upon him! In conclusion, the Burgomaster proposed, 'The King, in whom we place our entire confidence, to whom we pledge our co-operation as loyal citizens, to whom we solemnly promise love and devotion; the Queen, whom we combine in our sentiments of affection for the Sovereign, in whom lives again the sainted Marie Louise, whose memory will ever be dear to the hearts of Belgians.' The King, in reply, warmly thanked the company for the reception of the toast, and congratulated the town of Verriers upon its immense advance during the last 30 years.

'Since that time,' said the King, 'the quantities of raw material employed have been quinquupled, your worsted are exported even to England, your stuffs command the home markets and compete favourably abroad. Thirty years ago you asked for protective tariffs—now, you need none.' This portion of the King's speech was received with immense applause and cheers for Free Trade. After the banquet their Majesties left Verriers on their return to Brussels, where they arrived at half-an-hour after midnight.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The "Brixton" from the Cape has arrived.

At the Cape the principal political event of the month had been the election of the new members of the Legislative Council in accordance with the provisions of the Annexation and Representation Act of last session.

The Kaffirians still regarded their annexation with great disfavour, but were gradually adjusting themselves to the new order of Government.

Her Majesty's ship Valorous returned to the Cape on May 18th, from taking formal possession for the Imperial Government of the unclaimed guano islands of the northern extremity of the colony. Penquin Harbour, the Mercury Island, and Ichaboe are now in the absolute possession of the British Government.

The peace between the Orange Free State and the Basutos was being faithfully adhered to on both sides, but the Basutos were dissatisfied on the ground that too much of their territory had been ceded, and that they had not sufficient left to live upon.

The "Norseman" had arrived out, June 11th Captain Kiddale, of the "Natal," was drowned, having fallen overboard as his vessel was going into Table Bay.

Some of the Churchmen of Natal had requested the Bishop of Capetown to resign or withdraw any claim for control over that diocese, whether as metropolitan or through his Vicar General. His lordship had given a reply consenting to submit the question to the decision of a provincial council consisting of constituted representatives of the Church of South Africa, provided that Dr. Colenso would do the same with his claims.

Bishop Gray had also been served with a citation to appear in the Supreme Court of Natal on the 5th July, and show cause why the cathedral vested in him in 1850 should not be transferred to Dr. Colenso as his legitimate successor in the Bishopric of Natal. This suit is considered somewhat awkward because it Bishop Gray makes his appearance it will be an admission pro tanto that Dr. Colenso is what the citation represents him to be the legal holder of the bishopric. If Bishop Gray does not make his appearance, judgement must be given against him by default.

THE COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT.—We read in the Union:—Several journals have published accounts which are both incorrect and contradictory, relative to the illness of M. de Montalembert, who has been these three months confined to a sick couch, with great pain and suffering and totally disabled for work. Some of the statements assert that his health is completely restored, and that he is going, or has gone to Switzerland; others give needlessly alarming account of his state. We have taken pains to procure authentic information about our old friend and we are enabled to state that, although a second operation has been found necessary, which, like the first, has been entrusted to the skilful hand of Mr. Nelatoun; the condition of the patient is nevertheless, such as to warrant hopes of his final recovery. The restoration of the count, however, to complete health, will be a work of time; two months, at least must elapse before his convalescence can be re-established.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN INDIA

We learn by a letter from Calcutta, addressed to the Journal de Bruxelles, that the various missions are succeeding admirably. The girls' schools, kept by the nuns, some of whom are Irish, while others are French, are patronized by Protestants as well as Catholics, and the Anglican Bishop of Calcutta blamed the former severely in his last pastoral for confiding the education of their children to Catholics. Great efforts were made, accordingly, to establish Protestant schools, but they soon came to nothing, partly because young women in India marry well, as they attain the proper ages, provided they are well-behaved and accomplished. It is more difficult to set up large establishments for the plain education of the young. Nevertheless, the College called Saint Francis Xavier de Calcutta, has succeeded so well under the direction of Belgian missionaries that it has won the good will of Catholics and Protestants alike. Last year the medical attendant of the house published a letter, stating that the building was too confined, and consequently unwholesome. A subscription was therefore opened, which realized 60,000 francs, and to which the Protestants contributed even more than the Catholics. More money being required, a second appeal was made, which was heartily responded to by Protestants as well as Catholics. In consequence of the unsatisfactory result of the last examination, it was resolved at a meeting, at which the Anglican Bishop presided, to amalgamate the two Protestant colleges in order the better to make head against the rival Catholic establishments. In January last the Catholic missionaries opened school at Hyderabad, similar to the one at Calcutta. The Abbe Caprotti, a native of Genoa, is the superior, and he is assisted by Italian and Irish priests. The Delhi Gazette, a Protestant journal, spoke the other day in very high terms of this new school, and of the superior. At Bombay the best schools in the town were those which had been established by Mgr. Steings. He has lately been compelled to set up a Catholic college, and to devote part of the staff of the mission to its service, in consequence of one college, having been founded by the Protestant Bishop, and another by the Presbyterians and Freemasons. The Catholics of India contribute very liberally to religious objects. Indo-European Correspondence contains long lists of subscribers every week, especially to orphanages. The collection made at Easter in behalf of these institutions in the Church of St. Thomas amounted to 860 rupees, upwards of 2,000l.—The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is thriving so that it has been found necessary to divide it into four. Its last work was to found an asylum for fallen women. The charity of the faithful was appealed to, as usual, and in a short time upwards of 6,000 francs were subscribed. Though Mgr. Van Heule was only here a few months, he still lives in the memories of us all, and it is by his spirit that we are animated. If a work has been projected by him or spoken of with approbation, it is put in hand at once without time being lost in deliberation. His name is respected by all, even by heathens and Protestants.

A MYSTERIOUS GIFT.—Our own private interest has been all absorbed by the arrival of the Abbe Richard, the great discoverer of the hidden waters beneath the earth, and the successor of the celebrated Abbe Paromelle, in the wonderful and still occult gift of divining the presence of a spring beneath the ground, which presents to the eye nothing but a barren surface of sand and chalk. Progress is visible in every science. That of the divining rod, as well as every other, has, therefore, progressed; and the Abbe Richard surpasses the Abbe Paromelle, inasmuch as his facility in proclaiming the presence of water is founded on calculation rather than instinct, and is, therefore, independent of the atmosphere, the nerves or the operator. He knows by help of this science where and how deep the invisible current is flowing beneath his feet; he knows the exact spot in which the first attempt at digging for the said current is to be made. No limit can be placed on the importance of the Abbe Richard's discovery, if carried on with appropriate discretion. The sovereigns of Germany have all received him with open arms and it is from thence he returns to Paris, after an absence of many years. In a certain province in Hungary he was followed by ten thousand people over miles of barren steppes and boundless plains till he pronounced the word, when they all fell to with a spade and pick axe, certain of discovering the spring for which their souls were pining. And no deception awaited them, for at this very moment those same barren steppes are amongst the most fertile pastures of the

whole province. He has come to Paris to organise a search for petroleum oil in France, as he possesses the faculty of detecting the presence of this precious fluid as well as that of water. He has enriched with this new element of prosperity whole districts of Poland, where the commerce of petroleum is being followed out on a large scale through the discoveries made by the Abbe Richard. His personal appearance coincides with that of every wielder of the divining rod who has appeared at various intervals before us. His eyes are large and of that light blue peculiar to them all; his speech is slow and hesitating, another characteristic of the race. His age is about forty, and his whole life that of a holy and charitable ecclesiastic, making no profit for himself out of his laborious researches, but insisting on an acknowledgement of the goodness of Providence by contributing to the funds consecrated to the poor.

—Letter from Paris.

The Saturday Press, among other suggestions which will enable a person to avoid the cholera, recommends:—Don't get it on the brain, and to this end, avoid reading the daily papers. Endeavor, if possible, to keep a clean conscience, and two or three clean shirts. Kiss with the lark, but avoid larks in the evening. Be above-ground in your dealings, and above board in all your dwellings. Love your neighbours as yourself, but don't have too many of them in the same house with you.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets if you have any. When you speak to a person look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the signs of virtue. Good character is above anything else. Your character cannot be essentially injured, except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that no one will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live (mistortuns excepted) within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency, with tranquility of mind.—Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation, though you fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into a debt unless you see a way to get out of it. Do not marry until you are able support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young, that you may spend when you are old. Read over the above maxims at least once a week.

EUROPE ARMED.—In the present position of Europe the following statement, drawn from official sources, of the armies on a war footing, is not without interest: France, 903,617; Prussia, 650,000; Austria, 651,612; Italy, 424,193; Russia, 1,200,000; England, 265,000, not including 230,000 volunteers; Germanic Confederation, 407,361; Spain, 171,900; Portugal, 64,118; Holland, 92,000; Sweden and Norway, 137,800; Denmark, 11,940; Switzerland, 198,291; Belgium, 80,650; Turkey, 341,580; Egypt, the Danubian Principalities, Montenegro, and Servia, 152,000; the Roman States, 12,000; making a total of 5,996,002.

THE TERMINUS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Heart's Content, where the Atlantic Cable is working on this side of the world, is a small bay or cove, projecting from the east side of Trinity Bay, on the island of Newfoundland, lat. 40 degrees 50 minutes, long. 52 degrees 30 minutes. The settlement, notwithstanding its romantic name, is only a small collection of fishing huts, as are two adjacent settlements, known as Heart's Base and Heart's Delight. The settlers who named these places must have been not only a romantic turn of mind, but contented and unambitious persons.

The Island of Valentia, the Irish terminus of the Atlantic Cable, is about six thousand acres in extent. It has three proprietors of whom the Knight of Kerry is the chief, the others being Trinity College, Dublin, and Colonel Herbert of Muckross. The population is about two thousand; but although the Knight is a staunch Protestant, his co-religionists do not number more than one hundred and fifty. The harmony of this little community (says a correspondent of the London Star) is, however, undisturbed by religious discord. The old priest, who is now between eighty and ninety years of age, has had charge of the parish for half a century, and his watchword has always been 'Peace.' The average value of land is about fifteen shillings an acre. Much more of it is used for grazing purposes than for cultivation, the principal article manufactured being butter. Most of the cottages are simply small hovels; but there is a considerable number of a better class, and the peasantry have a well fed comfortable appearance.—They owe much to the Knight, who spends nearly the whole of the income he derives from the property in improvements and in giving employment to the people.

A HAPPY HOME.—In a happy home there will be no fault finding, overbearing spirit: there will be no peevishness or fretfulness. Unkindness will not dwell in the heart or be found on the tongue. Oh the tears, the sighs, the wasting of life and health and strength, and of all that is most to be desired in a happy home, occasioned merely by unkind words! A celebrated writer remarks to this effect, namely that: 'frutting and scolding seem like tearing the flesh from the bones, and that we have no right to be guilty of this sin, then we have to curse and swear, and eat. In a perfectly happy home all selfishness will be removed. Even as 'Christ pleased not himself,' so the members of a happy home will not seek first to please themselves, but will seek to please other. Cheerfulness is another ingredient in a happy home. How much does a sweet smile, emanating from a heart fraught with love and kindness, contribute to render a home happy.' At evening how soothing is that sweet cheerfulness that is borne on the countenance of a wife and mother! How do parent and child, the brother and sister, the mistress and servant dwell with delight upon those cheerful looks, those smiles that beam from the eye and burst from the inmost soul of those who are dear and near! How it hastens the return of the father, enlightens the cares of the mother, renders it more easy for youth to resist temptation, and draw by the chords of affection, how it induces them with lowly hearts to return to the paternal roof! Oh! that parents would lay this subject to heart, that by untiring efforts they should so far render home more happy, that their children and domestics shall not seek for happiness in forbidden paths.—Catholic Standard.

MARRIAGES BY SALS.—Among the ancient Babylonians, at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled, and disposed of at auction to the highest bidder. The richest citizens purchased such as pleased them at a high price; and the money thus obtained was used to portion off those females to whom nature had been less liberal of personal charms. When the beauties were disposed of, the auctioneer put up the more ordinary lots, beginning with the homeliest of those who remained, announcing a premium to the purchaser of each. The bidders were to name a sum below the given premium, at which they would be willing to take the maid; and he who bid lowest was declared the purchaser. By this means every female was provided for. This custom originated with Atossa, daughter of Baloachus, about 1433 B. C.

When washing calicoes, infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of water; put the calico in while hot, and leave it till cold, and in this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing.

There is something like enchantment in the very sound of the word youth, and the calmest heart, at every season of life beats in double quick time to it.

Friendship is a vase, which when it is flawed by heat, or violence, or accident, may be as well broken at once,—it can never be trusted after.—Lander.

INFANT HAPPINESS.—The tint on the rose is lovely but it has no such beauty as the flush on the cheek of a happy child.

If a red haired man falls in love with a girl who dislikes hair of that color, he will very likely dye before he is married.

The gravest beast is an ass; the gravest bird is an owl; the gravest fish is an oyster; and the gravest man is a fool.

A holiday of miserable men is sadder than a burial of kings.

Rev. B. P. Stone, D.D., Concord, N.H., writes—"Having made an experiment of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylbalsamum, I can truly say it is successful. My hair, which was quite gray, is now restored to its original color. I recommend them to the public as the best articles yet discovered for the hair." Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., N.Y.

An Englishman and a Scotchman were discussing, over the dinner table, the relative greatness of their respective countries, when the former put in what he considered a poser; "You will," he said, "at least admit that England is larger in extent than Scotland." "Certainly not," was the confident reply. "You see, sir, ours is a mountainous country yours is a flat country. Now, if all our hills were rolled out flat we should beat you by hundreds of square miles." This reminds us of the Vermonters who claimed that his State had more land to the acre than any other, because they set it up edge-wise and cultivate both sides.

NEEDLE GUN A CANADIAN INVENTION.—An Irish correspondent of the *Huron Signal* tells the same story about the original inventor of the needle gun as is told by a Liverpool journal. He says:—I may mention what will be to you a gratifying fact, this instrument is the invention of a Canadian, who accidentally discovered its superior qualities while firing a broken rifle. He came to England with it, but the invention was rejected, he tried France with a like result; in despair and almost destitute of means, he went to Prussia, where the merits of his gun were examined and found to be of such a nature as warranted the authorities in adopting it.

THE SCOURGE OF TROPICAL COUNTRIES.—Liver complaint, in some form or other, is all but universal in warm climates. In tropical America, prior to the introduction of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, it paralyzed the energies, ruined the constitution, and shortened the lives of tens of thousands of bold seers. But a great sanitary revolution is now in progress there. Blue pill, iron, and many other ancient nostrums have been abandoned, and this powerful vegetable alterative, tonic, and demulcent, has taken their place, relieving the sufferings, restoring the vigor, and saving the lives of multitudes of hopeless patients. There is no form of biliousness, acute or chronic, that it will not cure. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS, the great cure for all diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, should be used at same time in moderate doses.

A MUCH ABUSED SENSE.—No one of the five senses is so frequently outraged as the sense of smell; for under pretence of ministering to its gratification charlatans abuse it infamously. They pretend, for instance, to imitate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, the finest perfume of the present century, and disgust society with their unwholesome and disagreeable imitations. The public is requested to beware of these impositions which follow in the wake of this standard perfume, but are as unlike it as the miasma of a swamp is unlike the perfumed atmosphere of a tropic valley.



PAIN KILLER! IT IS A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND. PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivalled

FAMILY MEDICINE.

It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received thousands of testimonials, showing this medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy.

Taken internally, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea and Cramp and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painters' colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

SORE THROAT, SUDDEN COLDS, COUGHS, &c. Taken externally it cures Boils, Ores, Blisters, Burns and Scalds, Old Sores, Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Felons, &c.

The PAIN KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, and while it is a most efficient Remedy for Pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine even in the most unskillful hands.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sold by all Druggists and ocers. Prices 15 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents per bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, 378 St. Paul Street Montreal, C.E. July 19, 1866.

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

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. July, 1866.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. 'I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of.'

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. 'For Throat Troubles they are a specific.'

N. P. WILLIS. 'Contain no opium, nor anything injurious.'

DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston. 'An elegant combination for Coughs.'

DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston. 'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.'

REV. E. H. CHAPIN. 'Most salutary relief in Bronchitis.'

REV. S. SIEGFRED, Morristown, Ohio. 'Very beneficial when suffering from colds.'

REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labour of breathing peculiar to asthma.'

REV. A. C. BOGLESTON, New York. 'They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine. July 1866.

SICKNESS THAT HAS NO NAME.—Thousands suffer, who have no specific disease. They are apathetic and listless, eat without relish, sleep without being refreshed, and are miserable without any tangible cause. A sluggish digestion, a semi-ruptured liver, inactive bowels—are responsible for these indescribable, but not the less real and annoying ailments. To restore the inert organs to healthful activity, they have only to resort to BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. Dr. Benjamin Wells, of Boston, Mass., gives it as his opinion, that there is nothing comparable to them, in cases where there is a lack of vital energy in the stomach and its dependencies, and general weakness and depression are apparent, without any distinctly-marked form of disease. All who suffer from physical prostration, accompanied by low spirits, will find BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS of immense benefit.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

CONVENT OF VILLA-ANNA, LACHINE, (NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST).

This Institution contains in its plan of education every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the sciences becoming their condition. The diet is wholesome and abundant. In sickness as in health, their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all times and in all places. Constant application will be given to habituate them to order and cleanliness, in a word to every thing that constitutes a good education.

This House is situated on the splendid property of the late Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, on the river St. Lawrence opposite Caughnawaga.—The means of communication to Upper Canada and United States are of easy access.

A magnificent Garden, and very pleasant Playground, well planted with trees, are at the disposition of the Young Ladies.

The Course of Instruction is in both languages, French and English.

There is a particular Course in English for Pupils who wish to study only this language. Particular attention is paid to the health.

The Branches taught are: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Mythology, Polite Literature, Geography, Domestic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, Drawing, Music—Piano, Harp.

The Superior Course comprises: Philosophy, Botanic, Zoology, Mineralogy, Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., &c.

TERMS. (PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVANCE). Board, per annum.....\$80.00 Washing..... 10.00 Music—Piano..... 20.00 " Harp..... Extra. Drawing..... 10.00 Bedstead, Desk..... 1.00 Bed and Bedding..... 6.00

The Scholastic Year is not less than 10 months. No deduction is made for a Pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter, except for plausible reasons.

UNIFORM. In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Cape. One plain White Dress, with Cape. In Winter, Dark Blue Dress, with Cape. July 5, 1866.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS. NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; it is a delightful perfume; it allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling.—They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X." and then got the old grange legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. The Mexican Mustang Lotion relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar." CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philada. This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Lotion will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast. Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signatures of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxurious beauty. It is sold every where. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruddy complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's is not a dye, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and \$1. Sold by all dealers. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold every where, at 50 cents per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas. DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

PROF. VEPAN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

GIVE IT A TRIAL. It contains no muddy deposit of lead and sulphur. All the ingredients are held in Perfect Solution, and produce the same effect on the hair as if they had not been dissolved.



USE IT IN SEASON. Although your hair may be apparently in a healthy condition, the seeds of disorder and decay are there, and the timely use of the Hair Restorative will prevent the mortification of grey hairs and bald heads.

READ THE CERTIFICATES. Every one of which is genuine, and the originals of which are always in our office at Montreal.

JOHNSON, BRIGGS & Co., Proprietors. BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS, Montreal, C.E.

H. MCGILL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, Nos. 86 and 88 McGill Street, and Nos. 99 and 101 Grey Nun Street, MONTREAL. Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited, upon which liberal advances will be made.

FIRST CLASS STORAGE FOR GOODS IN BOND OR FREE. REFER TO: Messrs. H. L. Routh & Co. | Messrs. Mulholland & Hon. L. Bolton, | Baker, Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore; J. Donnelly, Esq. MONTREAL.

June 22, 1866. 12m.

WANTED, FOR the Model School in the Village of Lacolle, C.E., a MALE TEACHER, capable of Teaching the French and English Languages, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. He must be a married man. Address, THOMAS WALSH, Sec. School Commissioners, Lacolle. June 27, 1866.

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whisky, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1866. 12m.

DWIGHT'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

NO Family should go to the country without a supply of this celebrated remedy. For the early stages of Asiatic Cholera, it has stood the test of time and experience, being composed of the same ingredients as recommended by the learned missionary, Dr. Hamlin, whose experience in the late fearful visitation at Co statinople was published in the *Evening Telegraph* of Thursday, the 26th ult. In ordinary Canadian Cholera (Cholera du Pays) a few doses will invariably effect a cure. Price 60c., 25c., and 12c. per bottle.

FRESH AND DRY CHLORIDE OF LIME! And Best English CAMPHOR! HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. (Established 1859.)

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA. DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt. DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale:—Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Condy's Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c. CONCENTRATED LYE.—This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting agent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c. J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE MART.

THE important Sale of DRY GOODS at this Establishment has commenced. It will be continued for three or four weeks. Decided inducements will be given to the public, and a large rush of customers must be expected at 31 St. Lawrence Main street.

There are several bales of damaged Blankets; 2 or 300 thousand sets of Hoop skirts; several extensive lots of Water Dress Goods; all reduced—some piles of Flannels, a little touched in the color; very cheap. The Spring and Winter ready made Clothing will be cleared off at a sacrifice. In the Tailoring Department, Gents' Suits will be made up from \$3 to \$6 under the old prices. Gents' Full Suits will be completed within 24 hours; Youths within ten. A considerable reduction will be made on all orders from the gentlemen of the Press, or from those connected with the printing departments. Free Tickets will be given to customers going by the City Cars. Parcel deliveries four times each day. During this Cheap sale, some valuable articles will be papered in tre with each suit, such as Undershirts, Pants, Gloves, Mitts, and the like. Those holding RAFTER'S alarm telegraph cards, will please refer to his price list, reverse side, before calling. THE MART, Main street, (J. A. Rafter) 10th store from Craig on the right.

SEE THE RUSH TO RAFTER'S LARGE SALE, Gentlemen can have fashionable Pants for \$3; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 6s 3d.

RAFTER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the 10th on the right from Craig Street. Dec. 1865. 12m.

LEWELLYN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS 131 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Cash Advances made upon Consignments to our friends in the United States. Special attention given to the organizing of Petroleum and Mining Companies, and everything connected with the Oil and Mining business. Dec. 14, 1865.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRE-39

SADLER & CO'S

New and Splendid Books for the Young People. BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young. With the Approbation of the Most Rev. Jean Hughes, D.D., late Archbishop of New York. Suitable for all Sodalities, Confraternities, Schools, Choirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo., cloth, 15c. ANOTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. GUIDE for CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN; designed particularly for those who earn their own Living. By the Rev. George Deshon. 16mo. cloth, 75 cents. THE HERMIT of the ROCK. A Tale of Cashel. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo., 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1.50. A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRAYER BOOK. DAILY PRAYERS: A Manual of Catholic Devotion, compiled from the most approved accounts and adapted to all states and conditions in life.—Elegantly illustrated. 18mo., of nearly 900 pages. Sheep, 75 cents; roan, plain, \$1; embossed, \$1.50; imit., full gilt, \$1.75; clasp, \$2. THE MASS BOOK. Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Benediction. 18mo., cloth, 38 cts; roan, plain, 50 cts. * * * The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the Epistles and Gospels for Schools published. THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothaer, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo., cloth, 38 cents. SONGS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. J. Gammings, Music by Signor Spencera and John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo., half bound 32 cts., cloth, 50 cts. MARIAN ELWOOD; or, How Girls Live. The Miss Sarah M. Brown. 12mo., cloth, extra, \$1; gilt, \$1.50. A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & A POPULAR A SHORT TREATISE ON THE ROSARY; together with six reasons for being Devout to the Blessed Virgin; also True Devotion to her. By J. M. Heaney, a priest of the Order of St. Dominic. 18mo., cloth, Price only 35 cents. To the Second Edition is added the Rules of the Scapulars and the Indulgences attached to them. A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. A POPULAR LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. By the Irish Priest; 16mo., 342 pages, cloth, 40 cents; gilt, \$1. SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS for 1866. 12mo., cloth, \$1.00. THE TALISMAN; An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadler, 15 cts. A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENINGER, S. J. EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev. P. X. Weninger, D.D. 12mo., cloth, 30 cents; gilt, \$1.25. NOW READY, Chateaubriand's Celebrated Work. THE MARTYRS; A Tale of the Last Persecution of the Christians at Rome. By Viscount de Orléans. 12mo., 450 pages, cloth, \$1.25. A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, \$2.50; half calf or morocco, 3.50. TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE. By Fr. Francis de Sales, with an introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo., cloth, \$1.00. NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo., cloth, \$1.50. The Cottage and Parlor Library. 1. The Spanish Cavalier. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadler, 16mo., cloth, 75 cents, gilt, 1.00. 2. Eliza Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo., cloth, 75 cents, gilt, 1.00. 3. Beasy Country; or, The Irish Girl in America. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo., cloth, 75 cents; gilt, 1.00. 4. The Lost Son: An Episode of the French Revolution. Translated from the French. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo., cloth, 75 cents; gilt edge, 1.00. 5. Old and New; or, Taste versus Fashion. An Original Story. By Mrs. J. Sadler; with a Portrait. 16mo., cloth, 1.00; gilt edge, 1.30. Catholic Youth's Library. 1. The Pope's Niece; and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 18mo., cloth, 25 cents. 2. Idleness; or, the Double Lesson, and other Tales. From the French; by Mrs. Sadler; 18mo., cloth 34 cts. 3. The Vendetta, and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs. J. Sadler; 18mo., cloth, 34 cts; gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts. 4. Father Sheehy. A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadler; 16mo., cloth, 50 cts; gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21 cts. 5. The Daughter of Tyrconnell. A Tale of the Reign of James the First. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 18mo., cloth, 38 cts; cloth, gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21 cts. 6. Agnes of Braunsburg and Wilhelm; or, Christian Forgiveness. Translated from the French, by Mrs. Sadler. 18mo., cloth, 38 cts; gilt 50c. * * * MARSEAU'S great Work on the Contrast between Protestant and Catholic Missions. CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: their Agents and their Results. By T. W. Marseau. 2 vols., 8vo., at 600 pages each. Cloth, \$5; half morocco, \$7c. FATHER MATTHEW; A Biography. By John Francis Maguire, M. P., author of 'Rome and its Rulers.' 12mo., of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1.00. NEW BOOKS NOW READY, CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; or, The Catechism in Examples. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadler. Vol. 1 contains Examples of the Apostles' Creed, 75 cents. THE OLD HOUSE BY THE BOYNE; or, Recollections of an Irish Borough. An Original Story. By Mrs. Sadler. Cloth, \$1. THE YEAR OF MARY; or, The True Servant of the Blessed Virgin. Translated from the French and Edited by Mrs. J. Sadler. 12mo., of nearly 600 pages, \$1.50. SERMONS ON OUR LORD AND ON HIS BLESSED MOTHER. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 8vo., Cloth, \$2.50. SERMONS ON MORAL SUBJECTS. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 8vo., Cloth, \$1.50; half morocco, \$3.50. FLORENCE MCCARTHY. A National Tale. By Lady Morgan. 12mo., 584 pages, Cloth, \$1.00; Paper, \$1.25. THE DEVOUT LIFE. By St. Francis of Sales. 18mo., Cloth, 75 cents. CECILIA. A Roman Drama. Prepared for Catholic Schools. 18mo., 81 pages, Paper, 50 cents. THE SECRET. A Drama. Written for the Young Ladies of St. Joseph's Academy, Flushing, L.I.—By Mrs. J. Sadler. 12mo., 23 pages, Paper; 50c. BANISH WORKS. Nos. 1 & 2. Each, 25 cents. THE LIVES AND TIMES of the ROMAN POPES. TIFTS, from St. Peter to Pius IX. Translated from the French and Edited by Rev. Dr. Neilligan. To be published in parts; each part to be illustrated with a very fine Steel Engraving of the subject. DISAPPOINTED AMBITION. By Agate M. Stewart. art. Cloth, 75 cents. STORES OF THE BEATITUDES. By Agate M. Stewart. Cloth, 50 cents. B. & J. SADLER & CO.; Montreal. Montreal Dec. 7, 1865.

