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VOL. XVIII.

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No. 2.

LOVE AND MONEY. A TALE.

Trees have been, are, and will continue to be until they are cut up for gibbets, most pleasing objects.

Many associations are linked with trees .-There is no sameness in them, for they are always changing their dress.

Then such charming little tenants up in their

branches. Dear good birds, always getting up lots of amusement for themselves and others. never tiring in their song, and forcing us by their bursts of melody to raise our heads even for a moment from the earth with its cares and sorrows, heart-burnings, and fruitless searchings. even to think of the Great Author of all life.

The pupils at Miss Borem's school were fully sensible of the advantages they possessed in hav ing such a fine tree, which, overshadowing some rustic benches, afforded shelter from the heat of the summer sun, as they sat, during their playhours, fatigued or desiring to have a gossin.

This tree was repaid with gratitude for its favors, for all loved it, and the poetess and general literary aspirant of the school had written some verses in its bonor, which verses were sent to the nearest newspaper office, and in due time appeared in that journal.

But yet, when Alice Morton and Marv Power, and her brother sat down unon one of the seats underneath this lionised elm, their awk. wardness by no means left them: and but for a little incident they might have remained so until Bob left.

The wind had been coolish during the day. and was sighing through the branches of the half unleafed tree. There was something very saddening in the sound, and Alice could not keep berself from thinking of her mother's grave. with no friend near her. Soon the child's face her mother's hair from her bosom, she kissed it, and said, in a husky voice, Poor, dear, fond

mamma. In an instant Bob had sketched out a whole history of her life. He guessed she had a father. whom he supposed a worthy descendant of Blue-Bluebeard's part to get her out of the world, those very long members of his round her waist and clasped her to his breast. She looked into his face, she nestled in closer; he strove to get his jacket round her, but the tailor, parrowminded and clothing-saving man, had not allowed for such an ebullition of feeling, and he had to content himself with putting down his head and almost covering her from sight with his bushy

A few tears, a couple of heart-heaves, and Alice was bright and laughing again; and, getting out of Bob's arms, she sat upon the bench next him, and asked him to tell her a story.

A story! The very thing he was going to tell ber, having some glimmerings about some-thing he had read in 'Cook's Voyages.' Yes, he would tell her a story. - an excellent one; ships at sea; storm and tempest; hail, rain, wind, sleet, thunder, lightning, waves mountains high; a calm; casting anchor; beautiful prospect; wooded hills; respectable-looking and well-mannered savages coming to the shore; overtures on their part concerning articles of cutlery seen in the vessels : savages receive. thankfully and humbly, these necessaries of civilused life, - to wit, knives and forks; fiendish plot; unsuspecting Cookites; plot succeeding; grand finale! The great Cook, having been done brown, is presented to the savage king, and is by him carved, with the aid of the beforementioned knives and forks. In a few moments he had rehearsed these salient points in his memory; and then he commenced to work out the story in a most effective manner; but, in consequence of information received from Miss Susan Borem be his sister. concerning the lateness of the hour, he had to wind up rather quickly, not giving as graphic a description as he would wish of the toyal feast. But he promised great things for the next Thurs. day, and gave some hints concerning a tale of a brigand's love that he bad read; and then, bid ding Alice and his sister good bye, he went off to his school, very well satisfied indeed with his new friend.

Thus passed the second day of Alice's schoollife, and she felt it to be a pleasant one. She did not much matter Miss Borem's frown as that lady sat reading Locke upon the Human Understanding, in the parlor, now and then looking little of my mind about his conduct. from her book to hurl some leviathan word at a if all the Borems in the world were sitting opterrors, for a newer object than any had just entered the picture-gallery of her mind.

evening meal, and the time allotted for working herself up in the morrow's lessons. Ay, and when she was sent to bed, there, in her little room, she hung it up, as it were, right before her; and, long after the light had been taken away, she kept looking at this sad portrait, until at last a tall, gawky, over-grown boy, with bushy hair, curious mouth, and glib tongue, melted into something cloudy, in which she failed to distinguish any single feature. The more she strove to remember his story the fainter did Alice. its remembrance become, until at last Bob Power disappeared totally, giving place to that old fogey who loves children so much,-Sleep.

Two years of Alice's school life are over, and she has grown more beautiful, more learned in books and the ways of the world; but sill she is loving and artless in her manner towards all, but especially to Mary Power and Bob. Emphatically the pet of the school, she was the most obliging and cheery girl there; so her schoolmates loved her, and Miss Borem sometimes tried to smile upon her, though the attempt always proved an abortive one. They were two years of study and amusement, for even at Elmpark the pupils managed to keep up a stock of fun. Then the Thursdays-they were the pleasantest days of the week for Alice, as upon them she met her story teller.

Such a change was visible in Bob's dress and general appearance! His rebellious locks were trimmed and put in order; the large and ugly shoes were exchanged for better fitting ones; the listless look of his face had worn off, and altogether he became a smart-looking fellow. All owing to his intimacy with Alice, you say; and you smile at the endeavor, as you think, to make it be believed that Bob, the lad of sixteen, was of its coldness and loneliness; how areadful it in love with our twelve years' old heroine .was to have her lying there in the damp earth Well, he was not in love with her, but he liked no girl as well, excepting his sister; and the got quite red, and large tears rolled down her fact was she became a model for his unitation. cheeks, and taking the little locket containing In all times the feminality has exercised a great influence over the stronger sex, more especially when it makes no effort to efface its peculiar cheracteristics.

To suit Alice's taste Bob changed all his tragedies into melodramas. But his stories had become less frequent now, for he felt the pleabeard. Guessed she had a mother, once beauti | sure of general conversation, and perhaps, too, ful, now dead, owing to some contrivance on the as he would not be permitted to include in relation of dark deeds, that he could and then catching Alice into his arms, he wound | get himself up in any others. Of all themes he disliked that of love, and any book into which it was introduced was beartily hated by him. Excepting his taste for the terrible, he was the most matter-of-fact creature to be found within at least seven miles of his own orbit. Two years ! A short time in the life of the young, but often times teeming with little incidents, remembered even as we are going to step off the gangway of this world into the unknown. Two years had Alice spent in Borem's school full of joys, for both Susan and Jane did all in their power to soften the rigour of their eldest sister's discipline, they being Antipodes to her in disposition; and with such a companion as Mary Power she could not be but happy. But a cloud was now about to darken the bright sky, as we may see by listening to a finishing conversation between the trio as they sat in the elm arbour upon a Thursday very much like the first they had snent together.

'The last time you will come to us!' said Alice. 'Won't we be so lonely after you?'

Well, I can't belp it,' said Bob. 'Papa writes to me to say that his health is breaking, and that he wishes me home to Cork. I'm sorry that I have to go, but I must; and it would be wrong of me not to be off as soon as I could when he is ill.'

· To be sure you have only a father, and Mary, I have only a father too, but I have no brother.' 'Didn't I say to you,' said Mary, 'that Bob

would be one to you. When he's mine he's yours, for I call you my sister; and then of course when it is so you must house, -and who knows but she may be even

'Well reasoned,' cried Bob; 'just as plain as things equal to the same are equal to one another. Give me your band, sister Alice; and upon my word you're a pretty one. Why, when you come to Cork I'll always have you leaning on tites of her pupils Mary and Alice, who could

my arm, taking you everywhere.' 'I suppose I can't go for a long time, as papa has never, that I have heard, said anything about it to Miss Borem when she met him last summer.

· He's a queer old man. I'm sure, never to have come down to see you since you left. T think I'll go to him when I arrive, and tell him a perty which was greatly encumbered, he lived

'Oh don't !' said Alice ; don't go to his house restless and giddy child. No, she did not care at all, lest he should be angry, for he has so much to do that he sees no one except on busi- he had a morbid pride that would not allow him posite her; she would not think of them or their ness, and you know that wouldn't be business. 'He was laboring under

affairs wouldn't be business! Well, that's good, son calling himself a gentleman. His wife hav-

ried to you when you'd be a big girl, and said we wanted his consent? All laughed at this.

'Do you know,' said Mary, who had been looking thoughtful during the last few minutes, I was just thinking it would be nicer if Bob were your husband than your brother.'

'I'll never marry,' said Allice, laughing. Don't all girls marry ? asked Mary.

Surely none of the Borems did,' replied

'Ah, but no one would have them,' answered Bob. 'They're too prim and stuck up, and I think they were never girls; that is, of course they were young, but hadn't girlish ways. Well, what do you say?' he continued. 'Would you like me better as your husband than your brother? Don't you think I'll make an excellent

'You're a good fellow, Brother Bob,' said Alice, and she laughed. 'An excellent fellow, and I'll always have you to make me laugh, and you must always call me aster; but I don't say

you'll ever be my husband, for I won't marry.'

He got her curls into a kind of rope coil, and, bolding them in his hand, threatened to cut them off if she did not unsay her last sentence; for he declared, though he held love and all that sort thing in the most supreme contempt, still, as he took it into his head, she should marry him and no other. At last she was forced to do so, having the fear of Bob's pen-knife before her eyes, and, after much laughing, all three sat for

'I suppose I'll have to go away soon too,' said Mary, 'and then you'll be very lonely.'

'Oh, surely I will,' said Alice. 'Twill be too bad, and I must write home to papa to ask him to send for me; for I could not remain here if you went, Marv.

Do your best to make bim bring you home to Cork, said Bob, for then you can be always up at our cottage on the Sunday's Well-road. have a boat upon the river and I'll row you up and down, and introduce you to friends.'

'I thought you were to go' to college to become a barrister; end then, I suppose, I'll very seldom see you.'

'Yes, my father always said he'd educate me for the bar: and it is a profession I'd like .-From being a barrister, 1'd raise to be a judge, and then all kinds of dignities will follow.'

But, who knows? You may forget that vou ever knew me.'

'I forget you, Alice? No, that couldn't be; l'il always remember you.

'I hope so' said Alice, 'for I'm sure I'll always think of you.

. Bob commenced to cut the bark of the tree so as to form the initials of his name; but the clock struck four, so he went away, bidding both the girls an affectionate farewell. They remained in the arbour for an hour after, not speaking much, for their hearts were heavy, and echoed the sigh of the wind as it passed. When they arose to go into the bouse, as they looked at each others tears were in their eyes. Mary was sorry for losing the society of her brother. -one whom she loved tenderly and that holy affection with which we may imagine our guar dian angel imbued towards us. She had fears, too, and forebodings of some evil near at hand. She knew her father must be very ill indeed when he acknowledged it and sent for Bob; and the idea of his death, -no, not his death, for she could not imagine that,-but the feeling that he might be upon a bed of sickness without her being near him to soothe his pain, to watch by his pillow, to tend him with her care, made her very sad.

Alice grieved at parting with one whom she had in reality long looked upon as a brother .-She thought of the possibility of their not meeting again for years to come, and even then perhaps it might he difficult, for she knew that Henry Morton wished for no visitors to his forbidden to visit any one herself? All considered, no wonder that they presented rather a doleful appearance, those two; nor was it surprising either, that Miss Borem saved somewhat in the evening eatables through the small annenot commit such havock upon the dietary as was usual because of their being so sorrowful.

When Boo arrived in Cork he found his father | sus. much worse than he had expected, and immediately wrote to his sister to come home.

Mr. Power was a strange man, and he had led a strange life. Having inherited some proupon the small annuity derivable from it, and never sought to add to his income in any way .-Though being in some things very sensible, yet Wouldn't it indeed! His daughter and her the delusion that trade was unworthy of any per-Old portraits she forsook, and kept gazing at! What if I made it be his business? For in- ing died a few years after the birth of Bob, he

this one. It was her employment during the stance, if I went and told him I was to be mar- took the care of him and his sister into his own hard work, - nothing but this slight gratification? hands, and reared them very fondly until the time came when he thought it right, for respecta bility's sake that they should be sent to boarding schools. Very severely had he to deny himself to pay for his children, but he cared little for rally said that he was. So much for the opinion himself, and strove to bring them up as he had of the world. been brought up himself-never to think of business. Now that he lay upon his death hed he felt the wrong he had committed, and wished to repair it; but how could he?

The terrible thought that he was leaving his children beggars harassed him continually, and what would become of them was a question constantly haunting him. Day and night did they sit by his bed, those two children of his, striving to keep him alive; but the attempt was a useless one; nothing could be of service to him, for death had marked bim; and at length Mary Power and her brother were orphans; and, to add to their misfortune, poor and friendless ones. Some few neighbors were very kind in offering opinions as to the most advisable course to be adopted by them to earn a livelihood; but Bob insinuated that he intended to act on the suggestion of his own mind. So they even retired, leeling insulted.

Good advice is an excellent thing, and no one should despise it; but it often occurs that those who proffer this cheap article seldom go farther with their liberality.

Bob Power-or, now that he is head of the family-Robert, felt as well as any one, that something should be done for himself and his it.

His father had lest him but a few pounds,the appurity died with him, and to invest them in any speculation would be useless and rash. The cottage was well furnished, and be intended, if possible, to keep it, and strive to pay the rent. Mary suggested a school, but he would not hear of such a thing, and it is most likely that their pupils would have been very few, as parents do not generally admire very juvenile teachers for their children. What would they do? Over and over did they discuss this momentous question; over and over did they come to the conclusion that something should be done and quickly, but they could not make out what they could do. Poor Mary felt quite poverty-stricken, but her brother declared there was no fear but that office, as when Alice would come from school, he he would earn money some way if only by break- and she would so often meet. ng stones, but something else would mind a mighty impetus. Yes, there was no fear in the evening. but Robert Power would get some work to do, for he had a willing heart and clear head. He countant, was master of some modern languages. Of a certainty he could fill a situation in some mercantile office as clerk, and for that position he looked about. His sister said something concerning her father's antipathies, but she was overruled: for, as Robert said, was it not better and more respectable to work at the lowest employment than live upon credit, if they could get that same, which, to speak truly, they could not ?-After some searching he did succeed; and one evening, after being out all the day, he came nome and told his sister that he was engaged as innior assistant in a certain office in the city, at yearly salary, that would at least support them both comfortably, and enable them to keen the

memories. What has Henry Morton been doing without speculative man, he was one who always looked he was sure of getting them again and with intebeseeching attitude in Morton's office.

City; had been offered municipal honors; might have been a ' member of the House' if he wished; but he despised all such time occupying and himself, and only desired to be a merchant Croe-

as he worked on to gain riches. It was not because that with them he could relieve the dising light of hope in some desolated household,not that with them he could be generous and himself with a golden belt, which, by its glitter, should make people stare, and stand out of his path, and whisper, in awe-filled voice,-

There goes Henry Morton, the wealthy

Did he gain nothing more by his days of hard,

Was he quite sane? His course of conduct would beget such a question; still, no one ever raised it. To say he was very foolish, would have been to state a truth; yet it was not gene-

A recent event had troubled him somewhat. Monckman, senior quill-driver and accountant, had been called from this world, as his own balance-sheet was about being struck out, and his great tot of good and evil made up. His three desk mates moved up a step, leaving the last stool empty, and the one selected to fill it was a young lad, wholly inexperienced in the affairs of any mercantile office, but seemingly energetic and anxious to give satisfaction. The three were startled at his youthful appearance, and looked upon him at first with much distrust, thinking he might disturb their accustomed quietude; but in two or three days he proved that he could do his business as steadily as any of them. He worked so rapidly that his allotted task would be finished in half the time that the others took for completing theirs, so that he was often able to do them a kindness by assistance cordially given. The young clerk, too, was fond of reading, and he had a few books lying on a shelf at hand with which to while away a spare half-hour. None of his companions would indulge in conversation; for it was not their habit, and they were truly conservative folk, not admitting the smallest innovation if they could help

Robert Power,-for it was he who had been engaged by Mr. Morton,-had, as we have seen, to give up all his notions of being either a bigwigged barrister or ermined judge, and was forced to take this situation. But he had a stimulus to work in his sister, and he felt little regret at the destruction of his projects; and again, he knew that there was yet sufficient time for him to study for some profession, if anything turned up to make him independent. The strangeness of his being in Mr. Morton's employment often occurred to him, and he felt a little ashamed at having to write the news to Alice. Indeed, he was not able to do so himself, but made Mary, who thought it was a very happy accident that he was in Mr. Morton's

But he thought the contrary, for be guessed able. Yes, there was no fear but he would, for that she would not be allowed to come into the he had thrown off the boy, and suddenly stood in office by her father; and then, the very short the centre of a man's responsibilities. He had a time that he was at home, -only a few hours in weak, timid sister to work for, and it gave his the morning before he went, and then from six

Certainly be did feel the confinement very much, and, at times, his school-days came before could write a good band, was an excellent ac- him, and be wondered to himself that he ever thought them navthing but happy and joyful .-he wondered at his thinking Tweezor severe and his studies irksome. He remembered those airbased castles that he so often built but which were now demolished. He did not brood gloomily over these things; it was only at intervals he ever thought of them, and always when alone : for his sister's bright smile made him forget everything painful. Brother and sister were rather isolated from the rest of the world, for they were decidedly unobtrusive, and never forced themselves upon any one.

Robert could have had many companions .-Young men holding better positions even than his would have mixed with him, but he avoided little house they loved so much because of its their society for some good reasons. First of all he would not associate with the vicious, for his mind had been well directed from his childhis daughter? Has he married again? No, he bood. His father had been a thoroughly good. has been increasing his business, and adding daily religious man, and he had impressed his son with to his already considerable fortune. Though a the idea that to love God above all things and his neighbor as himself was the duty of every one very far before him; so there was little fear of calling himself a Christian. Unfortunately, born his losing. He lent large sums of money when a Protestant, he did not possess the light of faith : but he said he thought he was going in the right rest; and many holding very high heads, and path to gain salvation, and it is to be hoped be having considerable influence, often stood in a was sincere. Robert was a Protestant too and bad he bad those helps that the Church gives her He could have been a leading man in the children, he would have been a most exemplary young man. As it was, no one could say young Power was aught than good, moral, and virtueloving. It was a pity that one with such excelmoney-spending offices. His ambition was not lent dispositions should be wandering in the dark to henefit mankind in any way; he but cared for with no guide but his own reason, for that has often been tried and found wanting. Again, he had no money to spend even in legitimate amuse-He was not filled with any ennobling thought ment, for his salary was small and barely sufficient for his wants. Then, too, he needed no society while he had Mary; she was to him tressed and brighten up the warming and cheer- everything he could wish. She auticinated his wants, his wishes, his very thoughts. She never felt lonely as she sat all day in the little parlour helping handed. No. He wished to encircle of the cottage, sewing or reading, writing French exercises, or playing pieces of music; for the expectation of seeing Robert coming up the green that stretched from the house to the road, a short while after six, was sufficient to keep up her spirits for the day.

Mary was just a year younger than her bro-

Star, and it must be admitted she was a very young housekeeper; but she ! fulfilled ber duties well, and issued her commands to her maid, ofall work Norry with the air of the most sensible maistress. /It was now, mid winter, and the parfor looked the most comfortable, cosy spot that was possible to be imagined in the evenings, wish a bright fire glowing in the grate, and the well-polished furniture reflecting the light of the candles. At times, when our young friends were attacked with a fit of economy, but one candle would be lit and the other left upon the mantelshelf, so that it might be at hand if a visitor should call,—an idea, that need not have been entertained, as they were not much troubled with straugers; but Mary declared that was so much the better, as it would take up the servant's Time to be opening the hall door, - often a wise-remark that her brother endorsed. Some weeks after Robert's entrance into Mr. Morton's office The received a letter from Alice in which she said she was very glad that he was with her papa, Though she had some fears that he might get into place. She inquired if he bad mentioned his acquaintance with her, and suggested, if he had not done so as yet, he should remain silent in the matter. She wished to be in Cork, she said, for sue was very lonesome without her two friends. and had not made herself at home in the school ever since the departure of Mary. As a matter of course the elm was mentioned and spoken of in endearing terms, as was Susan Borem also .-Robert had not told Mr. Morton that he knew his daughter, for he would have required a good deal of moral courage to attempt a proffer of unasked for information to that gentleman, and

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Mary got a letter, too, from Alice, filled with a girl's talk about other girls, and containing some regrets too at losing the pleasure of ' Brother Bob's' company on the Thursdays. And Eruly she was sorry at his departure; for she was fond of him: and why not? He had been always so kind to her from the first day they met. when he caught her in his arms and soothed her sorrow. Why should she not think him the "eleverest fellow in the world, when he had such a store of anecdotes, and was so generous with them? And his voice! that sweet sound! it caude a deep impression upon her for there is something in the human voice beyond all things pleasing to the ear. Some go so far as to say they can judge of character by the voice, and it way not be impossible. There are few children who do not possess a silver tongue, and, however they may prattle, even old bachelors cannot find at in their hearts to stop them; and they must Trave arrived at a great pitch of humanity hatred To be able to say, What a horrid noise.

not wrong in his belief, at least if one may judge

From appearances.

Robert was highly delighted at receiving the mote from Alice, and he very often referred to it "To look at the band-writing, he said it was so good for a girl of her age. Still he never Waought of answering it. Some unaccountable Reeling prevented his doing so.

I tell you how it will be,' said Mary; 'Alice will get quite angry at your not writing, as she esat down to do so herself."

· Well, yes, I am afraid that she may think it wrong of me; but then I can't summon courage Tenough to do so.

• Why, is it such a great work then?

Ab! no, but I don't wish to write myzelf, and the obliged to tell ber I'm a clerk at her father's. " Sure I have done so.'

I suppose she didn't know them well; perhaps never saw them; but she is acquainted with you, and still continues to call you Brother Boh.

"To tell the truth, I'm ashamed at being in The position of a servant to her father; that's the · whole of it."

Ashamed, Bob : you can't mean that. Did I know it was a situation to be ashamed of, I would have never let you go. I'd have done apprining to enable us to support ourselves.'

" What could you have done, Mary?" \* Anything at all to make money.

\* Ah! it isn't so easily made as you think; and while I have the use of my hands I hope you'll weever have to work.

But it grieves me to think that you should lose respect for yourself because you don't happen to "ae rich."

I have not lost my own self-respect; far From it; but this I must tell you, Mary, every improving tenant for the permanent improvements he was looks up to the moneyed man, and regards Time with a feeling of deference. Now Mr. Morton thinks notting of a poor person.'

\* Doesn't he? He must be a very queer

· man. Well, I believe he is not an exception.'

- Do you think much of money?

Well, no; but that is easily accounted for, ars if beven't it; sour grapes, you know.'

'Oh! don't say that, Bob; don't say that; For I'm sure if you were ever so rich you have "too pure a heart not to love the beggar as well - zes the millionaire. 'I'm glad you have such a good opinion of

me: but whatever you may say, I still adhere to The opinion that every one thinks much of riches.' Well, I suppose you know better than I; that surely Alice doesn't mind how poor you may \* I suppose she does not at present; but when

she'll be older, and come back to her father, " won't she get his opinions? won't she despise \* merbans? I'd never believe she could; no, she is too

Food of us both. If I thought she would, I'd wever write again to her, never; but I'm certain that Alice is too good not to keep her promise, and love us always.

(To be Continued)

#### THE STATE OF IRELAND.

At the close of the last week a very important de-To to upon the state of Ireland was started in the wasch to propose any specific remedies himself for made by the Government to cope. First of all was Kildare and Rathaugan, apparently in possession of the Irish College.

the acknowledged grievances of the Irish people, as of eligit from the Government; or, in other words, from the Obancellor of the Exchequer—for he is the Government-what are his views as to, the state of Ireland, and what the remedies if he has any in petto, which he contemplites for the improvement of the social and physical condition of that part of opportunity of there was any desire to secure the the empire. This personal appeal to Mr. Disraeli was the more legitimate by reason of the remarkable ob- pext question which must be dealt with was the Irish servation he let fall twelve months ago when addressing his constituents shortly after his accession to office. On that occasion Mr. Disraell used these memorable words:—"I have no besitation in expressing; my own opinion, and I amy sure it is also the opinion of my colleagues, that the condition of Ireland is not satisfactory to this country. When I observe, year after year, the vast emigration from but e decied that any of them were calculated to Ireland, I feel it impossible to conceal from myself promote the peace and prosperity of the country. the fact that we are experiencing a great social and political calamity I acknowledge that inder/some conditions, and even under general conditions, emigration is tre safety-valve of the people; but, gentle men, there is a difference between blood letting and hæmorthage. What I see in Ireland is not the scientific depletion which respinates the health and gives vigor to the constitution, but a wasting away of nature, which I think ought to be stanched; and the political styptic required under the circumstances, it a state of melancholy from the dulness of the is the duty of statesmen to discover." When these sound and sensible remarks fell under our notice at the time they were made we confers they filled us with great hopes that at last something would really be done for the solid and permanent berefit of Ireland and went far to reconcile us to a change of administration, which, in other respects, we considered unfortunate. Mr. Disraeli is not a man who speaks lightly or at random. He is habitually cautious in committing himself to a political proposition. and in the use of the words that are employed to convey his ideas. And when we found him immedistely upon his accession to office, lamenting, as a great social and political calamity, that profuse emi-gration from Ireland at which Lord Palmerston always rejoiced, we did hope that the Tories noder Mr. Disraeli's auspices would signalise their advent the got it into his head that old Morton had no to power by discovering or, at least, applying their affection whatever for any one. Likely be was minds diligently to discover, that invaluable styptic which he declared to be the duty of statesmen to find out. What has been done since to realise the hopes | mental difficulty to be grappled with, and he apwhich were excited by the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer? The three principal grievances of Ireland are the baneful ascendancy of the Angli can Church the pernicious state of the laws which regulate the occupation of land, and the mischievous antagonism of the national system of education to the principles of the National Church. What has been done to remedy or to alleviate even one of these great grievances? Absolutely nothing. There has not been so much as an allusion on the Treasury beach to any scheme for removing, or even partially abating, that monster nuisance, the Anglican Estab lishment, while the educational grievance has been much increased by the virtual rescission of the Supplemental Charter granted by the late Government to the Queen's University in Ireland, but effectually knocked on the head by the present Attorney-General, carrying out, of course, the orders of the Cabinet. It is, however, due to Mr Disraeli to state that since that hostile proceeding in the Irish Rolls Court he has so expressed himself in the House of Commons as to warrant the expectation that Ministers mean to do more for the Irish Catholics in the matter of academical education than could have been effected by the Supplemental Charter. We sincerely hope it may be so, but as yet the action of the Tory Government has been mischievous rather than beneficial, so far as the

Lord Nass, as a Cabinet Minister, did introduce a Land Bill, but of so unsatisfactory a nature that Mr. Disraeli is not, we think, justified in taunting the Irish liberal members of the Lower House with their cold treatment of the Chief Secretary's hantling. The bill pleased nobody. It went much too far for Lord Derby's Orange Irish supporters, and it halted far behind the demands of the Irish people and the actual exigencies of the case. It certainly possessed none of the qualities of the styptic required to stop that fearful temourhage which Mr. Disraeli most accurately describes as a great social and political calamity-a sentiment to which, it is gratifying to be told by bimself, that he steadfastly adheres listened, he says, to the passage that has been quoted from my speech to my constituents and I can say there is in it no word I regret, or should wish to recall. I must ever consider that the violent and Sure I have done so.

Oh! it is that I think she may not care as sudden diminution of the population of Ireland is a preted it as an announcement that the Government that the Government of the population of the population of Ireland is a preted it as an announcement that the Government of the preted it as an announcement of the preted it as an announcement of the preted it as an announcement of the preted it as an anno must feel that it is a great question whether the strength of the Empire has not been seriously diminished by this emigration.' This is very satisfactory. Lord Palmerston always scouted the notion that the Irish exodus was an evil; and as no-cure can be effected unless the physician recognises the existence of a disease, and understands its character, it was u terly hopeless to expect, while that worst of British statesmen held the reins of power, any real remedy for the most active of the ills of Ireland. In his heartless, jaunty off-band way, he viewed the Irish exodus as an Imperial ble:sing, for it lessened the number of the discontented and diminished the influence of the Catholics; this fatal emigration was draining off the best source of our military recruiting and multiplying the enemies of England in that very quarter of the globe where the bitterest enemies of England abound. It was this ignorance that suggested the flippant remark that 'tenant-right is landlord-wroag.' Mr Disraeli holds sounder opinions, but of what good are opinions without action? No land law can be of use in stanching the Irish hæmorrhage unless it provides for the grant of reasonably long leases and the ample recouping of an effects at his own cost. But it would be a grievous mistake to suppose that no more is necessary to stem the tide of emigration and make Ireland prosperous and contented. A good, honest land law is easential to that purpose, and would be a long step towards its accomplishment. But there can be no real peace in Ireland without the demolition of Protestant assendency. Which means a complete redistribution of the ecclesiastical revenues of that country and without so'id peace there will not be those tall chimneys scattered over the land which are indispensable to its prosperity. The fountain head of Ireland's disorganisation, is the Anglican Establishment. We believe that Mr. Disraeli is as thoroughly imbued with this conviction as we are; and we also believe that he is well inclined to act upon his conviction and to do to Ireland the great act of justice and to the empire the great act of statesmanship, invo ved in the complete remedy of this enormous grievance, the produce of a gigantic wrong. But will the party who have abandoned their principles to enable him to carry this democratic Reform Bill in England be so pliant and complaisant if he should propose to them to lay the foundation of presperity and domestic peace in Ireland and, consequently the founda-

Irish education question is concerned.

There remains the land question. 'T a true that

House of Commons, Aug 2. - Sir C. O'Loghlen called attention to the state of Ireland, and the legis. lagion for that country proposed this session by her Mejesty's Government. He said he had at first intender to move a resolution on the subject, but seeing the paucity of Irish members he would not now do so. He hoped, however, to obtain a declaration from the Government as to the policy they intended to pursue next session with regard to Ireland. He commented upon the silence observed during the present session by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, apon all Irish questions, and enumerated the sub-House of Commons by Sir Colman O'Logblen. The jects of legislation which were interesting to the wire of the member for Clare appeared to be not so Irish people, and with which some efforts ought to be

t'on of [inperial consolidation and stre: gth? -- Veekly

Register.

the Itial land eysten, which was a most odious one; and the object at the contended that it, was a solutely necessary for the Government to take up the subject at the earliest opportunity, if there was any desire to secure the. happiness and contentment of the Irish people. The Oburch Establishment, which had been too long neglected, and which could not be left in its present condition. There was also the question of education, which, upon its present besis, was certainly not in accordance with the feelings of the people of Ireland. He admitted that numerous bills relating to Ireland bad been introduced by the Government this session They were principally two law bils in which the people generally took no interest. He accounted deliberate formally about his future profession, Dr. year from the position in which the Governmen' found themselves of leading a house when they themselves were in a minority, and from the necessity they were under in legislating on the question of reform, but the same state of things would not exist next session, and there was no reason why a real attempt should not be made to grapple with the evils which afflicted that country, and to improve the condition of the people. With regard to ab senteeism, he said it was capable of an easy remedy namely, by securing the residence in Ireland for part of the year of her Majesty, or some members of the royal family.

Sir P. O'Brien declared that the state of Ireland was alarming, and that disaffection slumbered everywhere. He contended that the only remedies were those pointed out by Sir C O'Loghlen.

Sir F. Heygate defended the Government, and said they had brought in several useful measures, and had made considerable concessions to the views of Irish members, not withstanding the fact that the attention of Parliament had been absorbed by the reform ques-

Mr. Maguire urged that the immediate settlement of the land question was even more important than that of reform, the church education, or railways -The land question was, in fact, the great fundanealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to become the pacificator of Ireland by giving security of tenure to the people.

Mr. Whalley thought that the real difficulty was the policy and action of the Romish priesthood.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that the state of Ireland was eminently unsatisfactory, but that circumstances could not, he said, be traced to the conduct of the Government, or to that of their predecessors in office. A combination or circumstances, almost unprecedented in the history of any country, operated against Ireland. He owned that he looked on the great and sudden diminution of a people as a great political calamity, but when inquired into, the emigration from Ireland, he found to his surprise, was greater from Ulster, where lenant-right prevailed, than from the south and west, where evictions were complained of. He thought that a great deal depended on the state of the relations between landlord and tenants of Ireland, and believing that those relations might be improved the noble lord, the Irish Secretary, had introduced bills on the subject which had the complete adbesion of the cabinet. They were not however, well received by hon gentlemen opposite. They were subjected to much captions criticism in a manner which was cold and discouraging. Under such cir cumstances it was impossible to proceed with the matter with any hope of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. The Government, he contended, were not open to the charges which had been brought against them on the land question. They had sub mitted the largest and most liberal measure which had ever been proposed to parliament, and they had received no encouragement whatever. The charge of the hon, baronet and his friends, therefore, entirely fell to the ground. As to the Irish Church, com plaint had been made that he had remained silent on the debate which recently occurred on that subject He had refrained from taking part in the debate, be-cause he did not approve of the tone in which it was conducted, and he was further of opinion that it would not be a wise policy to drive from the country a body of gentlemen whose services to the country could not be overrated.

Sir John Gray had listaned to the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regret, and inter-

and Mr. Pim. Mr. Monsell remarked that the discon tent which existed in Ireland was chiefly attributable to the position in which the land question and the Irish Church were placed. He uiged the necessity of attempting by legislation to remove these grievances.

Mr. O'Beirce thought the Irish people had nothing to hope for from the present Government, and he anxiously awaited the time when Mr. Gladstone should be again in office, as he believed that genile man entertained a true appreciation of what wor popularly known as the Irish question. It would have been more honest and sincere if the Government had stated at the commencement of the session that it would be inconvenient to legislate for Ireland this year, but that the important questions which interested that country would receive due attention in the session of 1868. He warped the Government that there was but a very narrow line between broadcast dissatisfaction and unanimous dissatisfaction, and said that a very small concession would avert all danger, and satisfy the Irish people.

Lord Naas appreciated the importance and magnitude of the question which had been raised in the course of the debate, but pointed out that no practical result could follow. He denied the imputation thrown out by Mr. O'Beirne that the Government bills of this session had not been introduced with a bona fide intention of passing them into law. Circamatances beyond the control of the Government, and the want of encouragement which they have re ceived, had prevented the Government from making that progress with these bills which he had anticipated. In regard to the land question itself, he believed that the anxiety of the tenants of obtaining leases had been much exaggerated, and that it was by no means as general as was assurted. The Government in bringing in their bills had been animated by a sincere desire to contribute something towards a settlement of the question to which they related, and they were only withdrawn when it became manifest that it was impossible to pass them the consideration of these subjects; but the great obstacle had been the Reform Bill, which had occupied almost the exclusive attention of the house. Adverting to the Fenian conspiracy, he expressed a hope that the events of the past year would convince the people of Irela d how futile it was to attempt by force to overthrow the institutions of the

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DE DUNNE, P.P., KILDARE - With feelings of very keen regret we record the demise of the justly venerated Pastor of Kildare and Rathangan. Nothwithstanding his increasing illness, which for many months had been premonitary of his fast approaching dissolution, his death was by many unexpected. His parishioners were shocked with sorrow when, on Wednesday morning, the solemn tolling of the death bell announced that Dr. Dunne had passed away . On the 25th July, 1864 a few weeks after the decease of the Very Rev. P. Brennan,

in Ballinakill, Queen's County in 1819, and whilst yet a child, had frequent opportunities of learning practical lessons from the eloquence of his father, a scholar of rare accomplishments. Dr. Dunne's father, in company with a younger brother, Matthew (afterwards a stadent in Carlow College), were obliged to seek their education at the University of Liele. Driven from the Continent, at the period of the Revolution, they returned to Ireland, protected by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, a clergyman of the Church of Bogland, and completed their studies at home. Long before it was deemed nocessary by his parents to for the absence of legislation on Irish matters this Dunne, evincing a signal predilection for the ecclesinstical state, was sent to be educated at Carlow, the parent College of Ireland. His college career in Carlow during the years he remained an alumnus within its classic walls was, in truth, a career of no ordinary brilliancy. The bighest honours were freely heaped upon him; yet, it was true, to say in the case of Dr. Dunne that the pursuit of knowledge itself like the love of child for mother, was its own inducement as it was its own reward. In course of time he passed to the College of St. Patrick at Maypooth, and of his studies in that sancturay of learning it is sufficient to say they were equally successful as they had previously been at his own old Carlow. At the termination of the ordinary course of s'udies at May nooth, Dr. Dunne was deemed eminently worthy to be rewarded by a scholarship on the Dunboyne establishment. On account of his youth a dispensation was obtained from the Holy Father permitting the young and gifted student to be promoted to the order of priesthood before the age ordinarily required by the canons, and soon after his ordination he was appointed Professor of the Humanities and principal of the lay house in St. Patrick's College, Carlow. In aftertimes he was called on to fill the important and arduous position of Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, in which capacity he became favourably known as a most accomplished metaphysician. He became afterwards President of Carlow College, and during a term of more than twenty summers spent in that time-honoured institution, he lectured on canon-law, theology, and literature, fully exemplifying the truth of the trite expression-Quidquid tetigit ornavit.' The number of his friends was legion, and there is no place, perhaps, on earth from the rising to the setting sun, where many of his quondam pupile both lay and clerical will not be touched even unto tears when they hear of his early death. No wonder then that muny of his friends came on Saturday last from most distant parts of Ireland to pay the last solemn tribute to the memory of Dr. Dunne, by being present at his requiem mass and funeral. The Right Rev. Dr. Walshe Lord Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin presided at the Office and High Mass. The clergy who assisted in the choir, amounted to more than fifty. The Rev. Mr Maunsell, Rector of Thomasto on was also present. Immediately after the conclusion of High Mass the funeral procession passed slowly through the town, and having returned to the church, the coffin was lowered into the grave previously prepared at the gospel side of the alter. - Weekly Register.

Died, on the evening of July 26th at the Monastery. Mount St. Joseph, Cloudalkin county Dublin, aged 60 years, the Rev. Henry Brennan. P.P. of Dysart, diocese of Elphia and county of Roscommon. entered on the mission of Roscommon in 1826, and was appointed P. P. in 1833, by the Most Rev. Dr. Burke. In 1863 he got an attack of apcplexy, and one of paralysis. His health was shattered in consequence. In 1865 he resigned his parish (Dysart) into his bishop's hards and retired on a pension. He selected the Monastery of Cloudalkin for his reidence, where he lived, up to the time of his death, a retired and religious live.

A correspondent of the Ulster Observer savs :have to communicate the death of the Rev. Patrick Campbell, the estremed parish priest of Magherafelt. Grief is depicted in every confitenance at the loss of so good a priest, ever faithful in the discharge of the onerous duties of his long ministry. He was a prient of rare modesty and humility so peculiarly the virues of the servant and follower of Him who has said, "Learn of me, for I am meek and humble of heart." He will long be regretted amongst his bro ther priests for his kind and amtable disposition; and long, too will the people here treasure him in tithe agitation did not produce a single case of their memory, and pray from their hearts and souls from his late residence, Mount Pleasant, for interment in the Magherafelt chapel, on Monday, the 22nd of July.

On Thursday evening, July 25th, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, arrived at Thurles by the 8 o'clock train. Arrangements had been made for some time past to give his Grace a truly obstactoristic Irish welcome on his return from Rome, and the greatest apxiety had been manifested by all classes of the people. As the hour for the arrival of the train by which he was to come approached, a crowd of people thronged the streets leading to the railway; and by the time tha train was due the numbers congregated at the station and its vicinity amounted to several thousands. When the train drew up, great indeed was the anxiety manifested by the crowd to behold their beloved Archbishop, and when he appeared on the platform he was greeted by a loud and enthusiastic cheer, which was again and again repeated. -His Grace, who appeared in excellent health and epirits was received on the platform by the clergy and several gentlemen of the town and was conducted by them to his carriage which was in waiting. He preferred, however, to walk, and surrounded by the immense multitude, which gave continued and touching evidence of their joy, be proceeded on his way to the Palace. During the day preparations were made for illuminations and from an early hour in the morning the streets were ornamented with green boughs. Several arches were thrown across the way, from which hung wreaths of flowers, and flags bearing appropriate inscriptions. The illumination in the evening proved a grand success, and rarely did the town present such a gay and festive appearance as it did on this occasion.

Those pious missioners the Rev. Fathers of St. Charles Boromeo, established some time since in Enniscorthy, by the Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of Ferns, and the only establishment of the order in this session. There was no indisposition or want of Ireland are working most successfully in their godly courage on the part of the Government to approach mission. They were but a few days returned here from their labors in a distant parish in this diocese when they proceeded to the county Wicklow, where they opened a mission on Sunday, July 15th, the Superior, the Rev. Father Warren, cannot be surpassed for his zeal and efficiency, for, together with his numerous missionary daties, he is also President of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, in Engiscirthy, which numbers upwards of 600 members. Carlow Post.

We are rejoiced to announce the arrival in perfect health, of the Lord Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Butler, from Rome, where he had been attending the celebrations of the Catholic world. He arrived at 6.30 p.m. on Friday evening, July 19th, from Dublin, amid the congratulations of the entire community, who were well pleased at the safe return to his diocese of the venerable prelate. His Lordship celebrated Mass next morning at the orphanage; the day being the feast of St. Vincent. - Limerick Reporter.

Cardinal Cullen arrived in Dublin from Rome on Saturday morning, July 27th, much improved in beilth. He was accompained by the Very Rev. Dr. Dunne was inducted into the united parishes of Morsignor Moran an! the Very Rev. Dr. Maker, of

On Tuesday July 13d in the Church of the Holy Oross, Kenmare, Miss, Baldwin O'Sullivan, daughter of the late Mr. John O'Sullivan, of Castletown Bere was received into the Bisterbood of Poor Olares.

A TETAL THE STATE OF THE

DUBLIN, Ang. 10 .- By the consent of the Government the trial of Gen. Fariols, who was reported to have turned State's evidence, nas been postponed.

Ospitala Moriarty, who was arrested on the first outbreak of Fenianism in Kerry, has been found guilty. He was tried before the Kerry Commissioners. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

The assizes for the Queens County opened at Maryborough at eleven o'clock on the morning of July, 26th. The grand jury having been resworn, his lordehip briefly addressed them, and congratulated them on the improved state of their county, not only as evidence by the calendar but also by the con-stabulary report which was the true index of the state of the county. He, said the cases at present on the calendar were few in number and trifling in character, with the exception of one, which was a case of a man shooting at the police at Mountmellick. There appeared but one case of Fenianism in one part of the county, and even in that instance the grounds were very doubtful. Eeveral persons were arraigned for having arms in a proclaimed

At the Clare assizes Michael Shaughnessy was placed at the bar and indicted for that he, on the 29th of April, 1867, at Dunmore, did feloniously kill and murder one George Copeland. Mr. Sergeant Barry stated the case for the crown and after the avidence had closed the jury returned a verdict of gnilty of manslaughter. His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoner, observed that the line of demarcation between the crime be was charged with and that of the man Milligan, and of which the jury bad found him guilty, was scarcely discernible. He had strong doubts that the whole truth of the story had been told, and that the prisoner was the only person in the transaction. The punishment he would have to suffer will be little less than death; for nothing could exceed the savagery and brutality with which he acted. The prisoner was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

At the Meath Assizes lately David Finlay, William Kerrigan, John Kerrigan, James Lynagh, Patrick Halfpenny, Michael Feely, Thomas Lanney, Brian Monigey, Patrick Smiths, Edward M'Donold, James Feeley Matthew Halfpenny and William Lynagh, were indicted for offences under the Whiteboy Act. After a large amount of testimony had been beard the prisoners were allowed to depart on their own recognizances, with the exception of Finlay and McDonald who were condemned, the former to two weeks, and the latter to six months imprisonment.

The assizes for the country Fermanagh were opened in Enniskillen, by Baron Firzgerald, on Friday evening July 26th. The grand jury having been reaworn, his lordship congratulated them in short terms on the peaceful condition of the country. There was only one bill to go to them, for conceal-ment of birth. There is one record for trial

The assizes for this country which have just terminated, have been the most remarkable which have been witnessed in Louth for several years. But for the ten or eleven persons charged with appearing in arms in Drogheda on the night of the 5th March last, the calendar would have been a blank, and Mr. Justice George would have been presented with a pair of white gloves by the High Sheriff. -Dundalk Democrat.

DUBLIN July. - The fact that 47 teachers under the National Board of Education have been implicated in the Fenian conspiracy naturally astracted the attention of the Commissoners. It appears from their expinnation in their last report, that of the accused, four had left their service shortly prior to the date of acrest; three abscon led on learning that warrants had been issued against them; and 33 were taken into custody while in charge of Notional schools. Five reported by the police as open to suspicion were not arrested; another was reported by an inspector for writing a letter containing suspicious passages, and another was dismissed by scaled order of the Poor Law Commissioners. Of these, 30 have been discharged, with or without bail. There were two cases of conviction-one only for the more serious form of seditious offence, and the prisoner in that case was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Since the establishment of the National system we have had at least three periods of political comm tion - the t the agitation, the agitation of 1848, and the Fenian conspiracy. The complicity on the part of a national teacher. The among tenchers for the animadversion of the Board. T e Young Ireland rebellion brought forth only two who were known to show sympathy with the movement. The Fanian conspiracy, the most artful and seductive of all the political agitations, a system of agitation founded upon the revolutionary cheories of the Continent, a system that recognizes the schoolmaster as a political power, and tries by fluttery to win him over to the ranks of revolutioneven this conspiracy has produced only the results already stated.

The three Fenian prisoners, Goulding, Griffin, and O'Brien, who were arrested at Quenustown on Friday, July 19th, on the steamer's arrival from Liverpool, were lately brought into Trales railway station by thirty policeman from Trales, under command of Ountry Inspector Smyth, S I.; Sub Inspector Magnire, and Head Constable Worker Amount three hundred persons assembled at the railway station and greeted the prisoners on their arrival with hearty cheers, and also ground and hoosed the police. The prisoners and the escort repaired down Edward street, up Castle street, and Moydene, towards the jail, followed by the crowd, who booted and hissed the police and kept up all manner of demonstrations of contempt. Several conspicuous members of the escort was attacked individually with the foulest epithets. A faw stones were thrown, but none of the police were injured. The informer Corydon arrived soon after, accompanied by some detectives.

A correspondent writing from Kinsale, under date of Thursday evening, July 25th, ears :-- A rumor is current here now, and is generally believed, that a Fenian privateer, a screw boat heavily laden with arms, has been recently seen off Kinsale harbor. Some are of opinion that the vessel is the same which landed about thirty men near Dungarvan some time ago. A gunbout, said to be in pursuit of her, bas recently entered the harbor, but has since steamed out again. - The military and naval force here at the Fort, and at the constguard station at the Old Head, are said to be very much on the alert It is also believed that the suspected vessel though observed at various places during the past few days, has so far evaded the vigilance of the authorities here as to have completely effected her escape to some other place. Another gunboat is in the harbor to-day on the track of the supposed privateer. The gunboat Imogene, which has steamed to this place from Foynes and which is at present cruising outside the harbor, boarded many vessels between Foynes and Kinsale, but found no arms, much less the supposed privateer.

Michael Gilligan, who was on his trial at Olonmel on July 19th, for treason felony, and in whose case the jury were discharged, not having agreed, was put on his trial the day following and acquitted. Several persons who were found guilty, and had pleaded guilty of treason felony or whiteboyism, were sentenced one to five years' nenal sorvitude, hereuse he wore a uniform on the 6th of March; the other prisoners to one year or six months's imprisonment.

. The population of Ireland in the first eix m ntheof 1866 was 5 582 625, and for the first six months of the present year 5,556,962, comprising 2,686,791 males, and 2,870,171 femiles.

The Hon. Chief Justice Monahan and the Hon. Judge O'Brien arrived at Chatlebar on Thursday, July 25th, from Roscommon, Mayo, and at 10 o'clock on Friday morning Mr. Justice O'Brien opened the commission in the crown court, and the grand jury having been reswore, his lordship briefly addressed them. John Toubey was then indicted that he, on the 20th February, 1865, did maliciously assault one Michael O Donnell, at Ballaghderreen. There was also a count in the indictment for a common assault. A large amount of testimony was taken after which the jury retired, and after a short deliberation returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labor. Oatherine McGowran was then indicted for the manslaughter of her infant child on the 12th of July 1836, in Killasser, county Mayo. The prisoner was acquitted.

The Cork Examiner says: -In our paragraph on Baturday's (July 20th,) paper announcing the arrest of three young men on board the outward-bound steamer Propontis, on Friday, the names we gave were ficultious ones, the prisoners having since given their real names as Cornelius O'Brien Thomas Griffia and John Goulding. They were not, as stated, arrested on suspicion of connection with the rising in Kerry but on the sworn information that they were with the party of men, one of whom shot the policeman Duggan on the road between Caherciveen and Killarney The prisoners' names and descriptions have been in the Hue and Cry for many months past, and rewards have been offered for their arrests. The prisoners still remain in Queenstown bride-

Three of the Merry insurgents, who had managed to escape the vigilance of the police, were arrested on board an American steamer, in consequence of a tele gram sent to Queenstown from Trales, and they were brought into that town on Tuesday evening by a guard of 30 constables. The mob cheered the p isoners and stoned the police. In consequence of this excitement a large party of the 6th Dragoons and 50 police were sent there from Limerick, while the constabulary from other parts of the county were drafted into the town.

DROGHEDA, July 29. - Four of the prisoners recently sentenced in Dundalk to five years' penal servitude on a charge of treason-felony, were escorted by an armed party of police from the county jail at Dandalk to Mounty y Prison. Their names are Laurence and Luke Fullam. Rebert May, and Patrick Wall. A number of the Drogheda constabulary, in charge of Head-Constable Cogbian, were present (armed) on the platform of the rail way, while the train conveying the prisoners passed through.

There are ten young men 'suspec's,' in our jail at Numerous others of their class have been them. admitted to bail in several parts of the country, and turned out of prison. Even in our own city this been done with good results, the parties admitted to bail having returned to their employment, and are now sensible citizens, 'wiser and better men' We think it would be well if government let out the present batch also. - Waterford News.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin appeared on Wednesday, July 24.h, in his robes at the bar of the house at the time for the presentation of petitions, and presented a petition from the Corporation of Dublin asking the house to take into consideration the requirements of the Catholic population of Ireland with respect to collegiate and university education.

DISPERSING AN ORANGE DEMONSTRATION .- A COIrespondent of the Freeman, writing from Derry on July 14th, says: - Perhaps one of the most amusing incidents attendant on the celebration of the orange anniversity of the 12th occurred near Eglinton, nee 3! uff, within a few miles of this city. On that day a small body of Orangemen numbering about thirty, contrary to their natural instincts and the strict observance of that first law of nature, self preservation, for which they are remarkable, had the temerity to to march through a part of that country known as Muff Gien which has always hitherto been held sacredly free from such insulting displays-in fact, where the hoof of an Orangeman as such had never trodden. Faccy then the excitement and exaspe. ration of the Celtic inhabitants of this rural spot at finding their peace and quiet disturbed by the tramp of a lot of fellows in semi-military array, marching to the sound of most discordant music, with banners flying, shots firing, and other noisy demonstrations usual on such occasions amongst those gentry. The fact is, the Celtic flash and blood could not stand it, and men were approaching several hundred men from the surrounding country were collected at Tamuherin bridge, determined to prevent such intrusion on their territory, heretofore hallowed by the absence of Orange processions or similar demonstrations. As the devoted followers of the the great and good King William' approached the bridge, the assembled crowd of Celts pounced on them like a 'wolf on the fold, with a sort of war whoop that I cannot attempt to describe, as it has been described to me But if there was not ' mounting in hot haste the steed' there was skeddedling to bot haste on all sides that the unfortunates could make to get away from the informated inhabitants of the Glen: but to no avail: escape was impossible, and pay they must for their mad rashness in venturing where their brethren in their maddest enthusiasm never ventured before. They were kicked and cuffed, and their guns, and fifes and drums, and Orange fligs, and other paraphernalia of the brotherhood taken from them and destroyed before their eyes. Some ran for refuge into houses in the neighborhood, but they were ignominiously dragged out to undergo punishment, and some had to undergo the humiliation of going on their knees to ask pardor, and promise never again to come fifing and drumming into the locality.

BARON HUGHES AND THE ORANGEMEN. -- The grand jury of the country Tyrone have received a sharp lecture from Baron Hughes, on the subject of malicious incendiarism and Orangeism, which, it is to be hoped, will make some impression upon their minds. The learned Baron, in the course of his remarks, spoke as follows .-

Gentlemen, the calendar of prisoners for trial is not always a true test of the state of the country. It presents a record of the charges against individuals and it also sets forth the offences committed in the country; so that it can be seen whether the arrests are proportionate to the entire number of crimes committed. Now, the county Inspector represents to me, through his report, that within the last six months—since the last assizes—there have Protestantism.' been no less than fourteen cases of malicious conflagration -- a crime of a most serious nature not only involving the destruction of property, but possibly the lives or limbs of out fellow subjects. On the other hand, the county inspector represents that there has been less than ten cases of party processions. These processions are just as illegal as the malicious burnings, and it appears to me that there has been a total failure of justice in having any person arrested in connexion with these offences. Now, it behaves you all, as country gentlemen, to see that these cases do not occur. With respect to the crime of incendiariem, it is usually perpetrated at night, committed in secret, and generally by one person, through some malicious motive, without an accomplice, and under circumstances that render it almost impossible for the police to effect the arrest of the party who may have committed the offence. The County Inspector also states, with regard to the other class of crime to which I have referredillegal processions - that no less than ten of these offences have been committed. This crime which we do not find in England, and therefore, I cannot give you any example of that class of offences. I know not whether they are committed by imbeciles, or by any persons who go about the country regardless of law and order; but I offer these remarks for your consideration, believing, as I do,

that every gentleman in that box-every gentleman whom I have the bonor of addressing -is personally and locally interested in the peace and tranquility of your district. It is to you I appeal and I ask you to try and put these things right and prevent, by your local influence, the repetition of these crimes. I know this class of offence is in every county in Ulster. I have made myself master of this subject, and I find that these crimes are nowhere committed so frequently as in this county. I, therefore, arpeal to you, gentlemen, to use your influence, as you are all interested, to prevent the commission of these offences. Use your influence with the better class, who join in these illegal processions, and teach them. by their loyalty, to show an example to the lower class, who commit the crime of incendiarism, to which I have already alluded.'

DECCHEDA. - The following singular accident has been the cause of much general conversation in this town for the last two or three days :- It appears that a gentleman residing in our town, of the highest respectability, and an acquaintance of his, entered the residence of the former, unexpectedly, the halldoor being at the time open, when they came upon a strange man, who was recognised to be no other than the redoubted Colonel Leonard an Irish American, who was supposed to have headed the insurgents at the Fenian rising in Drogheda, in March last, The stranger fled towards the back door, it is said, and got into the yard, when the police were at once sent for; but ere they had arrived he had opened a side gate leading to another street. How he got provided with a key for a latter operation is a mystery; for the key of the wicket was still in the house, and it is rasely opened. The fugitive was observed to run very rapidly when outside, and disappeared in a short time. That the man was the Fenian general in question, the police entertain little doubt, as they have been on the look out for him since March. It is supposed that the servants who are all females. have concealed him on the premises since the rising. No trace of the man has gince been had .- Northern Whig.

A destructive fire occurred on Friday night, July 26th, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Walpole, Webb and Bewly, North wall, Dublin which unfortunately was not discovered until the devastating element had made considerable ravages amongst the inflammable materials of the engine-room, &c. To out off the flames from the adjoining buildings, in which were contained large quantities of petroleum, oil, tar, and other explosive materials, Captain Ingram and the Brigade, with the Messrs. Oroftor, turned their attention, which was all that could be done, not withstand. ing that all the appliances of the steam engine water carte, &c., were brought into immediate requisition. present. There is no special crime against any of Fully 200 men will be temporarily thrown out of employment by the catastrophe.

On Friday, July 19, an inquest was held by Dr. Hamilton, the coroner, near Strabane, Co. Tyrone, on the body of a young man, a schoolmaster, named James McDevitt, who lost his life under the following melancholy circumstances: -It appears that on the previous Tuesday, McDevitt, and another young man named James McDowell, went to a neighboring rab-bit warren at the early hour of three o'clock in the morning to shoot rabbits, and took up a concealed position in the gripe of a ditch, outside the wood, where they expected the rabbits to show themselves. Unfortunately, however, another man named Robert Gibson had taken up a position for the same purpose in an angle of the gripe, considerably higher, up and out of view of the others, neither party being aware of the presence of the other, and, of course ignorant of their relative proximity to each other. After some time lying in wait McDevitt made some motion which showed his head partially over the brambles and weeds in which he was cocealed. Gibson, who was about thirty or forty gards distance in ditch, mistook McDevitt's head for a rubbit and fired lodging the contents of his gun in the back of his head, whereby his skull was fractured. He lingered in great agony until the 19th. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ACCIDENT AT THE CLIFFS, TRAMORE. - On Saturday afternoon, July 13, five boys, whose ages varied from seven to twelve years, in making a short passage, from the Gentleman's Cove to Lady Elizabeth's Cove, Tramore Bay, proceeded to scale the cliffs intervening. They ascended about 100 feet from the beach, when the ground being very loose, two of the lads fell on the rocke, one having his thigh broken is, the Celtic flesh and blood could not stand it, and is head cut; the other sustaining internal injury. In a very short time when it was known the Orange. These two are Kiely and Hanassey. A younger lad named Kiely, brother of the former, clung, to cliff, and was rescued by the coast guard-Waterford

> Dr. White, city coroner, Dublin, held an inquest on Friday, July 26 h, on the body of a child aged seven years, named William Hanningway at Steeven's Hospital, whose death was caused by drowning in the river Liffey, at King's-bridge. It appeared that the how had been sitting on the quay-wall with his younger brother, when he accidentally fell in. A boat man, named Luke Power, endeavoured to rescue him, but he was not got out of the water for fifteen minutes, when life was extinct. The verdict was in accordance with the facts.

> Lieutenant Colonel Tottenham, M.P., has written to the Chairman of the Wexford board of guardians. stating his readiness to support the prayer of the petition adopted by the board, praying that county cess may be levied on landlords as well as tenants in Ireland.

We rejoice to hear that Mr. Bryan Archdeacon Cody has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Kabuan, under our distinguished fellow-citizen, his Excellency John Pope Hennessy, Governor. - Cork Reporter.

Edward Casey, Eaq., has been appointed a magia-trate of the borough of Cork.

R. M Waithman, Esq., D.L., has been appointed a magistrate for the country of Galway on the recomendation of the lieutenant of that county.

The author of 'A Walking Tour Round Ireland in 1865,' a work which has been much praised, pronounces the following verdict upon the Protestant Church in Ireland :- I am myself a Protestant and the son of a clergyman of the Church of England. and all my present and future hopes and fears are mixed up with this faith; yet I declare that I would sooner see the Roman Catholic faith prevail in Irein the same active manner as I witnessed in France, Britteny, and Normandy, than the present dead-alive

The Dub in Nation has the following: - Information is wanted of Hugh McGrellie, who left Lisdillon, Londonderry, in 1847. When last heard of, in 1853, he was in Safe Harbor, State of Pennsylvanis. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by any of the Catholic clergymen, Waterside, Londonderry.

The Dublin Nation contains the following: -Information wanted of Patrick Hanlon, of North-wall, Dublin, who left that city on the 7th April, 1858, in the ship Rienzi, bound for Melbourne. When last heard of, in August, 1858, he bad arrived there. Please address Edward Hanlon, 46 North-wall, Dub-

The immigration into America from Ireland during 1866 amounted to 101,351 persons, of whom 66,888 were males and 40 563 females. This an increase of 4,482 males and a decrease of 6,327 females are compared with 1865, when the total immigration was 103,096. The total immigration of 1866 was 1,845 less than that of 1865. With regard to the age of these immigrants, nearly seventy five per cent

The rough weather has seriously interfered with the herring fishery along the eastern coast,

The Cavan grand jury have appointed a London doctor as medical officer of the joint lunatic asylum of Monaghan and Cavan. Ireland in the opinion of these territorial flunkeys, could not supply professional ability competent for the position. Anthony O'Reilly, of Baltrasna, J.P., DP, asked the foreman, Mr. Burrowes, why an Irish medical goatleman was not elected? Mr. John E. Vernon - Because he could not teach the lunatice the English cockney accent. The appointment of the English doctor was affirmed .- Drogheda.

Some apprehension was entertained that the recent heavy rains would injure the crops; but so far as Ulster is concerned these apprehensions are unfounded, and, instead of damage, great benefit has re sulted. The Northern Whig. in a special report on the subject, states :- " That flix, which was drooping considerably and stunted in appearance, has freshened greatly, and in some cases now gives promise of a fair crop. It can hardly be said that a generally large yield of flat can be counted upon, or that it will be on the whole, even perhaps at average one; but there is every appearance that now it will be much better than was at one time anticipated. Should the weather prove favorable, it is likely that the in-gathering will be general in the course of two or three weeks. Oats also have been much improved by the recent rains; the yield of straw must now be much better than was last week ex, ected. In some districts however, where the crop was pretty heavy, a good deal of it has been laid by the rain, and it will require any weather and favoring winds to restore it. In one or two places the crops have been hopelessly damaged by floods. Indeed, in some districts farmers are already shaking their heads and hinting that they have siready had enough, if not too much, of the wet; but on the whole the prospects are good. Probably turnips have benefited most by the recent rain. It came, indeed, just in time to save them; and in every case they have now got a fresh and vigorous appearance. Late hay has suffered somewhat by the wet but not as yet to a serious extent. Haymaking, however, has, of course, been greatly retarded by the unsettled weather. Wheat in general looks well; and potatoes are universally reported on favorably-good crops and no taint of disease."

Within the last few days, on the farm of a man named Thomas M'Garry, residing at Aughnamore, near Granard, Longford, there was discovered a curious relic in the shape of a wooden house, which is constructed of black bog oak. It was found under water in an exhausted bog at a considerable depth beneath the surface. It measures twenty-three by ten, and consits of eight very strong beams ranging in length from ten to thirteen feet, which are sup ported by cross beams of great strength and firmly jointed. The side beams are firmly morticed as if intended for uprights. In the interior of this house there was a large trough which appears to have been scooped out of one solid block, and has a hole at one end. as it would seem for the purpose of letting off some liquid matter; there was also a cover for it, and there was a fiboring consisting of some hardened matter. The house was necessarily taken asunder in the process of raising, but M'Garry has very properly preserved the parts, which are in good sound condition and can be put together. Of course it will be for actiquarians to speculate on the probable age and purpose of this wooden struc-

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

It is expected that the Select Committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Act will give in their report early next week. They are likely to recommend the repeal of the Act and of the clause of the Catholic Emancipation Act which forbids the assumption of any titles held in the Established Church. A curious document, issued in direct contravention of this clause by the Queen's command, has been forwarded to the chairman of the committee since the last meet. ing. It is the order of precedence settled by her Majesty on the occasion of her State visit to Ireland in 1849, and it places." the Roman Catholic Primate and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin" next in rank to the Chancellor, and immediately before the Duke of Leinster and the Cabinet Ministers. There has seldom, if ever, been a committee of either House that have come so quickly to an end of their labor. The number of witnesses examined has only been seven - viz., Mr. Justice O'Hagan; Mr. Harting, solicitor, of Lincoln's inn-Fields; Mr. Hope Scott, the last named-is unanimously in favor of the obnoxious Act being repealed. It was contemplated to examine the Right Reverend Dr. Brown, O.S.B. Bishop of Meney's and Newport, the senior bishop in England, who was ordained a priest more than fifty years ago, and consecrated a bishop more than twenty-five years back. But this venerable prelate, not being in very good health, and having a very large and very poor diccose to attend to, begged to be excused attending in London, and the next renior bishop, Dr. Ullathorne, took his place. A full report of the last day's examination of witnesses will be found in another column of our paper .- Weekly Register.

BRIGANDAGE IN LONDON -We have heard of late sad accounts of the state of the Pope's dominions. They were overrun by brigands who formed their homes in the woods and mountains, swooped down upon plain and city, and carried off with them a rich booty, or a captive to be redremed by a heavy rac-The papers were full of these reports, and the som. Holy Father was called before their august tribunals, judged, condemned, and sentenced to despotiem. Because he could not lay his hand instanter upon some score or two of Garibaldians in the mountains. he was pronounced unfit to govern-was requested at once to retire whilst he might do so without dishonor, and so let Victor Emmanuel, whose hetero genous kingdom is swarming with malcontents and brigands, step into the vacant throne. For a time the English papers were full of Italian brigandage; but lately they have forgotten all about it, and have had to devote their attention to a matter pearer home. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones; and the English journals have found out the truth of the old saying. Whilst they were in the very act of flinging stones at the Pope they suddealy felt the glass rattling about their own ears. Brigandage in Italy was forgotten and lost sight of, in the sudden realization of brigandage at home. From time to time the streets of London have been in the hands of thieves and robbers, but the most startling and audacious robberies that have been perpetrated occurred during the past week. Highway-men once had possession of our roads; and garroters were, a few years age, in full force in London. Only last year the mob took possession of Hyde Park, and destroyed the flowers and palings, but then life and private property were, as a rule respected. It was last week, when the militia were out for exercise, that the roughs of London became highwaymen, garrotters and robbers in the mid-day, and in the streets of London. Following the soldiers came a motley hybrid crowd of thieves who attacked every decent person that met them. Women standing at their own doors were assaulted and robbed, and one person testified to witnessing no less than sixty such robberies committed by one gang of ruffians; and this they did almost with impunity. The police seem to have been powerless to defend the peaceful citizens against their aggressors. This allied army of garrotters and pickpockets marched unopposed through the streets, and carried on their infamous work without any fear of interruption. What was during 1866, and sixty five per cent. during one policeman against so many, and what could he 1865, were between fifteen and thirty-five years of do when surrounded by a gang of handal do when surrounded by a gang of brutal men; who, savage as they usually are, became more ferocious at the sight of a policeman? But even if they want

dian of the peace upon his beat, and they can tell for certain where he is, and where he is sure not to be. Now this army of brigands took complete possession of some of the streets of London, and in one day committed atrocities and perpetrated robberies, the like of which have not been witnessed in Italy during the course of many years.

But less these incidents that we have been com-

menting on should be considered exceptional, we look down the police reports again and on Tuesday at one office (Clerkenwell) we find three cases of street outrage recorded. One of these was especially worthy of note, as showing to how low a depth of unmaniness these brutes have fallen. A lady was passing along a street in Islington, between two and three c'clock in the afternoon, in the midst of a gloricus Jane suushiae, when five men (we mean bru es) at!acked her. Three of them held her from behind and two came in front and nearly strangled her in their endeavors to forcibly tear a watch-chain from her neck. The two latter fellows were after a sturdy resistance captured, and have been committed for trial. Comment on this is needless, but henceforth let us have no more nonsense and rhodomontade about Papal brigandage.

Doctor, cure yourself. John Bull look at home,

and when you feel inclined to talk about Italian brigandage and Papal misgovernment, think of the strests of London, and make them safe to the traveller, at least in broad daylight .- London Universe,

THE SHEFFIELD AUDIENCES AT THE RECENT INQUIRY -The Sheffield Independent publishes the following letter from Mr. Overend, the chief examiner in the late inquiry at Sheffield, which it says has been called forth by the following passage in a paragraph of the Pall Mali Gazette, which was quoted by the Times and some other newspapers :- The roars of laughter with which the audience in the Sheffield Court-room received the confessions of cutrage and slavebter :

"My DEAR Sir, - In arew or to your letter, in which on direct my attention to the passage in the Pall Mail Gazette, which states that the audience at the inte Trades Union Irquiry received with bursts of merriment the recent frightful disclosures, I am bound to gay that it is impossible to have written a statement more throughly at variance with the truth than

'The conduct of the audience, during the whole investigation, was, without a single exception, the most orderly and creditable; and it was an unintentional omission on my part that I did not thank them before concluding our sittings for their quiet and reputable demeanour.

[Signed 'WILLIAM OVEREND'

RECOGNITION OF THE ORIGINATORS OF TRLEGRAPHY. -The Albert Medal of the Society of Arts has this year been awarded to Mr. W. Fothergill Cooke and Professor Charles Wheatstone, F. R. S., in recognition of their joint labours in establishing the first electric telegraph. The first Albert Medal was awarded, in 1864 to Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., for his great services to arts, manufactures, and commerce, in the creation of the penny postage and for his other reforms in the postal system of this country, the benefits of which have, however, not been confined to this country, but have extended over the civilised world.' The second medal was awarded, in 1865, to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, for distinguished merit in promoting, in many ways by his personal exertions the international progress of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the proofs of which are afforded by his judicious patronage of art, his enlightened commercial policy, and especially by the abolition of passports in favour of British subects.' The third medal was awarded, in 1866, to Professor Faraday, D.C L , F R S., for 'discoveries in electricity, magnetism, and chemistry, which in their relation to the industrial of the world, have so largely promoted arts manufactures, and com-

An attempt was lately made to blow up a theatre at Execer. The representative, the lessee, visited the place at 8 o'clock, and saw that everything was eafe. Two hours afterwards a little girl who lives in the house attached to the theatre noticed a light inside the pit door. She gave an alarm, and the police, with some parsons connected with the theatre. arrived. It was then discovered that the gas had been turned on in all parts of the house, and two burners at the pit and box entrances lit. Had this Q. C.; Archbishop Manning; Bishop Ullathorne, of | continued two hours longer, a terrible explosion Birmingham; the Bishop of Kerry; and the Rev. Dr. | must have occurred. The keys of the doors at the Brady, an Irish Protestant clergyman. The testibox entrance, which were hung just inside, were mony of all these—and of none more strongly than missing, and they must have been stolen when the pit door was open in the day.

> The London and Northwestern Railway Company are pushing railway travelling to perfection. They are about putting on the line between London and Liverpool long cars such as are used in this country, and they have made arrangements that, without stopping, the engine at certain places may take in a supply of water. It has been effected in this way. an artesian well has been dog, and the water is conducted from it to troughs between the rails. From these troughs the tender as it rushes along, by means of pipes on inclined planes, will feed itself, and thus avoiding any stoppager. An express train can accom olish the distance between the two places,-more than two hundred miles - in four hours and a quarter

> Queen Victoria has many more Pagan and Mohemedan than Christian subjects. In fact, a census of the British Empire would give this curious result-The greatest number of British subjects are Pagane, the next numerous class is composed of Mohamedans, next are the Roman Catholics, the Protestants being the fourth and least numerous class, and if these are divided, the Church of England will be still in the minority; the remarkable fact of the smallest religious division governing all the rest. This statement will startle many people, and none more than Englishmen; but a reference to the figures will prove its verice.

> THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. - London, Aug. 6, midnight. -In the House of Commons to-night Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, promised to submit to the House before the close of the present session, the correspondence which had passed between the British Government and that of the United States in regard to the Alubumu case, and all other documents bearing on the case. In the House of Lords, in accordance with the understanding arrived at yesterday evening, the Reform Bill was read for a third time and passed.

> THE REFORM BILL. - In the House of Lords last night, the amendment to the Reform Bill increasing the basis of the lodger franchise from ten pounds to fifteen pounds per annum was reconsidered and rejected. Before adjourning, the House of Lords agreed to pass the Reform Bill to its third reading to night.

> The London Owl hints that Ministers will not proceed further with the Parks Bill this Session. The same paper says that the Committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill are likely to recommend the reneal of the clause of the Catholic Emancipation Act which forbids the assumption of any titles held in the Established Oburch.

> THE EARL OF DERBY .- We regret to learn that Lord Derby is confined to his bed by an attack of gout. His lordship was attacked with the gout in his elbow and hand on Tuesday night, and it wi'l afford his friends little satisfaction to learn that inatead of the malady mitigating in intensity it has increased. It will be some days before he can resume his place in the House of Lords.

An extensive strike is going on among the colliers of the Oldham district, in England. Out of twentytwo pits, only six are working, and about nine hundred men, besides a large number of lade, are now idle, protesting against a reduction of two pence to avoid the police, they have but to watch the guar- per ton in their wages.

A dating adventure has been preformed by t . crew of an American life raft. These gallant fellow. three in number, brought over the raft from Ne York in forty-three days. No better evidence coul be afforded of the utility of this invention for pur poses of saving life at sea.

The little raft Nonparei!, which left New York on the 14th of June, arrived at Southampton on July 26. Captain Miles, her captain, and Mesors. Millerand Lawson, her crew, are well and much pleased with the performance of their little vessel. The Nonpareil will remain in Southampton for a short time, and then proceed to her destination, Mansa.

The Glasgow Morning Journal reports a serious accident which occured at the Johnstone National Games on July 13. The 'grand stand,' with nearly two thousand people, fell, and several persons were severely injured. No lives were lost.

A cemetery was lately flooded near Manchester, and the loose, sandy soil was so much disturbed that several recently interred coffins and their contents floated away. However, all the bodies were eventually recovered.

The Liverpool Aibion states that a servent girl, residing in a family near that town, has unexpectedly come into a fortune of \$1 000,000, by the death of a relative in a British colony.

Ten thousand pounds were taken from the India. fund and spent for a grand ball in honor of the Sultan at Loudon. At the same time thousands of persons are starving to death in India.

The Registrar-General for Scotland mentions in his tenth detailed annual report that in 1864, the illegitimate births were 9-9 in every 100 births. In the north-eastern divisions they were 15-5 per cent.

The Emperor Maximilian's body has been embalmed and brought to Vera Cruz, whence it will be conveyed to Europe.

#### UNITED STATES.

The Rev. W. McClosky, D.D., Rector of the Amerrican College in Rome, has been appointed successor to the late Bishop of Louisville. All who know the Rev. gentleman will rejoice at this, but those particularly so, who wish to see the ecclesistical province of Cincinnati prosperous and its suffragens in realous union with their metropolitan .- Cutholic Telegraph.

Col. John Bauskett of Columbus, S.O., was baptised and received into the Oatholic Church by the Rev. J. J. O'Connell, pastor, of this city. He received Holy Communion on the 26th ultimo, from the hands of Rev. L. P. O'Counell, (brother of the former) Col. Bauskett is a native of this State, and canked amongst the first jurists of the country. For half a century he was one who helped to direct the policy of the State, and give her an intellectual prominence over her sister States. Col. Banskett is over 70 years of age and is still in the full possession of a vigorous and richly cultivated mind. May God grant that others may follow the example he has set them .- Charleston Guzette

THE INDIANS AND FATHER DE SMET. - At Yankton I was informed that Father de Smet had sent wordto the Obiefs that he desired a conference; that ther had sent back word that they respected him but that they did not desire peace, for they had been driven westward until scarcely an Indian was left East of the Missouri River. They were driven to death, they said, and they would fight till death. If the white man would take away his railroads and steamboats, and stay East of the Missouri, they would be quiet but if not, they did not want peace. - Cor. N. W. Chronicle.

The daily papers announce the death of Colonet Peck, an esteemed citizen of Washington. Ho was received into the church on his death bed by Rev. Mr. Keane, of St. Patrick's. A zealous layman of our city, who earnestly practices what our holy faith teaches, was under God, the happy instrument of the conversion. - Washington Chronicle.

The Catholic community in New York are erecting, at a cost of \$375,000, an asylum, designed for male orphan children, and for those who are half orphans, under the age of seven years.

A Catholic prics:, the Rev. Mr Marco, La Crosse, Wis., recently pa d a visit to the Paris Exposition. During the period of his star, the Empress of the French presented the rev. gentleman with a solid gold chalice 21 inches high, and bearing the most curious and elaborate ornamentations.

Advices from Washington state that Secretary Stanton has resigned under protest and his place is filled pro tem by Gen. Grant. It seems that the president sent a communication yesterday morning, to Mr. Stanton suspending him from his office as Secretary of War and instructing him to hand over-all records and books &c. &c., to Gen. Grant who was instructed to act in the meantime. Instructions. were at the same time sent to Ges. Grant directing him to take charge.

Mr. Stanton attempted to protest against his removal upon the ground that without any legal coursethe executive had no power to force bim to resign, However, as the General commanding the army of the United States had accepted the appointment hesubmitted under protest to superior force. General Grant has therefore assumed charge of the War Department, and appeared at a meeting of the cabinet.

The Marion (Obio) Mirror of July 2 says that: Mrs. Richardson, near that town, had missed herlittle boy, and went out in the garden to hunt forhim. To her horror she saw the little fellow, eigh. teen months old, literally enveloped in the folds of amonster snake. She heroically seized the snake in her hands and tore it loose. No sonner was heloose, however, than he made for the mother, feroclously, and coiled himself about her person, altempting to strangle her as he did the boy. Sheagain seized him, disengaged herself from him, and killed him with an uxa. The little child swelled up. for several days but has finally recovered. The snake is what is called the 'blue racer,' which does. not bite, but strangles. It measured ten feet.

Sixty boxes of the skeletons of fallen soldiers areging on Analostan Island awaiting the coming of the burial corps to be interred in the cemetery at Arlington. There are nothing left of the remains. except the dry bones, and in some instances the legs. and arms are missing.

FRANKFORT, August 15. - Last night a disastrous. fire broke out in the Domkirch Roman Catholic Cathedral of this city, a structure of great autiquity, dating from the year A.D. 1425, and famous for its architectural beauty and historical associations.— All the elaborate decorations of the interior were destroyed and the walls, roof, and tower so badly injured that it will be necessary to take the wholebuilding down.

The jury, into whose hands the case of Surratt was commi ted, has been discharged, without agree-ing to a verdict. The indictment against the prisoner was for murder. It is thought that when the case is again tried, it will be altered to conspiracy to mur-

WALHINGTON, 15th —An official letter from our Consul at Vera Cruz, dated August 1st, gives information of the arrival of Santa Anna at that port on the 30th ult. The order of the Mexican government is to confine him in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

A citizen of Washington claims that after devoting years to the subject of aerial navigation he had perfected a plan by which he can transport passengers and mails from Washington to New York in three hours. All he now requires is money.

A report from Charleston, S. C., states that the crops in nearly every district in the middle and upper sections of the state are in fine condition.

Several members of the Chicago Board of Tradehave been arrested for gambling in grain.

# The True Winess.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half. to all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall

THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots

Bingle copy 3d. We beg o remind our Correspondent sthat no letters wil be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

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

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST-1867. Friday, 23 - Vigil of St. Philip de Beniti C. Saturday, 4-St. Bartholemew Ap. Sunday, 25-Eleventh after Pentecost, Sacred Heart of Mary.

Monday, 26-SS. Naz., Celse, etc., MM. Tuesday, 27-St. Joseph de Cal., C. Wednesday 28-St. Augustin B. D. Thursday, 29 - Beheading of St. John the Baptist

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Each year when our subscriptions become due we are reminded of the old adage :-

"To spend or to lend or to give in, It is a very good world we live in; But to borrow or beg, or TO ASK ONE'S OWN. It's the very worst world that ever was known."

At present many of our friends at a distance have not replied to our orders for payment of their small accounts. Our journal, as well as all other newspapers, is supported by the multitude of very small sums. In this it much resembles the grand Cathedrals-a pride and a pleasure to those thousands who have contributed their pennies to their erection. It is impossible to purchase paper, pay for literary productions, and the mechanics' labor, and supply our readers with a good Catholic paper unless, on the other hand, our readers perform their part of the contract. It is to be hoped that all outstanding accounts will be paid in before the close of the month, and thus remove the anxiety which the managers of this journal must feel through the forgetfulness or wilful carelessness of defaulting subscribers.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The steamer " City of Paris" brings Liverpool dates to the 7th, and Queenstown of the 8th. The Abyssinian captives, it appears, are cut off from the Emperor, both parties surrounded by rebels. There is no danger of their falling into his hands again. English papers comment that there is no use now of an expedition to Abyssinia. The Emperor Napoleon would receive the great bodies of State on the 15th and leave for Salsburg on the 16th or 17th to visit Francis

The Gazetta d'I.alia states that the Garibaldian party propose to make a movement on Viterbo.

Some contagious disease had broken out in Candia. French ships took over 9,000 families | tions." thence to Greece.

The Sultan reached Constantinople on the

7th. The elections to the French Council General terminated with the following results:-Of 600 elections 464 were secured by the Government candidates; and 21 only by the Opposition. In the remainder the administration remained neutral.

It is expected that negotiation will shortly be opened for a treaty of commerce between Russia and Prussia.

There were 3,333 deaths from cholera in Sicily for the week ending July 24.

A water-spout burst in the village of Palazzolo. Italy, destroying thirty houses and damaging another glaring instance of Protestant inconsistseventy. Ten persons were killed and twenty six injured by the falling of buildings. Of 1500 of weights and measures, with which their adver-

inhabitants 400 are houseless. The disease was abating at Palermo. The health of Messina and Syracuse was good.

The Bishop of Orleans, in a letter, expresses apprehension for the security of the Papal States. some insidious plot against the Holy Father is the reading of books whose tendencies are to delight to force upon us, we do but act being matured at Florence.

faith by the Governments of France and Italy.

Cholera has somewhat decreased in Rome, but is extremely virulent at Frisinone and several villages in the mountains.

A frightful accident had occurred on the Great Indian Railway. There were 13 killed and 20 injured.

The English Settlement at Nagasaki was dam-

aged by a severe storm.

by charity.

A large part of the Government buildings at Buenos Ayres were destroyed by fire.

Preparations for a mine which would blow up the Government House at Montevideo had been discovered, and various persons arrested.

LONDON, Aug. 16th .- The English Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday, 21st.

London, Aug. 17 .- The rain still continues throughout the country and it is thought the crops suffered extensively in some districts.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 16 .- The British shipof-war 'Serapis,' lett this port yesterday for Ireland, whence she will take a regiment to Quebec,

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16 .- "City of Boston," which arrived yesterday, reports on 4th inst. ran down and sunk schooner "Silva," bound for Bostop : no lives lost.

The writs for the nomination in the city of Montreal have been issued for Thursday the 29th of this month.

FREE INQUIRY. - Protestants glorily themselves on their love for freedom of thought, and of their adherence to the Apostolic maxim to prove all things. There is with us - so they boast-none of that shrinking from full and fearless investigation of all questions touching faith, and the mysteries of our religion, which characterises Romanists. Our faith, they boast, is an intelligent faith, the product of our own intellectual researches, and careful examination of evidence on both sides. That of Romanists, on the contrary, is a grovelling superstition, that has no foundation more solid than that of authority. Hence, whilst we invite, the latter invariably strive to stifle inquiry, placing on the India, and prohibiting the perusal of, all books which might suggest in the minds of the readers, doubts as to the truth of the religious system in which they have been brought up. Hereupon the Protestant looks heavenwards, and gives God thanks that he is not as other men are; and that his religion has naught to fear from free inquiry.

So the Protestant boasts, so be argues against Catholics; but how does he act? how does he argue when his opponents are not Papists, but Neologists? not men who believe too much, according to his arbitrary standard, but men who believe too little, and whom he accordingly qualifies as infidels?

This question we find resolved in a very saisfactory manner in a Report given by the London Times of the proceedings at a late annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society, presided over by the Earl of Chichester, impugning the truths of revelation, should not be and attended by the Protestant Archbishon of Canterbury, and by a large number of other members of the Protestant Episcopate. Canon M'Neil, a great gun of the Establishment, a very Boanerges, or child of thunder, against the selves-that is to say, without first carefully his speech was loudly applauded by his hearers, both lay and clerical; and the motion which it prefaced was carried triumphantly. What then was the burden of his speech? According to the Report in the Times, the Rev. Canon M'Neil, in the course of a long speech .- .

" Urged upon all his hearers, both lay and cleri cal, to abstain from reading such literature as Essays and Reviews. He said it was the clergyman's duty to preach that of which he had been convinced before his Ordination, and not to enter upon specula-

To the formal principal, in the above laid down, we, as Catholics, take no objection; but how Protestants who taunt us with our shricking from free inquiry; who reproach our clergy with keeping their people in ignorance, because they strongly urge upon them to abstain from reading such books as throw doubts on the truth of their religion; and who insist that it is the duty of Catholic clergymen, after their ordination, to enter upon speculations as to the truth of the doctrines which they were ordained to preach - how Protestants, we say, can uphold such a principle as that laid down by Canon McNeil is to us incomprehensible; and affords ency, and of the Protestant system of two sets

saries reproach them. But let that pass. It is neither to the inconsistency of Protestantism nor to its dishonesty that we invite attention, but to its recognition of the soundness of the principle upon which the He does not fear internal revolution, but thinks | Catholic Church interdicts to all her children weaken faith; and upon which also she discour-The Moniteur repeats its statement that the ages speculations upon the subject matter of September Convention will be executed in good divine revelation. The wisdom, the propriety of this course, the soundness of the principle is. when their interests are at stake, recognised by Protestants, and is by them endorsed. Neither can Protestants rretend that the restrictions imposed by the Church on indiscriminate reading of anti-Catholic books; and the discouragement of speculation, are necessarily aggressions upon religious liberty, or an insult to the human intelligence, for, do they not themselves do the

are supplying food to over len thousand poor constant boast that they are free, and that their appointed to adjudicate in the premises; and to peculiar character as priest, that of being in an Christians in Crete. There are fourteen thousand religious system is emirently favorable to intel-Cretan refugees in Greece nearly all suupported lectual, development, and a vigorous intelligeoce?

> It is not then in the assertion of the principle of restriction, but in the application of that principle that, according to Protestants (who would fain assert the principle for themselves, but at the same time condemn the Catholic Church.) that the sin of the latter against the human intellect and religious liberty, and freedom of inquiry consists. To probibit by moral censures the "reading such literature as Essays and Reviews is the exercise of legitimate authority: but for the Catholic Church, by her censures, and moral means of restraint, to impose restrictions upon the reading of anti Catholic literature, and which is very often scurrilous, sometimes obscene, and always unscrupulously mendacious, is a high banded and tyrannical exercise of power. But here the question arises-" Who is to be the judge" as to what literature is dangerous and worthy of being placed under ban? by whom is the wheat to be winnowed from the chaff, and the good book distinguished from the bad? Not-even according to the Protestant principle as laid down by the evangelical Canon McNeil-not by every indi vidual for himself, must this be done : for before any one can exercise an act of personal judgment upon a book, say Essaus and Reviews, he must himself have read it; and Canon McNeil strongly urges all men not to read such books. It is clear therefore that he does not make the individual the judge; and that, therefore, since according to him there are books which should not be read, and against which the people should be put on their guard, there must, or at all events, should, be somewhere a tribunal intellectually competent to discriminate with certainty betwirt the good and the bad in literature: and morally competent to interdict to the people generally, the study of the bad. Of course, it we could read Canon McNeil's heart, we should find thereon inscribed, "I am that tribunal intellectually competent to pronounce verdict; morally competent to enforce judgment." And what our evangelical friend thinks of himself, so also does every Spurgeon and Stiggins of the lot think also of himself in particular.

> And hereupon, not upon their law of the case, but upon their right or competency to apply that law, do we join issue with McNeil, and Spurgeon. and Stiggins aforesaid. No! good gentlemen. we say unto them; we do not recognise you as competent judges in the premises. When, and in what terms, did the Lord appoint you to bear rule over us, to teach us our duties, to prescribe to us what we should read or abstain from reading? That literature, hostile to Christianity, and read by any Christian, is good law, though the devil, though the father of hes were to speak it; but who are you, what are you, that without further inquiring, that, without examining for ourbooks which you censure are indeed hostile to revelation ?

> A law, without a tribunal competent to apply that law, is a dead law, is an absurdity, and if therefore the above cited law be good, as Protestants assert, as all Catholics must admit-there must necessarily be some tribunal competent to apply it, that is to say intellectually competent, because miallible, as to the fact of revelation, and in its interpretation of those facts, morally comnetent-because by Christ Himself commissioned to address all men in the accents of authority, so that he who slights its beliests, slights also, and sets at paught, the precepts of Christ Himself. Such a tribunal we can recognise-not in any individual however learned, or however exalted his social position-ao, not though he be a Canon of the Church as By Law Established-we can recognise it indeed, but in the Catholic Church, and in her alone. To her, and to lier alone, without any sacrifice of our dignity as men, and as intelligent creatures responsible to God for the exercise of our intellectual faculties, can we submit ourselves and our reason: and we should feel ourselves to be degraded, humiliated, and guilty of sin against reason and therefore against Him Who is reason itself, were we to yield obedience to any other tribunal on earth. If we Catholics submit ourselves to the Church, and refuse to read such literature, as the tracts, for instance, and garbled and emasculated versions of the sacred writings which evangelical Swadstrictly in accordance with the principle, or law laid down by Canon McNeil, and in obedience to a tribunal which claims to speak with divine authority, and whose claims we admit. Papists therefore are consistent.

But when Protestants, at the instigation of the Protestant minister refuse to read such literature as Essays and Reviews; when they refuse to enter upon speculation as to the truth or falsity of the facts of Christianity, its prophecies, and miracles, the case is different. They cannot pretend that Mr. Spurgeon, or Canon McNeil, or the An Athens letter says the Torks declare they same things? and, nevertheless, is it not their Rev. M. Stiggin, is a judge or tribunal by God

whom, therefore, at the peril of their immortal souls, they are bound to yield implicit obedience. Protestants know that the preacher to whom they listen, though he may interest them by his elequence, delight them with the graces of his style, amuse them with his buffooneries, or tickle their prurient fancies with his invendoes against Nuns and Priests, has no more rightful authority over them than has the cantatrice at the opera whose magnificent Soprano enchants them, or than has the Clown at the Circus, whose contortions amaze them, and at whose jests they loudly laugh. The Protestant minister is a gentleman whom the congregation engages at so much per annum to do their preaching and praying for them: who has no authority over them, but what they themselves have given him and who is no better than any one of themselves, has no right of any kind to interfere with their literary studies or to attempt to set limits to their speculations. Such being the case the Protestant who submits to have the sphere of his reading curtailed, or his speculations limited by his minister, is indeed a slave, because he makes abnegation of his intellectual rights to an authority which in his heart of hearts he knows has no claims upon his allegiance. He is, not "priestridden," indeed, but " minister ridden" or man ridden; and his rider he himself knows to be a very ordinary mortal, and not one whit different from himself. Protestant obedience is indeed slavery: the obedience of the Catholic Church is intelligent obedience of the free man.

RITUALISTS AND ANTI-RITUALISTS .- The strife betwixt the two antagonistic parties in the Anglican denomication having traversed the ocean, has reached our shores, and even now is raging with much intensity, much bitterness of spirit, and a plentiful outpouring of hard words. in most of the towns and cities of U. Canada.

Though the parties to this strife are respectively known as " Ritualists," and " Anti-Ritualists," we think that the names by which they are severally distinguished are not happily chosen, insomuch as they do not bring prominently forward a salient point of divergence betwixt the combatants. Love of Ritualism, attachment to forms, ceremonies, genuflexions, and ecclesiastical dresses, is not the chief characteristic of the socalled Ritualists: and neither is it opposition to these things or attachment to a bold, irreverent. and unattractive mode of conducting worshipthat which mainly distinguishes the so called anti-Ritualists, from their opponents. There is something deeper, and more important than dresses, and ceremonies, and ritualism, involved in this controversy.

And this something would be more clearly brought out, and the real significance of the movement now agitating the troubled waters of Episcopal Protestantism, would be made plainer to the simple intelligence, were the names of "Sacerdotalists" and "anti-Sacerdotalists" apignorance, superstition, and non-inquiring spirit reading the very books which you urge us not to plied respectively, to the contending parties .of Papists, was one of the principal speakers; read-we should take your word for it, that the For in the present stage of the dispute it is neither more nor less than, on the one side an Christianity, and do indeed impuga the truths of assertion of Sacerdotalism, and on the other, a vigorous protest against it. This is why the laity of the wealthier classes, both in England and in Canada, are for the most part so bitterly opposed to Ritualism, in this respect, approving themselves staunch Protestants, since, in its inception, Protestantism was essentially an anti-Sacerdotal

> As a general rule, Protestants care little either way tor dogmas, unless they involve or imply the necessity of some ascetic practice. In the ordinary language of intelligent Protestants, all dogma is at best but a matter of speculation, and belongs, not to the domain of religion, but, as they phrase it, of theology. Indifference to dogma always has been, and is daily becoming still more, the badge of Protestantism, which on the other hand always has been-and, as the principles of the Reformation are better understood, and more fully carried out, will constantly become more averse to Sacerdotalism, or the pretensions made by a class of men to the possession of supernatural power or authority. So sins. much is this the case, that Protestantism, though formally consisting in a Protest against the authority of the Catholic Church, consists materially in a Protest against the doctrine that any man, or any set of men, possess, in virtue of their Ordination-whether Enisconal. or Presbyterian, any special spiritual authority, supernatural powers, or privileges of any kind. The true Protestant will not brook the pretensions of a priest, whether of the Anglican, or of the Catholic Church: he will recognise no division into cleric or laic, for with him all are equally priests, or ministers, and all in another sense, are equally laymen for all are, in respect of spiritual power or authority, on a footing of perfect equality.

Now-and this is just what shocks the genuine Protestant sentiment-the Ritualist in his every word, in his every jest, in every genuflexion that he may make, in every ribbon that he may but on, asserts implicitly the existence of two distinct orders in the Christian Church-an order clerical, and an order laic. He asserts for bimself a

esnecial manner a mediator, or minister, betwirt God and man, endowed by and in virtue of his Ordination with special supernatural power, or authority to do certain things which no percon. not so ordained can do, or under any circumstances can have the right even to attempt to do. It is this assertion or rather, on the part of Anglican ministers, this assumption of a Sacerdotal or supernatural character, that, more thun anything else, more than the flowers, and the musica and the albs, and the chasubles, and the Gregorian chaunt, and the bowing to the altars, shocks the feelings of staunch and sensitive Protestants.

This is, we think, well brought out by the outciv that has been raised against the assumption of the Rituatists in the matter of Absolution, which many of them give in the very same form as that used by Catholic priests, and after having received the particular confessions of, their several penitents. By this act, more perhaps than by any other, do they, the Ritualists, assert their paculiar, supernatural, and sacerdotal character : by this more than by any thing else that they say or do, do they assert their distinction from the people, their God derived authority over the lasty, and their spiritual or supernatural power. Therefore is it-that against this practice against this imitation or singerie of the Catholic Sacrament of Penance, in which the more advanced Ritualists indulge, is the indignation of the more consistent Protestants of the Estab. lishment more particularly directed. They are right; their instincts as Protestants are true to them in this case; and they see, that on this one question-that of the power of remitting or retaining sin, depends the fortunes of the battle betwixt Sacerdotalism and anti Sacerdotalism. naturalism and supernaturalism, in the Church of England, and indeed the fortunes of Protestant.

In one respect too, for the Sacerdotalists or Ritualists, this is the very best question that could be selected; and their opponents, members of the Anglican sect, therefore, cunningly seek to direct attention from the true issue, to a side and irrelevant issue which they have raised. Instead of confining themselves, as by the laws of logic they are bound to do, to the discussion of the question-" Is the so-called priest of our common Church as By Law Established, legally authorised to claim for himself, in virtue of his Ordination, a special power, or power not common to others not so ordained, to forgive sins, and to retain sins?" they disbonestly seek to join issue unon the question-" Is any man, ordained or unordained, invested with the supernatural power claimed by the High Church ministers of our Establishment with respect to the forgiving and retaining of sins? These two questions have nothing whatever to do with one another; and the only question at issue is-What legal power does the Act of Parliament in virtue of which the Anglican Church is Established, confer upon its ordained ministers?

Now this question any honest unprejudiced. man of ordinary intelligence can solve for himself, by merely reading over the Anglican Ordination service. As clearly as the Anglican Liturgy, or Book of Common Prayer, decides against the Ritualists on many innovations connected with the Eucharistic celebration, which the latter have introduced, as clearly, to say the least, does it claim for the ordained priest the power of remitting or retaining sins. Not only is this evident from what the Liturgy enjoins the priest to say in its service for the sick, and from what it says in its prescribed form for the "Ordering of Priests"-but it is equally clear from what it does not say, in the form which it prescribes for the ordering of another class of its ministers or deacons. Its silence in one case is as significant and conclusive as is its outspoken language in another. For instance :-

The candidate for Deacon's Orders takes authority to "execute the office of Deacon; to read the Gospel in the Church of God: and to preach the same," if licensed by the Bishop .-That is all: not a word in his case is uttered, about taking any authority to remit, or retain

But in the ordaining of Priests, the case is different. There the candidate takes authority " to preach the word of God, to administer the Sacraments" and these words are especially addressed to him :--

"Whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven, and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained."

It is clear from this, then, that the Anglican Church professes to confer upon those whom it ordains Priests some power or authority in the matter of forgiving or retaining sin, which it does not cenier upon those whom it ordains Deacons. But the latter have to say the least, all natural powers in the premises, all what other men. neither deacons nor priests, possess-that, to wit of declaring in general terms the simple fact, that. God is ever willing to forgive and put awayfor Christ's sake-the sins of the truly penitent; therefore, if the priest, in virtue of his ordination, receives more power in the premises than is possessed by the deacon, who possesses all natural powers over the retaining and remitting sin-it is a self-evident proposition that the former, or

priest must receive some supernatural power: and it is the claiming of this supernatural power that, above all else, shocks the anti-Ritualistic the existence of a distinct sacerdotal class in the Christian Church, a hiereus as well as a presbuteros with all the logical consequences of this admission, which would be fatal to Protestantism.

Here is the strong-hold of the Ritualists. -Mighty as their opponents are at quibbling, they cannot quibble away the express words of their own Liturgy, of their own ordination service. So long as words have any definite meaning, and so long as the words of the respective forms for the Ritualists to expect the victory in any Court of Law, or in any Court of Conscience. The doctrine of the Church of England is clear and unmistakable. It may be a false doctrine, it may be a true doctrine, but its truth or falsity is not as their adversaries dishonestly pretend, the question at issue; which is simply-" What loes the Church of England, as By Law Established teach? What powers have its priests the legal right to claim for themselves? In the matter of incense, of the mixed chalice, and of the Eucharistic celebrations without communicants, the Ritualists have perhaps the letter, certainly the spirit, of the law against them: but that law their adversaries know.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT .- We perceive by a special Parliamentary Report to the Galway Vindicator, that the Committee on Ullathorne, the Catholic Bishop of Birmingham has been examined before the Committee. Early next session we believe a very comprehensive measure will be introduced, recognising fully the position of the Catholic Hierarchy in that counthe Catholics of North Britain, for probably ald. there are not two bishops in the United Kingdom who have more subjects than the Vicars Apostolic of Glasgow and Edinburg.

in repealing the obnoxious Act, which no Gov-

whilst replying to the Committee; but they cannot deny but he flatly and bluntly replied alarm was sounded .- Gazette. to all the queries, and told nothing but the honest truth, and what every one knows to be Catholic Ireland. A liberal, and probably more in Ireland, Dr. Moriarty showed how completely the Whigs, as a party, committed political sur cide by estranging the Catholics of Ireland in enacting a law which its framers knew well must for ever remain a dead letter in Ireland. Indeed we think it is a great pity that Mr. Chatterton was restrained by the Committee and was not no man is more entitled to speak authoritatively s therefore a trustworthy witness upon all maters connected with this country. Because he aid the people are disaffected he is attacked by | - News. section of the Press: but there has been no ttempt by our contemporaries to argue the pints raised by the amiable and candid prelate. Yould it not be better to inquire why a people amittedly shrewd and intelligent and naturally loai, are actuated by the feelings ascribed to thm by Dr. Moriarty? Simply, can the Irish peple, be supposed to be well affected towards the English government, so long as the anomalies referred to by Dr. Moriarty are prohibited to exit in Ireland. The tendency of the times is to to away with exclusive privileges. Even the Graid Turk, whose recent visit to England cost as much as would settle one Irish difficulty, at least can july hope to perpetuate his rule for a little timelonger by giving perfect equality to the long dowi trodden Christian population of his Empire.

We believe however the Bishop of Kerry's equality in Ireland . The next session of Par. report. liameht will inaugurate many changes for the bettei or we are much mistaken; and when those changes take place Irishmen will work harmo mously together for the common good of the country, and those who are now opposed to them will regret that they had been so long delayed.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR. - The Goderich Star says: on Sunda) night some miscreants bered ten holes in

The attention of the public is directed to the advertisement of the Catholic Young Men's Society's Picnic, which appears in our columns, to be held in Guilbault's Gardens on Wednesday, to admit its existence they would have to admit have secured the services of a splendid Brass Band for the occasion, to discourse sweet music to the visitors, also Renaud's Quadrille Band for the dancing. A varied and novel programme is in a few days. The Committee are sparing no trouble or expense to make this Picnic the best of the season.

Extensive Fire .- About half-past twelve on Sunday morning, smoke was discovered issuing from the oil store belonging to Messrs. William Middleton & Co., Point St. Charles. In consequence of anonymous letters received by Ordering of Priests and Deacons remain as they several parties interested, additional watchmen are-50 long will it be impossible for the anti- bad been placed over the stores. The storeman who had been in town, had on his way home came round by the store, and spoken to the the outside, when everything appeared correct. Not long after he left, one of the watchmen noticed a slight puff of smoke, and calling to the of the Parliament Buildings is nearly completed other to come round, he ran for the storeman. By the time he returned the alarm had been struck, and the smoke had turned into a blaze. has been painted red outside, and inside the flooring evident, from the inflammable nature of the contents of the store, that all their efforts must be directed to save the flames from extending, the \_\_Toronto Paper. great risk being that the oil floating on the water of the creek would be carried down to the Canal, Notre Dame street, lost \$150 by theft on Thursday and thence to the shipping in the harbour. By | night, from his safe, which, nevertheless, was found dint of the greatest exertion, a dam was built to locked as usual on Friday morning; and the same the spirit, of the law against them: Out that law dint of the greatest exertion, a dam was built to paper adds that, for some time past, an organized is unmistakably on their side when they claim the retain the waters of the creek, attention being at band of thieves has been robbing on a large scale, power of retaining or of remitting sin, and this the same time given to present the fire catching notwithstanding the watchfulness of the police. the store on the opposite side, which contained large quantities of oil, naptha, &c. The fences and boards were therefore, torn down, and, fortunately, the work of keeping the fire from there Terrace, Mrs. J. Beatty, of a daughter. was successful. The scene was awfully grand. The flames crept along the ground, then sudthe Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has brought its dealy rising, shot up into the air like a waterlabors to a close; but it is announced that no spout, with a monning roar, the column rotating legislation will be attempted on the subject this on its axis, six or eight feet at bottom, and session. Indeed it is too late to think of any terminating in a point like a gas jet. Sometimes thing of the kind, and therefore Irishmen and six or eight of these were whirling, roaring and Catholics of whatever shade of politics must be. shooting up all at once, lighting the sky for miles lieve that Mr. Mc Evoy has exercised a wise round. About hall-past six o'clock, after six discretion in having the order for the second hours fighting with the demon, it was subdued Mr. Patrick David Dunn, of Montreal, to Miss Lucy reading of the Bill discharged. Revd. Dr. sufficiently to render it safe for some of the men to leave others to watch it. All day it was burning, the heat drawing the oil from the ground, which burned as if in multitudes of lamps. As nearly as can be ascertained, there were about 12.000 parrels destroyed, the value being about try in anticipation of the forthcoming legislation \$100 007, divided among a considerable number aged 50 years. on the subject. This will be only fair towards of holders and the greater part insured .- Her-

FIRE .- About 11 o'clock on Saturday morning the alarm sounded from box No. 28, and upon proceding to the spot a large and long row At all events the Committee has had before of outbuildings directly in rear of a terrace in them sufficient testimony to justify Parliament | Mountain street was discovered to be in flames. The firemen immediately set to work and bad \$7,70; Extra, \$8,00 to \$8,30; Superior Extra \$9 to ernment could ever attempt to put in force. The numerous streams of water pouring on the burn- \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,70 to \$3,80 per 100 lbs. evidence of Mr. Justice O'Hagan was quite ing buildings, and after much exertion succeeded decisive on that point; and for all prac in quenching the flames. A large stable filled tical purposes the Committee might have ceased with hay and straw burnt with astonishing persetheir labors after hearing the lucid testimony of verance, and being covered with a tin roof of the fire had its own way in the loft until the But it is the evidence of the Most Rev. Dr. | flooring was torn down and the fire got at. The Moriarty, the Bishop of Kerry, which has called people in the terrace were in a great state of forth the most comment on both sides. He has alarm at the first outbreak of the flames, but been taken to task, we perceive, by a few very sensibly made no attempts to move their to \$0.75. bigoted Protestant London journals for an effects, although before the arrival of the Brialleged want of dignity and jauntiness of air gade the burning stable looked very threatening. The origin of the fire is not known. The second

ANOTHER ESCAPE .- The Sheriff it appears will not make the prisoner's cell in the Police truth, as to the public feeling of the people of Court secure, and the consequence is another escape took place from there on Thursday foreattached to the Liberal party than any prelate noon. The prisoner's name is Lepage, and he was conficed in one of the cells, while the court was going on. The side of this cell fronting the passage, is open for two feet at the top, but crossed with strong iron bars, over an inch square and about seven inches apart. One of these bars was bent on one side about three inches, thus making a space at the top of nine inches wide. permitted to sift the question to the bottom, as As the cell is ten feet high, it is supposed that he got upon the shoulders of another prisoner conon the subject than Dr. Mortarty. The Bishop | fined with bim, and thus escaped. He is only of Kerry has a right to know the Province of 15 years old, and of slight frame. He is one of Munster, and indeed all Ireland well; and His the gang who broke into Mr. Laurier's store Lordship's loyalty and attachment to British in- last week, and Wednesday night he was arreststitutions could not be called into question. He | ed in attempting to break into another house on Beaver Hall Hill. Several escapes in the same way and owing to the same cause have occurred.

The surveying steamer Gulgare has returned to St. Johns Newloundland after an examination of the locality in which the recent break in the Cable of 1866 has occurred. The position of the break has been examined and two bours placed on a bank, three miles in diameter, and in 40 to 50 fathome of water.

PICKPOCKETS .- Ladies travelling in the street THE FIRST ANNUAL PIONIC of the above So railroad cars had need take care of their pockets. ciety will take place in GUILBAULT'S GARDENS On Friday Mrs. Hugh McKenzie, of Longeuil, had her purse stolen, containing six or seven dollars, whilst she was in one of these convenient vehicles of conveyance. - News.

GASPE ITEMS .- The Gaspe correspondent of the Quebec Chronicle, writing under date of the 9th instant, sends the following: Farmers, busy at their hay making; the crop this season is a failure; evidence will not be without its influence upon a large number of cattle will be killed this fall in EIGHTH CALL of TEN PER CENT on the Capital the Eritish Parliament. We anticipate that we consequence of the shortness of folder-macare in the eve of an era of perfect religious kerel fishery good; cod fishery same as last from The Secretary mile event from the Corpora-

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON THE SIDEWALK .- On Sunday moroing, a respectable woman named Mrs. Morley, residing in St. Mary street, was going to church along St. Paul street, when she trod upon some

JAMES FENNELL. Secretary vegetable matter, which had been left on the St. Paul street side of the Bonsecours Market. She fell, and her back struck upon a nail that was protruding from a lose plank, and was hurt so A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five serionaly that her life is in dauger. On Saturday years experience in that profession, and who holds a evening, in the same neighborhood, a young girl Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal was severely hurt by the sudden tilting up a loose School, wants a situation. the Mailland in port; only one hole going through. plank. This was not all, for a quarrol ensued, it Address with particulars to, the was to sink her. A sailor is now in being at first supposed that the plank had been tilted

BLOCK OF GOLD. - The Halifax Citizen of the 8th instant has the following:— There was exhibited this morning, at the office of Mesers. Huse & Lowell, Water steest, an ingat of gold ten inches long and or rather anti-sacerdotal party. For were they 28th instant. The Committee of Management from the Palmerston mine at Goldenville, of which the services of a splendid Brass N. Snow, Esq. is manager, and was the yield of 333 tons of quartz and slate, the product of twentytwo days, labor of thirty-two men. This ingot is something over \$12 000, and nearly ten thousand dollars of that amount will be net profit in the pockets in the course of formation and will be published of the fortunate proprietors of the mine. Other companies besides the Palmerston are also reaping rich harvests at Goldsville. We are informed that the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company crushed twenty tons of quartz on Saturday last, which rielded the large seturn of about 200 ounces, or an average of ien ounces per ton.'

A RUNAWAY HOBSE. - At about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a horse that had broken from its carriage, and still dragged the shafts along, rushed at the top of its speed on Dorchester street, going east. Crossing St. Charles Borromee street, it came into collision with a truck, and fell. It got up, however and, continuing its course, ran down St. Lawrence Main street, where it struck against Dufresne's grocery waggon, the shaft of which ran watchman, and in compacy with them inspected a considerable distance into its breast. The animal was then laid hold of, and led away.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT. - The western wing and the different rooms have already been labelled with the the names of the intended occupants among the clerks of the department. The building When the firemen arrived on the spot, it was and walls have had an entire overhauling. Work has been commenced on the Legislative Assembly Chamber in the centre of the buildings, but all is | igible monthly and in advance between the lat. and

The Minerve says M. Thivierge, merchant, of

In this city, on the 13th instant, at No. 5 Montcalm

In East Whitby, on the 12th instant, the wife of Mr. James Johnstone of a son.

On the 18th instant, the wife of Mr. Henry Heaton,

#### Married.

In this city, on the 14th August, 1867, at the Parish Church by the Rev. P Dowd, P.P. Mr. John Hoolahan, to Miss Annie Phelan, both of Montreal.

On Monday. 29th July, in the Catholic Church, at the Town of Waterloo, by the Rev Mr. Gendrenu, Hannah Moran, daughter of Charles Moran, Erq., of

On Monday, at 11 o'clock a.m., George Edward, infant son of Hugh McGill, aged seven months. In this city, on Sunday morning the 18th Aug. Deborah McSweeney, widow of the late John O'Brien,

At Kingston, on Saturday, 17th instant, Catherine Sarah, daughter of Dr. Barker, aged 25 years.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Aug 20, 1867.

Flour-Pollards, nominal \$5,25; Middlings, \$5,50 \$5,80; Fine, \$6,40 to \$6,50; Super., No. 2 \$6,80 to \$7,00; Superfine nominal \$7,55; Fancy \$7,50 to Ontmeal per brl. of 200 los. -\$5,75 to \$5,95.

Wheat per bush of 60 lb .- U. C. Spring, \$1,50 to \$1,55.

Peas per 60 lbs - 96c. Oats per bush, of 32 lbs .- No sales on the spot or or delivery-Dull at 43c to 45c.

Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about 60c to 70c. Rve per 56 lbs. - 85c

Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest cales ex-store at \$0.72

Seconds, \$5,10 to \$5.15; Thirds, \$4,50 to 0,00.- NESDAY the FOURTH of September. First Pearls, S7.45 to S0.00. Pork per bri. of 200 lbs - Mess, \$18,75 to \$19;-Prime Mess, \$15,50; Prime, \$15. to \$00.00

## MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Aug 20, 1867 8. d. s. d. 20 0 to 20 6

Flour, country, per quintal,		20		to		6
		0	0	to	0	0
		11	0	to	00	0
Wheat, per min.,		0	0	to	0	0
Barley, do,		0	0	to	0	0
Peas, do.		5	0	to	5	6
Oats, do.		2	3	to	2	6
Butter, fresh, per lb.		1	0	to	1	3
Do, salt do	• • • •	0	61	to	0	7
Beans, small white, per min		0	0	10	0	
Potatoes per bag		3	0	to	4	0
Opions, per minot,		0	0	to	0	0
Lard, per lb		0	8	to	0	9
Beef, per 1b		0		i to	0 0	9
Pork, do		0	5	to	0	9
Mutton do		0	6	to	0	7
Lamb, per quarter		4			6	3
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	• • • •	. 0			0	6
Hav, per 100 bundles,						
Straw	••••					
Beef, per 100 lbs,	••••	\$	7,00	) to	\$9	,00
Pork, fresh, do	••••	\$	7,50	) to	\$8	,00
			=	==	==	
	Oatmeal, do Indian Meal, do Wheat, per min., Barley, do, Peas, do. Oats, do. Butter. fresh, per lo. Do, salt do Beans, small white, per min Potatoes per bag Onions, per minot, Lard, per lb Beef, per lb Pork, do Mutton do Lamb, per quarter Eggs, fresh, per dozen Ha", per 100 bundles,	Oatmeal, do Indian Meal, do Wheat, per min., Barley, do, Peas, do. Oats, do. Butter. fresh, per lo. Do, salt do Beans, small white, per min Potatoes per bag Onions, per minot, Lard, per lb Beef, per lb Pork, do Mutton do Lamb, per quarter Eggs, fresh, per dozen Haw, per 100 bundles, Straw Beef, per 100 lbs,	Oatmeal,       do        0         Indian Meal,       do        11         Wheat, per min.,        0         Barley,       do,        0         Peas,       do.        5         Oats,       do.        2         Butter, fresh, per lb.        1         Do, salt       do        0         Beans, small white, per min        0         Potatoes per bag        3         Onions, per minot,           Lard, per lb        0         Beef, per lb        0         Pork,       do          Mutton do           Lamb, per quarter        4         Eggs, fresh, per dozen           Hav, per 100 bundles,        \$3         Straw           Beef, per 100 lbs,	Oatmeal,         do         0         0           Indian Meal,         do         11         0           Wheat, per min.,         0         0         0           Barley, do,         0         0         0           Peas, do.         5         0           Oats, do.         2         3           Butter, fresh, per lo.         1         0           Do, salt do         6         6           Beans, small white, per min         0         0           Potatoes per bag         3         0           Onions, per minot,         0         0           Lard, per lb         0         8           Beef, per lb         0         5           Pork, do         0         5           Mutton do         0         6           Lamb, per quarter         4         0           Eggs, fresh, per dozen         0         6           Ha*, per 100 bundles,         \$8,00           Straw         \$3,00           Straw         \$3,00	Oatmeal,       do       0       0 to         Indian Meal,       do       11 0 to         Wheat, per min.,       0 0 to         Barley, do,       0 0 to         Peas, do.       5 0 to         Oats, do.       2 3 to         Butter. fresh, per lo.       1 0 to         Do, salt do       0 6½ to         Beans, small white, per min       0 0 to         Potatoes per bag       3 0 to         Onions, per minot,       0 0 to         Lard, per lb       0 8 to         Beef, per lb       0 5 to         Mutton do       0 6 to         Lamb, per quarter       4 0 to         Eggs, fresh, per dozen       0 6 to         Haw, per 100 bundles,       \$8,00 to         Straw       \$3,00 to         Beef, per 100 lbs,       \$7,00 to	Oatmeal,       do       0 0 to 0         Indian Meal,       do       11 0 to 00         Wheat, per min.,       0 0 to 0         Barley, do,       0 0 to 0         Peas, do.       5 0 to 5         Oats, do.       2 3 to 2         Butter. fresh, per lb.       1 0 to 1         Do, salt do       0 6½ to 0         Beans, small white, per min       0 0 to 0         Potatoes per bag       3 0 to 4         Onions, per minot,       0 0 to 0         Lard, per lb       0 8 to 0         Beef, per lb       0 5 to 0         Mutton do       0 6 to 0         Lamb, per quarter       4 0 to 6         Eggs, fresh, per dozen       0 6 to 0         Har, per 100 bundles,       \$8,00 to \$10         Straw       \$3,00 to \$4         Beef, per 100 lbs,       \$7,00 to \$9



#### SOCIETY. YOUNG MEN'S

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th AUGUST.

Programme to be published in a few days. Admission, 25 cents. Children half price. JOHN OBRIEN,

Secretary.

ST. PATRICKS HALL ASSOCIATION. THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION are hereby notified that the Stock Subscribed will become due and payable on tion. The Secretary will attend from 7 to 9 o'cleck P.M. on the 19th, at the St. Patricks Hall Bonaventure Building, to receive instalments; also daily at

JAMES FENNELL, Secretary.

#### WANTED,

TEACHER

538 St. Joseph St., Montreal . .

LACOMBRE & CLARKE'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

Nos, 30 and 32 St. Denis Street, near Viger Square, Montreal.

WILL RESUME its Course of Instruction on MONDAY, the SECOND of SEPTEMBER, 1867, at No. 30 for YOUNG LADIES, and at No. 32 for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Six able resident Teachers will be daily employed in assisting the Principals, besides the teachers of Music and Singing, and Mr. Olarke, Senr., will continue his special attention to the advanced classes in both Houses. Book-keeping will form part of the Commercial Education, and there will be a preparatory Latin Course for those who desire it.

Young Ladies and Young Gentlemen will be received AS BOARDERS, in the separate houses, on the same modera'e terms as before.

Plain and Ornamental Needle-work taught in the Establishment.

#### CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL.

COTTE STREET NO. 31 AND 33. THE REOPENING of the CLASSES will take place on SECOND SEPTEMBER NEXT.

By a Resolution adopted on the 20th, of July 1866, the School Commissioners have made a deduction of fifty cents per month on the charges for tuition, the first year of the course being nevertheless excepted, and moreover, have established the following new conditions, viz :

The payments in each year of the course are ex-15. of each month.

For the first year of the course....\$1 00 per month. .... 1.59 second 66 third ## .... 2 50 fourth ٤. .... 3.00

A deduction of twenty-five cents per month will be allowed to parents paying quarterly, or who will have two or more children at this school at the same time, or who belong to some benevolent society in

On the other side, twenty five cents per month will be added to the account of parents who will

have failed to pay before the 15th of the month. The Commercial Academy's principal object is to repare students attending the course for all branches both Commercial and Industrial

The French and English languages are taught by experienced French and English professors, and the task of learning these idioms is made easy by the fact that a great number of French and English students daily and constantly frequent the school For all particulars, enquire of the Principal, at the Academy, Cotte Street, No. 3:, from 8 to 10

A, M, and from 1 to 2 P. M U. E. ARCHAMBAULT. Principal.

#### SEMINARY OF ST. THERESE DE BLAINVILLE,

#### NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST. THE Scholastic Year, at the above Institution will

commence on THURSDAY, FIFTH SEPTFMBER, The Course of Studies embraces the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages; Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Geography, History, Literature, Rhetoric, Intellectual Philosophy and the Sciences:

The Course is so arranged that after the first balf, the students are prepared to enter advanthe said Plaintiff to prepared in any branch of Commercial agricultural in a cause by default.

#### or industrial pursuits. TERMS: Board and Tuition ..........\$80 00 Bed and bedding..... 6 00 Physican..... I 00 Music Piano each lesson ..... 0 20 There are daily Stages to and from Montreal. 22 Aug., 1867.

#### CONVENT OF VILLA ANNA, LACHINE.

Ashes per 100 lbs. -First Pots \$5.55 to \$5.60 THE estrance of the pupils will take place on WED.

## MASSON COLLEGE.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, THEORETI-GAL AND PRACTICAL.

The re-opening of the new high commercial course introduced in the Masson College will take place on

the 4th of September next. The following is a sketch of this new and improved programme:-

FIRST SECTION.

18T AND 2ND YEARS. - GRAMMAR CLASSES. Their anbjects: -

1st. Accentuated and Declamatory Reading. 2nd, Elements and Syntax of the French and English Languages.

3rd. Arithmetic in all its branches, and Mental Calculation. Different writings.

The reading of Manuscripts. Rudiments of Book-keeping. Compendium of Universal History. SECOND SECTION.

3RD YEAR. - CLASS OF BUSINESS. Ita aubjects:-

Book-keeping in all its divisions. Commercial Arithmetic 2ud. Commercial Correspondence.

Calligraphy.
Treatise on Commercial Law. Telegraphing.

Banking Exchange, Discount, Customs and Commissions. Insurance. 9th. Stenography

History of Canada (for those only who follow the entire course.) THIRD SECTION. 4TH YEAR .- CLASS OF LETTERS.

Its subjects:-1st. Belles Lettres - Rhetoric.

Contemporaneous History. Commercial and Historic Geography. Natural History. 41b. Horticulture (Flowers, Trees and Becs ) 5th.

Architecture. Treatise on Domestic and Po itical Econome 5TH YEAR - CLASS OF SCIENCES.

Its subjects :--

1st. Course of Moral Philosophy. 2ad. Civil Law. Study of the Civil and Political Constitution

of Canada.
4th. Experimental Physics. 5th. Applied Chemistry. 6th. Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS. Academic and Lineal Drawing - Vocal and Instrumental Geometry. Board and tuition: \$100.00.

N. B .- All persons wiebing to be supplied with detailed information and a demonstrative exposition of the new programme muy obtain gratis from the Directors, an English or French prospectus containing all required notices. Aug. 16.

#### CONVENT OF LA PRAIRIE.

THE Sisters of the Congregation of N. D. of the above place, have just replaced their ancient Convent built in 1704, by a new one having more than double the dimensions of the first. This house, constructed without any regard to the saving of expenses, presents all that the health, the comfort and the convenience of the pupils require namely, spacious and elevated Salles and Class-rooms, a large dormitory well ventitated, adjoining which, is toilet chamber and bathroom.

Earh story of the house is constantly furnished with water cold and warm, at the exterior of covered galleries where the pupils can respire the pure air and take convenient exercise.

The course pursued in the institution is the same as that adopted in the other establishments conducted by the Sisters of the same community, comprehending all that constitutes an education suitable to young ladies. For the price of boarders, application can be made to the Superioress of the establishment. There are no extra charges only for the use of certain furniture (meubles,) for instrumental music and the English language to which is given a parti-

The parents of the pupils can easily find in the village, persons, recommendable and careful, to wash the clothes of their children and at reasonable

Seeing the extreme facility of communication by the Steamer, three times a day in Summer, and by Coach once a day in winter, La Prairie is only a few hour's journey from Montreal.

The citizens of Montreal and elsewhere who wish to procure their children the advantages of the pure country air, and at the same time remove them as little as possible from their homes would do well to send them to the new Convent of La Prairie.

The entrance of the pupils, this year, takes place on Monday, the 2nd September next. 1st August, 1867.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, CIRCUIT COURT.

The Seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

. PRESENT: The Hou. Mr. JUSTICE ANDREW STUART.

No. 551. LOUIS EMERI GERVAIS, of the City of Three Rivers, Esquire, Merchant,

Plaintiff;

LEONIDE LANDRY, of the said City, Laborer and Bhoe Maker,

ON the motion of Messieurs Hart and Desilets, Advocates, Attornies of the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Jean Buptiste Guillong, one of the sworn Bailiffs in the District of Three Rivers of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, to the Writ of Summons issued in this cause, that the said Defendant cannot be found in the District of Three Rivers, and that he has left his domicile in the said District, it is by the Court ordered that the said Defendant be notified by an advertisement to be published twice in the French language in the Journal des Trois Rivieres, published in the Oity of Three River and twice in the English language in the TRUE WITHERS, published in the City of Montresi, to appear and answer to the action in this cause within the delay of two months from the last insertion Mathematics, Algebra. Geometry, and Trigono of the said advartisement, and that on his neglect or metry; Vocal and instrumental Music Drawing, &c, refusal to appear and answer to the action in this refusal to appear and answer to the action in this cause within the said delay, it be permitted to the the said Plaintiff to proceed to trial and judgment as

Oertified, N. A. DUBERGER, Dep. C.C.C.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, CIRCUIT COURT, District of Three Rivers.

The Seventh day of June, one thousand eight hun dred and sixty-seven.

#### PRESENT:

The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE ANDREW STUART. No. 423.

MOSES E. HART, of the parish of St. Zephirin de Courval, Esquire, Notary,

Plaintiff; PATRICK LYNCH, of the parish of Ste. Brigitte.

ON the motion of Messrs Hart and Desilets Advocates. Attornies of the Plaintiff inasmuch as it appears by the return of Magloire Martin one of the aworn Bailiffs in the District of Three Rivers of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, to the Writ of Summons issued in the cause, that the said Defendant cannot be found in the District of Three Rivers, and that he has left his domicile in tre said District it is by the Court ordered that the said Defendant be notified by an advertisement to be published twice in the French language in the Journal des Trois Rivieres, published in the City of Three Fivers, and twice in the English language in the True Witness published in the City of Montreal, to appear and answer to the action in this cause within the delay of two months from the

iast inservior of the said advertisement, and that on

his neglect or remain to appear and answer to the

action in this cause within the said delay, it be per-

mitted to the said Plaintiff to proceed to trial and

Certified,

judgment as in a cause by default. N. A. DUBERGER,

Dep. 0.0.0

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of MRS. SOPHRONIE PROVOST. widow S. A. Larose, of St. Hyacinthe. Insolvent.

A DIVIDEND sheet has been prepared subject to objection until the SEVENTH day of SEPTEMBER.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignes. Montreal, 13thu gust, 1867.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

## KINGSTON C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completelyorganized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion 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 wi 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 OPER 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 let September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

### FOREIGNAINTELLIGENOP

FRANCE.

PANS, Aug. 1.—The Montleur, of to day publishes. an article on General Dumont's mission to Rome, in which had been intrusted to General Dumont, and publish a speech calleged to have been delivered by him. It is necessary to state the exact truth of the faster. The Minister of War has simply requested General Dumont during his stay in Roue, to inquire into the causes which had led to a certain number of desertions from the Autibes Legion. As regards the speech attributed to General Dumont, suffice it to say it was not spoken. The reports published of it are apocryphal."

REPARIS; Aug. 2:- The Constitutionnel of to-day pub Collishes an article by M. Paulin Limayrac, in which he shows that France has not interfered diplomatically in the differences between Prussia and Denmark Instructions have been sent to the French representative at Berlin, from which all ides of interfering in the negotiations now pending between Berlin and Copenhagen was excluded. The Moniteur has stated the truth of the situation by declaring that no Note has been either presented or read to the Berlin Cabinet relative to Schleswig. It was however, not stated that the French Government had written no de spatches to its Charge d'Affaires at Berlin on the subject. Every one knows that Governments almost daily send off despatches containing instructions or directions on the various pending questions, and fre quently their representatives read or communicate confidentially such documents. These are mere acts of courtesy, bearing no official chiracter, and in no way affecting the relations existing between the States. The presentation of a Note would have been -serious, but the existence of several despatches to our agent in Berlin is bardly of a nature to occupy public attention. Bather would the Prussian Government itself have been astonished had the French Government withheld its opinion on so important a question, and would regard such silence as bad augury; thus creating one of the situations which is seldom produced but which always creates distrust. Such are not the relations of the two Cabinets.

PARIS, July 30 - A despatch has been received from M. Dano, the French Minister in Mexico, dated from the capital on the 26th of June last, in which he confirms the intelligence of the escape of Marquez, Horam; Sacamza, Irribarera, and Lores, and the arrest of M. Bloin, M. Fischer, and General Favera. The despatch makes mention of no other important fact.

PARIS, Aug. 2 - Yesterday the Emperor received an address, sent by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in the name of the Corporation of that city.

For some weeks past there have been strange and somewhat disquieting rumers about a Note from the French Government to the Berlin Cabinet on the subject of North Schleswig. In spite of repeated denials, not official, however, these rumors have been re-peated; and some of the Prussian journals have spoken as if there were no doubt whatever about the existence of a document which was described as an unwarrantable interference in Prussian affairs. The Note, if the analysis given of it were exact, would, in fact, be equivolent to a formal summons to Prussia to settle that question, and calculated to bring about a rupture sooner or later, as it is not probable Prus-Power that had no part in the Treaty, and, consequently, no right to interfere in an official manner. On the other hand, it is not likely that the French Government, who had declined to assist Denmark in order to avoid a general war, would take a step leads ing inevitably to the same result, merely to compel Prussia to restore to that kingdom a patch of the ter. ritory the whole of which belonged to it. Such a step could be only a pretext for an open breach with Prussia. ...

Paris, July 31, evening .- The Emperor Napoleon having expressed to the Emperor of Austria a desire to give His Majesty a proof of his sympathy after the terrib's catastrophs which has occurred in Mexico, it has been arranged that the Emperor and the Empress of the French shall pay a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph at Salzburg. The journey will be strictly

The King of Portugal received yesterday a deputation from the French and English Societies for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. His Majesty and Queen Maria Pia will take their departure on the 5 h of August.

adard publishes intelligence from Chine which states that the French troops had occupied without resistance three of the western provinces of Lower Cochin Ohins, capturing large quantities of munitions and stores, and that the troops were tavor ably received by the inhabitants.

#### ITALY.

' Great excitement,' says the Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, ' has been produced in Italy by the arrival at Rome of General Dumont, for the purpose of inspecting the Antibes Legion, though he is entrusted also with another mission, which may detain him here some time. The Roman Liberal party has been further agitated by the manuer in which the inspection was cerried out, the General sprearing on the Piezza de Quirinal in full uniform, attended by his aide-de-camp. There the Legion defiled before him, and he addressed the men as if they were a part of the French army bearing the French flag. He told them they were placed in Rome by the Emperor, who confided to them the guardianship of the Holy See, and that he had heard with great dissatisfaction of the numerous desortions from the ranks. Determined to clear the Legion of this foul stain, the Emperor called upon those who disliked the service frankly to state their sentiments, and he would recall them to France, where many volunteers were eager to take their places But this opportunity once passed, they would be held to their engagements, and the French Government was arranging with that of Italy for the immediate surrender of future deserters, who would be punished with the utmost rigor of the military code. On the other hand, those who remained faithful to their flag might reflect that they had not ceased to belong to the glorious French army, that they were entrusted with a delicate and very honorable duty, which would be recognised by France and her sovereign, and, finally, that they had behind them the whole power of the French nation. The soldiers listened attentively to this harangue, when they informed the general that their comrades would not have deserted if they had been allowed to visit their families, and that the responsibility of their fault thus rested with their country. The Minister of War has now under consideration a project for granting the legionaries occasional leave of absence to enable them to visit their friends. General Dumont has mixed freely in society here, and makes no secret of the intentions of the French Government about Rome. He says that the Emperor is firmly resolved, to meet any insurrectionary movement or irruption of volunteers by another French occupation. The force intended for this duty is already selected, and will embaik from Adjaccio and

Toulon on the first alarm." FLORENCE, Aug. 1, Evening.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the number of members present was insufficient to vote the whole Bill on the Royal Civil List, the articles of which were approved by the Chamber yesterday. The President aunounced that the Deputies will receive notices of next sitting at their private residences.

The Opinione and Nazione state that preparations for early insurrectionary movements continue at Rome.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 2 .- According to present srrangements, it is expected that the Emperor Napoleon will

Government by the National.
VIENNA, July 26.—The long expected debate on Concordat has come at last both friends and foes saved from being mobbed by his sudden imprisonhaving eagerly seized an opportunity offered by the report of the committee appointed to consider the resolutions proposed by Professor Herbst ten days ago. These resolutions, it will be remembered, were to the effect that civil jurisdiction should be established in matrimonial causes, that schools should be emancipated from ecclesiastical control, and that interconfessional relations should be adjusted on the principle of equality between the followers of all persuasions. The day before these reolutions were introduced by Professor Herbst, Dr. Mubifeld had brought forward his motion for an entire . Reform Bill in regard to religious matters, but his measure was evidently too comprehensive to be carried during the present Session, and the resolutions of Professor Herbit which are not intended to stand in the way of Dr. Muhlfeld's Bill-were introduced with the avowed object of bringing the question of the Concordat to an issue at once.

RUSSIA. Sr. Petersburg, July 31. - An Imperial ukase has been published to-tay authorizing the Minister of Finance to lease the Nicolai Railway to a public company for 75 years. In order to facilitate the operation the Government issues for the new com pany 600,000 bonds of 125 roubles each, bearing interest at 4 per cent., and redeemable in 64 years;

the bonds to be exempt from all taxation. The redemption of the capital of the loan and the payment of interest is to be made by the company under the guarantee of the State. The purpose of the loan is to establish a fund for the continuance of the railway lines. The subscription is to be opened by Messis Baring Hope, and Hottinger, and the Caisse d'Escompte of Paris.

PRUSSIA.

WIESBADEN July 31 -King William arrived here to day, and met with an enthusiastic reception. In reply to an address presented to him by the Bargo. master, His Majesty said :-

circumstances. The change has certainly been radical, and we observe it most in this your former Duke's capital. It pained me to have to act as I did ... and the decision I came to cost me a great amount of city resolution; but history cannot stand still, it must advance. The sentiments with which you have addressed me I have heard frequently uttered throughout the country, and I hope that you have really expressed the feelings of all good citizens I also trust that these feelings will become stronger and stronger; my officials shall act with that object in view, Thanks for your good wishes.'

BERLIN July 31. - It is semi officially stated that the conferences between the Government and the Hanoverian notables afford hopes of a satisfactory result, as concessions have been made by both par-

The reply of the Prus ian Cabinet to the last Danish note will be despatched shortly after Count von Bismark's return to the capital.

BERLIN, Aug 1 .- It is announced that Herr von Leonhardt, formely minister of Justice in Hanover, has been appointed first President of the Chief Court of Appeal to be established in Berlin. Judge Oberg, now Vice-President at Rations, has been appointed Vice-President of the same Court, which will be the highest tribunal for all the annexed countries.

A decree has been issued, dated 26th ultimo, establishing an official gazette for the North German Confederation, which is to be published in Berlin for the promulgation of all matters relating to the Federal laws and Constitution.

Berlin, July 30. - Count Rismark will leave Warzin on the 2d of August for Ems. It is understood that he will remain there for a few days, and then return to Berlin to superintend the arrange ments for the elections to the North German Parlia-

#### TURKEY.

Under title of 'The Grand Turk and the Christian *llloica* has an article pnon—the condition of the Catholic subjects of the Porte. It is stated, says our contemporary, that one of the Eastern bishops, who lately arrived at Rome to be present at the Centenary of St. Peter, addressed the Sovereign Pontiff in the following terms: 'Most Holy Father, there is still one prince in the world who respects the Oatholic Church, its canons, its laws, and its ministers, and that prince is the Grand Turk.' 'We are not in a position,' writes the Unita Catholica, ' to affirm that these words have been really spoken to the Holy Father; all we do know is, that the Sultan has merited well of the Church: in fact there is being reprinted at Rome a berat,' the details of which may be cited as an example and a model to all princes being sons of that good Mother. who, like the Redeemer, is despised by her ewa? The Unita next states that the 'bera!' belongs to the first category of such documents, that it is entirely written in letters of gold, and is granted by the Sultan. Abdul Aziz, to Mgr. Iguace-Phillippe Barcus Patriarch of the Catholics of Syria. It is dated October 6, 1866, the corresponding Mahometan year being

1883, counting from the Hegira. In this remarkable document the Sultan forbids the government employees to raise any obstacle to the proper observance of the Catholic religion. He desires that within the Patriarch's jurisdiction all Catholics shall be submissive to the spiritual authority, that the Catholic law of marriage shall be transgressed in no wise, and that all questions relating to separation and divoices shall be referred to Mgr. Harcus or his vicers. Again, the Sultan ordains that the property of the churches and convents shall be respected in all their integrity, and that whoever may take possession of then shall be beld guilty of an infraction of the law. Catholics also are to take outbs only permitted by their religious principles, and the governors are warned not to interfere with the proceedings of the Patriarch, or to say to him, 'place this priest in such a place,' or confide this church to such another; and it is further decreed that no priest, monk, or religious, whatever be his rank, shall be arrested without the sanction of the Patriarch. In a word, writes the Unita Cattolica, the 'berat' is a monument of liberty rationally understood, of respect for the consciences of Catholics, and of deference for the sacred canons.

ONE HUNDRED MEN BURIED ALIVE IN A MINE, - On the first of July last, the wooden framework of a thousand and five hundred feet deep pit of a coal mine in the neighborhood of Lugar, in Sazony, gave way, blocking up with an impenetrable mass of timber and rock the pit at the depth of about three aundred ells from the top. At the moment of the disaster one hundred and two men nearly all of them the suppporters of large families, were working at the bottom of the mine. Their provisions were only calculated for one day. On the 25th of July, the date of our latest news by mail, the place where the fallen masses stopped the pit was of such a solid structure that the water was standing on it many feet high. From all sides, the most available help was offered, but the conviction that nothing could be done in time to save the unfortunate miners, weakened, it seems, all energetic efforts. They were doomed to die of starvation and want of fresh

Make Monstier and Prince Metternich will secon pany, he Emperor by which at least, the corpses of the perished could have been taken by the Empress of commencing negotiations with Rome respecting are vision.

The Minister of Finance bes repaid in bank notes of the pit, are odescribed as lamentable. The Minister of Finance bes repaid in bank notes of the going the post of the going of forms advanced to the Government by the National.

The Minister of Finance bes repaid in bank notes of flores advanced to the Government by the National.

The Minister of Finance bes repaid in bank notes of flores advanced to the Government by the National. disaster was ascribed by the people, could, only ba 11. Of 13 000,000 bottles of champagne annually exment.

#### UNITED STATES.

EXTRAORDINARY - EVENT .- We think it right to publish the particulars of a wonderful cure which stand opright for eight years and six months, She has frequently been pronounced incurable by physicians. This we know of our own personal know. ledge. In fact, we know that she had abandoned all hopes of a cure by human means, and was thinking only of patiently bearing her sufferings in preparation for the end which was impending But the approaching canonization of Blessed Paul of the Cross founder of the Passionists, moved some many novenes said for her by religous communities and other pious persons, to their holy Founder, to cured on the day of his canonization. And it would seem that their prayers have been heard. A friend in the soundness of whose judgement we have every confidence, writes to us: 'On the evening of June 29th she got up and walked across the room. I saw her do it. She is still very weak from excitement, but there can be no doubt of the

fact We never call any wonderful event a miracle, unless it has been declared to be such by the Holy See; for we do not forget the lesson of caution taught by the Holy See itself But we have no doubt that the cure which we relate is a wonderful favor altogether out of the natural order, granted by Almighty God to this afflicted devout lady at the intercession of his great servant, ' Paul of the Cross.'

- Philadelphia Catholic Standard. This parration in every particular is correct We would have given publicity to it at the time of This is the first time that we meet under the altered | its occurrence, were it not that the young lady and her friends were opposed to making any newspaper parade of it; but the facts having now been before the public in another quarter, and copied by our dailies, we lay the case before our readers The lady up to the present is in comparative good health, still weak from the long prostration, but is gradually regaining her strength. She has been on her feet daily since the 29th of June, pacing her room or visiting some of the members of the family in other parts of the house. Her appetite is goodeating solid food a thing she has not been able to do for eight years -and her sleep is sound and natural. There are no traces of the disease visible. - Pittsburg

> The Pittsburg Post, a non-Catholic paper, also confirms the foregoing statements, in the following words:

Of the varacity of the above statement there can be no doubt; for we have ourselves a knowledge of many of the facts in the case which we had been intending to publish for our readers' benefit. The lady mentioned is a resident of this city, and until the evening of June 20th ultimo, for a period of nearly nine years, has not been able to leave her bed When the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec left Pittssburg for Rome, he told her that on June 29th there would be a prayer offered for her recovery at Rome and exhorted her to faith. Whether her faith was such as to induce her to make the endeavor to leave her couch or not, we are not prepared to say; but certain it is, that on that day she arose from her bed and walked to the window unassisted. Dr. Fleming who has for a long time been attending her, had pronounced her case incurable, as also had several others of the medical faculty !- Pitisburg

The Buffalo Courier says: - Workmen are busily engagad in preparing for an abutment on the American side of the Niagara river for the new Suspension Bridge which is intended to connect the Canada and American shores at Niagara Falls. This bridge is intended for the accommodation of foot passengers enterprise and energy of such men as Wm G. Fargo of this city Hollis White, of Niagara Falls, and John T. Brush, Esq, of Clifton, Canada, for a structure that will give one of the grandest and most imposing views of the Falls. The bridge will be situated but a short distance from the International Hotel on the American side, and the Olitton House on the Canadian side. It will require a span of one thousand two hundred and sixty feet. The width will be ten feet, and the height above the water one hundred feet. The structure will be of the usual wire cables, resting upon wooden towers. It will be abundantly strong and safe for the purpose for which it is intended. We understand the timbers are all framed and will be put in place in the shortest possible time.'

A writer in a religious journal gives an account of a day spent with Daniel Frederick Bakeman, a resident of the village of Freedom, in Cattaraugus County, N.Y. According to the statement here given, the old gentleman was one hundred and seven years of age, and the day referred to (4th of July) was his ninety-first celebration of the Declaration of Independence. Bakeman is a native of New York. and was hidden by his grandparents to escape the first call for Revolutionary soldiers. During the last four years of the war he served in the militis. He was present when Butler, the leader of the Indians, was killed, and remembered having seen Washington. Notwithstanding his great age, the old man's faculties are still vigorous, except dimness of sight and an impaired hearing. One of the most singular things in connection with his having lived for over one century, is the fact that he has never been regular in his habits; has always indulged in spirituous liquors; but to use the words of his daughter, 'never got high except on election days, Fourth of July, and once after harvest.' Bakeman's wife died a few rears ago, aged one hundred and five years nine months and nine days. Ten children had been reared by them, one of which was still a maiden, of the age of sixty.

E. B. Harrington, the celebrated Detroit diver, met with a most painful accident a few days since. He was searching for a small brass cannon which had been lost overboard from a Canadian gunboat, and had been some half hour under water when suddenly a report was heard, and afterward a pull was felt on the signal rope. The men in the boat at once commenced hauling in for dear life, and word passed among the crowd on shore that the air-pipe had burst. After what seemed an bour of terrible suspense Harrington's head appeared, and then his left hand, feebly waving back and forth, but there were no other signs of life. Owing to the immense weight attached to his dress it was found impossible to lift him into the yawl-boat, and he was held suspended in the water. The head-piece was instantly wrenched off, when it was found that blood was oozing from every part of his body from his waist up, and gushed from his eyes ears and nostrils; while he was puffed and bloated beyond recognition. Both eyes were frightfully swollen, and his neck looked as if he had been choked severely, while with every movement blood gushed from his throat, his body and face meanwhile rapidly turning black. After his remain at Salzburg the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August. bottom of the mine by any quick process was moned, his body and head continued to swell, and, short time.

ported from Rheims and its vicinity, the United States get 2 000,000 of the poorest kind.

of each century, more than of the century before, is the test of results. New countries are arising all lately come to our notice. A lady residing in a over the world where there are no fixed sources of city in this State has been bedridden and unable to reverence, which have to make them, which have to create institutions which must generate loyally by conspicious utility. This matter-of-factness is the growth even in Europe of the two greatest and newest intellectual agencies of our time. One of there is business. We see so much of the material fruits of commerce that we forget its mental fruits. It begets a mind desirous of things, careless of ideas, not acquainted with the niceties of words, "In all labour there should be profit is its motto. It is not of the fathers of that order, who were in the habit only true that we have 'left swords for ledger as' by of visiting her to afford her spiritual comfort, to have the sword. The soldier-that is the great soldier -of to-day is not a romantic animal, dasting at forlora, hopes, animated by frantic sentiment, full of the end that, through his intercession she might be fancies as to a lady love or a sovereign; but a quiet cared on the day of his canonization. And it would sovereign; but a quiet, grave man, busied in charts, seem that their prayers have been heard. A friend exact in sums, master of the art of tatics, occupied in trivial detail; thinking, as the Duke of Wellington was said to do, most of the shoes of his soldiers; despising all manner of eclat and eloquence; perbars, like Count Moltke, 'silent in seven languages.' We have reached a 'climate' of opinion where figures rule, where our very supporter of Divine right, as we deemed bim, our Count Bismark, amputates kings right and left, applies the test of results to each, and lets none live who are not to do something. There has, in truth, been a great change during the last 500 years in the predominant occupations of the ruling part of mankind; formerly they passed their time either in exciting action or inanimate repose. A feudal baron had nothing between war and the chase—keenly animating things both—and what was called 'inglorious ease.' Modern life is scanty in excitements but incessant in quiet action. Its perpetual commerce is creating a 'stocktaking' habit-the habit of asking each man, thing, and institution. Well, what have you done since I saw you last ?'-Fortnightly Review.

> BEAUTY OF IRISH WOMEN. - Yous. Felip Belly, one of the writers of the Constitutionelle, having made a tour through, Ireland last summer, pro-nounces the following eblogium upon women of the country: 'The most remarkable element, richest, and certainly the most full of life, of this land so life full is the population itself. No European race, that of the Cancasus excepted, can compare with it in beauty. The Irish blood is of a purity and distinction, especially among the females, which strikes a'l strangers with astonishment. The transparent whiteness of the skin, the absorbing attraction, which, in France, is but the attribute of one woman in a thousand, is here the general type. The daughter of the poor man, as well as the fine lady, possesses an oval milky tint, the arms of a statue, the foot and hand of a duchess, and the bearing of a queen. In the most wretched streets of the olden quarters of Dublin, the ideal tintings of the peacil would grow pale before the beauty of the children, and in the compact crowd, which each day occupied the galleries of Merrion Equare, there certainly the most magnificent collection of human beings it is possible to meet Blondes with black eyes, and brunness with blue, are by no means rare. The race is as strong as it is handsome. as vigorous as it is charming.

WIPE AND LADY .- The Providence Post says: "It is certainly not in good taste for a gentleman to speak of his wife as his 'lady,' or to register their names upon the books of a botel as, John Smith and lady 'or to ask a friend, 'How is your lady?' This is a fashionable vulgarity, and invariably betrays a lack of cultivation. The term wife, is far stomach, liver or bowels, in any part of the world more beautiful, appropriate and refined, whatever where this sovereign curative is obtainable. be said to the contrary. Suppose a lady were to say, instead of 'my husband,' 'my gentleman,' or suppose we were to speak of 'Mrs. Fitz Maurice and her gentleman'-the thing would be absolutely ludicrous, and its observe is none the less so, if rightly considered. A man's wife is his wife and not his lady; and we marvel that this latter term is not absolutely taboosed in such a connection, at least by intelligent and educated people.

THE PHILOSPHY OF SQUALLING CHILDREN .- That man squalls on the first coming into the turbulent and tearful world is a fact which in all ages seemed significant to thoughtful minds; but it remained for Regel to detect its inner meaning—its deeper depth. He saw in these initiator squalls 'the revelation of man's higher nature.' Through this 'ideal activity' the babe manifests himself to be penetrated by the conviction of his right to claim the satisfaction of his needs from the outer world - that the independence of the outer world vanishes in the presence of man sinks into servile insignificance. Hence the impetuous, imperious tone.' - Cornhill Magazine.

A French genius has invented a new flying machine. Headway in the air is to be obtained by a geries of rapid explosions of petroleum the shocks hitting the machine behind much after the fashion of the stuffed clubs that figure in extravaganzas, and securing a like horizontal propulsion. Of these explosions there are from thirty to forty per minute, and when they fail the eronaut gets a tumble.

A few days ago some Indians, who saw several women baptized by immersion in the river St. Joseph Mo., a hole being cut in the ice for that purpose, imagined that the ceremony, which they could not understand, was to make them good, afterwards brought the squaws, cut another hole in the ice near by and gave them a ducking in spite of their remoz-

A machinist, connected with one of the Boston Theatres, has invented an arrangement by which stage carpets may be removed without the intrusion of uttidy-looking supernumeraries in front of curtains. A wire at the prompter's desk is fastened near the footlights and thus releases it, when it may be pulled in from behind.

The few pigs left by Captain Cook in New Zealand have multiplied to such an extent during the century that has clapsed that they hold undisputed possession of certain parts of the island, and are very formidiable to the farmers.

Plato was wont to say of his master, Socrates. "He was like the apotecharies' gally pots-that had or the outsides apes, apes, and owls, and satyrs; but within, precious drugs."

One of the Stoles was asked in what wise a man differed from a fool. He answered: Send them both naked to those who know them not, and you shall perceive."

Holland is said to be negotiating for the sale of its colony of Dutch Guinea to England, but England holds off on account of the high price. This colory. is a constant loss to the Dutch treasury, and is in the market for a purchaser.

The leaves of the geranium are excellent for cuts where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of the kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and ar-

once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTH. ING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immedia ely-depend upon it : there is no mistale about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it A MATTER-or PACT WORLD. - What grows upon ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it the world is a certain matter-of-factness. The test will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United

> Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations, Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. August, 1867.

States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. WHOOPING COUGH CURED.

Cayuga, Hinds County, Miss. T. ALLCOCK & Co. -Gentlemen : Please send me another six dozen of your Porous Plasters. They are in great demand here for Whooping cough. They act like a charm. I could have sold two dozen this week if I had had them. Send as soon as posssible, and oblige, yours respectfully, JOHN I. WILLIAMS, P.M.

ASTHMA OURED.

Mr. Wm. May, of 245 Spring Street, New York writes, Jan. 1, 1856 : I have been afflicted with asthma for upwards of ten years, receiving no benefit from medical men. I was advised by a friend to try one of Allcock's Porous Plasters. I said, I had tried several kinds of plasters without any benefit, and supposed they were all alike. My friend gave me one of Allcock's, and urged me to use it. I did so, and have now worn them steadily for nine months, and find myself better than I have been for many years. Agency, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by Druggists.

A friend who has travelled in Germany, reports the following incident, for which he vonches: During the summer, Dr. J. C. Ayer spent some weeks at Dresden, in conference with the chemists of Central Europe, where he was heraided as the inventor of the world renowned medicines that bear his name, and considered one of the American celebrities .-While riding, one day, his open carriage fell in with the cortege of the King of Saxony, on a drive from the review. The Doctor soon became the chief at-traction and received the marked attention of the people, who were even more demonstrative in their courtesies to him than to the King himself whem they see so constantly. King John, observing this, wrapped his military cloak around him and reclined upon his seat, while our great American medicine man did the honors for the royal retinue, graciously bowing, hat in hand, or every side, until wearied by his excessive condescension to this old monarch's people.

THE GREAT MEDICAL WANT SUPPLIED -Ask any medical man what has been the great desideratum in the practice of physic for centuries? He will anawer, purgation without pain or nauser; without subsequent constipation; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, if they do not accomplish this object. Of the multitudes that have used them, not one will answer no. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strogest ever adduced in favor of any cathartic. Upon the liver their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and ague and bilious remittent fever they work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it. No man or woman, or child, need suffer long from any derangement of the

s 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 & Oo, J. Gardner, J. A Harte, Picault & Son, J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

#### BE IT KNOWN

WHAT IS SAID BY ONE WHO HAS TRIED BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Montreal :--

Gentlemen,-It is with the most grateful feelings that I give you the particulars of the cure effected upon me by the use of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPA-RILLA bought from you. A severe and painful Rheumatism had troubled me for years, rendering my right arm almost useless, and extending across my chest and down my back, made me unable to walk and comparatively helpless, besides much pain in the side from what my family doctor called Liver Disease. Mr. Kennedy, my neighbor on whom the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA produced almost a miraculous cure advised me to try a bottle cr two. I did so; taking at the same time as directed by you a couple of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS occasionally.

I am now entirely recovered, free from pain of every kind, and feel as if I had a new lease of life. I can with confidence recommend the Sarsaparilla and the Pills to any one suffering with the same troubles.

MRS. CROSBY,

Dry Goods Store, St. Mary's St , Montreal. Agents for Muntreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp. lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault, & Son, J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- If the price of an article were, always the measure, of its value, we might suppose that this exquisite perfume and commetic was inferior to some foreign, scents of which a fourth of the quantity contained in one of the Florida Water bottles, is sold at four times the price. But as we have an independent way of forming opinions from the evidences of our own senses, our conclusion in this matance is very different one. We have tested the preparation in various ways, and unhesitatingly pronounce its fragiance as indestructible, as fresh and flower-like, and in all respects, as agreeable as that of any toilet water with which Cologne, Paris, or Londov, has ever furnished us. This is the verdict of all Spanish America, and we heartily indorse it.

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

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp. ough & Campbell Davidson & Co K Campbell & Uo, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H.R. air. On the forth of July, all attempts to reach the removal to the shore, and medical aid had been sum- plied to the part, and the wound will cicatrized in a Grav, J Goulden, B S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

CIRCULAR:

MONTANAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs A & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city for the purpose of commencing the Provision and produce business, would respectfully inform his late produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLADB, OATHBALL CORNERAL, BUTTER, CHEESE PORK, HAMS, LABO, HERRINGS, DRIED PISS DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article

connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

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

COUGHS AND COLDS

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should be at once had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or 'common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a DIRECT influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure To OBTAIN the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents a box.

August, 1867.



PROOFS OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITY

#### AMERICAN WATCH

WALTHAM, MASS.

Referring to their advertisement in a previous issue of this paper, the American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., respectfully submit that their Watches are cheaper, more accurate, less complex, more durable, better adapted for general use, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches in the

They are simpler in structure, and therefore stronger, and less likely to be injured than the majority of foreign watches. They are composed of from 125 to 300 pieces, while in an old English watch there are more than 700 parts

How they run under the hardest trial watches can have, is shown by the following letters:

PENN. RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDEST, ? ALTOONA, PA., 15 Dec., 866.

Gent'emen: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our enginemen, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equidment. There are now some three handred of them carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed, 1 have great satisfaction in saying your watches give us less trouble, and have worn and do wear much longer without repairs than any watches we have ever had it use on the road. As you are aware, we formerly trusted to those of English manufacture, of acknowledged good reputation; but as a class they never kept time as correctly, nor have they done as good service, as yours.

In these statements I am sustained by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years. Respectfully

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

General Superintendent. American Watch Co., Waltham.

> NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, WEST DIVISION, ? ROCHESTER, Dec. 24, 1866.

Gentlemen: I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the great majority of Locomotive Engineers have found by experience that Waltham Watches are the most satisfactory of any for their uses. They run with the greatest accuracy and steadiness, notwithstanding the rough riding of an engine, and as I have never known one to wear out, they must be durable. I hope to see the time when Railway Companies will generally adopt your watches, and furnish them to all engineers and conductors. In my opinion it would greatly tend to promote regularity

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES WILSON, G Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. American Watch Co , Waltham, Mass.

We make now five different grades of watches, named respectively as follows :

Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham Watch Company, P. S. Bartlett, Wm. Ellery,

Home Watch Company,

Waltham, Mass. Waltham, Mass. Waltham, Mass. Boston, Mass. Boston, Mass.

All of these, with the exception of the Home Watch Company, are warranted by the American Watch Company to be of the best material, on the most approved principle, and to possess every requi-site for a reliable time keeper. Every dealer selling these Watches is provided with the Company's printed card of guarantee, which should accompany each Watch sold, so that buyers may feel sure that they are purchasing the genuine article. There are numerous counterfeits and imitations of our Watches sold throughout the country, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against imposition.

Any grades of Waltham Watches may be purchas-

ed of Watit Dealers throughout the country. Testimonials can be obtained on application from many persons in Canada wh have wern the watches with the greatest satisfaction.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,

182 Broadway, New York, ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 158 Washington St., Boston,

ROBERT WILKES,
Toronto and Montreal,
Agents for Canada.

a layman and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is Euglish already accust mod to the teach-ing of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at .the Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada

or which would be better - by word of mouth, to the Superior of the College.

Quebec, 20th August, 1865.

Mr. J. Briggs.

After the use of two bottles of your . Prof. 'Velpani's Hair Restorative,' I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair. Yours truly,

THOMAS MCOAFFRY. Eold by all Druggists and Dealers. BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents. 513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.

P. MOYNAUGH & CC!

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET

(NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment, MONTREAL.

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage.

From the lag and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of C. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I L. Bargs & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Repairs will be punctually attended to.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET.

McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment.

P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867.

#### Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine cajoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt temant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercless may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Saraparilla as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of dorangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in porsons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, n

and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other cruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so elificient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphilis or Veneraal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. Leucorrhæa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Fenale Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism and Gout, often dependent on the accumulations of extaneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the Sarsaparilla.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and filled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for General Debility, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fount

Ayer's Ague Cure,
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever,
Bumb Ague, Periodical or Biliou
Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious,
marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the agua districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowel, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal,
General Agents for Lower Canada GO THE STATE OF TH

A FIRST OLASS COMMERCIAL PROPESSOR, PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER, 54 ST. JOHN STREET,

> Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Streets MONTREAL.

> > . WANTED,

Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation as principal or assistant in an English Commercial and Mathematical School. Àddress, .

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

#### FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE, that beautiful Farm, situate at St Hyacinthe, two miles from the Station, containing 180 acres in superficies (130 arable, and 50 in bush,) with a dw-lling house, barn, stables, and outbuild-ings thereon erected. Terms liberal. For full particulars, apply to WRIGHT & BROGAN, Notaries, 58 St. Francois Xavier Street,

### A. SHANNON & CO.

GROCERS

Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHCLESALE AND RETAIL,

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 Whiskey, Ja-

102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET.

maica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.
IF Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19. 1867.

PREMIUMS! PREMIUMS!!

SEND for D. & J. SADLIER & CO.'S NEW PRE-MIUM LIST for 1867. It contains the names of al Books suitable for Prizes, with price and discount allowed to Colleges, Convents, Institutions, Libra-

Sent free by mail. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Publishers,

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 de-lightful perfume; 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 Drug-

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 grancy legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a mono-poly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sall 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 Drug-

"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 Liniment relieved the pain almost immehealed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philada"

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment 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 ongravings, bearing the signatures of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of Demas Barres & Co, New York. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggiste.

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 everywhere.

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 tace, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them p'ainly 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 Drug-

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 dyc, but is certain to its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hara Dass-SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all dealers. giste.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURB JAMAICA GINGER-for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Oholera Morbus, &c., ...

Its careful preparation and entire purity manuficheap and reliable a ticle for culinary jurposes.

Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., Montreal,
Agents for the Canadas.

Agents for the Canadas.

PERRY DAY:8 & SON.

Ments all, C. E. Oholers Morbus, &c., where a warming is required.

COMMERCIAE COLLEGEA - LIJFRIA NICHS GREENE, GRAYS WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN. The large demand for this delicate; lasting and refreshing Perfume proves that it has already become a favorite with the public. No lady for beauty or fashion should be without a bottle on her toilet table. It will be found for Sale at the following Stores: Medical Hall, Devins & Bolton, Evans, Mercer & Co., Picault & Sons, 3.8 Latham, T.D. Reed, &c., and at the Pharmacy of the Proprietor.

Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded with the finest Drugs and Chemicals. A large supply of Herbs and Roots from the Society of Shakers just received.

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. (Established 1859.)



Sewing Machines.

BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LAWLUR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class new ing Mechines in the city

N.B. -- These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many coarse imitations now offered to the public. Salesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street.

SEWING MACHINES. - J. D. Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Ætna Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine. but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and C; the genuine Howe Machines; Singer's Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noise less Family Machines; the Franklin Double Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Machine, price \$12 All machines sold are warranted for one year Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing-machine Trimmings constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY - J. D LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Era Pegging Machines, foot and power Wax-Thread Sewing Machines; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Cutting and Sidewelt Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Ma chice, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notee Dame Street between St. François Xavier and St. John Streets.

### 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 band and for sale:—Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Cond'y Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c. CONCENTRATED LYE. - This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting gent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of

One pound to ten gallons of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 29 6d

per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c. J A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Notre Dame Street, Montreal

#### CHOLERA.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen- \* \* I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveiled a good deal since I have been in Kaneas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Ubolera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1355, with the same good

Yours truly,
A. HUNTING, M.D. I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease. REV. CHARLES HARDING,

Sholapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infantum common bowel complant, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c, and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. C. BOOMER.

Messrs, Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sirs - Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully re-commend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a sale and effectual remedy.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions: -

At the commencement of the disease take a tea-spoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

Should the diarrhoes and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours

N.B. - Be sure and get the genuine article; and it s recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholers, that in extreme cases the pa-

G. & J. MOORE.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS , श्री मेहार कर है।

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, NG. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

Cash part for Raw Furs.

HOUSE FURNISHERS. ATTENTION !

THOMAS RIDDELL & CO., 54 & 56 Great St. James Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND

OTHER VESSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS.

CONSISTING OF : .

PARLOUR DINING ROOM, BEDROOM

HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

(OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

#### MERCHANT TAILORING

DEPARTMENT,

At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street, J. A. RAFTER.

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class

Outters ar constantly engaged and the best trimming and workmanship warranted. Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the bayer.

Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from. The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make

their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer. IN THE GENTLEMEN'S

#### Ready-made Department,

Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.
Full Suits of Broad Black Oloth, well trimmed

for \$16, \$18, and \$20 Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6 \$8, and \$10;—

Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4 TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON

THE RIGHT.



ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE.

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports o Three Rivers, S rel, Barthier Chambly, Terrebonne. L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other interme

diate Ports. On and after MONDAY the 15th of May, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wharves as follows :-The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Seven P M precisely, calling, going and returning, at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their passage by this boat, as there will be a teader to take.

them to the steamers without extra charge. The Steamer MONPREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and re-turning, at the ports of Sorei, Three Rivers and

Batiscan.
The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, willeave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge; Riviers du Loup, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M, culling at Landraie; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain. The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. E. Laforce, will

run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in connection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel.
The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Chas. Davelny, wil leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Three P.M., calling, going and returnng at Repentiguy, Lavaltrie, St. Sulpice, Lanorate and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday at Four P. M.

The on teamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoreaux, wilf leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at Three P.M., calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine St. Charles, St. Marc. Belosit, St. Hilaire, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Two P. M., and Wednesdays a

Twelve noon, for Montreal. The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H Roy, wil leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, every day (Sunds excepted, at Three P. M., for L Assomption, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling, going and returning, at Bouchervile, Varennes, Bout de L'Isle, St. Paul l'Hermite, and for Terrebonne on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays calling also, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varennes Bout de L'isle and Lactenale. Will leave L'Assompton every Mon-day at Seven A. M., Wednesday at Six o'clock and Friday at Five. o'clock A. M. and from Terrebonde. on Tuesdays at 5 A. M., Thursdays at 7, and S turdays

at 6 A. M.

This Company will not be accountable for species or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the w. Inc.

expressed are signed therefor.
Further information may be had at the Freight. Office on the Wharf, or at the Office, 29 Commissioner, Street.

J. B. LAMERE.

Office Richelieu Company, Manager, 15th July, 1867.

#### WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

SERVED TO SERVED

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Pans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Masurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863.

#### REMOVAL.

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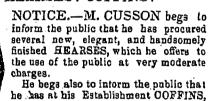
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