

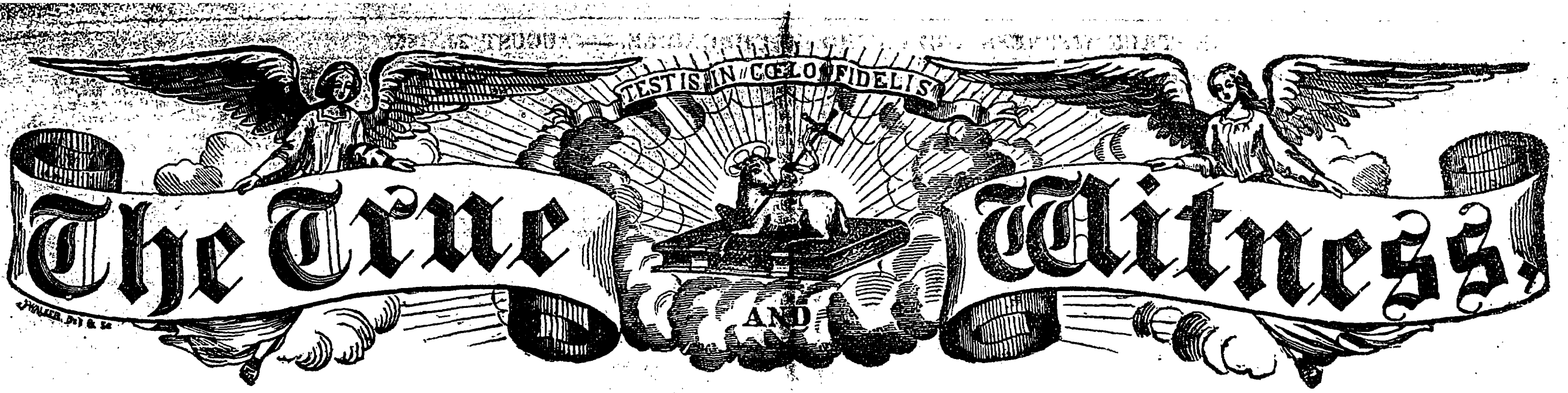
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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## 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 having such a fine tree, which, overshadowing some rustic benches, afforded shelter from the heat of the summer sun, as they sat, during their play-hours, fatigued or desiring to have a gossip.

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 honor, which verses were sent to the nearest newspaper office, and in due time appeared in that journal.

But yet, when Alice Morton and Mary Power, and her brother sat down upon one of the seats underneath this luscious elm, their awkwardness 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-leafed tree. There was something very saddening in the sound, and Alice could not keep herself from thinking of her mother's grave, of its coldness and loneliness; how dreadful it was to have her lying there in the damp earth with no friend near her. Soon the child's face got quite red, and large tears rolled down her cheeks, and taking the little locket containing 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 Bluebeard. Guessed she had a mother, once beautiful, now dead, owing to some contrivance on the Bluebeard's part to get her out of the world, and then catching Alice into his arms, he wound those very long members of his round her waist and clasped her in his breast. She looked into his face, she nestled in closer; he strove to get his jacket round her, but the tailor, narrow-minded 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 hair.

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 her, having some glimmerings about something 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 necessities of civilized life, — to wit, knives and forks; fenshish 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 before-mentioned 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 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 royal feast. But he promised great things for the next Thursday, and gave some hints concerning a tale of a brigand's love that he had read; and then, bidding 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 school-life, 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 from her book to hurl some leviathan word at a restless and giddy child. No, she did not care if all the Borems in the world were sitting opposite her; she would not think of them or their terrors, for a newer object than any had just entered the picture-gallery of her mind. Old portraits she forsook, and kept gazing at

this one. It was her employment during the 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 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 still 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 school-mates 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 Elm-park 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 in love with our twelve years' old heroine.—Well, he was not in love with her, but he liked no girl as well, excepting his sister; and the fact was she became a model for his imitation.—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 characteristics.

To suit Alice's taste Bob changed all his tragedies into melodramas. But his stories had become less frequent now, for he felt the pleasure of general conversation, and perhaps, too, as he would not be permitted to indulge in relation of dark deeds, that he could not exactly get himself up in any others. Of all themes he disliked that of love, and any book into which it was introduced was heartily 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 spent together.

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

"Well, I can't help 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 be his sister."

"Well reasoned," cried Bob; "just as plain as things equal to the same are equal to one another. Give me your hand, sister Alice; and upon my word you're a pretty one. Why, when you come to Cork I'll always have you leaning on 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. I think I'll go to him when I arrive, and tell him a little of my mind about his conduct."

"Oh don't!" said Alice; "don't go to his house at all, lest he should be angry, for he has so much to do that he sees no one except on business, and you know that wouldn't be business."

"Wouldn't it indeed! His daughter and her affairs wouldn't be business! Well, that's good. What if I made it be his business? For in-

stance, if I went and told him I was to be married 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 Alice, laughing.

"Don't all girls marry?" asked Mary.

"Surely none of the Borems did," replied Alice.

"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 had a 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 one?"

"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 sister; 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, holding 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 to 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 a while silent.

"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. "T'will 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, Mary."

"Do your best to make him bring you home to Cork," said Bob, "for then you can be always up at our cottage on the Sunday's Well-road. I 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; and 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, I'd raise to be a judge, and then all kinds of dignities will follow."

"But, who knows? You may forget that you ever knew me."

"I forget you, Alice? No, that couldn't be; I'll 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 house, 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 guardian 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 be difficult, for she knew that Henry Morton wished for no visitors to his house, — and who knows but she may be even 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 appetites of her pupils Mary and Alice, who could not commit such havoc upon the dietary as was usual because of their being so sorrowful.

When Bob arrived in Cork he found his father 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 property which was greatly encumbered, he lived upon 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 he had a morbid pride that would not allow him to enter into business. He was laboring under the delusion that trade was unworthy of any person calling himself a gentleman. His wife having died a few years after the birth of Bob, he

took the care of him and his sister into his own hands, and reared them very fondly until the time came when he thought it right, for respectability'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 himself, and strove to bring them up as he had been brought up himself — never to think of business. Now that he lay upon his death-bed 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 him; 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 insisted that he intended to act on the suggestion of his own mind. So they even retired, feeling 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 sister.

His father had left him but a few pounds, — the annuity died with him, and to invest them in any speculation would be useless and rash. The cottage was well furnished, and he 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 he would earn money some way if only by breaking stones, but something else would be preferable. Yes, there was no fear but he would, for he had thrown off the boy, and suddenly stood in the centre of a man's responsibilities. He had a weak, timid sister to work for, and it gave his mind a mighty impetus. Yes, there was no fear but Robert Power would get some work to do, for he had a willing heart and clear head. He could write a good hand, was an excellent accountant, 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 home and told his sister that he was engaged as junior assistant in a certain office in the city, at a yearly salary, that would at least support them both comfortably, and enable them to keep the little house they loved so much because of its memories.

What has Henry Morton been doing without his daughter? Has he married again? No, he has been increasing his business, and adding daily to his already considerable fortune. Though a speculative man, he was one who always looked very far before him; so there was little fear of his losing. He lent large sums of money when he was sure of getting them again and with interest; and many holding very high heads, and having considerable influence, often stood in a beseeching attitude in Morton's office.

He could have been a leading man in the 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 money-spending offices. His ambition was not to benefit mankind in any way; he but cared for himself, and only desired to be a merchant Crusus.

He was not filled with any ennobling thought as he worked on to gain riches. It was not because that with them he could relieve the distressed and brighten up the warping and cheerless light of hope in some desolated household, — not that with them he could be generous and helping-handed. No. He wished to encircle himself with a golden belt, which, by its glitter, should make people stare, and stand out of his path, and whisper, in a awe-filled voice, — "There goes Henry Morton, the wealthy man."

Did he gain nothing more by his days of hard,

hard work, — nothing but this slight gratification? 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 generally said that he was. So much for the opinion of the world.

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 it.

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 big-wigged barrister or erminent 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 office, as when Alice would come from school, he and she would so often meet.

But he thought the contrary, for he guessed that she would not be allowed to come into the office by her father; and then, the very short time that he was at home, — only a few hours in the morning before he went, and then from six in the evening.

Certainly he did feel the confinement very much, and at times, his school-days came before him, and he wondered to himself that he ever thought them anything but happy and joyful, — he wondered at his thinking Tweezer severe and his studies irksome. He remembered those air-based 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 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 childhood. His father had been a thoroughly good, religious man, and he had impressed his son with the idea that to love God above all things and his neighbor as himself was the duty of every one calling himself a Christian. Unfortunately, born a Protestant, he did not possess the light of faith; but he said he thought he was going in the right path to gain salvation, and it is to be hoped he was sincere. Robert was a Protestant too, and had he had those helps that the Church gives her 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 virtuous. It was a pity that one with such excellent dispositions should be wandering in the dark 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 amusement, 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 everything he could wish. She anticipated his wants, his wishes, his very thoughts. She never felt lonely as she sat all day in the little parlour 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-



and it must be admitted that she was a very young housekeeper; but she fulfilled her duties well, and issued her commands to her maid of all work. Norry with the air of the most sensible mistress. It was now mid-winter, and the parlour looked the most comfortable, cosy spot that was possible to be imagined in the evenings, with 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 mantel-shelf, 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 strangers; 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 he 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 a state of melancholy from the dulness of the place. She inquired if he had 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 she was very lonesome without her two friends, and had not met 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 unsolicited information to that gentleman, and he got it into his head that old Morton had no affection whatever for any one. Likely he was not wrong in his belief, at least if one may judge from appearances.

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 truly 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 sweetest 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 made 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 may not be impossible. There are few children who do not possess a silver tongue, and however they may prattle, even old bachelors cannot find it in their hearts to stop them; and they must have arrived at a great pitch of humanity hatred to be able to say, 'What a horrid noise.'

Robert was highly delighted at receiving the note from Alice, and he very often referred to it to look at the handwriting, he said it was so good for a girl of her age. Still he never thought of answering it. Some unaccountable feeling prevented his doing so.

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

'Why, is it such a great work then?'

'Oh! no, but I don't wish to write myself, and be obliged to tell her I'm a clerk at her father's.'

'Sure I have done so.'

'Oh! it is that I think she may not care as much for me now, because I never heard her speak of any of those in the office.'

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

'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 anything 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 never have to work.'

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

'I have not lost my own self-respect; far from it; but this I must tell you, Mary, every one looks up to the moneyed man, and regards him with a feeling of deference. Now Mr. Morton thinks nothing 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, as I haven't it; sour grapes, you know.'

the acknowledged grievances of the Irish people, as to solicit from the Government, in other words, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the Government, what are his views as to the state of Ireland, and what the remedies, if he has any, in his power, which he contemplates, for the improvement of the social and physical condition of that part of the empire. This personal appeal to Mr. Disraeli was the more legitimate, by reason of the remarkable observation he let fall twelve months ago when addressing his constituents shortly after his accession to office. On that occasion Mr. Disraeli used these memorable words:—'I have no hesitation in expressing my own opinion, and I am 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 Ireland, I feel it impossible to conceal from myself the fact that we are experiencing a great social and political calamity. I acknowledge that under some conditions, and even under general conditions, emigration is a safety-valve of the people; but, gentlemen, there is a difference between blood letting and hemorrhage. What I see in Ireland is not the scientific depletion which reinvigorates the health and gives vigor to the constitution, but a wasting away of nature, which I think ought to be stopped; and the political stypic required under the circumstances, it is the duty of statesmen to discover.' When these sound and sensible remarks fell under our notice at the time they were made we confess they filled us with great hopes that at last something would really be done for the solid and permanent benefit of Ireland and weat 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 immediately upon his accession to office, lamenting, as a great social and political calamity, that profuse emigration from Ireland at which Lord Palmerston always rejoiced, we did hope that the Tories under Mr. Disraeli's auspices would signalize their advent to power by discovering or, at least, applying their minds diligently to discover, that invaluable stypic which he declared to be the duty of statesmen to find out. What has been done since to realize the hopes which were excited by the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer? The three principal grievances of Ireland are the baneful ascendancy of the Anglican 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 any one of these great grievances? Absolutely nothing. There has not been so much as an allusion on the Treasury bench to any scheme for removing, or even partially abating, that monster nuisance, the Anglican Establishment, while the educational grievances have 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 academic 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 Irish education question is concerned.

There remains the land question. 'Tis true that Lord Naas, 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 bantling. 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 stypic required to stop that fearful hemorrhage which Mr. Disraeli most accurately describes as a great social and political calamity—a sentiment to which, it is gratifying to be told by himself, that he steadfastly adheres. 'I 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 sudden diminution of the population of Ireland is a great political calamity. When I consider how much we owe of our success in arts and arms to Ireland, I 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 utterly 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, jaundiced, off-hand way, he viewed the Irish exodus as an Imperial blessing, 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-wrong.' Mr. Disraeli holds sounder opinions, but of what good are opinions without action? No land law can be of use in stanching the Irish hemorrhage unless it provides for the grant of reasonably long leases and the ample re-empowering of an improving tenant for the permanent improvements he 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 essential 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 ascendancy, 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 Ireland the great act of statesmanship, involved 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 prosperity and domestic peace in Ireland and, consequently, the foundation of Imperial consolidation and strength?—*Weekly Register.*

He admitted that numerous bills relating to Ireland had been introduced by the Government this session but he denied that any of them were calculated to promote the peace and prosperity of the country. They were principally two law bills in which the people generally took no interest. He accounted for the absence of legislation on Irish matters this year from the position in which the Government found themselves of leading a house when they themselves were under 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 absenteeism, 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'Loghlin.

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, notwithstanding the fact that the attention of Parliament had been absorbed by the reform question.

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 fundamental difficulty to be grappled with, and he appealed 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 of circumstances, almost unprecedented in the history of any country, operated against Ireland. He owed that he looked on the great and sudden diminution of a people as a great political calamity, but when he inquired into the emigration from Ireland, he found to his surprise, was greater from Ulster, where tenant-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 adhesion of the cabinet. They were not however, well received by hon. gentlemen opposite. They were subjected to much captious criticism in a manner which was cold and discouraging. Under such circumstances 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 submitted 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, complaint 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, because 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 listened to the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regret, and interpreted it as an announcement that the Government had done all they intended to do for Ireland.

After some observations from Lord O. Hamilton and Mr. Pim, Mr. Monsell remarked that the discontent which existed in Ireland was chiefly attributable to the position in which the land question and the Irish Church were placed. He urged the necessity of attempting by legislation to remove these grievances.

Mr. O'Brien 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 gentleman entertained a true appreciation of what was 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 warned the Government that there was but a very narrow line between broadest 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'Brien that the Government bills of this session had not been introduced with a bona fide intention of passing them into law. Circumstances beyond the control of the Government, and the want of encouragement which they have received, 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 asserted. 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 this session. There was no indisposition or want of courage on the part of the Government to approach 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 Ireland how futile it was to attempt by force to overthrow the institutions of the country.

robust health, which seemed to promise many a year of usefulness to man and of glory to the Church. But it was ordained otherwise by Him who orders all things for the best, and so on the 25th July, 1867, he breathed his soul to Heaven after a stewardship of exactly three years having in a brief space fulfilled much time. The Very Rev. John Dunne was born in Ballinacilly, Queen's County in 1819, and while 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 student in Carlow College), were obliged to seek their education at the University of Liège. 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 England, and completed their studies at home. Long before it was deemed necessary by his parents to deliberate formally about his future profession, Dr. Dunne, evincing a signal predilection for the ecclesiastical 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 highest 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 Maynooth, and of his studies in that sanctuary 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 studies at Maynooth, Dr. Dunne was deemed eminently worthy to be rewarded by a scholarship in the Dunboynes 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 stetigit 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 pupils both lay and clerical will not be touched even unto tears when they hear of his early death. No wonder then that many 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. Wales, 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. Mansell, Rector of Thomastown 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 altar.—*Weekly Register.*

Died, on the evening of July 26th, at the Monastery, Mount St. Joseph, Olundalkin county Dublin, aged 60 years, the Rev. Henry Brennan, P. P. of Dysart, diocese of Elphin and county of Roscommon. He 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 apoplexy, and one of paralysis. His health was shattered in consequence. In 1865 he resigned his parish (Dysart) into his bishop's hands and retired on a pension. He selected the Monastery of Olundalkin for his residence, where he lived, up to the time of his death, a retired and religious life.

A correspondent of the *Ulster Observer* says:—I have to communicate the death of the Rev. Patrick Campbell, the esteemed parish priest of Magherafelt. Grief is depicted in every countenance at the loss of so good a priest, ever faithful in the discharge of the onerous duties of his long ministry. He was a priest of rare modesty and humility so peculiarly the virtues 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 brother priests for his kind and amiable disposition; and long, too will the people here treasure him in their memory, and pray for their hearts and souls for his eternal repose. His remains will be removed 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 characteristic Irish welcome on his return from Rome, and the greatest anxiety 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 the 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 spirits, 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, he 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 missionaries the Rev. Fathers of St. Charles Borromeo, established some time since in Ennischorby, by the Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of Ferns, and the only establishment of the order in Ireland are working most successfully in their godly 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 duties, he is also President of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, in Ennischorby, 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 Gullen arrived in Dublin from Rome on Saturday morning, July 27th, much improved in health. He was accompanied by the Very Rev. Monsignor Moran and the Very Rev. Dr. Mater, of the Irish College.

On Tuesday, July 23rd, the Church of the Holy Cross, Kenmare, Miss Mary O'Sullivan, daughter of the late Mr. John O'Sullivan, of Castleown Barr, was received into the Sisterhood of Poor Olare.

Dublin, Aug. 10.—By the consent of the Government the trial of Gen. Fariola, who was reported to have turned State's evidence, has been postponed.

Captain 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 sworn, his lordship briefly addressed them, and congratulated them on the improved state of their county, not only as evidence by the calendar, but also by the constabulary 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. Several persons were arraigned for having arms in a proclaimed district.

At the Clerks 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 evidence had closed the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoner, observed that the line of demarcation between the crime he was charged with and that of the man Milligan, and of which the jury had 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 Month assizes lately David Finlay, William Kerrigan, John Kerrigan, James Lyngb, Patrick Halfpenny, Michael Peely, Thomas Lacey, Brian Montey, Patrick Smiths, Edward McDonold, James Feeley, Matthew Halfpenny and William Lyngb, were indicted for offences under the Whiteboy Act. After a large amount of testimony had been heard the prisoners were allowed to depart on their own recognizances, with the exception of Finlay and McDonold who were condemned, the former to two weeks, and the latter to six months imprisonment.

The assizes for the county Fermagh were opened in Enniskillen, by Baron Fitzgerald, on Friday evening July 26th. The grand jury having been re-sworn, his lordship congratulated them in short terms on the peaceful condition of the county. There was only one bill to go to them, for concealment 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 attracted the attention of the Commissioners. It appears from their explanation in their last report, that of the accused, four had left their service shortly prior to the date of arrest; three absconded on learning that warrants had been issued against them; and 33 were taken into custody while in charge of National 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 sealed 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 offences, 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 commotion—the first the agitation, the agitation of 1848, and the Fenian conspiracy. The title agitation did not produce a single case of complicity on the part of a national teacher. The recent agitation produced only three or four subjects among teachers for the animadversion of the Board. The Young Ireland rebellion brought forth only two who were known to show sympathy with the movement. The Fenian conspiracy, the most arduous and seductive of all the political agitations, a system of agitation founded upon the revolutionary theories of the Continent, a system that recognizes the schoolmaster as a political power, and tries by flattery to win him over to the ranks of revolution—even this conspiracy has produced only the results already stated.

The three Fenian prisoners, Goulding, Griffin, and O'Brien, who were arrested at Quinstown on Friday, July 19th, on the steamer's arrival from Liverpool, were lately brought into Tralee railway station by thirty policemen from Tralee, under command of County Inspector Smyth, S. I.; Sub Inspector Maguire, and Head Constable Walker. About three hundred persons assembled at the railway station and greeted the prisoners on their arrival with hearty cheers, and also groaned and hooped the police. The prisoners and the escort repaired down Edward street, up Castle street, and Moydena, towards the jail, followed by the crowd, who hooped 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 few stones were thrown, but none of the police were injured. The former Corydon arrived soon after, accompanied by some detectives.

A correspondent writing from Kinsale, under date of Thursday evening, July 25th, says:—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 gaboon, said to be in pursuit of her, has recently entered the harbor, but has since steamed out again.—The military and naval force here at the Fort, and at the coastguard 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 gaboon is in the harbor to-day on the track of the supposed privateer. The gaboon *Imogene*, which has steamed to this place from Foyens and which is at present cruising outside the harbor, boarded many vessels between Foyens and Kinsale, but found no arms, much less the supposed privateer.

Michael Gilligan, who was on his trial at Clonmel 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' penal servitude, and one wore a uniform on the 6th of March; the other prisoners to one year or six months' imprisonment.

The population of Ireland in the first six months of 1866 was 5,532,625, and for the first six months of the present year 5,566,962, comprising 2,686,791 males, and 2,870,171 females.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DR. DUNNE, P. P., KILDARE.—With feelings of very keen regret we record the demise of the justly venerated Pastor of Kildare and Rathangan. Notwithstanding his increasing illness, which for many months had been premonitory 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, Dr. Dunne was inducted into the united parishes of Kildare and Rathangan, apparently in possession of

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

At the close of the last week a very important debate upon the state of Ireland was started in the House of Commons by Sir Colman O'Loghlin. The object of the member for Olsare appeared to be not to reach to propose any specific remedies himself for

(To be Continued)



The Hon. Chief Justice Monahan and the Hon. Judge O'Brien arrived at Castlebar 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 sworn, his lordship briefly addressed them. John Touhey was then indicted that he, on the 20th February, 1866, did maliciously assault one Michael O'Donnell, at Ballaguberran. 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. Catherine McGowan was then indicted for the manslaughter of her infant child on the 12th of July 1856, in Killasser, county Mayo. The prisoner was acquitted.

The Cork Examiner says:—In our paragraph on Saturday (July 20th), paper announcing the arrest of three young men on board the outward-bound steamer *Prospina*, on Friday, the names we gave were fictitious ones, the prisoners having since given their real names as Cornelius O'Brien, Thomas Griffin, 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 bridge-well.

Three of the Kerry insurgents, who had managed to escape the vigilance of the police, were arrested on board an American steamer, in consequence of a telegram sent to Queenstown from Tralee, and they were brought into that town on Tuesday evening by a guard of 30 constables. The mob cheered the prisoners 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 23.—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 Dundalk to Mountjoy Prison. Their names are Laurence and Luke Fullam, Robert May, and Patrick Wall. A number of the Drogheda constabulary, in charge of Head-Constable Coghlan, were present (armed) on the platform of the railway, while the train conveying the prisoners passed through.

There are ten young men 'suspects' in our jail at present. There is no special crime against any of them. Numerous others of their class have been admitted to bail in several parts of the country, and turned out of prison. Even in our own city this has 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 24th, 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 correspondent of the *Freeman*, writing from Derry on July 14th, says:—Perhaps one of the most amusing incidents attendant on the celebration of the orange anniversary of the 12th occurred near Eglinton, near Bluff, 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 march through a part of that country known as Muff Glen 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. Fancy then the excitement and exasperation 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 flesh and blood could not stand it, and in a very short time when it was known the Orangemen were approaching several hundred men from the surrounding country were collected at Tamherin 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 great and good King William approached the bridge, the assembled crowd of Celts poured 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 steel' there was skeddadding in hot haste on all sides that the unfortunates could make to get away from the infuriated 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 fife and drums, and Orange flags, 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 pardon, and promise never again to come firing and drumming into the locality.

BARON HUGHES AND HIS ORANGEMEN.—The grand jury of the county Tyrone have received a sharp lecture from Baron Hughes, on the subject of malicious incendiarism and Orangism, which, it is to be hoped, will make an 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 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 our 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 behoves you all, as country gentlemen, to see that these cases do not occur. With respect to the crime of incendiarism, 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 referred—illegal processions—that no less than ten of these offences have been committed. This crime, which you 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 honor of addressing—in personally and locally interested in the peace and tranquillity 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, appeal 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.'

DROGHEDA.—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 hall-door being at the time open, when they came upon a strange man, who was recognized 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 rarely 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 since been had.—*Northern Whig*.

A destructive fire occurred on Friday night, July 20th, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the ship-building 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 cut off the flames from the adjoining buildings, which were contained large quantities of petroleum, oil, tar, and other explosive materials, Captain Ingram, and the Brigade, with the Messrs. O'Connor, turned their attention, which was all that could be done, notwithstanding that all the appliances of the steam engine water carts, &c., were brought into immediate requisition. 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 rabbit warren at the early hour of three o'clock in the morning to shoot rabbits, and took up a concealed position in the grips 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 concealed. Gibson, who was about thirty or forty yards distance in ditch, mistook McDevitt's head for a rabbit 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 10th. 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 rocks, one having his thigh broken and his head cut; the other sustaining internal injury. These two are Killy and Hanassay. A younger lad named Killy, brother of the former, clung to the cliff, and was rescued by the coast guard.—*Waterford News*.

Dr. White, city coroner, Dublin, held an inquest on Friday, July 26th, on the body of a child aged seven years, named William Hanningway at Steven's Hospital, whose death was caused by drowning in the river Liffey, at King's-bridge. It appeared that the boy had been sitting on the quay-wall with his younger brother, when he accidentally fell in. A boat man, named Luke Power, endeavored 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, Esq., has been appointed a magistrate of the borough of Cork.

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

The author of 'A Walking Tour Round Ireland in 1855,' 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 Ireland in the same active manner as I witnessed in France, Brittany, and Normandy, than the present dead-alive Protestantism.'

The *Dublin Nation* contains the following:—'Information is wanted of Hugh McGreilly, who left Lisidillon, Londonderry, in 1847. When last heard of, in 1853, he was in Safe Harbor, State of Pennsylvania. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by any of the Catholic clergymen, Water-side, Londonderry.'

The Dublin *Nation* contains the following:—'Information is 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 had arrived there. Please address Edward Hanlon, 46 North-wall, Dublin.'

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

The Ovarian grand jury have appointed a London doctor as medical officer of the joint lunatic asylum of Monaghan and Carran. Ireland in the opinion of these territorial flankers, could not supply professional ability competent for the position. Mr. Anthony O'Reilly, of Baltraena, J.P., D.P., asked the foreman, Mr. Burrows, why an Irish medical gentleman was not elected? Mr. John E. Vernon—'Because he could not teach the lunatics the English cockney accent. The appointment of the English doctor was affirmed.—*Drugs*.'

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 resulted. The *Northern Whig* in a special report on the subject, states:—'That flax, 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 flax can be expected 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 expected. 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 dry 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 already 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 McGarry, residing at Aughamore, near Grand, 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 consists of eight very strong beams ranging in length from ten to thirteen feet, which are supported 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 flooring consisting of some hardened matter. The house was necessarily taken asunder in the process of raising, but McGarry has very properly preserved the parts, which are in good sound condition and can be put together. Of course it will be for antiquarians to speculate on the probable age and purpose of this wooden structure.

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 meeting. 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, Q. C.; Archbishop Manning; Bishop Ullathorne, of Birmingham; the Bishop of Kerry; and the Rev. Dr. Brady, an Irish Protestant clergyman. The testimony of all these—and of none more strongly than the last named—is unanimously in favor of the onerous Act being repealed. It was contemplated to examine the Right Reverend Dr. Brown, O.S.B. Bishop of Menorca 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 diocese to attend to, begged to be excused attending in London, and the next senior 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 redeemed by a heavy ransom. The papers were full of these reports, and the Holy Father was called before their august tribunals, judged, condemned, and sentenced to despotism. Because he could not lay his hand *insulter* upon some score or two of Garibaldians in the mountains, he was pronounced unfit to govern—was requested at once to retire whither he might do so without dishonor, and so let Victor Emmanuel, whose hetero-geneous 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 nearer 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 suddenly 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. Highwaymen once had possession of our roads; and garroters were, a few years ago, 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, garroters 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 garroters and pickpockets marched unopposed through the streets, and carried on their infamous work without any fear of interruption. What was one policeman against so many, and what could he 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 to avoid the police, they have but to watch the guar-

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 lest these incidents that we have been commenting 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 unmanliness these brutes have fallen. A lady was passing along a street in Islington, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, in the midst of a glorious June sunshine, when five men (we mean brues) attacked 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 Ball look at home, and when you feel inclined to talk about Italian brigandage and Papal misgovernment, think of the streets of London, and make them safe to the traveller, at least in broad daylight.—*London Univers*, June 15.

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 *Pull Muli Gazette*, which was quoted by the *Times* and some other newspapers:—'The roar of laughter with which the audience in the Sheffield Court-room received the confessions of outrage and slaughter.'

'My DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter, in which you direct my attention to the passage in the *Pull Muli Gazette*, which states that the audience at the late Trades-Union Inquiry received with bursts of merriment the recent frightful disclosures, I am bound to say that it is impossible to have written a statement more thoroughly at variance with the truth than this.

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 TELEGRAPHY.—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 subjects. The third medal was awarded, in 1866, to Professor Faraday, D.C.L., F.R.S., for his discoveries in electricity, magnetism, and chemistry, which in their relation to the industrial of the world, have so largely promoted arts manufactures, and commerce.

An attempt was lately made to blow up a theatre at Exeter. The representative, the lessee, visited the place at 8 o'clock, and saw that everything was safe. 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 persons 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 continued two hours longer, a terrible explosion must have occurred. The keys of the doors at the box entrance, which were hung just inside, were missing, and they must have been stolen when the pit door was open in the day.

The London and North-western 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 dug, and the water is conducted from it to troughs between the rails. From these troughs the tenders as they rush along, by means of pipes on inclined planes, will feed itself, and thus avoiding any stoppage. An express train can accomplish the distance between the two places, more than two hundred miles—in four hours and a quarter.

Queen Victoria has many more Pagan and Mohammedan than Christian subjects. In fact, a census of the British Empire would give this curious result—The greatest number of British subjects are Pagans, the next numerous class is composed of Mohammedans, 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 verity.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—London, Aug. 8, 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 *Alabama* 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 farther with the Parks Bill this Session. The same paper says that the Committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill are likely to recommend the repeal of the clause of the Catholic Emancipation Act which forbids the assumption of any titles held in the Established Church.

THE EARL OF DREY.—We regret to learn that Lord Drey 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 will afford his friends little satisfaction to learn that instead 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 twenty-two pits, only six are working, and about nine hundred men, besides a large number of lads, are now idle, protesting against a reduction of two pence per ton in their wages.

A daring adventure has been performed by a crew of an American life raft. These gallant fellows, three in number, brought over the raft from New York in forty-three days. No better evidence could be afforded of the utility of this invention for purposes of saving life at sea.

The little raft *Nonpareil*, which left New York on the 14th of June, arrived at Southampton on July 26. Captain Miller, her captain, and Messrs. Miller and 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, Havana.

The *Glasgow Morning Journal* reports a serious accident which occurred 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 *Albion* states that a servant 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 London. At the same time thousands of persons are starving to death in India.

The Registrar-General for Scotland mentions in his tenth dated 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 American 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 ecclesiastical province of Cincinnati prosperous and its suffragans in zealous union with their metropolitan.—*Catholic Telegraph*.

Col. John Bauskett of Columbus, S.C. was baptised and received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. J. J. O'Connell, pastor of this city. He received Holy Communion on the 20th ultimo, from the hands of Rev. L. P. O'Connell, (brother of the former) Col. Bauskett is a native of this State, and ranked 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. Bauskett 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 Gazette*.

THE INDIANS AND FATHER DE SNET.—At Yankton I was informed that Father de Snet had sent word to the Ojibwa that he desired a conference; that they 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 Colonel Peck, an esteemed citizen of Washington. He 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 priest, the Rev. Mr. Marco, La Crosse, Wis., recently paid a visit to the Paris Exposition. During the period of his stay, 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 Gen. Grant directing him to take charge.

Mr. Stanton attempted to protest against his removal upon the ground that without any legal course the executive had no power to force him to resign. However, as the General commanding the army of the United States had accepted the appointment he submitted 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 (Ohio) Mirror* of July 2 says that Mrs. Richardson, near that town, had missed her little boy, and went out in the garden to hunt for him. To her horror she saw the little fellow, eight months old, literally enveloped in the folds of a monster snake. She heroically seized the snake in her hands and tore it loose. No sooner was he loose, however, than he made for the mother, ferociously, and coiled himself about her person, attempting to strangle her as he did the boy. She again seized him, disengaged herself from him, and killed him with an axe. 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 are lying on Anolston 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 antiquity, 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 whole building down.

The jury, into whose hands the case of Surratt was committed, has been discharged, without agreeing 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 murder.

WASHINGTON, 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 29th ult. The order of the Mexican government is to confine him in the castle of San Juan de Ujola.

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 Trade, have been arrested for gambling in grain.



The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.  
AUGUST—1867.

Friday, 23—Vigil of St. Philip de Beniti O.  
Saturday, 24—St. Bartholomew Ap.  
Sunday, 25—Eleventh after Pentecost, Sacred Heart of Mary.  
Monday, 26—SS. Naz., Oelso, etc., MM.  
Tuesday, 27—St. Joseph de Cal., O.  
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 Joseph.  
The Gazette d'Italia 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 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 seventy. Ten persons were killed and twenty six injured by the falling of buildings. Of 1500 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. He does not fear internal revolution, but thinks some insidious plot against the Holy Father is being matured at Florence.  
The *Moniteur* repeats its statement that the September Convention will be executed in good faith by the Governments of France and Italy.  
Cholera has somewhat decreased in Rome, but is extremely virulent at Frisnone 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 damaged by a severe storm.  
An Athens letter says the Turks declare they

are supplying food to over ten thousand poor Christians in Crete. There are fourteen thousand Cretan refugees in Greece nearly all supported 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 ship-of-war "Serapis" left this port yesterday for Ireland, whence she will take a regiment to Quebec, Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—"City of Boston," which arrived yesterday, reports on 4th inst. ran down and sunk schooner "Silva," bound for Boston; 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 glory 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 *Index*, 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 learn from free inquiry. So the Protestant boasts, so he 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 satisfactory 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 Chester, and attended by the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, and by a large number of other members of the Protestant Episcopate. Canon McNeil, a great gun of the Establishment, a very Boanerges, or child of thunder, against the ignorance, superstition, and non-inquiring spirit of Papists, was one of the principal speakers; 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 McNeil, in the course of a long speech,—

"Urged upon all his hearers, both lay and clerical, 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 speculations."

To the formal principal, in the above laid down, we, as Catholics, take no objection; but how Protestants who taunt us with our shrinking 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 another glaring instance of Protestant inconsistency, and of the Protestant system of two sets of weights and measures, with which their adversaries 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 Catholic Church interdicts to all her children the reading of books whose tendencies are to weaken faith; and upon which also she discourages speculations upon the subject matter of divine revelation. The wisdom, the propriety of this course, the soundness of the principle, when their interests are at stake, recognised by Protestants; and is by them endorsed. Neither can Protestants pretend 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 same things? and, nevertheless, is it not their

constant boast that they are free, and that their religious system is eminently favorable to intellectual development, and a vigorous intelligence?

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 prohibit 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 handed 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 individual for himself, must this be done: for before any one can exercise an act of personal judgment upon a book, say *Essays 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 betwixt the good and the bad in literature: and morally competent to interdict to the people generally, the study of the bad. Of course, if 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 impugning the truths of revelation, should not be read by any Christian, is good law, though the devil, though the father of lies were to speak it; but who are you, what are you, that without further inquiring, that, without examining for ourselves—that is to say, without first carefully reading the very books which you urge us not to read—we should take your word for it, that the books which you censure are indeed hostile to Christianity, and do indeed impugn the truths of 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 infallible, as to the fact of revelation, and in its interpretation of those facts, morally competent—because by Christ Himself commissioned to address all men in the accents of authority, so that he who slights its behests, slights also, and sets at nought, the precepts of Christ Himself. Such a tribunal we can recognise—not in any individual however learned, or however exalted his social position—no, 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 her 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 Swaddlers delight to force upon us, we do but act strictly 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. We 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 Rev. M. Stiggin, is a judge or tribunal by God

appointed to adjudicate in the premises; and to 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 eloquence, delight them with the graces of his style, amuse them with his buffooneries, or tickle their prurient fancies with his invectives 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 he knows has no claims upon his allegiance. He is, not "priest-ridden," 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 deomination 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, inasmuch as they do not bring prominently forward a salient point of divergence betwixt the combatants. Love of Ritualism, attachment to forms, ceremonies, genuflections, and ecclesiastical dresses, is not the chief characteristic of the so-called Ritualists: and neither is it opposition to these things or attachment to a bold, irreverent, and unattractive mode of conducting worship—that 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" applied respectively, to the contending parties.—For in the present stage of the dispute it is neither more nor less than, on the one side an 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 revolution.

As a general rule, Protestants care little either way for 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 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 Episcopal, 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 genuflection that he may make, in every ribbon that he may put on, asserts implicitly the existence of two distinct orders in the Christian Church—an order clerical, and an order laic. He asserts for himself a

peculiar character as priest; that of being in an especial manner a mediator, or minister, betwixt God and man, endowed by and in virtue of his Ordination with special supernatural power, or authority to do certain things which no person, 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 than anything else, more than the flowers, and the music, and the albs, and the chasubles, and the Gregorian chant, and the bowing to the altars, shocks the feelings of staunch and sensitive Protestants.

This is, we think, well brought out by the outcry that has been raised against the assumption of the Ritualists 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 peculiar, 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 laity, 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 Establishment 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 Protestantism itself.

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 dishonestly seek to join issue upon 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 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 sins.

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 confer 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 away—for 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 or rather anti-sacerdotal party.

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 Ordering of Priests and Deacons remain as they are—so long will it be impossible for the anti-Ritualists to expect the victory in any Court of Law, or in any Court of Conscience.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT.—We perceive by a special Parliamentary Report to the Galway Vindicator, that the Committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has brought its labors to a close; but it is announced that no legislation will be attempted on the subject this session.

At all events the Committee has had before them sufficient testimony to justify Parliament in repealing the obnoxious Act, which no Government could ever attempt to put in force.

But it is the evidence of the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, the Bishop of Kerry, which has called forth the most comment on both sides.

Another escape.—The Sheriff it appears will not make the prisoner's cell in the Police Court secure, and the consequence is another escape took place from there on Thursday forenoon.

The surveying steamer Gulzare has returned to St. John's Newfoundland after an examination of the locality in which the recent break in the Cable of 1866 has occurred.

PICKPOCKETS.—Ladies traveling in the street railroad cars had need take care of their pockets. On Friday Mrs. Hugh McKenzie, of Longueuil, had her purse stolen, containing six or seven dollars, whilst she was in one of these convenient vehicles of conveyance.

GASPE ITEMS.—The Gaspé 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; a large number of cattle will be killed this fall in consequence of the shortness of fodder—mackerel fishery good; cod fishery same as last report.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON THE SIDEWALK.—On Sunday morning, a respectable woman named Mrs. Morley, residing in St. Mary street, was going to church along St. Paul street, when she trod upon some vegetable matter, which had been left on the St. Paul street side of the Bonsecours Market.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—The Goderich Star says: on Sunday night some miscreants bored ten holes in the Mailroad in port; only one hole going through. The idea was to sink her. A sailor is now in goal.

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, 28th instant. The Committee of Management 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 the course of formation and will be published 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 several parties interested, additional watchmen had been placed over the stores. The storeman who had been in town, had on his way home come round by the store, and spoke to the watchman, and in company with them inspected 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 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. When the firemen arrived on the spot, it was 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 great risk being that the oil floating on the water of the creek would be carried down to the Canal, and thence to the shipping in the harbour. By dint of the greatest exertion, a dam was built to retain the waters of the creek, attention being at the same time given to present the fire catching the store on the opposite side, which contained large quantities of oil, naphtha, &c. The fences and boards were therefore, torn down, and, fortunately, the work of keeping the fire from there was successful. The scene was awfully grand. The flames crept along the ground, then suddenly rising, shot up into the air like a water-spout, with a moaning roar, the column rotating on its axis, six or eight feet at bottom, and terminating in a point like a gas jet. Sometimes six or eight of these were whirling, roaring and shooting up all at once, lighting the sky for miles round. About half-past six o'clock, after six hours fighting with the demon, it was subdued 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 barrels destroyed, the value being about \$100,000, divided among a considerable number of holders and the greater part insured.—Herald.

FIRE.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday morning the alarm sounded from box No. 28, and upon proceeding to the spot a large and long row of outbuildings directly in rear of a terrace in Mountain street was discovered to be in flames. The firemen immediately set to work and had numerous streams of water pouring on the burning buildings, and after much exertion succeeded in quenching the flames. A large stable filled with hay and straw burnt with astonishing perseverance, and being covered with a tin roof of the fire had its own way in the loft until the flooring was torn down and the fire got at it. The people in the terrace were in a great state of alarm at the first outbreak of the flames, but very sensibly made no attempts to move their effects, although before the arrival of the Brigade the burning stable looked very threatening. The origin of the fire is not known. The second alarm was sounded.—Gazette.

ANOTHER ESCAPE.—The Sheriff it appears will not make the prisoner's cell in the Police Court secure, and the consequence is another escape took place from there on Thursday forenoon. The prisoner's name is Lepage, and he was confined 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. As the cell is ten feet high, it is supposed that he got upon the shoulders of another prisoner confined with him, and thus escaped. He is only 15 years old, and of slight frame. He is one of the gang who broke into Mr. Laurier's store last week, and Wednesday night he was arrested 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.—News.

The surveying steamer Gulzare has returned to St. John's Newfoundland 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 bouys placed on a bank, three miles in diameter, and is 40 to 50 fathoms deep.

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Block of gold.—The Halifax Citizen of the 8th instant has the following:—There was exhibited this morning, at the office of Messrs. Huse & Lowell, Water street, an ingot of gold ten inches long and 3 x 2 1/2 inches thick, weighing 605 ounces. It was from the Palmerston mine at Goldenville, of which N. Snow, Esq., is manager, and was the yield of 333 tons of quartz and slate, the product of twenty-two 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 of the fortunate proprietors of the mine. Other companies besides the Palmerston are also reaping rich harvests at Goldville. We are informed that the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company crushed twenty tons of quartz on Saturday last, which yielded the large return of about 200 ounces, or an average of ten ounces per ton.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—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 Borromeo street, it came into collision with a truck, and fell. It got up, however, and continuing its course, ran down St. Lawrence street, where it struck against Dufresne's grocery wagon, the shaft of which ran a considerable distance into its breast. The animal was then laid hold of, and led away.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—The western wing of the Parliament Buildings is nearly completed, and the different rooms have already been labelled with the names of the intended occupants among the clerks of the department. The building has been painted red outside, and inside the flooring 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 yet chaos, and it will take some time to fix up.—Toronto Paper.

The Minerve says M. Thivierge, merchant, of Notre Dame street, lost \$150 by theft on Thursday night, from his safe, which, nevertheless, was found locked as usual on Friday morning; and the same paper adds that, for some time past, an organized band of thieves has been robbing on a large scale, notwithstanding the watchfulness of the police.

Birth, In this city, on the 13th instant, at No. 5 Montcalm Terrace, Mrs. J. Beatty, of a daughter. In East Whitey, on the 12th instant, the wife of Mr. James Johnstone of a son. On the 18th instant, the wife of Mr. Henry Heaton, of a son.

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, 23rd July, in the Catholic Church, at the Town of Waterloo, by the Rev Mr. Gendreau, Mr. Patrick David Dunn, of Montreal, to Miss Lucy Hannah Moran, daughter of Charles Moran, Esq., of Shefford.

Died. 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, aged 50 years. At Kingston, on Saturday, 17th instant, Catherine Sarah, daughter of Dr. Barker, aged 25 years.

Block of gold.—The Halifax Citizen of the 8th instant has the following:—There was exhibited this morning, at the office of Messrs. Huse & Lowell, Water street, an ingot of gold ten inches long and 3 x 2 1/2 inches thick, weighing 605 ounces. It was from the Palmerston mine at Goldenville, of which N. Snow, Esq., is manager, and was the yield of 333 tons of quartz and slate, the product of twenty-two 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 of the fortunate proprietors of the mine. Other companies besides the Palmerston are also reaping rich harvests at Goldville. We are informed that the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company crushed twenty tons of quartz on Saturday last, which yielded the large return of about 200 ounces, or an average of ten ounces per ton.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—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 Borromeo street, it came into collision with a truck, and fell. It got up, however, and continuing its course, ran down St. Lawrence street, where it struck against Dufresne's grocery wagon, the shaft of which ran a considerable distance into its breast. The animal was then laid hold of, and led away.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—The western wing of the Parliament Buildings is nearly completed, and the different rooms have already been labelled with the names of the intended occupants among the clerks of the department. The building has been painted red outside, and inside the flooring 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 yet chaos, and it will take some time to fix up.—Toronto Paper.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Aug 20, 1867. Flour—Pollards, nominal \$5.25; Middlings, \$5.50 to \$5.80; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.50; Super., No. 2, \$6.80 to \$7.00; Superior nominal \$7.55; Fancy \$7.50 to \$7.70; Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.30; Superior Extra \$9 to \$9.00; Bag Flour, \$3.70 to \$3.80 per 100 lbs. Oatsmeal per bush of 200 lbs.—\$5.75 to \$5.95. Wheat per bush of 60 lb.—U. C. Spring, \$1.50 to \$1.55. Peas per 60 lbs—90c. Oats per bush of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 43c to 45c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 60c to 70c. Rye per 56 lbs.—85c. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.72 to \$0.75. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.55 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Thirds, \$4.50 to 0.00.—First Pearls, \$1.45 to \$0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$18.75 to \$19; Prime Mess, \$15.50; Prime, \$15. to \$00.00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Aug 20, 1867. s. d. s. d. Flour, country, per quintal, 20 0 to 20 6 Oatmeal, do 0 0 to 0 0 Indian Meal, do 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 6 to 0 7 Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes per bag 3 0 to 4 0 Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0 Lard, per lb 0 8 to 0 9 Beef, per lb 0 5 to 0 9 Pork, do 0 5 to 0 9 Mutton do 0 6 to 0 7 Lamb, per quarter 4 0 to 6 3 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 6 to 0 6 Hay, per 100 bundles, \$8.00 to \$10.50 Straw, \$3.00 to \$4.50 Beef, per 100 lbs, \$7.00 to \$9.00 Pork, fresh, do \$7.50 to \$9.00

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. THE FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC of the above Society will take place in GUILBAULT'S GARDENS On WEDNESDAY, the 28th AUGUST. Programme to be published in a few days. Admission, 25 cents. Children half price. JOHN O'BRIEN, Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION. THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION are hereby notified that the EIGHTH CALL of TEN PER CENT on the Capital Stock Subscribed will become due and payable on MONDAY, 19th August, at the Office of the Corporation. The Secretary will attend from 7 to 9 o'clock P.M. on the 19th, at the St. Patrick's Hall Bonaventure Building, to receive instalments; also daily at the Office of W. O'Brien No. 19 Place d'Armes. By order of the Board. JAMES FENNEL, Secretary.

WANTED, A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation. Address with particulars to, TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

LACOMBRE & CLARKE'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nos. 30 and 32 St Denis Street, near VIGOR 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. Clarke, 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 moderate 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 exigible monthly and in advance between the 1st. and 15. of each month.

For the first year of the course... \$1.00 per month. " second " " " 1.50 " " third " " " 2.00 " " fourth " " " 2.50 " " fifth " " " 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 Montreal.

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 prepare 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 Principals, at the Academy, Cotte Street, No. 31, 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 SEPTEMBER. The Course of Studies embraces the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages; Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Geography, History, Literature, Rhetoric, Intellectual Philosophy and the Sciences: Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry; Vocal and instrumental Music Drawing, &c.

The Course is so arranged that after the first half, the students are prepared to enter advantageously in any branch of Commercial agricultural or industrial pursuits.

TERMS: Board and Tuition.....\$80 00 Bed and bedding..... 6 00 Physician..... 1 00 Music Piano each lesson..... 0 20 There are daily Stages to and from Montreal. 22 Aug., 1867. 4w

CONVENT OF VILLA ANNA, LACHINE. THE entrance of the pupils will take place on WEDNESDAY the FOURTH of September.

MASSON COLLEGE. HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, THEORETICAL 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. 1st AND 2nd YEARS.—GRAMMAR CLASSES. Their subjects:— 1st. Accented and Declamatory Reading. 2nd. Elements and Syntax of the French and English Languages. 3rd. Arithmetic in all its branches, and Mental Calculation. 4th. Different writings. 5th. The reading of Manuscripts. 6th. Rudiments of Book-keeping. 7th. Compendium of Universal History. SECOND SECTION. 3rd YEAR.—CLASS OF BUSINESS. Its subjects:— 1st. Book-keeping in all its divisions. 2nd. Commercial Arithmetic. 3rd. Commercial Correspondence. 4th. Calligraphy. 5th. Treatise on Commercial Law. 6th. Telegraphing. 7th. Banking Exchange, Discount, Customs and Commissions. 8th. Insurance. 9th. Stenography. 10th. History of Canada (for those only who follow the entire course.)

THIRD SECTION. 4th YEAR.—CLASS OF LETTERS. Its subjects:— 1st. Belles Lettres—Rhetoric. 2nd. Contemporaneous History. 3rd. Commercial and Historic Geography. 4th. Natural History. 5th. Horticulture (Flowers, Trees and Bees) 6th. Architecture. 7th. Treatise on Domestic and Political Economy.

5th YEAR.—CLASS OF SCIENCES. Its subjects:— 1st. Course of Moral Philosophy. 2nd. Civil Law. 3rd. 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 wishing to be supplied with detailed information and a demonstrative exposition of the new programme may obtain gratis from the Directors, an English or French prospectus containing all required notices. Aug. 16. 4 in

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 ventilated, adjoining which, is a toilet chamber and bathroom.

Each story of the house is constantly furnished with water cold and warm, at the exterior of covered galleries where the pupils can breathe 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 Superiores 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 particular attention.

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 rates.

Seeing the extreme facility of communication by the Steamer, three times a day in Summe, and by Coach once a day in winter, La Prairie is only a few hours' 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. District of Three Rivers. } The Seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

PRESENT: The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE ANDREW STUART. No. 551.

LOUIS EMERT GERVAIS, of the said City of Three Rivers, Esquire, Merchant, Plaintiff;

vs. LEONIDE LANDRY, of the said City, Laborer and Shoe Maker, Defendant.

ON the motion of Messieurs Hart and Deslats, Advocates, Attorneys of the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Jean Baptiste Guillois, 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 Rivières, published in the City of Three Rivers, 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 last insertion of the said advertisement, and that on his neglect or refusal to appear and answer to the action in this cause within the said delay, it be permitted to the said Plaintiff to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

Certified, N. A. DUBERGER, Dep. C.C.O.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } CIRCUIT COURT. District of Three Rivers. } The Seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred 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;

vs. PATRICK LYNCH, of the parish of St. Brigitte, Yeoman, Defendant.

ON the motion of Messrs Hart and Deslats Advocates, Attorneys of the Plaintiff inasmuch as it appears by the return of Magloire Martin 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 the 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 Rivières, published in the City of Three Rivers, 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 last insertion of the said advertisement, and that on his neglect or refusal to appear and answer to the action in this cause within the said delay, it be permitted to the said Plaintiff to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

Certified, N. A. DUBERGER, Dep. C.C.O.

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 next. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. 2w

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON O.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

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

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



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The *Moniteur* of today publishes an article on General Dumont's mission to Rome, in which it says: The mission to Rome...

Paris, July 30.—A despatch has been received from M. Danne, the French Minister in Mexico, dated from the capital on the 26th of June last...

BRUSSEL. WIESBADEN July 31.—King William arrived here today, and met with an enthusiastic reception...

UNITED STATES. A MATTER OF FACT WORLD.—What grows upon the world is a certain matter of fact...

A SHARP-TALKING lady was reproved by her husband, who was very kind to keep his tongue in her mouth...



**CIRCULAR.**  
 Montreal, May, 1867.  
 THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443, Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand, and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part, Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Butter, Cassia, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Dried Fish, Dried Apples, Sugar, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.  
 He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.  
 Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.  
 D. SHANNON,  
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
 And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,  
 443 Commissioners Street,  
 opposite St. Ann's Market.  
 June 14th, 1867.

**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 OF THE AMERICAN WATCH**  
 MADE AT 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 market.  
 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:  
 P. MOYNAUGH & CO.,  
 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
 ALTOONA, PA., 15 Dec., 1866.  
 Gentlemen: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our engineers, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equipment. There are now some three hundred of them carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed, I 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 in use on the road. As you are aware, we formerly used 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.

**NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.**  
 LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, WEST DIVISION,  
 ROOSTER, 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 and safety.  
 Yours respectfully,  
 CHARLES WILSON, G. Chief Engineer,  
 Brother-in-law of Locomotive Engineers.  
 American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

We make now five different grades of watches, named respectively as follows:  
 Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.  
 Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.  
 P. S. Bartlett, Waltham, Mass.  
 Wm. Ellery, Boston, Mass.  
 Home Watch Company, 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 requisite 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 purchased of Watch Dealers throughout the country.  
 Testimonials can be obtained on application from many persons in Canada who have worn 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.

**COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.**  
 A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a layman and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accustomed to the teaching of book-keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at the Masson College, Terceboine, Lower Canada.  
 Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) or which would be better by word of mouth, to the Superior of the College.

Quebec, 20th August, 1865.  
 Mr. J. Briggs,  
 Sir,  
 After the use of two bottles of your Prof. 'Velpain's Hair Restorative,' I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair.  
 Yours truly,  
 THOMAS MCCAFFREY.  
 Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.  
 BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents.  
 513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.

**P. MOYNAUGH & CO.**  
 FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE.  
 All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen.  
 OFFICE, 68 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 long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynagh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years), in the employment of the late firm of O. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I. L. Bergs & 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, 68 ST. HENRY STREET,  
 AT  
 McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment.  
 P. MOYNAUGH & CO.  
 Montreal, 13th June, 1867.

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

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Incurable cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-scurvitic virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of 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 our race has. It attacks the system and unfits the organs for their proper functions, and invites the attack of cancerous or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Against the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is a most powerful and favorable agent, rapidly developing into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparilla as a preventive, advisable.  
 It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or tumors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement 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 persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, leucorrhoeal habits, uncleanness, and the depressing vicissitudes of the weather, are the most common causes, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose virid 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, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.  
 In St. Anthony's Fire, Raso or Dysipelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other eruptive or visible forms of the disease caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Piles, Ecollopsis, 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 Yawerol and Mercurotic Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female 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 extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abscess, 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 Lethargic, 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 fountains of life were almost dried up, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

**Ayer's Ague Cure,**

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Remittent Fever, Bilious Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.  
 As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Mercury, Elixirs, Zinns, nor any of those dangerous or poisonous substances, whatever, it in no wise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague 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.  
 Uncleaned persons, residing in, or traveling through, malarious 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, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.  
 PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.  
 HENRY SIMPSON & CO.,  
 Montreal,  
 General Agents for Lower Canada

**FRANCIS GREENE,**  
 PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER,  
 54 ST. JOHN STREET,  
 Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Streets,  
 MONTREAL.

**WANTED,**  
 BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation as principal or assistant in an English Commercial and Mathematical School.  
 Address,  
 A. K.,  
 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 dwelling house, barn, stables, and outbuildings thereon erected. Terms liberal. For full particulars, apply to WRIGHT & BROGAN, Notaries, 68 St. Francois Xavier Street.

**A. SHANNON & CO.**  
 GROCERS,  
 Wine and Spirit Merchants,  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
 102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET,  
 MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whisky, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.  
 Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms.  
 May 19, 1867. 12m.

**PREMIUMS! PREMIUMS!!**  
 SEND for D. & J. SADLER & CO.'S NEW PREMIUM LIST for 1867. It contains the names of all Books suitable for Prizes, with price and discount allowed to Colleges, Convents, Institutions, Libraries, &c.  
 Sent free by mail.  
 D. & J. SADLER & CO.,  
 Publishers,  
 Montreal.

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

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

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. . . . The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar."  
**CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philada.**  
 This is merely a sample of what the Mustang 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 engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co, New York.  
**SARATOGA SPRING WATER,** sold by all Druggists.

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

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

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

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

**GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF IERIN.**  
 The large demand for this delicate, lasting and refreshing Perfume proves that it has already become a favorite with the public. No lady of 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 S. 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. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class Sewing Machines 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 Best 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 Machine; Wilcox & Gibbs' Noiseless Family Machine; 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 Sidewalt Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Roper's Gatoric Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street, between St. Francois Xavier and St. John Streets. 12m.

**GLASGOW DRUG HALL,**  
 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

**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 traveled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1865, with the same good results.  
 Yours truly,  
 A. HUNTING, M.D.

I regret to say to any 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,**  
 Shoplary, India.  
 This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases of cholera infansum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.  
**REV. JAS. O. 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 recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe 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 teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.  
 Should the diarrhoea 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 is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one.  
 The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers.  
 PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to  
**PERRY DAVIS & SON,**  
 Manufacturers and Proprietors,  
 MONTREAL, C. E.

**G. & J. MOORE,**  
 IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS  
 OF  
**HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,**  
 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,  
 NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET  
 MONTREAL.  
 Cash paid 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  
 AND  
 HALL PAPERS,  
 OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE 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 Cutters are 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 buyer.  
 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.

**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 Cloth, 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, \$3 to \$4  
**TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT.**  
 Dec. 1865. 12m.

**RICHELIEU COMPANY.**



**ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,**  
 BETWEEN  
 MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, St. Bel, Barterre Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediate 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 QUBBEC, Capt. J. B. Laballe, 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 tender to take them to the steamers without extra charge.  
 The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning, at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, Port St. Francois, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M., calling at Lacorelle; 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. Ohs. Daveluy, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Three P. M., calling, going and returning, at Repentigny, Laratrie, St. Sulpice, Lanoraie and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday at Four P. M.  
 The steamer CHAMBLEY, Capt. F. Lamoreaux, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at Three P. M., calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Urs, St. Denis, St. Antoine St. Charles, St. Marc, Beloeil, St. Elzire, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Two P. M., and Wednesday a Twelve noon, for Montreal.  
 The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every day (Sundays excepted), at Three P. M., for L'Assomption, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, Bout de Lisle, St. Paul d'Hermite, and for Terrebonne on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays calling also; going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, Bout de Lisle and Lachenaie. Will leave L'Assomption every Monday at Seven A. M., Wednesday at Six o'clock, and Friday at Five o'clock A. M. and from Terrebonne on Tuesdays at 5 A. M., Thursdays at 7, and Saturdays at 6 A. M.

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.  
 Further information may be had at the Freight Office on the Wharf, or at the Office, 29 Commissioners Street.  
**J. B. LAMERE,**  
 Manager.  
 Office-Richelieu Company,  
 15th July, 1867.



WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT. No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

REMOVAL. KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY, MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. Montreal, April 11, 1867.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL. DIRECTORS: BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President. Hubert Pore, Esq., Louis Comte, Esq., Alexis Dubord, Esq., Michel LeFebvre, Esq., L. A. H. Latour, Esq., Joseph Laramee, Esq., Andre Lapierre, Esq., Joseph Laramee, Esq.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch: 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

GET THE BEST. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes contains in its slightest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness.

FOR THE HONOURABLE & REFRESHING OF ALL PERFORMANCES. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. A quarter of a century maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal.

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS.

LIFE OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA. By Father Servas-Dicks. Cloth, \$1.12. THREE PHASES OF CHRISTIAN LOVE. By Lady Herbert. Cloth, \$1.12. THE BEAUTIES OF FAITH, OR POWER OF MARY'S PATRONAGE. Cloth, \$1.50. MATER ADMIRABILIS; OR, FIRST FIFTEEN YEARS OF MARY IMMACULATE. By Rev. Alfred Monnin. Cloth, \$1.12. SHORT MEDITATIONS, OR GOOD THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. By Rev. Theodore Noetler. Cloth, \$1.50. CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES. Compiled by the Christian Brothers Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Volume I. contains Examples on the Apostles' Creed. Cloth, 50 cents.

HEARSE! COFFINS! NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

NOW READY. VOL. I.—THE PREP O' DAY, AND CROHOORE OF THE BILLHOOK 12mo, cloth, \$1. VOL. II.—THE GROPPY 12mo, cloth, \$1.

WISMAN'S SERMONS ON OUR LORD AND HIS BLESSED MOTHER. 8vo, cloth, \$2, half morocco \$2.75. WISMAN'S SERMONS ON MORAL SUBJECTS 8vo, cloth, \$2, half morocco, \$2.75.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER. Royal 18mo, 120 pages, illustrated with 99 cuts, beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound. Price, 15 cents.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1836.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

No. 399 NOTRE DAME STREET. (TIFFIN'S BLOCK.) MRS. & MISS MUIR, have removed into the above Premises, and would invite their friends, and public generally, to visit them, and inspect their Stock of Millinery, which is fine—newest styles in all kinds of Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c. PRIORS MODERATE. Montreal, May 28, 1867.

MUIR'S LADIES', CHILDREN, AND MISSES' BOOT AND SHOE STORE, 399 NOTRE DAME STREET, (TIFFIN'S BLOCK.) MONTREAL. PRICES MODERATE. THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE, York Street, Lower Town, OTTAWA. A Large Supply of Ladies' Gent's, Boy's, Children's and Misses' READY-MADE WORK Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure. Special attention given to the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT. GEORGE MURPHY.

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL. PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

HEARSE! COFFINS! NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. ST. JOHN, N.B. Nov. 8, 1866. 12m.

W. O. FARMER, ADVOCATE. 41 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES, Office:—58 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, C.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1866.

HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. RAYBURN—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal; M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1836.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL. Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—From 9 to 11 A.M. and from 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6.00 extra per quarter.

JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER AND BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

MR. ANDREW KEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL IS AGAIN OPEN, in his old established School House, at the rear of ST. ANNS CHURCH (St. Ann's Ward).

Parents and guardians, who favor him with the care of their children, may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral Education of his pupils. Mr. Keegan will give PRIVATE LESSONS in any of the various branches of an ENGLISH education to young Ladies in his own house, No. 53, McCORD STREET, each evening, from half-past Four to half-past Six o'clock.

EVENING SCHOOL, For young men and Mechanics, from Seven to Nine o'clock, in the School House. Terms moderate. The School is under the patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, Pastor of St. Ann's Church. Nov. 22, 1866.

NEW IMPORTATIONS Just Received at the FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 60 ST. LAWRENCE MOUNTAIN STREET.

Owing to the great panic in the money market, I have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear.

J. G. KENNEDY guarantees to supply thoroughly good suits, equal to any Clothier in Canada, and 15 per cent below any Tailor's price. KENNEDY'S ECLIPSE PANT KENNEDY'S ECLIPSE VEST KENNEDY'S SYSTEMATIC COAT KENNEDY'S REEFING JACKET KENNEDY'S BUSINESS SUIT KENNEDY'S OVERCOATS

J. G. KENNEDY invites Gentlemen to inspect his new stock, which contains a large assortment of new patterns for fall and Winter. J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street, 12m. May 11.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Rochs, Quebec. Nov. 9, 1865.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

F. CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, AND WOOD ENGRAVERS, 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL. Seal Presses and Ribbon-Hand Stamps of every description furnished to order.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

Table with columns for 'GOING WEST', 'GOING SOUTH AND EAST', and 'Local Passenger and Mail Trains for St. Johns, Rouse's Point, and way Stations'. Includes destinations like Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

P. ROONEY, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF IRISH LINENS, AND IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. 457, St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. Nov. 8, 1866.

ESTABLISHED 1832. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE BOTTLES. The Celebrated Preparation for



PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND HUMORS.

Especially recommended for use during spring and summer when the greasy secretions of the fall and winter months render the system liable to fevers and other dangerous diseases.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS also a safe and reliable remedy for all Eruptions and Skin Diseases; for every phase of Scrofula whether immediate or hereditary; for Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, and Abscesses, and for every stage of Secret Disease, even in its worst form. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, Scurry, White Swellings, Nervous and General Debility of the System, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST AND MOST POWERFUL PREPARATION OF

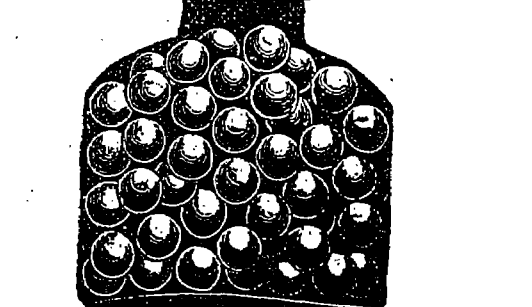
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is

NOT THE LEAST PARTICLE OF MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered in all kinds of weather, rainy or dry, to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found on the label of each bottle. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF

Devins & Bolton, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, Davidson & Co., John Gardner, Lyman, Clark & Co., Druggists. Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS



Purely Vegetable.

The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic. They are prepared from the very finest quality of medicinal roots, herbs, and plants, the active principles or parts that contain the medicinal value being chemically separated from the inert and useless fibrous portions that contain no virtue whatever.

Among these medicinal agents we may name PODOPHYLLIN, which has proved to possess a most wonderful power over the Liver, and all the bilious secretions. This, in combination with LEPTANDRIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and drugs, constitute a purgative Pill that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind heretofore offered to the public. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS will be found a safe and speedy remedy in all such cases as

Piles, Headache, Jaundice, Bad Breath, Foul Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Habitual Constiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Heartburn and Flatulency, Dropsy of Limbs or Body, Female Irregularities, And all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. In diseases which have their origin in the blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help. For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each pill. For Sale in the Establishments of Devins & Bolton, Lyman, Clark & Co., Evans, Mercier & Co., Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, John Gardner, Druggists. Also by all respectable Druggists.