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...my matchless brother about to leave the Grange. I have a mind to forsake your friend...

...Is not that a pretty sight? exclaimed Maud, as the whole party appeared through an opening in the trees...

...There, too, goes my conceited brother, Edward, remarked Maud as, book in hand, the latter passed beneath the window...

...A different character, indeed, said Aileen, striking inwardly that his was a much more estimable one...

...I dislike my brother Edward—I positively dislike him! exclaimed Maud, with passionate vehemence...

...So soon! does he leave so soon! again ejaculated Aileen, with a perfectly absent manner...

...Why, what does this mean? exclaimed Maud, scornfully, as she looked down on Aileen's fearful blushing face...

...I think your brother a paragon of excellence, Maud Cleveland; and as to my poor imperfect self, you reckon quite wrongly...

...Take care, take care, or you will not remain heart whole, replied Maud, again casting on the face of Aileen, a long scrutinizing glance...

...Maud, Maud! what words are those you so recklessly utter! exclaimed Aileen, her face now flushed with virtuous indignation...

...And for which I shall not do penance in sackcloth and ashes, and come to him to make my shrift in all humility, derisively exclaimed Maud...

...Let it be so, Maud, replied Aileen; and, as the former left the room, she relapsed again into her old musing mood...

CHAPTER III.—THE RELIQUARY. It was apparent to the whole family that there was some bitter misunderstanding between Maud and her youngest brother...

...I told you I had a little souvenir for you, Aileen, said Edward, pressing into her hand the cross which Maud had broken on the previous day...

...The human heart is unfathomable, what can the silly girl want, said the Squire to Aileen, a few days after Edward had left the Grange...

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...But, my dear sir, replied Aileen, with a mingled expression of sorrow as well as something akin to mirth at the ludicrous position in which she felt herself placed...

...You are disappointing me in my fondest hopes, my child, replied the old man, with a deep sigh; but be it so: you had best then prepare for your journey to France...

...Aileen was glad enough when the conversation terminated, and anxiously awaited the coming of the day fixed for her departure...

THE IRISH CHURCH AND THE IRISH PEOPLE. The Irish Church will be made the question for and against which all parliamentary politicians will throw themselves upon their country and their constituents...

(To be Continued.)

...The benefits that Ireland is promised are perfectly illusory. We will venture to say that the educational facilities for the poor man's child will be no better. We would like to know, were the Government prepared to give parliamentary grants for the better education of Irish Catholic children...

IRELAND'S PART IN HISTORY. Ireland has always played a part in history out of all proportion to its size and population. Isolated by the sea almost as effectually as by a chain of mountains from the Continent, inhabited by a people who for ages were strangers to all the arts of life...

...It is worth while, however, for the Irish people to listen to the voice of the London Times, as it is heard on the hustings in the person of Mr. Walter. The great question on which the Liberal party so lately described by one of its distinguished members as a 'disorganised rabble' had united as a disciplined and compact phalanx, was the Irish Church...

...The publication of the Hon. Joseph Howe's letter in the Morning Chronicle has created a great sensation. It is thought it will have a great effect with the members of the Legislature. The following is the letter: FAIRFIELD, near Halifax, July 30. 'To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle: 'Sir, The papers inform us that Sir John A. Macdonald and lady, and perhaps Sir G. E. Cartier, are coming down to Nova Scotia...

...were asked why should the question of the Irish Church be dealt with now, the answer was easy. There were those who said it was taken up as a mere political manoeuvre—as an expedient for uniting the Liberal party. If that were true—if there were no better ground than that for dealing with the Irish Church, then a more wicked or outrageous policy could not be adopted. That such an institution should be sacrificed merely to suit the convenience of parliamentary leaders would be an iniquitous and almost a diabolical act...

...The Duke of Wellington, at the period of Emancipation, was confronted by equal obstacles Lord Russell and the late Sir George Lewis—two whom a wiser and more enlightened statesman never lived—had each entertained the project of redistributing in some way the revenues of the Irish Church, so as to satisfy the wants of the Roman Catholic as well as the Protestant clergy...

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...And O'Donnell, to the House of Commons, and a very young man, an Irishman, who holds the Great Seal of England, while another Irishman fills the viceregal throne in India. We know not by what perversion of fact and reason Ireland is supposed to repudiate any of these glorious names because they are not the names of Celtic Irishmen...

A REMARKABLE PICTURE.

...A correspondent describes a French photograph which was shown to him lately by a young Irish ecclesiastic who had brought it from Paris. This photograph is on a large scale, about sixteen inches by twelve, and has been taken of a magnificent painting completed within the last twelve months for the French Emperor—a painting the importance of which may be estimated by its money value, which is said to be ten thousand pounds. The artist is, we understand, a man of unquestionable genius and occupies a high position in his high art...

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Will come to the opinion which I consider it a duty to frankly to express. Yours truly, JOSEPH HOWE.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON LAFAN, P.P. CASHEL.—Cashed, July 20.—We deeply regret to announce the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Laffan, P.P., Cashel, who expired on this morning after an illness of a few days. For some time past his health had been failing, and he lately sought in the neighborhood of Dublin, where he had been spending a few weeks, that relaxation and medical assistance which, if attained at an earlier period, might have proved of advantage; but, too late, though he returned to his parish apparently greatly improved, he was seized with his death-sickness on the second day after his arrival. He was sixty-six years of age, forty two of which he spent in the sacred ministry. Twenty years of this prolonged and edifying career he spent in Fethard as curate to his distinguished brother. The late Venerable Archdeacon Laffan of Fethard, the pride and glory of the priests of his day, the people of Fethard still remember with gratitude his untiring exertions for the poor during the famine years. In the cholera visitations of '32 and '47 he was day and night to be found at the bedside of the sick and dying, relieving, comforting, consoling. The other twenty-two years of his missionary life were expended by him as parish priest of Holy Cross and then of Cashel.

Mr. Wyse, of Cork, the eminent whiskey distiller, has contributed £3,000 to make up the sum of £12,000 required to complete the restoration of the cathedral in that city.

DUBLIN, July 31.—All the prisoners who were arrested under the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland, and detained without trial have been discharged from custody.

William Richard O'Byrne, Esq., of Cabinteely House, and Glenashly, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the commission of the peace, for the county Wicklow, on the recommendation of the Earl of Meath, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

In opening the commission for the county and city of Kilkenny, on Tuesday, Baron Deasy congratulated the grand jurors upon the state of the calendar.—There were but two bills of indictment in the county, and not one in the city. The High Sheriff presented his lordship with a pair of white gloves.

A correspondent of the Belfast Newsletter reports the discovery of an oil spring at Clones, county of Monaghan.

In the Rolls Court, Dublin application has been made for leave to substitute service of a legal paper connected with the estate of Lord Avonmore, upon the solicitor of Major Yelverton in Dublin, and his solicitor in Edinburgh, as the plaintiff's attorney, could not learn his address.

BANBRIDGE July 18.—In some parts of the North the Orangemen appear not to be satisfied with their performance of the 12th and 13th. In Banbridge and its neighborhood a serious conflict between the Orange and Catholic parties was very near taking place yesterday morning, and was only averted by the active exertions of the police, who intercepted the Orangemen on the road marching in a large body and fully armed into the neighborhood of Laurencetown, which is principally populated by Catholics, amongst whom the greatest consternation and alarm has reigned for some days past in the expectation of an onslaught, which, it is quite plain, was intended. Many of the people of this district had fled from their homes to seek protection elsewhere, and those who remained were in such terror of their lives that for several nights they were afraid to go to bed.—Ulster Examiner.

A very serious conflict between the Catholics and Orangemen took place at Dessertmartin, near Magherafelt, county Derry, on July 12, when unhappily two men of the Catholic party were dangerously wounded by the Orange party, who, as usual, were armed to the teeth and blazed away with their wonted venom and recklessness of life. The names of the injured men are Hugh Cullen and Francis Cassidy, and the immediate cause of this disastrous affair was the erection of an orange arch: a point to necessitate the Catholics going to and coming from Mass passing under it, which, of course, greatly exasperated them.

The Northern Whig states that on the 20th July, the Orangemen of Omeelishan, Killyman, Roughbar, and Newmillis assembled near the last named place for the purpose of burning Mr. Gladstone in effigy. The effigy of the right hon. gentleman was first placed on a low wall by these enlightened politicians and shot at, after which it was consigned to the flames amidst general groaning.

On the night of July 15 a most melancholy accident took place in Belfast, Lough, resulting in the death of three men and in consequence of a dangerous character to two other. About half past nine, or near ten o'clock an open boat, in which were six persons, was capsized by the schooner Harmony, Belfast, across whose bows she ran, and the occupants were thrown into the water. The three men who were drowned were Mr. John A. Wilson, baker, aged 40 years, corner of May street and Cromac street, Belfast; Mr. W. Grant, baker, 221 York street, Belfast, aged about 35 years; and Mr. Ohiabholm, the son of a respectable farmer residing in the neighborhood of Whiteabbey or Garmoney. The other occupants of the boat were Mr. Murty, manager in Birkmyre's bakery, Ann street; Mr. Oatthous, land steward at Abbeylands; and an old man who was steering. Mr. Murty, being a good swimmer, succeeded in saving himself. The other two survivors were picked up after being some minutes in the water, and they now lie in a precarious state at Holywood.—Northern Whig.

The Drogheda Argus says:—There is every prospect in the wheat crop especially, of an early and abundant yield. On the farm of W. Moore, Esq., Julianstown House, county Meath, the grain crops are remarkably luxuriant, and rapidly approaching maturity. We have seen samples of his wheat and barley; the ear is completely filled and heavy with grain, and the stem which is of extraordinary length is already partaking of an autumnal tinge.

On the 14th ult. a man named William Walsh, whilst walking in a hay field near Ballycough, received a slight sunstroke, which, for a short time, rendered him insensible. And on the same day another man, whilst travelling near Mallow, was also struck down by the sun. Such hot and sweltering weather was never before known around Mallow.

The Waterford Citizen of a late date says:—An extraordinary large salmon was taken, by net, in the river Blackwater, near Shankill's Castle, county Waterford, by John Dea, Dromans, weight 44lbs.—same being disposed of in the Youghal market at a remunerative price. We understand from parties from Youghal and other local districts that this was the largest salmon taken in the Blackwater within the memory of the oldest inhabitant there. It was exhibited in Youghal previous to its being sent to the sister county with a supply of others, and all have pronounced it the largest they ever saw.

On July 11, in the village of Doonbeg, parish of Kilmoylan and Oumter, near the town of Tuam, a poor man named Martin Nester, who was sitting on a bog, with others, ran during a fierce storm, for shelter towards his hut, when he was struck by the electric fluid and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND THE EARL OF MAYO.—The Spectator in one of the few English journals which properly estimates the last letter of the Prelates. Our contemporary says:—The English press, even the most Liberal English press, can never be even commonly just to the Irish Ultramontanes. Archbishop Lennox and Bishop Derry have sent what seems to us, a most effective reply to Lord Mayo's statement, that they had themselves broken off the negotiations for a Catholic University—and show conclusively that if Lord Mayo had any right to assume this they would have had, at an earlier stage of the negotiation, precisely the same right, ground:—on the use of the same terms, and on the interposition of the same delays, to suppose that Lord Mayo had broken it off on the part of the Government. But Ultramontane prelates, whatever the sense or cogency of what they say, get no mercy in England. Their compositions are only set down as 'verbiage,' 'tawdry,' 'vulgar,' and they are merely told nobody believes them. For our part, Ultramontane prelates though they may be, we think they have made out very clearly that Lord Mayo would not have assumed the negotiations to be broken off, had it not been very convenient for the Government at that moment to do so.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday evening, between five and six o'clock, a quarrel took place in Portobello Barracks between two private soldiers of the Royal Artillery, named John Minton and John Donnelly. They proceeded to the riding-school to fight it out, when Donnelly struck Minton a blow in the region of the heart, from the effects of which he died soon afterwards. Donnelly was at once placed under arrest. Dr. Harty, one of the county coroners, held an inquest on the body of Minton to-day. Two witnesses, named Samuel Ayrton and John Hunt, gunners in the 5th Bty. 9th Brigade, B.-J. Artillery, gave evidence to the effect that Donnelly and the deceased quarrelled in their room on Sunday evening, and that Minton insisted on fighting the matter out. Donnelly declined several times, but after being taunted by the deceased, he agreed to go to the riding-school and have an encounter with him. They fought three rounds, in the first of which Donnelly struck Minton, but was thrown by the latter in the second. In the third round Donnelly struck Minton in the breast, and threw him. On raising Minton it was found that life was extinct. Surgeon Major Geebes was immediately called, but declared the man to be dead. A post mortem examination was made, when it was discovered that the heart was much debilitated, and the coating of one or two of the principal vessels unusually thin. Surgeon Major Geebes gave it as his opinion that the blow dealt to the deceased by Donnelly was not the cause of death, but that the excitement of the quarrel fatally affected the deceased in the condition of his heart. The jury, in giving their verdict, expressed their desire to exonerate Donnelly from all blame, as he had refused to fight the deceased, and as the medical testimony showed that it was not his act caused the death. They found that death resulted from a rupture, and not from any injury inflicted by Donnelly. At a latter period of the day Donnelly was brought before Mr. Barton, at the Head Police Court, charged with assault. Inspector D. Hoey of the B Division of Metropolitan Police, gave evidence of what transpired at the coroner's inquisition. Mr. Barton said that, taking all the evidence into consideration, he could not enter a charge. The prisoner was accordingly discharged from custody. — Dundalk Democrat.

The residence of Charles Moore, Esq., M.P.; Moore Park, was the scene of a catastrophe which nearly terminated fatally. It appears that a number of men effected an entrance into the garden of that gentleman and were engaged in stealing fruit when they were disturbed by the approach of foot-steps; they made for the ladder, and when nearly over the wall a shot was fired, it is not known whether accidentally or not. The shot took effect on a man named Carbio, who was seriously wounded. He was attended by Dr. Morris, and is progressing towards recovery.

The Irish Times of the 18th ult., says:—The flux instructor of Listowel has sent us a fine specimen of easily fax. He states that the seed from which it grew measures 5 1/2 inches in height, and was reared on the farm of George Henon, Esq., J.P., Ennis more. The stalk forwarded to us measures about fifty inches, and possesses an excellent solid blossom. The instructor says: 'In general, fax will be an average crop at Listowel this year: some of the late sows will be short but I expect a fine return on the whole.'

Chief Justice Nunahan, and the Chief Baron, Pigott, opened the county of Leitrim assizes at Carrick-on-Shannon, on the 13th ult. The former, in addressing the grand jury, said it gave him great pleasure to say they had little or nothing to do. The offences were very few and light in character.

DUBLIN, July 29.—The Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is to be made a duke. Lord Lisle, Baron Lisle of Mountnorris, county Cork, in the Irish peerage, died recently at Dawlish, where he had resided for a considerable time, in the 86th year of his age. He was distinguished by benevolence, and only on Friday last personally superintended the gift of a hearty meal to seventy poor persons of the town.

A correspondent of the Dublin News writing from Kildalky, county Meath, describes a remarkable display witnessed at the funeral of a young girl on Wednesday, July 8. The deceased, named Jane Reade, was the daughter of humble but highly respectable parents. The funeral proceeded from this village to the old Mouldin burial ground of Trim, a distance of about five miles, and the coffin was borne on the shoulders of most respectably attired young girls from the ages of about fourteen to twenty. After leaving the chapel, the girls, to the number of nearly two hundred, formed themselves into lines of procession, each wearing a green and orange sash on the left breast or shoulder, and bearing in her hand a white wand surmounted with an evergreen bough. In this order the cortege proceeded, the young men bringing up the rear. Your informant having inquired the reason of the orange and green being worn, was told that the orange was worn as mourning for the deceased, and the green being above all other colors to the people of this place was worn as the highest possible token of respect borne to the deceased, her parents, and relations. May she rest in peace.

Recently, at night, the shop of Mr. James Donnellan, of Droimora, county Galway, was burglariously entered by three men with their faces blackened. Mr. Donnellan heard noise and ran down armed with a revolver, and just as he got to the entrance of the shop he was fired at by one of the burglars, while another flung an iron bar at him. Donnellan returned the fire, but without effect and in the darkness of the night the fellows got off without being captured.

On the afternoon of the 15th ult., as a poor man named Peter Murphy was whitewashing a house in Cork, while descending the ladder, which was some thirty feet in height, he lost his balance and fell.—Unfortunately, there was underneath him an iron railing, and the wretched man by the weight of the fall was regularly impaled on the sharp spikes. He had to be drawn off by some passers by, and was immediately attended by Dr. Sandham, who found him in an utterly hopeless state. His left side and ribs being perforated by the spikes, and his thigh bone broken. The poor fellow was carried to the North Infirmary, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

A few years ago, a young lad, a son of Mr. Dunlop, of Anghaloo, near Newtownlimavady, went to the River Roe to bathe. He got carried beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, he sank to the bottom. There were only a number of little boys

present, who were unable to render him any assistance. He would have been drowned but for a Newfoundland dog, who, seeing the little fellow sink, jumped into the water, dived, and catching him by the hair of his head, succeeded in bringing him to the bank, and thus saved him from drowning. —Northern Whig, July 18.

On the evening of the 13th ult., a carpenter named Charles Coburn, whilst at work at the railway bridge near Foaly, dropped his saw into the water accidentally. With a view to recovering it he undressed, and, although unable to swim, went into the water. The consequence was that he went beyond his depth and sank several times. On the last occasion of his disappearance beneath the water several minutes elapsed without his reappearing. Seeing that the foolhardy man was in imminent danger of being drowned, another carpenter, named Jeremiah Buckley, jumped to his rescue without removing a single article of his clothing. Although the water was fifteen feet at that particular point, he succeeded in bringing Coburn, whom he found lying at the bottom, to the surface of the water, and ultimately to land. Coburn, who was insensible after a while was restored to consciousness.

At the Waterford assizes, on the 14th ult., John Layfield was indicted for receiving goods under false pretences. The facts were that the prisoner, who resided in Liverpool, by describing himself as a member of a firm called 'J. Layfield & Co.,' carrying on the business of family drapery and mourning warehousemen at 43 Stafford-street, Liverpool, ordered from Mr. William Abbot, the manager of the factory known as 'The Industrial House, Kilmac-thomas,' county Waterford, a quantity of freize at different times in the course of the last year. These orders consisted of letters written by the prisoner from the address in question, in the name of the alleged firm, and purporting to them Mr. Abbot forwarded by steamboat large quantities of freize to that address, but not receiving payment in due course, and on instituting inquiries relative to the firm, he discovered that Layfield was a swindler. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Tynagh, near Loughree, recently committed suicide by horribly cutting his own throat. He seems to have set about the act with extraordinary coolness and determination, and evidently had been long considering the easiest mode of destroying life for on his table was a book treating of fatal wounds, and the page relating to injuries of the throat was marked. The wash-hand basin contained a quantity of blood, and the handle of the razor with which the fatal act was committed was wound round with a pocket-handkerchief, so as to make the blade fixed. The deceased gentleman was a Protestant clergyman and had never married.

It is to be regretted that the names already published of those killed and wounded during the 'Celebration' in Mougban, are not the only sufferers by violence resorted to in addition to others not reported, there are the following:—Catherine Kirk, finger shot off; Captain Henderson, knocked down by a blow from a stone; Peter Kerahan, Patrick Lappin, and James O'neil, scalp wounds from bullets; Captain Montgomery, Acting County Treasurer, injury to the eye from a stone; Mr. Wm. Jebb, Acting Clerk of the Crown, severe abrasion on the knee. The man named Wilson is reported dead. His injuries were of a very serious character, and it is feared the report is true.

Mrs. Surratt was hanged as an accomplice in the murder of Lincoln. The testimony on which she was convicted was that of four men—Baker, Montgomery, Cleaver, and Conover—precious scoundrels. Baker is now dead, Montgomery is now in prison for embezzlement, Cleaver has been convicted of an infamous offence, while Conover is serving out a term in the penitentiary. Preston King, who prevented Mrs. Surratt's daughter from seeing the President in behalf of her mother, committed suicide by drowning in the North river, while Lane, who supported King in his conduct towards Miss Surratt, shot himself in St. Louis. —Petersburg Index. Keep the list open! There is Speed, and Holt, and Bingham, and Stanton, and Andrew Johnson, all guilty of her murder! Their turns will come, by and by. —The N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

It becomes our very painful and melancholy duty to have to announce the death of an old and universally respected inhabitant of the town of Cavan. On Monday morning, July 13, Peter McCann, Esq., departed this life, after a short illness, at the advanced age of 73 years. Throughout a long and honorable life the deceased endeared himself to all who enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance. He was a kind and tender-hearted husband, a truly affectionate father, and a good practical Catholic.

The Dundalk Democrat at a late date says:—We have received a copy of the first issue of 'The Mayo Examiner,' a new journal, which promises to be an able exponent of Irish national feeling. It is well got out, and its articles are ably written.

Parliamentary enquiries are not conducted for nothing. The Irish Railway Commission has cost £22,505 11s 3d. The Commissioners received out of this £3,225; besides their travelling expenses £5,255, and office expenses £2,298.

The ship building concerns of the Cork Steamship Company were totally destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 15th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A remarkable man, a zealous priest, has passed from amongst us—the Very Rev. Canon Newsham, formerly of St. Anthony's of this town, is dead. For some time he had been in a precarious state of health, but his death was quite unexpected by his friends. He died on Thursday, the 9th July, at Standish, near Wigan, and was interred on July 13, at Ashton-in-the-Willows.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—London, July 29. The session of Parliament was prorogued to-day.—The Queen was not present, and her speech was made by royal commission, and read, as usual, by the Lord Chancellor. It speaks of the foreign relations and satisfactory, and says there is no reason to fear war in Europe. No reference is made to the United States. The Abyssinian expedition has vindicated the honor of the Crown. The cessation of attempts at rebellion in Ireland renders the further use of the exceptional powers granted by the two Houses needless. The Queen thanks the Commons for the supplies voted for the Government, and congratulates them upon the passage of the Irish and Scotch Reform bills, the Public School bill, the bill for the purchase of the telegraph wires throughout the kingdom, and others of less important character. The speech also announces that a dissolution of Parliament will soon take place, in order that the people may reap the advantages of the more extended system of representation recently provided, confident of their fitness for their new duties, and that their voice will be for the perpetuation of that civil and religious freedom which is secured by the institutions of the nation and the settlement of the realm.

On the 21st July, the honorary freedom of the Corporation of the City of London, with a sword of the value of 20 guineas, was publicly presented to Baron Napier in the Guildhall, in pursuance of a resolution in the Court of Common Council unanimously adopted at a recent meeting, in admiration of the fortitude, skill, energy and promptitude displayed by him in bringing the Abyssinian war to a successful and brilliant close. The ceremony was conducted in the great hall by a special Court of Common Council convened for the purpose, and attracted a large concourse of people, many of whom were ladies. The hall was expressly prepared for the occasion, which was one of much interest. The Lord Mayor and sheriffs, with the aldermen, all of

whom wore their civic robes, occupied seats on a dais at the western end of the hall, and the Common Councilmen, in their violet gowns, were seated on benches to the right and left of the dais, the high officers of the Corporation being placed in front. A guard of honor, composed of a company of the 3rd City of London Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Lauri, with their band, lined the entrance to the Guildhall. As Lord Napier entered the hall the whole Court rose to receive him, and there was a loud and prolonged cheer. This over, the Town Clerk read the resolution conferring the freedom, and the Chairman administered the ancient and quaintly-worded oath customary to be taken and subscribed on such occasions, and which the General read aloud.

THE HYDE PARK ANTI-CHURCH DEMONSTRATION.—London, July 12.—An outdoor demonstration was held this afternoon in Hyde Park for the purpose of affording the working men of London an opportunity of indicating their opinion on the subject of the Irish Church, and of condemning the recent vote of the House of Lords on Mr. Gladstone's Suspensory Bill. At three o'clock, a procession, consisting of about four thousand persons, was formed on Clerkenwell-green. It was composed for the most part of artisans, and as usual on all occasions when Irish questions form the subject matter of discussion in outdoor meetings in the metropolis, a considerable number of females were included in the ranks. The procession was headed by Mr. James Finlan, whose name was brought prominently before the public on the occasion of the application to Mr. Secretary Hardy for the respite of the Manchester Penitents, and started from the green at half-past three o'clock, and proceeded thence by Farringdon street, Fleet street, the Strand, Pall Mall, St. James' street, and Piccadilly to the Park. With the exception of a faint cheer when the procession reached the Reform Club, and a few groans whilst it passed the Carlton, no significant ebullition of feeling was elicited on the line of march. On reaching the Park, a meeting was immediately formed under the presidency of a Mr. Wade, who briefly addressed those present, and called upon Mr. James Finlan to propose the first resolution, which ran as follows:—'That this meeting records its thorough condemnation of the Irish Church Establishment, and is of opinion that the conduct of the House of Lords in rejecting the Suspensory Bill passed by a large majority in the House of Commons is subversive of national liberty, and merits our indignant censure. In proposing this resolution Mr. Finlan denounced its House of Lords in the most vehement and extravagant language, and held out the threat that if the peers did not pass the Suspensory Bill into law the people of England would demand the extinction of their order. Ireland, he said, had been long oppressed by an alien bloody aristocracy, and the working men of London demanded that justice should be done at least to that unhappy but heroic nation. The resolution was unanimously carried, as were all the following:—'That to the event of the House of Peers persisting in its obstinate policy, this meeting pledges itself to support Mr. Gladstone in his noble and patriotic endeavors to effect the disestablishment of the Irish Church.' 'That in the opinion of this meeting the Irish nation has great cause for discontent, and pledges itself to do everything in its power to obtain justice for the people of Ireland.' Very little enthusiasm was evinced in the proceedings, which possessed scarcely any importance as a political demonstration. It was not held under the auspices of any association in London and the members of the Reform League took no part in its organization or completion.

THE HEAT IN LONDON.—At eight o'clock on Tuesday morning the temperature in the shade, as registered by the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade was, 75 degrees. This is the highest point which has been reached at so early an hour since the observations of the department began. The heat continued during the day with almost overwhelming oppression. At noon the thermometer laid on the earth registered no less than 120 degrees, while in the shade under a tree it was 97 degrees. In the Divorce Court, in consequence of the excessive heat, Mr. Justice Wilde invited the bar to disperse with their wigs. Within the last few hours the barometer has fallen considerably. At 2.30 this afternoon it was 98.

In several parts of England miles of moors and commons had been on fire for some time past. Hundreds of acres were daily laid desolate, and sheep walks and grouse covers had been destroyed. Cattle are dying in many places through want of water.

In a recent thunder-storm in England a soldier was struck by lightning and made blind, and a woman who had been stone blind for eight years was suddenly restored to sight.

A very destructive fire, occasioned, according to Captain Shaw's report, by the heat of the sun, has occurred at Tottenham, London. It took place in the premises of Messrs. Warrs and Co., india-rubber manufacturers. The rays of the sun fell upon the roof of the building 125 feet long and 60 feet wide, filled with goods valued at a considerable sum, and some of the articles taking fire, the place was destroyed.

While the Bribery Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons, amendments making election bribery a misdemeanor, and incapacitating any candidate convicted of bribery for sitting in Parliament for three years, were negatived by decisive majorities.

The London News of the 23rd, says: Yesterday saw the inauguration of a startling innovation in the Court of Probate and Divorce. In consequence of the excessive heat Sir James Wilde invited the bar to disperse with their wigs; and so the court presented the singular spectacle of a tribunal in Westminster hall guiltless of horsehair. It is to be hoped that the laudable practice now introduced may be continued. The legal costume, minus the wig, is sufficiently grave and dignified, but if some sort of head gear is thought desirable (as no doubt it is) something a little less ludicrous than the one now rejected might be invented.

According to the Owl, it is arranged that her Majesty will on her way to Switzerland, stay for a few hours in Paris in order to have an interview with the French Empress. Her Majesty will travel under the designation of Countess of Kent, and will be accompanied by Marchioness of Ely as lady in waiting. Sir Thomas and Lady Biddulph will also be attendants.

MARCHESTER, August 3.—A dreadful accident occurred here on Saturday night during the regular performance at Langs Music Hall. An alarm of fire being raised, the entire audience immediately rushed for the doors, completely blocking up the passage ways, the wildest excitement prevailed. When at last order was restored by the repeated announcement that there was no fire, it was found that no less than 23 persons, mainly women and children had been crushed to death in the stampede. A large number of persons had limbs broken and were otherwise injured.

Private inquiries, instituted with a view of proving a searching Government investigation, have lately been made into the administration of the London hospitals, with a result, it is said, of revealing a shameful amount of neglect and mismanagement. In one hospital, which has an income of £8,000, there are only 85 beds kept up, and the wards are described as of rough lime-washed brick, neglected and poverty stricken in their appearance, with scanty and broken ward furniture, and very ragged linen, the dietaries ill arranged, and sometimes supplemented by the private subscriptions of the medical officers.

The two prisoners, Blake and Williamson, arrested a short time since on the information of Corydan and others, as being leaders of the Fenian movement, and since several times remanded, were brought up before the magistrate in London on the 21st. A quantity of further evidence having been adduced, tending to implicate the men in the crime of treason-felony, the magistrate decided to discharge Blake and to remand Williamson for further investigation.

Corporal Peake, of the 6th Lancashire, who won the Queen's Prize on the 21st, has been disqualified on technical grounds. This must be a bitter disappointment to a man who had succeeded in scoring 70 points during a week of such weather as has never before attended the gathering at Wimbledon. To retire to rest the winner of the Gold Medal and £250; to be the crack shot out of the 2,000 picked volunteers of England, and to be shown of all its glory on the following morning simply because you have not happened to use the regulation cartridge, is a mortification of a character such as few men have the misfortune to experience. Lieut. Oarlake of the 5th Somerset, who had scored 65, is the next in order of winning.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The wheat harvest in the British Isles is nearly over, and, according to the estimate which can now be formed, the yield of the crop will be double that of last year, and will exceed by one-third the annual average.

A MOUNTAIN FIRE IN WALES.—The magnificent spectacle has been visible from Wrexham and neighborhood every night for the past week of a mountain on fire. The scene of the conflagration is Yrondeg, where a spur of the Eglwysseg mountains abuts on the village of Rhollanerech-uzog and during the darkness of the night the flames rising to the height of several yards, illuminate the horizon, and are visible for miles. A number of men are engaged night and day in beating back the flames, and endeavoring to prevent the further spread of the fire,—an extremely difficult task, on account of the dryness of the heather and the almost total absence, at present, of water in the neighborhood. The fire commenced on Monday, the 6th inst, and swept with immense rapidity, unhousing grouse, moorfoal, and great quantities of game, and causing sheep to scatter in great haste, and now extends over a surface embraced in a circumference of about nine miles.

MURDER OF A LAD BY HIS FATHER.—On Thursday morning, about half-past four o'clock, a dreadful murder was perpetrated in the village of Princethorpe, a few miles from Rugby, Warwickshire. The murderer is a laboring man, about 56 years of age, who had been for some time employed at the Prince's-horpe Priory; but having been discharged some time ago, has since been working as a brick maker. Some 12 months ago his wife died, which seems to have had a very depressing effect on his mind. His victim was his own son, a lad about 16 years of age, of whom, rumor says, he was extremely fond. This lad was to have left home on the day on which he was murdered, to go to a situation. His father slept with him on the previous night, and having a notion in his head that the lad would come to want, he got out of his bed, and went down stairs and fetched his razor, and while the poor lad was asleep, cut his throat in a dreadful manner. The poor boy at once jumped out of bed and ran into the yard, but in attempting to get back upstairs he fell down, and died almost immediately from loss of blood. — English paper.

The hon. secretary of the Church Defence Association at Manchester, has issued a circular which is unique of its kind. He says:—'Your help and assistance are needed towards defraying the expense of 10,000 copies of Foxe's Book of Martyrs, which is published by the Book Society, 28 Paternoster row, London, at 2s each, containing 192 pages, and which is intended to be distributed free in all our Church of England Sunday Schools, to scholars from nine years of age and upwards; to counteract the circulation of William Cobbett's History of the Reformation, which is being sold broadcast in our city, and is calculated to infuse a deep wound on our cause at the general election. We therefore appeal to you, hoping you will assist us in our noble work, so that the truth can be carried to 10,000 firesides.'

'Argus,' of the Morning Post, tells the following capital story:—'An officer of the Guards, a good 'steppe' rider, went out the other day with a favorite dog with a muzzle fastened on his tail. He had not gone far before he was accosted by a policeman, who told him as his dog was unlicensed, he should take it up and detain it. This the officer in question defied him to do, maintaining that, as his dog had a muzzle on his tail he had complied with Sir Richard Mayne's order, because it was not stated where the muzzle was to be placed on the dog. This so fairly baffled the intelligent policeman that he at once gave way, and let the guardsman depart in peace with his faithful companion.'

UNITED STATES

DIOCESE OF SANTA FE.—The zealous and courageous Bishop Lamy, of Santa Fe, lately visited distant portions of this vast diocese, giving Confirmation in twenty different settlements, mostly new stations, in which he found seven churches recently erected, one of which he blessed, the rest to be completed this year. In this journey of over nine hundred miles, he had to travel over two hundred and fifty miles, in which there were no houses and had to camp, a la belle etoile, exposed to be scalped at every step by the wild Navajos. In one place he found clothes and camping articles with fresh human blood, where the proceeding night four men had been killed by the savages. This happened within twelve miles of Fort Sumner, where there are five companies of soldiers. At this Fort he offered the Holy Sacrifice. Several of the soldiers went to their religious duties, and a still greater number at Fort Stanton, one hundred and twenty miles from there, nearly on the confines of New Mexico and Texas. The hospital and asylum, under the faithful care of the Sisters of Charity, are doing their full measure of good, several of them, in the former, health of soul and body. Cincinnati Telegraph.

DEATH OF FATHER KAVANAGH.—The cold clods of earth have closed over the remains of another of our respected and revered priests. Father Thos. M. Kavanagh, has gone suddenly to his long repose. Suddenly but not unprovided; for he died fortified by the touching and consoling rites of the Church. He had just concluded a brief retreat at St. Vincent's Mission House, in the city, with the close of the preceding week. He said his usual Mass on Sunday, and in the evening retired, feeling slightly unwell. His illness terminated in death, about 3 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Father Kavanagh was a native of Coolcullen, about four miles east from well-known Oolacometer, in the County of Kilkenny. From earliest youth he gave himself to the studies which prepare for the labors undertaken by every priest of the Lord. —St. Louis Guardian July 25.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 6.—Reports from the crops in Middle Georgia show that the plant is very small, but healthy. Unless the plant grows rapidly, not over half of what was made last year will be realized. Accounts from Florida state that the worm is on the increase, especially among the sea-island cotton.

We have just returned from a trip a thousand miles eastward, and from our observation of the crops we believe there has rarely been so fruitful a yield of grass and summer grain as that which is now being harvested. We do not remember to have seen a single 'poor' field. In Maryland most of the wheat is already cut, while throughout Pennsylvania and the tier of States westward the reapers are busily at work. One week more of good weather will secure most of the crops. With the abundant yield, it is to be hoped lower prices will shortly prevail in breadstuffs. A reduction greatly to the benefit of the labouring

men and mechanics of the country.—The corn looks better in Illinois than we saw elsewhere. The spring was generally late and wet, greatly delaying the planting.—Rock Island (Ill.) Union.

SIX HUNDRED MORMONS IN NEW YORK.—A New York paper says of six hundred Mormons who landed at Castle Garden from the steamer O'Connell on Tuesday, en route from Liverpool to Utah:—'In the enclosure to which they were consigned the men gathered in groups or walked around and talked to the women; the latter sat in demure state on the benches, and the children, whose number was legion—thick, in fact, as mosquitoes in a Long Island swamp—scrambled over the floor, over the seats, over their interesting and various mammae and gave an innocent and cheerful complexion to the institution of Mormonism. The general appearance of the crowd betokened coarse fare and weary toil. All of them were English and Welsh, but the eye looked in vain to detect that round and ruddy face, that cheerful manner, which are so frequently met with in the rural districts of England. The women were particularly homely. The utter vacuity of expression which some exhibited reminded one involuntarily of a lunatic asylum, where deviation from sanity is generally known by a certain absorption of the visual organ in other than outward objects. A few of the men were like rational jolly Englishmen. Of the masculines there might have been one hundred; at the females three hundred and fifty; of the children one hundred and fifty. The men as a rule have an average each of from five to seven wives. In this instance, however, there are a good many young bloods who were going to Salt Lake on speculation, expecting that Brigham will provide liberally for their matrimonial wants out of the reserved stock he keeps on hand. These people would appear to come principally from the mining regions of the north of England, the coal and iron dust being still visible on the molekin pantaloons of many of the emigrants.'

A fire in the Philadelphia Navy Yard destroyed the gun carriage shop, plumbers shop and mending shop. The loss is estimated at \$70,000 to \$80,000. The fire department turned out in full force, but were refused admittance by the officer commanding.

The suicide mania continues unabated in New York. On the 29th Catherine Tougban cut her throat with a razor; Daniel Miller, who had been locked up on a charge of assault and battery committed suicide by hanging himself to an iron bar of the ventilator of his cell. An unknown man at Coney Island blew out his brains with a pistol shot. All in about 24 hours.

New York, Aug. 6th.—The office of the Star Fire Insurance Company, No. 93 Broad way, was robbed about two o'clock this afternoon of \$40,000.

During the last year, the Irish in this country sent home the sum of \$2,700,000 to their relations. Of this sum more than a million dollars was in pre-paid passage orders. During the last twenty years, more than seventy million dollars have been transmitted to relatives in Ireland of emigrants.

COMPRESSED AIR FOR PROPPELLING STREET CARS.—New Orleans seems to be taking the lead in methods for propelling street cars. Mr. Wayles has invented a car which has proved a complete success. In the car station there is to be a steam engine for compressing air into reservoirs, made of a paper composition, two of them placed on top of the cars. On each car there is to be a small engine operated by air supplied from the reservoir in the same manner as steam, giving the exact power required to compress the air. The engine is not difficult to run, and the cars can be stopped more readily than where horses are used. Each car will have 300 pounds of compressed air to start with, which will be sufficient to run it nine or ten miles. The exhausted air may be used for ventilation. The Picanony says: This system will cause 5,000 mules to be sent into the country. In New York there are some 40,000 animals employed on the railway lines. The cost of running cars would be much less than at present, and the speed more uniform.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 5.—Two negroes confined on a charge of murder were last Friday night taken from the Gallsville Mill, Jail by a party of masked men and hanged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Gen. Grant has recommended the remission of the remainder of the sentence, and release from imprisonment, of all persons now in confinement under sentence of military commissions organized under the reconstruction acts of Congress, in the States where the said acts have ceased to be operative.

THE FIRE AT OIL CITY, OIL CITY, Penn., July 31.—This unfortunate place has again been swept by fire in the same spot where it last suffered by the same cause, and the visitation this time will prove more serious than the fire in former days, when the city was animated with a vitality that enabled it quickly to recover from the heaviest blows. It is no longer, however a fast growing place, and the proportion of to-day will be felt for a long time. The city is built on both sides of Oil Creek, where it empties into the Allegheny river, and the fire broke out on the left bank of the creek, near the river shore, and swept about two-thirds of that half of the city out of existence. There is doubt how it originated, but the story in which most people agree is that it was caused by carelessness of an employee at the engine house of Parker & Co., where there is a steam-pump used for filling and emptying the great oil tanks on the bank of the river. This man undertook to clean out his smoke stack by burning a bucket of oil in it. The result was a small explosion and the communication of the flames to train of cars loaded with petroleum, which were waiting on a side track to be discharged. From these the fire spread right and left, almost with the rapidity of lightning. Parker's tank burst, and one other large tank was injured, but neither contained much oil. The entire loss of oil will probably not exceed 3,000 barrels, including the contents of nine cars of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, which were entirely consumed. The fire broke out at 7 o'clock in the morning, and by noon there was not a wall or a beam standing in the entire burned district. The Jones House and one or two smaller hotels, telegraph offices, several shipping platforms and small tanks, and 50 or 60 of the best shops, warehouses and dwellings in the place were destroyed. Fifty-three families are left without shelter. The loss is roughly estimated at \$350,000, on which there is very little insurance.

A WILD MAN IN SARATOGA COUNTY.—The quiet inhabitants of Saratoga County, especially in the neighborhood of West Milton, are in a state of excitement over the discovery of a veritable wild man.—One day last week, as two boys were passing through the swamp just west of the Pioneer paper mill, they discovered a man sitting on the limb of a tree, with no clothing on except a long striped garment, something like a shirt, reaching nearly to his feet, and looking as if made of ticking. The boys reported what they had seen, and since that time this strange person has been seen by different persons, several times each day, but no one has been able to approach him, as he invariably disappeared on seeing any one. On Wednesday last a party of about thirty started out to undertake his capture and scoured the swamp in every direction, but without success. About half the party returned from the search, and while the remainder were seated, talking over the matter, the object of their search was discovered, by one of the party, walking leisurely along about one hundred rods distant. The place was immediately surrounded, and a careful search made, but no trace of him could be found. In the evening a gentleman started out in search of him and succeeded in getting within about fifteen rods of the person, but could get no nearer. Efforts are continually being made for his capture, but so far without success.

The True Witness.

AND
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TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:
To all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.
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The True Witness can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.
We beg to remind our Correspondent that all letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.
The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 14, 1868.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST—1868.

Friday 14—Vigil of Assumption.
Saturday 15—Fast. Festival of the Assumption.
Sunday 16—Eleventh after Pentecost. St. Joachim, O.
Monday 17—Octave of St. Lawrence.
Tuesday 18—St. Hyacinth, O.
Wednesday 19—St. Roch, O.
Thursday 20—St. Bernard, Ab.

TO OUR READERS.

At the commencement of a new volume of the TRUE WITNESS we may be pardoned if we address a few words to its friends and supporters, and again throw out a hint to our delinquent subscribers. To the first mentioned we return our hearty thanks, and trust that we may yet approve ourselves in some measure worthy of their continued support. We have endeavored, faithful to the terms of our original prospectus published eighteen years ago, to make of the TRUE WITNESS a strictly Catholic paper, unconnected with any party, and independent of all secular influence whatsoever, ministerial or anti-ministerial, treating of these questions only which affect the interests of the Catholic Church—of religion, morality, and education. With the strife of parties for place, patronage, and a share of government plunder, we have had, and intend to have nothing to do. To this course of action we pledged ourselves at the outset of our career, and we leave it to the candid judgment of our readers to decide whether we have not faithfully redeemed our pledges.

With a certain amount of confidence then we can now appeal to their continued favor and support, that is if they deem a Catholic, and independent paper worth supporting. We are indeed aware that a Catholic journal can in one sense never be popular. It must, if faithful to its mission, oft run counter to many prejudices: it must often utter disagreeable truths, for so intimate is the connection between religion and politics, that many a popular opinion, especially in these days of rampant liberalism, involves a heresy condemned by the Church, and to be repudiated by all who make her teachings the rule for all their actions. Neither can a truly independent paper, independent that is to say of all influences outside of the Church, ever expect to make many friends. There are so many who are on the look out for place, for situations, for government jobs in the shape of patronage, contracts, advertisements, and other fat things within the gift of the "Ins" for the time being, that by many it is esteemed the first duty of an editor to constitute himself the advocate of this man's, or that man's claims upon the favorable consideration of the party in power: and the value of a course of policy is estimated not so much by its probable consequences on the religious and moral interests of the community, as by its chances of promoting the personal interests of individuals. In a word the independent Catholic paper has, and can have no political influence, nor can it in any way further the objects of the place-beggar, the office-seeker, and political adventurer.

But though it may not be popular, the Catholic journal may be, and should be, respected for its singleness of purpose, for the honesty of its intentions, and for its consistency; and to be respected in this sense is the great ambition of the TRUE WITNESS. This is the claim we put forward to the support of a Catholic public.—Whatever may have been, or whatever may in the future be our shortcomings, we have had—we always shall have, it in our hearts to approve ourselves in all things and without reserve the faithful and humble children of our infallible spiritual mother; consulting no interests save her interests, knowing no friends, no enemies save her friends, and her enemies. We remember that it is hers to teach, and that it is for us to sit at her feet in docile submission to her teachings, and to do our best according to our abilities to obey those teachings without a question, without a murmur. Aid for our consistency we can appeal with confidence to our readers, whether

the TRUE WITNESS has not been from the first day of its appearance to the present, one and the same. In fact consistency is the surest proof of faithful submission to that great teacher who teaches with the authority of Him Who is today what He was yesterday, and Who will be so for ever—with Whom there is no change or shadow of turning.

Our readers will we trust pardon us our egotism, on this occasion, for deeply conscious of our many deficiencies on other points, on this merit of our unswerving fidelity to the Church, and therefore our consistency in the past, we feel that we can lay claim to their encouragement, and support for the future. If therefore we should shock some by our utter want of sympathy with, or rather by our strenuous opposition to the pseudo-liberalism so much in vogue at the present day, and with which unfortunately so many well-meaning Catholics have allowed themselves to be deluded, they will remember that, though for anything offensive in the manner, or deficient in the style, we alone are responsible, for the matter, or for the anti-liberalism of the TRUE WITNESS, a teacher greater than any human teacher has to answer. That teacher tells us that civil government is from God, and is to be obeyed, and supported by its subjects: that sedition and rebellion and revolution are to be avoided as sin: and that the precept "Fear God and honor the King" is still binding on the conscience of every Christian. Such being the case we can not even to please any of our readers, defile the columns of the TRUE WITNESS with fustian treason, or with inflated appeals to their passions against the legitimate government beneath which we live. As we are docile to our Church, so will we be loyal to our civil rulers—even though we may lose subscribers.

One word more—to the many defaulters whose names figure on our books. We ask them not to take a paper of whose principles they do not approve: but we do ask, but we do insist on this—That having taken it, they shall pay for it, and this reasonable demand we will enforce by law or all defaulters. We trust however that this unpleasant necessity may yet be spared us, by the prompt discharge of the heavy debts due to this office.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The cable continues to furnish us with assurances of the pacific relations of the European powers. Whilst France and Prussia are silently but surely placing the most effective weapons in the hands of the increased soldiery, the sound of the tocsin of war is hushed to silence, the magnates meet and pleasant hours are spent in amicable salutations. In London, on the 8th inst., Lord Stanley and M. Moustier held a long conference, during which the present and prospective peace of Europe was fully discussed.—It is understood that Lord Stanley, on behalf of Great Britain, expressed a desire for peaceful relations with all powers on the Continent, renewing expressions for the continuance of friendly relations with France. M. Moustier assured him that while Napoleon and the Queen maintained the amicable relations existing between the two countries, that fact was of itself a guarantee of Europe's future peace. The interview is understood to have been most satisfactory.

A late telegram from Florence states that the Italian government has agreed to pay that portion of the debt of the former Papal Provinces which are half in France and look to those provinces for reimbursement.

Violent demonstrations were made at Prague in the name of the Bohemian Nationality.—Placards threatening Beust and the Emperor were posted in several places; in consequence the garrison is about being increased. A Berlin letter says that the rumors of a conciliation between Prussia and Austria do not meet with an encouraging reception, besides such a negotiation would be impossible in the absence of Count Bismark. A telegram from Paris informs us that the celebrated Dr. Pusey has become a convert to the Catholic faith. If this be true the Church will rejoice over an event so consolating to her in the midst of her troubles. For us, we are happy to see a reasoning Protestant divine finding out the truth, and then casting aside every human prejudice, honestly and honorably embracing it.

At the meeting of the Antis at Halifax it was resolved to use every further lawful and constitutional means of extricating the people of Nova Scotia from Confederation they declare forced on them against their will.

From Ontario we learn that Amos Wright has been elected to represent West York by a very large majority.

The following letter, addressed to the Clergy of the Diocese of Montreal, was received too late for our last issue:—

I am happy to announce to you that everything is at present organized, in our city to make an appeal to public charity in favor of the Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul in order to furnish it with the necessary means to commence its work with success.

A committee has just been formed composed

Messrs. O. Berthelet, C. S. Cherrier, C. A. Leblanc, Louis Beaudry, Alf. Larocque, F. X. St. Charles, Alex. Dubord, C. S. Rodier, Jr., Alf. Dumouchel, Alf. Trudeau, E. L. DeBellefeuille, J. Royal, F. H. A. Trudel, F. David, Alf. Desjardins, S. Rivard, M. Laurent, Omer Allard, with power to add to their number, who are to look after the interests of said Asylum.

At present, there is question of opening a subscription list both in the city and country parishes, in order to furnish those good Brothers the means of continuing an enterprise already so far advanced through the enormous sacrifices made by the generous citizen who is its founder. This letter is to request you to aid this subscription by making known to your people the very important undertaking which we are about starting. For this purpose you are requested to read and comment upon at the *prone* the Appeal addressed to the whole diocese on the 22nd April 1866, under the title of the "Monument du Jubilee" as well as the prospectus hitherto joined on the "Hospice de St. Vincent de Paul" which is full of interest.

Be kind enough to commence to speak on this at the *prone* to-morrow, and to announce at the same time that the bell of the Hospice will be solemnly blessed next Sunday the 9th inst. in the Church of St. James at the ordinary hour for Vespers.

I beseech you to unite your efforts to those of the committee by engaging those of your parishoners who have the means, to contribute liberally a certain amount payable in four years. There is every reason to believe that at the end of that period the institution will be self-supporting through labor and industry, ever inexhaustible resources. A rich farm worth £2500, near this city which has been granted to the establishment by its founder cannot fail to foretell the successful future of this precious Hospice. If you have in your parish an Association of Ladies of Charity, appeal to their hearts by inviting them to aid jointly to furnish this large house. When reading this circular at the *prone* exhort those who have the means to prepare their subscription in order to make the first payment as soon as possible. But as this work interests every one, each should contribute according to his means. For this purpose you will take up a collection in your Church when you think proper. Finally offer up prayers for the success of this enterprise as well as for every other work of Charity.—Because by prayer we can understand that it is full time to organize everywhere so that those who are really an object of charity may be assisted, and that those who are unworthy may not abuse public charity to live in laziness, idleness, drunkenness and other vices.

† G., Bp. of Montreal

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—That our Protestant fellow-citizens should wish to see the blessing of education extended to the Deaf and Dumb of their own communion: that they should claim for this purpose a fair share, according to their numbers, of any public monies voted by the Legislature for the support of institutions for the Deaf and Dumb throughout the Province—no one can wonder at, or object to. But these things might well be done without libelling, and misrepresenting those institutions which actually exist under Catholic supervision, and which receive a portion of the monies required for their support from the public funds. Were charity the chief motive by which certain writers on the subject in the *Witness* are actuated, they would have adopted a different line of procedure from that in which they have seen proper to indulge themselves.—This has naturally provoked much indignation amongst Catholics, who are perfectly ready to support the claims of their Protestant fellow-citizens; and tends to foster the belief that what the writers in the *Witness* aim at, is not so much freedom for themselves, as power to coerce Catholics, and to prevent the Deaf and Dumb amongst the latter from being brought up in the religious tenets of their own Church.

The writer to whom we more especially allude as sinning in this matter, against good taste, truth, and Christian charity, signs himself *Thomas Widd*. He complains:—

Firstly.—That, in Lower Canada, whilst there are two schools under the control of the Catholic Church for the training of the Deaf and Dumb, there is not one under Protestant control.

But this is not the fault of Catholics. If our separated brethren are so minded, let them set up a rival institution of their own: and in so far as that still tend to improve the material condition of the Deaf and Dumb by bringing these unfortunates into contact with the outer world—through the medium of the senses—we shall heartily wish it God-speed, and recognise its claims to support from the public purse, in proportion to the numbers of its pupils.

Secondly, our critic complains that in consequence of the want of an institution of their own, Protestant parents send their afflicted children to the Catholic institutions, wherein these children are brought up in a religion to which their natural guardians are opposed. But here again the remedy is obvious. Protestant parents are not

compelled to send their children to a Catholic institution. It is morally impossible that the same teacher should inculcate Catholic principles, and Protestant principles: and every religious minded Protestant will admit that the most important object by far of a Deaf and Dumb Institution is to impart to its inmates a knowledge of religious truth—without which salvation is impossible to the adult.

Thirdly, the writer depreciates the quality of the education given in the Catholic institutions. The religion of the pupils, so he contends, consists in substituting the name of Mary for Christ, and Pope for God. Whilst—so he adds—"nothing but maniacal gestures and flourishing of the arms is seen. This is their religion."

We may safely treat these assertions with contempt, with the contempt with which we are aware the majority of the intelligent, and fair-play loving of our Protestant fellow-citizens will treat them. They are not worthy of a serious reply, and can amongst Catholics, but evoke a sigh for the intellectual and moral blindness of him who makes them.

And what does the writer conclude to after all this rignarole? It is hard to get at his meaning, but it seems to us to be this:—as "in England the blind, deaf, and dumb, are all under Protestant instructors, and also in the States," so also should it be in L. Canada. That the afflicted children of Catholic parents should be taken from their natural guardians, and committed to Protestant control and supervision. Either this is the intent of our liberal critic, or it is not: and if it be not his meaning, we must wait till he more fully and explicitly explain it.

If all he aim at be this:—That Protestants are entitled to a Deaf and Dumb institution of their own, treated by the State as favorably as is either of the existing Catholic institutions, he might surely make this claim without the usual vulgar abuse of his Catholic fellow-citizens; but to us it seems clear that his main object is to deprive the latter of the control over the education of their own children, and to transfer it to Protestants. To this he may be sure we will never consent.

When Protestants shall have set up a Deaf and Dumb Asylum of their own, providing it with competent teachers of their own opinions, and shall have made application to the Government of the Province for pecuniary aid to enable them to carry out their philanthropic designs: then if the Catholic press throw obstacles in their way, ridicule or misrepresent the education given in the institution, and if Catholic members of Parliament oppose the demand for public support—will it be ample time for Protestants to cry out, or to raise the cry of being unjustly treated.—But whilst with folded hands they sit, and do nothing except carp at the labors of the devoted men who have given up home, and country, and parents, and world's goods for the one object of making the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak, we shall hold to the opinion that their complaints and criticisms are the offspring of a mean jealousy; and are the symptoms, not of love of God and of His afflicted creatures, but of a morbid, and ignominious hatred of that Church which like her Divine Spouse is ever going about on the face of the earth, doing good, and applying remedies to all the diseases to which in our fallen condition, we are subject.

CONSISTENT PROTESTANTS.—There are not many Protestant sects whose members are so logical, and so bold as are the members of the "Massachusetts Spiritual Association." This body which has lately held a meeting or synod at Boston, has subsequently published the following resolution—which we extract from the *Montreal Witness*—which better and more fully than any other Protestant symbol or creed that we have yet seen, asserts the grand principle of private judgment, and that immediate inspiration of God, which every Protestant must claim for himself when he asserts his competency not only to interpret for himself the sacred writings, but to determine of what those writings consists.—Hence is the *Credo* of the *Boston Spiritualists*:—

Resolved.—"That as Spiritualists, we reject all external authority as a rule in our various relations with our fellow-beings, and acknowledge allegiance to our internal emotions, or to the God that speaks to the individual soul, as our only infallible rule of faith and practice."

Though the *Witness* in publishing this Resolution heads his paragraph *Licentiousness*, we contend that it is strictly in harmony with Protestant principles, and the logical consequence of the great religious revolution which dates from the early part of the sixteenth century. Essentially or formally, that revolution was a protest or uprising against the principle of "external authority as a rule of life and faith:" and so the great historian of the French Revolution M. Louis Blanc, divides the history of Europe into three great epochs—the epoch of *Authority* or the pre-reformation epoch:—The epoch of "Individualism" or egoism beneath which as he contends the world still groans: and the epoch of "Fraternity," which realised, and embodied in the impending social or communistic reforms, is to be the epoch of the future, the realisation of the kingdom of heaven upon earth.

Thus in the eyes of a learned scholar, a profound thinker and out and out Protestant like M. Louis Blanc, the great work, the characteristic work of the Reformation consisted in the rejection of all external authority as a rule of life, faith or practice: and in the setting up in lieu thereof as the ultimate tribunal, the moral consciousness of the individual. This is just what the modern sect of Spiritualists propose to carry out and develop.

And this inner witness, is in fact all, literally all, that Protestants of any denomination have, or can have to guide them. We admit the Bible, as an authority they will say: but how do they know what is the Bible, or written Word of God? How can they determine of what the Canon of Scripture should consist? what writings are inspired, and what writings are the products of mere uninspired man? Either in this matter they must rely upon some external authority, which to be of any value must be an infallible authority—in which case they must abandon the Bible as their *sole* authority in matters of faith: or they must, as in practise all Protestants actually do, rely upon that same moral consciousness which the Boston Spiritualists appeal to as the ultimate tribunal. They must in short pretend they have an inner witness as to the divine authorship of every particular book, chapter, verse and word in the book called the Bible: and that this inner witness, this moral consciousness is amply sufficient for them. But surely if this inner witness, if that purely subjective evidence suffice to prove that the writer of the brief tract known as St. James' Epistle, or the Apocalypse was inspired by God, and was written under the immediate inspiration of the Holy Ghost, the same witness, the same moral consciousness can well afford to dispense with a Bible altogether: and is amply sufficient to enable us to determine all our various relations with God, and with our fellow-men, as the Protestant Spiritualists of Boston pretend.

Out West, we read that to ascertain the weight of a hog, they place the carcass in one scale, and a lot of stones in the other—and then guess the weight of the stones. Very similar is the process by which Protestants obtain a rule of faith and conduct for themselves. They make the Bible, so they pretend, that rule: but then as to what is the Bible, or as to the right of any particular book to a place in the sacred canon, they must still fall back upon their mere moral consciousness—upon that inner witness, whose incompetence to be of itself a rule of faith and practise they, as in the case of their Spiritualistic fellow Protestants, inconsistently assert.

BLOOD MONEY.—By latest quotations it would appear that this is on the rise. Some eighteen hundred years ago "thirty pieces of silver" was the correct thing; and to-day, as we see by an exchange, the man Ste. Marie who volunteered to swear away the life of his comrade Surrait, has received no less than \$10,000 for the job from the United States Government. This Ste. Marie, who to the disgrace of our country is a Canadian by birth, has sailed for Europe there to enjoy his hard earned wages; whilst Judas, poor fellow, bought a halter and hanged himself off hand. It must be admitted that the "blood money" business is every way more profitable to-day, than it was in the time of our old acquaintance Iscariot.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has published a letter recommending the taking up of subscriptions for the asylum to be known as *Hospice St. Vincent de Paul*.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday 2nd inst., the following Orders were conferred by Monseigneur the Bishop of Montreal:—

Deacons—MM. Adrien Cousineau, Hemene-gilde Lecourt, Antime Archambault, Charles A. Larose, and Elzear Brochu, all of the Diocese of Montreal.

Subdeacon—M. Joseph F. Renaud, S.J.
On Sunday 9th inst., the following Orders were conferred by Monseigneur the Bishop of Montreal:—

Priesthood—MM. Antime Archambault, Hermenegilde Lecourt, Jean Baptiste Cousineau, Hermenegilde Carrieres, Alfred Saure, Jean Francois Bouquet, Mederique Thibodeau, Maxime Laporte, Vitalien Villeneuve, Charles Larose, Elzear Brochu.

Deacons—Urgele Gaudet, Ignace Jean Marie Felix Renaud, S.J., all of the Diocese of Montreal.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—July, 1868. Messrs. Dawson Bros, Montreal.—The contents are as under:—1. Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II. Lady Mary Wortley Montague; 2. The Odes of Horace; 3. Grace Owen's Engagement. (conclusion); 4. Peter Pindar; 5. Mollie's History of the Netherlands; 6. Cornelius O'Dowd; 7. Marais Antonius; 8. Orestes; 9. Shall We Follow This Man. The last is a political article in which Mr. Gladstone is very roughly handled. On the whole the number is a very good one, and the article on the Odes of Horace will be read with pleasure by many.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE—July, 1868.—We give a list of the articles in the current number of this excellent periodical:—1. De La Profession Religieuse En Bas Canada; 2. Anne Severin, (suite); 3. H. Stoire Naturelle: un animal inv. assemble; 4. Le Navire Perdu; 5. La Bataille de Carillon.

OUR HARVEST PROSPECTS.—There is nothing in which the country is more interested and to which it looks with more anxiety than the result of her crops. We have delayed giving what information we have received, because, a few weeks frequently brings with it many changes which altogether set aside previous calculations as to the probable yield of our cereals. The season has been opposed very much to the growth of coarse grain in some parts of the country, while in other districts it has turned out the very reverse. In assuming, however, the extent of the different descriptions of grain, it would be sad to contemplate if it did not compare favourably with that of last year, Grains especially being then a very moderate crop indeed. There is nothing which operates so strongly against our present trade in Canada, as a failure in the growth of our coarse grains; but it is matter for congratulation to be able to chronicle that so far as the Province of Quebec is concerned, our prospects of realising a fair, if not a good harvest, are apparent. Stimulated by the high range of prices which have ruled since last fall, farmers have sown a much greater breadth of wheat, much of which has already been safely housed, the weather now being all that could be desired to continue gathering. Oats in Lower Canada, although not over a fair average, will largely exceed the yield of 1867. The straw in most cases is not long, but we have heard of only a few complaints regarding the quality. Almost the same remarks apply to barley in this Province, the chances being in favour of a larger yield, although still hardly an average one. Pease will be a very small crop throughout the entire Dominion; the weather having been very much against their growth. In Ontario the whole crop will, we think, be about equal only to last year's, in bulk and quality; but reviewing the prospects in that part of the country, it is necessary to explain that the yield of the various descriptions of grain is by no means even. The Fall Wheat will be the best crop which has been harvested for some years, but that of Spring very much under what it would have been had the weather favored it more. Barley and Oats will be exceedingly light, but the former although small, will be somewhat better in quality; some of the samples which we have seen being very fine. As we have already stated, Pease will be a decided failure, especially in the Guelph district, which has we understand, suffered more than others. Rye promises well—the breadth sown was larger than in 1867, and the yield it is expected will even in proportion exceed that of last year very considerably. Taking a glance at the prospects which are now apparent all over the provinces, it may be safely estimated that our products will exceed in quantity those of 1867, a large portion, of which will be of excellent quality, and such as will command a ready market. Our information may be summed up thus:—Fall Wheat in Ontario yield, and quality good, but Spring poor. The excess in the one, however, we have no doubt, will largely meet the deficiency in the other, without taking into consideration the increased yield in Lower Canada. Oats will be a fair crop, and much bulkier than in 1867. Rye will also exceed last year's crop. Barley will be light, but of a higher quality than that of 1867. Pease a light yield.—Herald.

We learn with pleasure that the interesting question of building engines to supply the city with water during the coming and future winters is finally settled, the Water Committee closing with Messrs. W. P. Bartley and Co., after securing the report of Mr. S. Risley, the consulting engineer, and that no material alteration in the plans of those gentlemen have been made, some slight changes not affecting the principle or character of the work, apart from these the plans meet with Mr. Risley's approbation as well as that of the Water Committee. We heartily approve of the wisdom of the Committee in retaining the services of Mr. Risley, who's practical experience must be of great value in the construction of such large works. It is satisfactory to know that the Water Committee were unanimous in resolving to conclude the contract with Messrs. W. P. Bartley & Co., and that the contractors are putting a large force on the work immediately. The well known character of the work done at the establishment of Messrs. Bartley & Co., is a sufficient guarantee that the engine will give good satisfaction; and our citizens need have no fear of a scarcity of water next winter, as we understand the engine will be completed early in the winter.—Daily News.

A BRIDESMAID ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.—About ten weeks ago Mary Gleason, a domestic in the house of Mr. M. Ramsay, Sherbrooke street, was so far forgetful of the moral teachings of her parents and the eight commandment that she appropriated to her own use a quantity of clothing, watches and jewelry, and departed thence. She left the house at six o'clock and sold some of the clothing and a watch and left by the seven o'clock steamer for Quebec. The police authorities did not feel inclined to incur the expense of going to the ancient capital, as the value of the clothing was not very large, and it was held probable that the exquisite damsel would return to the metropolis. This supposition proved to be well founded, and yesterday Mary came back, a smiling bridesmaid, so neatly arrayed in her blue and white, and having such an abundant supply of such tears as young ladies on such occasions feel it their duty to extravagantly shed that the stern representative of the law had the utmost difficulty in fulfilling his duty. To break up such a "pleasant party," to carry away one of the bridesmaids, and cause the happy and smiling bride so much sorrow on such a felicitous occasion, must have been harrowing to the feelings of any man. The maid had simply broken one of the commandments of the decalogue, and was now, in expiation no doubt for this sin, aiding and encouraging as far as possible without implicating herself, the carrying out of the primal commandment to man. She was ruthlessly torn away from her fair companion, and taken to the police station. She appeared this morning with a white veil thrown on her "lovely countenance," (she was about forty and rather plain) but the veil could not charm the police

magistrate and the fair Anne was sent to jail for six months.—Gazette, 10th inst.

The Gazette states that the finances of the Dominion are in such a flourishing condition as to enable the Government to pay off the whole of the unfunded debt, including the sum borrowed from the Bank of Montreal.

The *Mirave* says:—There has been a meeting at Rimouski to erect that village into a city. Rimouski has a bishop, a classical college, and a journal, and should rank among the cities of Canada.

The *Herald's* Halifax special says: The Anti-Unionists hold out firmly for repeal, and the spirit of the public press is very bitter, even to suggesting the mobbing of the Canadian Ministers. Hon. Mr. Howe has published a letter, rebuking his spirit, and he is denounced as a traitor.

QUEBEC, Aug. 5.—A hundred Canadians left yesterday to work on the railway at Bangor, Maine. They receive one dollar and twenty-five cents, American currency and their board, a day.

MURDER AT THE MOISIE RIVER.—A man named J. B. Ouellet, a laborer of River Ouelle, left last autumn in his own boat in company with a man named Poitras, of St. Luce, for the Moisie river. Poitras returned from Moisie in about three weeks afterwards in Ouellet's boat, saying that he had left Ouellet working at the iron mines there. Ouellet has not since been heard of. The mail-carrier, returning from Bersamis to Moisie, with his mail, recently perceived at the entrance to the Marguerite River, on the sand bank, what appeared to have been a hole since filled up. On his examining the place he found a human body, which subsequently was identified as that of Ouellet. The body was not much decomposed, considering the length of time it had been there, and had on a shirt which was cut on the left side, as if where he had been stabbed. Upon receiving this information, Poitras has been lodged in Rimouski jail, awaiting the investigation now being held by the coroner of that district. The deceased is known to have had \$40 in his possession.—*Quebec Mercury* 28th.

A thief, well known to the Quebec police, entered the house of Mr. M. Limot, St. Roy road, and carried off a fine Brussels carpet worth \$60. He got off unobserved and returned in the afternoon. This time he was carrying off a tub of butter when he was seen and pursued. By dropping the butter he managed to escape, but was afterwards caught and sent for six months to gaol.

MISERY IN THE CAPITAL.—The *Canadian*, of Quebec, says, that the want of labor there is such that many families in St. Roch and St. Saviour have no food, and they have actually no means to emigrate in order to look for work elsewhere.

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—The official Gazette to-day contains a proclamation giving the Queen's assent to the Extradition Act between Canada and the United States, and a copy of Act. Also a circular from Downing street with the translation of Spanish decree relative to navigation dues on foreign shipping. Also table showing preference in the rank of office-holders from the Governor General to members of the Local Parliament. Also, a notification that the commission of the Prussian Consul has been withdrawn at Montreal, Quebec, and at St. John, N.B. Also, the commission of the Hamburg Consul at Quebec, and of the Bremen Consul at St. John.

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—A young man named Smith, from Montreal, on a visit here, was drowned at Kettle Island, a few miles below Ottawa.

Yesterday afternoon, a heavy rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, visited this city for half an hour.

Crop owners of the Agriculture Society, County Carleton, report a general deficiency in root crops and oats, with an average yield of wheat and hay.

Le Canada, of Ottawa, says that a number of bears, probably driven away from their retreats by the large fires raging in the woods of the Gatineau district, have been seen on the shores of the river, and have greatly scared the people around, who themselves much endangered by the devouring element, fear to become a prey of these wild animals.

FIRE ON THE OTTAWA AND GATINEAU RIVERS Day after day, new facts are becoming the topic of conversation concerning the extraordinary ravages of the fires on the Upper Ottawa and Gatineau rivers. We shall not attempt to put the loss in dollars, though it is counted by many millions. At Bisette's Creek, about a hundred and fifty miles above this city, on the Ontario side of the Ottawa, a large lumbering depot, comprising some fifteen or sixteen buildings, has been completely destroyed with an immense stock of provisions, everything having been consumed except the pork, which was stored underground. On the Gatineau, too, the destruction has been most extensive, the Townships of Lowe and Hincks, and some others, having been almost overrun with the devouring element. Similar devastations are reported on the north bank of the Upper Ottawa, and also at several places throughout the Province of Quebec.—*Ottawa Times*

The woods on the north shore of Lake Superior are said to be rapidly burning. Fires are raging through the standing pine timber, with intense rapidity. Millions of dollars' worth have already been destroyed and millions more will be before the consuming element can exhaust itself.

MISS RYE'S GIRLS.—We have heard certain particulars regarding two of Miss Rye's Girls, which, if correct, show that that lady is not such a philanthropist as people have been led to suppose. Two of the women brought out by her estate that in the old country they occupied a highly respectable position. They are women of education and culture, speak French and German, and are accomplished in every sense of the term. They were formerly governesses, and were induced to come out to this country through Miss Rye's representations. Their story is that she led them to believe that women of their education would experience no difficulty in procuring excellent situations in Canada; that their services would be eagerly sought after, and that in a short time they might be able to ride in their own carriages. Being led away by these representations, they came with her, and on arriving here were handed over to some persons to do the work of ordinary house servants. Being unaccustomed to such a position, and being quite unable to perform the work, they related their story and expressed a wish to be sent back to England. Several ladies having learned the facts are now attempting to raise money to send them home. This is the story of the women themselves, and their appearance and language sustains them. Their case is a hard one, and is deserving of the attention of the charitable.—*Toronto Daily Telegraph*.

The Fall wheat harvest in the neighbourhood of Galt, says the *Reformer*, may now be considered over, and it is certainly one of the bulkier crops that has been gathered for many years. The Spring crops are fast ripening under the dry and warm weather.

THE APPROACHING PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—Preparations for this Exhibition are being pushed forward with vigor. \$2,800 have been appropriated, and sheds and fences on the Priests' Farm are now in course of erection. In the Agricultural Department this exhibition is likely to be superior to those of previous years. Six Percheron horses have been imported from Normandy since the date of the last exhibition, and will be exhibited here for the first time; also seven or eight pure Clyde horses, newly arrived. Mr. Ochozra, of Compton, as usual, will exhibit largely. He has lately gone to England, where he intends purchasing some superior stock. We learn that he has already paid one thousand guineas for a fine heifer (Durham short-horn), which he will exhibit here next month. The Board of Agriculture has imported from Paris an 'Anatomic Horse,' which has attracted much attention at the Paris Exhibition last year. This structure is a perfect model of a horse, and can be taken into hundreds of pieces, showing all the veins, muscles, bones, and internal structure of the animal. This wonderful piece of mechanism will be under the charge of Mr. McEwan, Veterinary Surgeon, of this city. The Board have decided not to allow Americans to compete for prizes or agricultural implements and machinery. Heretofore Americans have been placed on the same footing with Canadians in this respect, and this decision of the Board may have the effect of diminishing the interest in this class of articles. In the Industrial Department the prize list has undergone considerable revision. Most of the articles in the Fine Arts Department of previous Exhibitions have been excluded except where the articles are directly connected with architecture or agriculture. All competition in architectural and mechanical drawings is to be confined to working men and students, professionals being excluded, except in the Agricultural and Ladies Departments. Second and third class prizes have been omitted. This will give the Board more money, and enable them to include articles formerly prohibited, so the new list embraces nearly every form of industry in the Dominion.—*Daily News*.

KAMOURASKA.—Among the many pleasant summer retreats along the banks of our noble river, Kamouraska occupies a foremost position. The place is retired, yet easy of access, the scenery is beautiful, and there is every facility for boating, fishing, driving, or salt-water bathing. Visitors to Kamouraska speak highly of the 'Albion House' as a pleasant and comfortable retreat for a few weeks. The hot season is not yet over and to those who have not yet taken a summer trip we can confidently recommend Kamouraska and can assure them that they will find at the 'Albion House' all the comforts of home at moderate rates.—*Daily News*.

COLLUSION, August 8.—The fire in the woods is still raging, but, owing to a shift of the wind, Collingwood is no longer endangered, and the village of Stoyner is no longer threatened with the devouring element, the inhabitants of which place celebrated here last evening for the use of the town fire engine, which was speedily sent to the relief. The fire was first noticed early yesterday morning, but no particular notice was taken of it till about eleven o'clock, when the fire bell rang out the alarm and on rushing to discover the cause, the inhabitants found that the woods for miles around were one mass of roaring, hissing flames. Dense volumes of smoke soon filled the air, looking like one mass of rolling clouds, and completely hiding the sun and sky from observation. Last night the woods presented a grand spectacle, as the fire rolls on, and the sky all round was beautifully illuminated. No serious damage, with the exception of the burning of a few farm houses has as yet occurred.

BURNING OF CROPS IN THE L'ORIGINE DISTRICT.—In our district, in addition to the drought, there have been great losses occasioned by the immense fires which have been raging in the woods for several weeks. Large quantities of pine and other valuable timber have been destroyed, and the fires have in some places swept before them large fields of grain, leaving nothing but a smoky, darkened plain where so lately stood the beautiful crop. Thousands of dollars have been lost in our immediate vicinity, and it would be as impossible to calculate the loss for a distance of sixty miles each way. Not a day passes but that we are almost fully enveloped in smoke—dark, massive banks, completely obscuring the mountains on the other side, and obstructing thereby the otherwise splendid view that we have. Navigation itself, to a certain extent, has been stopped upon the river on account of the density of the smoke.

The Traction Engine, under the superintendance of Mr. Waterson, one of the owners, was fitted up at the Great Western station, and run slowly through the town. A large crowd followed, but some disappointment was felt. It is eight tons and not very symmetrical. Horses get frightened, and one at last ran away. At Bruce's carriage works it broke through a culvert, and stuck for hours. We are afraid the bridges up country will not bear it safely over, and holes of mud would test its practicability pretty severely. The engine cost \$2,900. A personal inspection of its workings has not raised it much in our estimation.—*Guelph Advertiser*.

The house of Mr. Dyle, at Warring near St. Stephens, was struck by lightning. Mrs. Poyle was instantly killed and three children severely injured. Counterfeit ten dollar notes of the Bank of Montreal are in circulation in this city; also fires of the Bank of New Brunswick, altered from ones. The latter are said to be difficult of detection.

Lightning struck several country churches last week causing more or less damage. The steeple of the church of St. Jean des Challeux, among others, has been very much disfigured.

Large quantities of dead fishes are observed on both shores of the river St. Francis, so much so that the air at a distance is entirely vitiated. This is attributed to the elevated temperature acquired by the water where it is unusually shallow.

The water in the Rideau Canal is so low at present as to much impede the usual navigation.

St. JOHN, N. B., 8th Aug.—At a meeting of the Council of the Provincial Rifle Association, held on Thursday, it was unanimously determined that aid be afforded to such parties as might be selected to attend the Montreal meeting in September. A special meeting was ordered to be held immediately after the Provincial competition at Sussex, in order that definite arrangements may be made.

NOVA SCOTIA AS A SUMMER RESORT.—The following is from the Halifax 'Chronicle' and should induce the people of the Western Provinces of the Union to take the next 'outing' along the 'great Atlantic Water'—There is a lesson to be learned by strangers as well as Nova Scotians from the accounts of the intense heat which come to us from all parts of this Continent in Canada and the United States the thermometer has ranged from 98 to 107 in the shade. Hundreds of deaths have occurred from sunstroke—man and beast are alike prostrated—factories and other works have suspended, because work cannot be carried on with safety and comfort to the workmen. This is no overdrawn picture, but a true statement of facts. And all the while we in Nova Scotia have been enjoying splendid weather. It is true we have had a few warm days, but compared with those of our neighbours they are cool and comfortable. Our warm days, too, are always followed by delightfully cool and pleasant evenings. We have not heard of a single case of sunstroke in Nova Scotia. These facts speak volumes for the climate of the Province, and must make it plain to every one that there is no better place for a summer resort than Nova Scotia. There are, at present, a very large number of visitors in the city, principally from the United States, and it must be gratifying to them, as they peruse the accounts of the intense heat in the States, to feel the pure and refreshing breezes of the Atlantic.

We think that next year a much larger number will visit us, and as they return home and bear witness, as they must, to the many advantages of this Province as a place of summer residence, the number will every year increase. It is no discredit to Halifax to say that there are many pleasant spots in the Province. There are scores of pretty towns throughout Nova Scotia which, if they possessed good accommodations, and made the fact known, would attract large numbers of visitors. We hope these hints will not be lost, but that before next summer some greater inducements will be held out to draw to Nova Scotia a portion of the great number of tourists who now find their way to the Lower St. Lawrence and the American watering places.

The crops in the Eastern townships are good. Drought has done considerable damage in French parishes.

The *Barrie Advance* says: Fall wheat is, generally speaking, a fair crop; Spring wheat will not yield near so well; hay has been a middling crop; oats, peas, barley, and potatoes have suffered very much from want of rain. Potatoes will not be worth digging if rain does not fall shortly in abundance. One might dig nearly two feet down and the soil is nearly as dry as on the surface.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF WORMS?—In children they are indicated by itching of the nose bad breath, grinding of the teeth and starting in sleep, paleness and emaciation, one cheek flushed and upper lip swollen, irritable, capricious temper, &c. Remove the worms and all these symptoms are removed, but how to do this is the question, purges weaken the strength without removing the evil; calomel produces disease more fatal than the worms; the ordinary Vermifuges are so disgusting as often to cause spasms in administering, fortunately scientific discovery comes to our relief and in "Devion's Vegetable Worm Pastilles" we have a remedy at once safe, speedy and reliable, as delicious as the best Confectionery and as eagerly taken as the finest Sugar Plumb. Sole Manufacturers, Devion & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court House, Montreal.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

San Francisco, Most Rev Dr. Allemany \$4; Toronto, J. Scanlan \$2; St. Eloi, Rev J. B. Blanchet \$2; Lancaster, Very Rev J. McDonald \$2; Lauzon, Lewis, M. Power \$2; St. Catherine's, J. Fitzgibbon \$5; New York, J. Flannery \$2; Ottawa, J. Bowes \$2; Richmond Hill, M. Teffy \$2. Per E. McGovern—Rev L. S. A. Masson, Danville \$4; W. Oakley, do \$4; J. Gleason, Timewick \$3.

Died.

On the 7th instant, at the Manor House, Ste. Marie de Monour, Mary Maude d'Estimerville, infant daughter of Lieut. Colonel Rolland. On the 4th inst, at the residence of his father, Dr. Scott, Prescott, Allan J. Scott, of the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, aged 34 years. At his residence, Queen street, Ottawa, August 7th, in the 68th year of his age, the Rev. William Agar Adamson, D.O.L. Chaplain and Librarian of the Legislative Council of the late Province of Canada, and Librarian of the Senate of Canada.

MONTEAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Aug. 10, 1868. Flour—Pollards, \$4.80 to \$5.00; Middlings \$5.30 \$5.50; Fine, \$5.60 to \$5.75 Super. No. 2 \$6.00 to \$5.10; Superfine \$7.00 \$7.40; Fancy \$6.60 to \$6.85; Extra, \$6.85 to \$7.00; Superior Extra \$8.00 to \$8.00; Bag Flour, \$3.00 to \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.50 to \$6.20. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.55 to \$2.00. Peas per 60 lbs.—\$1. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 44c to 45c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.00 to \$0.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.80 to \$5.90 Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4.40 to 0.00.—First Pearls, \$5.55. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$25.00 to \$30.00;—Prime Mess \$17.00; Prime, \$16.25 to \$20.00.

MONTEAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Aug. 10, 1868. Flour, country, per quintal, 18 0 to 18 6 Oatmeal, do 14 0 to 15 0 Indian Meal, do 9 6 to 10 0 Barley, do 0 0 to 0 0 Peas, do 6 0 to 6 3 Oats, do 2 6 to 2 9 Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 0 to 1 3 Do, salt do 0 9 to 0 10 Potatoes per bag 6 0 to 6 3 Onions, per minot, 7 6 to 10 0 Lard, per lb 0 7 to 0 8 Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 9 Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8 Mutton do 0 6 to 0 7 Lamb, per quarter 2 6 to 5 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 6 9 to 10 0 Hs., per 100 bundles, \$8.00 to \$10 Straw \$5.00 to \$7.00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME JULIE FARAS alias FAREST, of the Parish of the Epiphany, in the District of Joliette, wife common in property of Isidore Richot, Plaintiff.

vs. The said ISAIE RICHOT, of the said parish of the Epiphany, in the said District, Merchant of the city of Montreal, and elsewhere, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the said Plaintiff as designated, has instituted an action in separation of property, against the defendant in this cause. GARAUULT & DESROCHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, July 27th, 1868. 1m-1

DAME JULIE LEGAULT dit DELAURIER, of the Parish of Vaudreuil, in the District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE CAMPEAULT, of the same place, Plaintiff.

vs. GIVES notice that she has sued her said husband for separation of property, by an action returned in the Superior Court at Montreal, on the ninth day of May last (1868) under the number 1431. BONDY & FAUTBUX, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 14th August, 1868. 5 1

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Richelieu. In the matter of FREDERICK ST. LOUIS, Steam boat owner and Trader, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, individually as well partner, an Insolvent.

THE undersigned has deposited a consent of his creditors to his discharge, on the 3rd day, the Third Day of October next, he will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of it. FREDERICK ST. LOUIS. Sorel, 23rd June, 1868. 2m-52

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

The Prize List and Rules of the Agricultural Department, and Blank Forms of Entries, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, No. 615 CRAIG STREET, Montreal, or from the Secretaries of the County Agricultural Societies.

The Prize Lists, &c., and Form of Entry of the Industrial Department, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, MCKEAN'S HALL, Great St. James street Montreal. Entries of Stock must be made on or before SATURDAY the 22nd of August, at the Office of the Secretary, No. 615 Craig Street Montreal.

Entries of the Agricultural Products and Implements must be made at the same place, on or before SATURDAY the 5th of September.

Entries in the Industrial Department must be made previous to the 15th of September, at the Office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.

Each exhibitor will please pay a fee of One Dollar for membership, and will be entitled to a ticket giving him free entrance to the Exhibition.

Arrangements have been made with the principal lines of Railways and Steamers to return to their destination unsold goods from the Exhibition, free of charge.

Foreign Exhibitors in the Industrial Department will be allowed space, so far as practicable, to display their products but cannot compete for any prizes.

For further information application should be made to the undersigned, Joint Secretaries of the Lower Canada Agricultural Association. A. A. STEVENSON, Secretary of Board of Arts and Manufactures. G. LECLERE, Secretary of Board of Agriculture for L. O. Montreal, July 17, 1868. 8-49.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Richelieu. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of DAME PRAXEDE TREPANNIER, wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Honoree Louis Henry Barthe, and by him duly authorized; and of Eusebe Lusnier, heretofore partners, in the town of Sorel District of Richelieu, for the purposes of commerce and navigation, Insolvents.

ON the Sixth Day of October next, the undersigned will demand his discharge from the Court: In virtue of the aforesaid Act, for the purpose of authorizing the said Dame Praxede Trepannier, his wife. PRAXEDE TREPANNIER, HENRY BARTHE.

Sorel, 26th July, 1868. 2m-52

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. No. 1226. NOTICE is hereby given that Estime Gailloux, of the city and District of Montreal, wife of Brunson Houle, Shoe Maker, heretofore of Montreal, and actually absent from the Province of Quebec, duly authorized, has the eleventh of July instant, instituted before the Superior Court in Montreal, an action in separation de biens against her said husband.

F. CORBEILLE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal 20th July, 1868. 1m-50.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada, at its next Session for the INCORPORATION of the "ASSOCIATION OF ST. PIERRE DE SOREL."

CHARLES DORION, President. JOSEPH CARTIER, Secrétaire. Sorel, July 6th, 1868. 8 50

MR. A. KEEGAN'S

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL, 54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal.

PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan 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. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m. and from 1 till 4 p.m. Private lessons at half-past four each evening.

TERMS MODERATE. WANTED, A SCHOOL TEACHER, with First Class Certificate, in section No. 10, 7 con., Lunenburg, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to Trustees, A. R. M'DONALD, J. R. M'DONALD, D. J. M'LAUGHLIN. Glencoeville July 25, 1868.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., 675 CRAIG STREET, Two doors West of Bleury, MONTREAL.

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 beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of Instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS July 18.—The Emperor presided at a Cabinet Council to-day, and afterwards left for Fontainebleau. His Majesty will go to Stamboules to-morrow. M. Perier is about to bring an action against M. Meren for libel. The Emperor is improved in health.

PARIS July 19.—Monsieur of to-day refers to the concession granted to the Baron Emile Erlanger and Mr. Julius Reuter for laying an Atlantic telegraph cable between France and the United States, and says the committee of patronage of this national enterprise has just been constituted under the presidency of M. Drouin de L'Huis, Senators. M. Etienne Berumont, Count Mallet and Vice Admiral Trehouart are members of this committee.

PARIS July 20.—The Patrie of this evening denies a rumour that the question of a general election was discussed at the council of ministers held on Saturday last.

PARIS July 21.—The last Cabinet Council held before the emperor left for Plombieres occupied itself with financial business. The Prefect of the Seine, the Governor of the Credit Foncier, the President of the Senate, and the President of the Legislative Body attended at the Emperor's express desire. The principal subjects submitted to them were the closing of the Chambers and the treaty between the city of Paris and the Credit Foncier, to which it is largely indebted. The Emperor wished that this troublesome business should be disposed of before the recess, and M. Haussmann coincided with His Majesty. Funds to the amount of 400 millions are absolutely necessary; the holders of the Prefect's scrip, the bons de delegation, as they are called, expect to be paid about 35 millions before the end of the year, and the necessities are so pressing that nothing can be appropriated out of the ordinary revenue of the city if the public works already undertaken up to next year are to be carried on as they were commenced. It had been insinuated that this settlement had been intentionally left to the last moment, when the deputies were too fatigued after an exceptionally long Session, not to speak of the temperature; at all events, it would necessitate a long debate, in which the financial condition of Paris, and, in fact, the whole administration of M. Haussmann from the beginning, would have to be minutely inquired into. Such a debate would carry the Session far into August. It was said yesterday that the Emperor, who desires that it should close as soon as possible after his departure for Plombieres, has adopted the suggestions of such of his Ministers as are in favor of postponing the Bill relating to the city and the Credit Foncier to next year. Meanwhile, the Credit Foncier will supply the Prefect with the means of meeting his engagements with the contractors of public works who hold the city bonds. If this arrangement be carried out, the Chamber would in all probability be released at the end of the present week.

A Deputy to the Legislative Body is about to be elected in the Department of the Gard, a vacancy having occurred by the promotion of the late member, M. Fabre, to a high post as Judge. Three candidates present themselves. The first is M. Dumas, not the author of 'Monte Christo,' nor his son of the 'Dame aux Camelias,' as was somewhat spitefully said at first, but the son of the celebrated chemist who was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce for two months and nine days—31st of October, 1850, to the 1st of January, 1851—and who after the 'Coup d'Etat' was made Senator. The second is the Baron de Larcy, Deputy under the Orleans Government, where he sat and voted on the extreme Right, with Berryer as his leader, and was one of the five Deputies who, in 1843, paid the famous visit to Belgrave square. He was also representative of the people in the two Assemblies, Constitutional and Legislative. He constantly voted with the majority; and though he supported the motion for the revision of the Constitution of 1848, he refused to adopt what was then called the policy of Elysee—that is of the President Louis Napoleon. On the 2nd of December, 1851, he joined his colleagues at the famous meeting in the 10th arrondissement, to protest with them against the Coup d'Etat. In 1852 he retired into private life till the general election five years ago, when he came forward as a candidate of the Opposition, and was defeated, in the same district of the department of the Gard from which M. Fabre, the newly made Judge, now retires. M. de Larcy is by all accounts an able and honest politician. It is expected that the harvest will be got in throughout France by the end of July, and in the first days of August an accurate estimate of it may be formed. In the meantime, the Echo Agricole announces that even now there is no doubt that the yield will be sufficient; that nearly everywhere the wheat is good; and that the present year may be classed among the good ordinary years. The weather continues hot with occasional showers and thunder of short duration. The French Government has just informed the Chambers of Commerce in the chief maritime towns that there will be large sales of timber in the Crown forests of Corsica this year. The circular communicating this information is accompanied by details of the wood and of the number of cubic feet for which tenders will be received. The Patrie Pays publishes a violent manifesto, purporting to come from the 'Central Committee of Action of the Revolutionary Commune of Paris,' in which the assassination of the Emperor Napoleon is openly recommended. A Paris correspondent is, however, of opinion that the document is a mere fabrication by the police.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 20.—The European Telegraph conference have concluded their labors, and will hold a final sitting to-morrow, at which the revised international telegraph convention will be signed. Baron Von Ledereck, hitherto Austrian Minister resident for the Hansa towns, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Count Tann Hobenstein, formerly Austrian Minister in Mexico, will proceed to Hamburg in his stead. VIENNA, July 25.—The New Free Press states that the Minister of Finance has prepared the preliminary draft of the Budget for 1869, from which it appears that a balance will be established next year between the revenue and the expenditure, without new increase of taxation or contracting a fresh loan.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 17.—The Chamber of Deputies approved to-day of the Government bill fixing the military contingent for the present year at 40,000, after having rejected a proposal of the committee to fix it at 50,000. The Italia says that the contractors for the tobacco monopoly had not accepted the modifications of that convention with the Government which were recently proposed. The Viceroy of Egypt is expected to visit Venice en route from Constantinople.

ROME, June 18.—The treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Pontifical Government and the North German Confederation, dated 8th May, has been published. It contains a clause stipulating for the extradition of deserters. The ex King of Naples has visited the camp at Rocca Papa. Brigandage is active and there are frequent conflicts between the troops and brigands.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 21.—It is stated in political circles that the Duke De Montpensier, feeling affronted at the steps taken against him and his consort, has determined to renounce his position as an infant of Spain, his rank as Captain General of the army, and all his Spanish dignities and decorations. Numerous secretly printed pamphlets containing violent articles against the Queen are in circulation in Madrid and the provinces.

The version of the exile of the Duke de Montpensier published by the Paris journals is declared to be inaccurate. The Duke de Montpensier was not placed under arrest but only ordered to leave Spain.

MADRID, July 20.—The Minister of Spain at the Court of St. James's has informed his Government that General Prim has disappeared from London, and has probably gone to Lisbon, whither all the military men of the Progressist party who have recently had to leave Spain are proceeding. The friends of the Spanish Government are becoming alarmed, and a state of siege will probably be proclaimed shortly.

The belief is prevalent here that the present Portuguese Ministry are in favor of a revolution in Spain.

SERBIA.

BELGRADE, July 17.—Advices from Constantinople state that the berat of the Sultan, sanctioning the election of Prince Milan, will be drawn up in terms similar to those used at the accession of the present Prince of the Danubian Principalities. The Sub-Prefect of Sinsdrevi is charged with complicity in the assassination of Prince Michael.

BELGRADE, July 19.—A requiem for the son of the deceased, Prince Michael, was celebrated in the Cathedral here to-day. Prince Milan wearing a Colonel's uniform. The military authorities, the Ministers and all the Consuls were present at the ceremony.

BELGRADE, July 23.—The trial by jury of the persons accused of complicity in the murder of Prince Michael was resumed to-day. The Consuls and a large body of the public were present. The persons charged who put in an appearance were Milosevitch, steward of Prince Karageorgevitch's property, and two persons named Nenadovitch. The public prosecutor stated the case against the prisoners, and demanded that all three should be condemned to death, and that Prince Karageorgevitch and his secretary should each be sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, July 22.—The Danish Plenipotentiary sent to Washington to negotiate the treaty for the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States has returned here, the ratification of the treaty having been postponed until the next Session of the American Congress.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, July 17.—The ministerial crisis continues. Senhor Anselmo Braamcamp, Councillor of State, has been sent for by the King, and is expected to form a new ministry.

LISBON, July 19.—The King has postponed his visit to Oporto. Bishop Aloes Martino has been charged with the formation of a New Ministry. The Spanish frigate Ville de Madrid is still here. It is said that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier will not take up their residence in this country, but will proceed to England, as the Spanish Government objects to their remaining in Portugal.

LISBON, July 21.—At a sitting of the Council of State, held last night, it was determined to allow the Duke de Montpensier to reside in Portugal, although the French Minister was opposed to that policy.

The new Ministry has been formed under the presidency of the Marquis de Sa, who also takes temporary charge of the War and Foreign Affairs Departments. The remainder of the Cabinet is composed as follows:—

- Minister of Justice—Senhor Piquito de Sabas. Minister of the Interior—Monsignor Alves Martino, Bishop of Vizen. Minister of Finance—Senhor Carlos Bento. Minister of Public Works—Senhor Sebastian Calheiros. Minister of Marine—Senhor Latino Coelho.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday.—Prince Napoleon arrived at Syria on the 15th, but without landing. A deputation of Oretan refugees waited upon his Imperial Highness on board with an address, praying that France would not abandon or forget their cause. The Prince made a reserved reply.

MALTA.

VALETTE, Monday.—Prince Napoleon, travelling incognito, arrived here yesterday in the steam yacht Jerome from Constantinople and Syria and left same night, steering north.

GREECE.

ATHENS, July 17.—The address proposed by the Ministerial majority of the Chamber in reply to the speech from the throne has been carried. Referring to Cardia this address says—We consider it a sacred duty to afford to a kindred people the aid which is so indispensable to them. We pray that that people's desire may be fulfilled.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, June 21.—The Victoria Parliament re-assembled on the 29th ultimo. Great obstruction is being offered by the Opposition to the voting of supplies. Active steps are being taken at Sydney for the extension of railways in New South Wales, and the shipments of gold to England during the month amounted to 95,250 ounces.

THE WAR IN HAYTI.—HAVANA, Aug. 5.—The following news has been received from Hayti:—A battle took place near Jacmel on the 24th of July, between the revolutionists and the forces of Salnave, which ended in a victory for the former. The revolutionists have concentrated four thousand men, all armed, and with provision and ammunition, around the city of Port au Prince, are pressing the siege with renewed vigor. General Lynch, one of the revolutionary commanders, has issued a manifesto protesting against thecession of any Haytian territory in the United States. The Dominican troops have crossed the frontier and commenced the invasion of Hayti. General Bockus and his son have been murdered. Robberies and depredations are reported in various parts of the country. Advices from St. Domingo represent that the revolutionary movements against Batez are slowly progressing, under the leadership of General Sypren. A decisive victory over the forces sent out against him has been gained

by Ogando, one of his Generals. The speedy fall of President Batez and the expulsion of his government is anticipated.

CINCINNATI, 6th Aug.—A fire broke out this morning in the engine room of the steamer Delaware, and soon connected to the steamer Polmac which was lying alongside. The flames spread thence to the steamers Pine Grove and Grace Porter and a barque. The total loss is estimated at about \$100,000. The Grace Porter was owned in Pittsburg; valued at \$48,000; insured for \$32,000. The Polmac, valued at \$32,000, insured for \$18,000. The Pine Grove, valued at \$12,000, insured. The barque is valued at \$18,000, insured \$15,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

CATHOLIC LITERATURE.—We need not urge upon our readers that it is their bounden duty to encourage Catholic feeling, to stimulate Catholic thought, to spread Catholic ideas.

Catholic children, Catholic families, Catholic society, each and every individual Catholic should have a Catholic tone, should be familiar with the least little practical that makes the great Catholic family so dear, so interesting, so homelike to all who have the Catholic spirit.

It is not enough for us in these days, if we wish the influence of Catholic truth to be felt in our country, simply to say we believe the articles of faith which we have to believe, or cease to be Catholics. Those great truths must first be felt by each of us.

They must influence our actions, our ideas, our sentiments, our way of judging persons, events, opinions, theories, everything.

Now it is by the practise of Catholic devotions, like those of the Month of Mary, of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, of the Scapular, and others, which spring up like beautiful flowers from the vigorous branches of Catholic dogmas, that we obtain this Catholic spirit.

And it is by reading Catholic literature at home, as well as by listening in church to Catholic instructions, that we are led to practise Catholic devotions.

How can we expect the rising Catholic generation to be truly Catholic when the mind (?) and imagination are fed by utterly anti-Catholic papers that are found in almost every Catholic (?) family.

We have been told that some of these illustrated papers are not so bigoted as they used to be.

That may be; for many Catholics show a proper spirit, and would not allow in their house a paper in which their religion is misrepresented and caricatured; and if all Catholics would act so, the circulation of many anti-Catholic papers would be considerably diminished.

But how can you call yourselves Catholics, how can you hush up your conscience in reference to your own reading and that of your children if you exclude Catholic papers from your families, and admit papers that if not bigoted, are by no means Catholic in tone, having nothing in them to make a Catholic think well of his religion, but everything to make him conform to what is not Catholic, and which therefore, say what you will, are anti-Catholic?

Our Most Rev. Bishops have spoken in the last council and they have in the most impressive manner urged the importance of supplying Catholic reading matter to Catholics; the Rev. Clergy have never been lacking in bringing this duty before the faithful; common sense, as well as lively faith, compels us to see how important it is to have in our hands, and especially in the hands of the young, Catholic papers, Catholic periodicals, Catholic books.

Within a few years a great change has taken place; and Catholic papers are much better supported than they were; as a natural result they are becoming more numerous, and conducted in many instances with more ability. May we all have the interest of Holy Church and the salvation of souls so much at heart, that the change which has begun may become still greater, and that no Catholic family in the land be without a Catholic paper.—See Maria.

PROFANITY.—Why will men take the name of God in vain? What possible advantage is to be gained by it? And yet this wanton vulgar sin of profanity is evidently on the increase. Oaths fall upon the ears in the cars at the corners of the streets. The North American Review says well: "There are among us not a few who feel that a simple assertion or a plain statement of obvious facts will pass for nothing unless they swear to its truth by all the names of the Deity, and bluster their lips with every variety of hot and sulphurous oaths. If we observe such persons closely, we shall generally find that the fierceness of their profanity is in inverse ratio to the altitude of their ideas. We venture to affirm that profane men within the circle of your knowledge are all afflicted with a chronic weakness of the intellect. The utterance of an oath, though it may prevent a vacuum in sound, is no indication of sense. It requires no genius to swear. The reckless taking of sacred names in vain is as little characteristic of true independence of thought as it is of high moral culture. In this breathing and beautiful world, filled as it were with Deity, and fragrant with its incense from a thousand altars of praise, it would be no severity should we catch the spirit of reverent worshippers, and illustrate in ourselves the sentiment that the 'Christian is the highest style of man.'"

DREAD OF SUDDEN DEATH.—There is an almost universal dread of sudden death. Nor can we wonder at this, when we consider how momentous an event death is, and how solemn the realities it involves. But after all does it not spring—does it not receive force and point—mainly in the consciousness that we have not an habitual preparation for death, and the consequent 'dread of something after death?' Does it not spring from a consciousness that we are leaving something undone which we would wish to repair in a dying hour? And yet how rare are the instances in which death does not come suddenly! Down to the last hour of life, and almost to the latest gasp, the wasting consumptive will repent his oft-told delusive story of being a little better; thus hugging the delusive hope of life till its last end is already falling from life's emptied glass: Who of us will die when, and where, and as we suppose? Probably not one. The fact is, death comes suddenly to all. It breaks in upon all the unbidden plans of life, and hurries its victim away. No startling admonition breaks upon the air.

UNHEALTHY HOUSES.—It is scarcely possible to estimate the amount of misery, remorse, and crime produced by unhealthy houses. Apart, however, from the avoidance of extreme evils—sickness and death—a home should be a place of repose, cheerfulness, and comfort, where the worker may gain fresh strength and energy for the daily struggle. Dullness, gloom, apathy, ill temper will not produce this. We all know what a trifle will change a career, and that the misery of a life may be born of a chance observation. The connection of these remarks with our subject will be seen at once. Amidst bad domestic influences the spirit flags, the temper chafes. Breathing bad air, suffering from the effect of damp, the world looks dark, the heart is heavy, cheerful effort is out of the question; kindly companionship is withered; and jangle and snarl take the place of mutual encouragement and healthy converse, which develop the affections and powers. The occupants of such houses as we are contemplating do not live; they only pass their time, and a very bad time it not seldom is. Life, which should be a blessing, is often made a curse by an unhealthy house and its consequences—an ill ordered home. Besides remedies of evils referred to, we want also more color in our

houses, pictures, flowers, and a garden. The effect of those on the spirits, and so on the health, the thoughts, and the habits, is greater than some imagine, and the same argument will apply in calling for the well ordering and proper adornment of towns.

A PARIS HOUSE CLEANING.—These endless miles of new stone palaces, which the perfect baron hegeed off as from a machine, will grow dark and grimy like the old dungeon streets of the pre-Adamite Paris. But our neighbours have a remedy, which they apply in the most theatrical way. A great crowd is standing gawping, while a huge steam-engine is puffing and snorting in front of the suffering house. Men in the grand tenue, which is 'of rigour' in the diving world, are hung out on little stages, all up and down the various stories, with hose and nozzles. Others scrub and scrape with a will, and much sacrifice, the law of their task requiring that scrubber and scraper should work in full force of the deluge of water streaming upon him. The theatrical part, however, was a huge placard, announcing to the world that the attack had begun 'last night at six o'clock,' and would be concluded 'that evening at four!' This preciseness was amusing, but they kept their word; and as I come by at the hour fixed the dripping men were down; the engine was there, but the waters were gone; and the house had quite a healthy glowing air after this wholesome towelling. The process will do for bricks, so the 'director' informed me; and the hint might be useful for the dark skins and faces of certain London streets, grim with the dirt of a century.—Dickens' 'All the Year Round.'

WHO ARE THE ENLIGHTENED?—Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, lately delivered an address before the Roman Catholic Young Men's Association in the course of which he said:—He held that true enlightenment was essential to religion, and the more enlightened people were the better Catholics would they make. The most learned people—he did not mean in philology or such like, but the people who were the most intellectually enlightened—in the world were the Italians. And why? Simply because they had the light of faith handed down to them in one unbroken line from its first revelation to the world. He took another example. It was a nation which had been oppressed and down-trodden beyond any other people of the earth. He meant Ireland. The Irish people had been persecuted in every way for years; and yet in all intellectual pursuits they left the English immeasurably behind them—for they had preserved through their religion and the enlightenment which it brought to their minds.

EAT YOUR BROWN BREAD FIRST.—It is a plain but faithful saying, 'Eat your brown bread first'; nor is there a better rule for a young man's outset in the world. While you live single, you may live within narrow limits as you please; and it is then you must begin to save, in order to be provided for the more enlarged expenses of your future family. Besides a plain, frugal life is then supported most cheerfully; it is your own choice, and it is to be justified on the best and most honest principles in the world, and you have nobody's pride to struggle with, or appetites to master but your own. As you advance in life and success, it will be expected you should give yourself greater indulgence; and you may then be allowed to do it both reasonably and safely.

RIVALS OF THE BIG TREES IN AUSTRALIA.—The British Government in inquiring into the means to be adopted for the preservation of the forest trees in the colony of Australia, and the report of the investigations connected therewith has shown us some curious facts. There was measured, near the sources of the western branch of the Worli Yallock creek a tree ('Eucalyptus Amygdalina') that had been felled for splitting; its diameter one foot above the ground was 19 feet; and at 70 feet from the butt end, 9 feet; its length in a straight line was 330 feet. Many of the additional standing trees were, however, evidently of a much greater height than this. A grove of the same kind of timber, at the head of the creek, contained on one acre of ground 20 large trees of an apparent average height of about 350 feet, and 38 sapplings of a height of 50 feet, the whole being surrounded by a dense undergrowth of large fern trees, musk, dogwood, etc.

RESPECT FOR PARENTS.—A beautiful trait of character, and a lovely custom of the Spanish peasantry, appear in their love for parents. They yield to them obedience, respect, veneration and love, after they are aged, and the children are men and grown. The married children delight to have their parents to direct and govern them as in childhood, and these children even quarrel among themselves to get and keep possession of their aged parents. This trait of character is said to mark a slow country, where the past, the ancient, is held in honor; while progress has no such reverence for old age. Would that we had little more Spain in young America, if it is Spanish to honor one's father and mother.

READY TO LEAVE.—An honest German who is employed at one of the tobacco manufactories in this city, was listening recently to an account from a brother workman, of the principles and doctrines of Millerism. Among other things, he was told that the end of the world was expected to come to an end in two or three months. Remark that the German was much interested in the matter, the others undertook to victimize their listener by suggesting to him that it was well time for him to be making preparations. 'Ven do you think it will be come to an end?' he asked. 'Oh, probably in about three months,' answered the jokers. 'Ho! I no care for dat!' exclaimed Hans, with a smile of satisfaction 'I be going to Puffalo dis spring!'

COOKING OLD POTATOES.—The following method of cooking old potatoes is highly recommended. Pare the potatoes about an hour before boiling, and then soak them in cold water until they are to be cooked.—The water must be boiling, before they are put in and a little salt must be added. When done the water is poured off and the pot is placed near the fire with the lid removed to allow moisture to escape. The potatoes will be dry and mealy.

CLARIFYING WATER.—Two grains of alum to a pint of water that is not fit to drink, render it perfectly clear and pure, and the taste of alum will not be perceived. A little pulverized slum thrown into a nail of water and allowed to stand for fifteen or twenty minutes will precipitate all the impurities, and leave it perfectly clear.

FRIGOROUS TOE NAIL.—Make a bridge of muslin from the big toe to the next toe but one, and allow this middle toe to rest on the muslin bridge; this effectually removes the pressure against the big toe, and the parts eventually gets well.

CEMENT FOR STOVES.—Take iron filings, and mix to about the consistency of putty for glazing, with white lead and linseed oil. Fill in the joints as securely as possible, while the stove is cold, and let it stand a day or two before using.

There is said to be a great similarity between a vain young lady and a confirmed drunkard, in that neither of them can ever get enough of the glass. In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on man kind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture, be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the TROCHES are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN ONLY 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,' and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

August, 1868. 2m

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. August, 1868. 2m

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERBS, SAUCES, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

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

READ! READ! READ!!! PLEURISY.

Montreal, C. E., May 12, 1864.

Dear Sirs,—Last Fall, my wife was attacked with Pleurisy in a severe form, so that she was helpless, and I felt doubtful of her recovery. By reading one of your almanacs which was left at the house, she was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. After taking two bottles she began to experience relief, and with BRISTOL'S SCORPION COATED PILLS, which were recommended to be taken with the Sarsaparilla, she was completely cured by the use of five bottles. I feel bound, for the benefit of the public, to certify to this cure.

Yours, &c., JOHN GOODBODY, No. 8 Dumarais St. 476

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Ladies being the 'precious porcelain of human clay,' are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art, stimulated by gallantry, can devise. Among those which pertain to the toilet, there is one that surpasses the one named at the head of this paragraph. Delicately fragrant, a beautifier of the complexion, excellent intermixed with water, as a mouth wash, and as a cure for nervousness, faintness, and hysteria, it deserves a place in the Materia Medica, as well as in the repertoire of the Toilet.

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

A SURE CURE FOR HEADACHE.

Imperfect digestion, with its invariable accompaniments, a sympathetic disturbance of the liver and bowels, is the exciting cause of sick and nervous headaches. Why endure their excruciating agony when a course, and in some cases one dose of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS will remove cause and consequences together? Chronic headache, of the most obstinate efficacious; all cathartic and anti-bilious medicines—which no disease proceeding from a disordered stomach, a morbid state of the liver, irregularity or constipation of the bowels, or the difficulties incident to the weaker sex, can long withstand. In all cases where the liver is affected, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the most potent purifier of the animal fluids the world has ever known, will greatly facilitate a cure.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 428

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station.) SHERBROOKE O.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867.

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

RICHELIEU COMPANY, DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, AND REGULAR LINE Between Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption, and Yamaska and other Way Ports.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st June, the Steamers of this Company will leave their respective wharves as follows:— The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, for Quebec, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P.M.

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

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT. This magnificent line, composed of the following First class Iron Steamers, leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal, every morning (Sundays excepted), at Nine o'clock, and Lachine on the arrival of the train, leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon for the above Ports, as under, viz:—

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1822. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin), hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET

ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JACKETS! Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$8.50 Pea Jackets at \$3

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ROLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH, READY-MADE or to MEASURE Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Juvenile Department BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style

G. & J. MORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

BLAOK TEA. English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50; Fine Flavoured New Season, do, 55c, 60c 65c; Very Best Full Flavoured do, 70c; Second Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavoured do, 60c; Very Fine do do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine, 60c, Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA. Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70; Fine do. 75. Very Fine 85c; Superior and Very Choice \$1; Fine Garpowder, 85c; Extra Superior do.; \$1. Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

A YEAR'S TRIAL. Montreal, 1868. The Montreal Tea Company: GENTS — It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very truly, F. DENNIE.

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN — The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heartburn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer. Yours respectfully, FRANCOIS T. GREENE, 54 St. John Street, Montreal.

Montreal, April, 1868. — To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand, was sent out through a mistake. G. O'BERRY, Manager Canadian Express Company, House of Senate, Ottawa.

Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN — The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future order. Yours, &c., S SKINNER. Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages Nothing less than a cattle sold. Note the address: — THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal. July 24th 1868.

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

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN! THE MOST ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle. Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros. & Crathern Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harte Dr. Picant & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Laviolette & Giraldi, Desjardins & Quevillon and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. November 5, 1867.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY — MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Hart's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town and country. Price 25c per tin. CAUTION. — Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words "Glasgow Drug Hall stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterfeits. WINTER FLUID. — For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used. Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price 25c per bottle. HONGKOPATHY — The Subscriber has always on hand a full assortment of Homoeopathic medicines from England and the States; also, Humprey's Specifics, all numbers. Country orders careful attend to. J. A. HARTE, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drug Hall 35 Notre Dame Montreal Feb. 4th, 1868

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always — that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action — remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure: — For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Heartburn, Langor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Liver Complaints and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action, remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitations of the Heart, Dropsy, Dropsy of the Brain, Back and Neck, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge. For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system, and is known as a reliable protector against them. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. In such numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among nations of the most men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed all should be provided with this antidote. It is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Persons about to Purchase will please observe that I build no CHAIN STITCH MACHINES The Machines I Manufacture make the Lock Stitch alike on both sides which will not Rip nor Ravel PRICES — FROM \$25 AND UPWARDS. I WARRANT all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other maker in the Dominion, while my prices are less. PARTICULAR NOTICE The undersigned is desirous of securing the services of active persons in all parts of the Dominion, to act as Local or Travelling Agents for the sale of his celebrated SEWING MACHINES. A very liberal salary and expenses will be paid, or commission allowed. Country Merchants, Postmasters, Clergy men, Farmers, and the business public generally, are particularly invited to give this matter their attention, as I can offer unparalleled inducements, and at the same time the cheapest as well as the best SEWING MACHINES now before the public. I desire to place my Sewing-Machines not only in the mansions of the wealthy, but in the 'humble cottages' of the poorer classes (who most need Machines), and the prices are such as will come within the reach of all. Consequently I court the assistance of all parties who would lessen the labor of women, or increase their own happiness, by introducing a really meritorious 'labor-saver.' If costly Machines are wanted, I furnish them. A glance at the styles and prices cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. But good faith and the advancement of my patrons' interests require me to say, that so far as respects the practical uses of a Sewing Machine, it is only necessary that purchasers should exercise their preference as to the style they want or have the means to purchase. SEN. — FOR PRICE LISTS CIRCULARS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF MACHINES. PEGGING MACHINES AND BOOT AND SHOE MACHINERY REPAIRED at the FACTORY, 43 MAZARETTE STREET. All kinds of SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED and IMPROVED at 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, and 23 JOHN ST., QUEBEC. All MACHINES WARRANTED and kept in REPAIR ONE YEAR WITHOUT CHARGE Orders will receive prompt attention immediately upon reception. No charge made for packing or shipping Machines. Drafts made payable to J. D. Lawlor or order, can always be sent with safety, and without fear or loss. Address, in all cases, J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal. April 14th, 1868.

Francis Greene, PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER 54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Streets MONTREAL. F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL. MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms. DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES. Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system. THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT. In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years. CAUTION. — The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from. DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER 54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Streets MONTREAL. F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.



Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

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