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(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

OR.

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton,

PART FIRST. - THE INFORMER.

CHAPTER V.- (CONTINUED.)

But Paul was at Rome now, and he would doubtless overcome this contempt.

Sooz after his arrival, he called together the principle men among the Jews. Before commencing the struggle and fulfilling his mission, he wished to know what he could expect from his people.

He told them what he had suffered and why he had been delivered into the hands of the Romane.

Has any one coming from Judea, or any letter that you may have received,' he asked, 'given you cause to think ill of me?

Those whom he had assembled answered ne-

But, said the most influential, we would like to learn from you something about this sect, which every one here and elsewhere contradict.

Paul spoke to them, with his magnificent eloquence, of the Kingdom of God, of Jesus Christ whose coming was announced by Moses and the prophets.

But the Jews shook their heads in sign of doubt, and only a few believed in his words.

Such was Paul's first predication in Rome. The prophecy of Isaiah was being accom-

pliahed.

Paul had commenced with the Jews, but their hardened hearts had remained closed to his words; the time had come when he must turn to the Romans.

There lived in Rome, at that time, a great philosopher named Senecs.

Every one knows his life and his works, so full of elevated thoughts and belief, that Saint Jerome did not besitate to rank him with the Christians authors, and designated him as: four Seneca (Seneca noster.)

This distinguished writer having incurred Nero's displeasure and fearing for his life, bad moved from the Palatine to the 'Alta Semita.' one of the least populated districts of Rome where he lived in retirement and obscurity, trying to be forgotten.

He bad gradually renounced the pleasures of the world, and devoted his time to study.

One day, as he sat alone, silent, and absorbed in his books, his servant announced a stranger who wished to speak to him.

The philosopher hesitated, for it might be a spy or a messenger from the Emperor, but, upon reflection he ordered the visitor to be introduced.

A man appeared on the threshold; having cast a glance at his poor garments, and his intelligent features. Seneca recognized in his visitor one of those Jews already so numerous in Rome.

He guessed right; it was a Jew, it was Paul, the Apostle, who had called on Seneca the philosopher.

CPAPTER VI. - PAUL AND SENECA.

The philosopher made a gesture of impatience, as if the visit was not altogether agreeeble bim.

Paul waited in silence. His deportment was modest, but it betrayed no embarrassment.

There was a strange light about his countenance which a man like Seneca could not fail to notice. He made him sign to approach.

Paul complied, and with honorable deference, made the customary salutation of the Romans: he brought his right hands to his lips, and bowed

his head from left to right. But Seneca did not complete the ceremony by extending his hand to the new comer, as was the

practice between friends. Paul did not seem to notice the cold reserve of this first meeting, but hastened to present to Seneca the long and thin strips of 'scytale'

which he held in his hand, saying: 'This is from your brother Gallion.'

The scytale was a secret letter. A few sheets of thin parchment, cut in varied forms, were cylinder made of wood or metal, upon which they | night. then wrote. The letter being written was un-

To connect the words thus divided, it required a cylinder exactly similar to the one upon which the letter had been written, and the greatest precision and care in the manner of adjusting the times, had continued to live through centuries parchment around it.

Seneca took the letter from the hand of the apostle, and having sought the cylinder corres- announced by the prophets and hailed by all the to select his mode of death. ponding to his brother's proceeded to perform the generations. He said how, the time being ac- Seneca caused his veins to be opened, but no cording to the general opinion, took place in the difficult operation of reconstructing the missive. complished, Jesus had come in that poverty blood came out. He took poison, but the drug year 48.

din Merika di Kalendari di Kabupatèn Kalendari Kabupatèn Kalendari di Kalendari dan Sababatan Kalendari

'This letter is very old,' be remarked when he was able to read the date.

ATHOLIC

'Yee, it was handed me by your brother more than two years ago. Since, I have been a captive and 1 am one still. I came to Rome because I appealed to Cæsar.

'I pity you, said Seneca simply.

The apostle made no answer, and waited for his host to accomplish his difficult task.

At last, Seneca proceeded to read the letter. From time to time, be interrupted his reading to contemplate the apostle with mingled astonishment and curiosity.

But the time had not yet come for Paul to

' My brother writes me,' said Seneca when he bad done reading, 'that you are a rare genius-a great orator and a great philosopher."

"I am, and Paul, 'only the last among the servants of God and all my strength is in Jesus

In fact, remarked Seneca, without manifesting the least surprise at this strange answer, " my brother adds that you are a Christian. Is this true, my dear Paulus-such, I believe is your name 3

'It is so true and serious a fact,' said the apostle firmly, and covering the philosopher with his ardent gaze, 'that in two years Nero will have me beheaded, not for the accusation now pending against me, but for the faith of my divice

What! would you give your life for this superstition ?

At this very instant, I would! But the time has not yet come; I have a mission to fulfill, it must be terminated.'

What may be this mission, dear Paulus ? To teach Rome the kingdom of God and His justice; to help Peter to found the immovable,

'This Peter, I have heard of him, dear Paulus; the things he announces are strange and impossible!"

'Listen, Seneca,' said the apostle with authority, I tell you, in truth, you cannot understand

Am I not a philosopher, and a philosopher of some morit ?' said Seneca with pride.

The God I proclaim reveals Himself to simple hearts; He disdains the vain science of the world. He conseals Himself from the philosophers of wbom you speak.3

But what do you pretend? Will this Rome which you wish to teach, be more humble and better prepared than I am? Do you think she will listen to your voice ?

The spirit of God will inspire me what to say, and Jesus Christ will do the remainder. Seneca! Seneca! Rome, so rebellious now, shall bow her head! She will be like a little child in God's bard! Ere long, the Christians will be so nu merous, that if they should go away, Rome would remain an immense desert !"

And I, dear Paulus,' said the philosopher, smiling, 'shall I be with you?'

'No, Seneca, you shall esteem my doctrine, but you will not embrace it. You will see in it but a fine system of philosophy from which you will draw new thoughts. Posterity will find in your works certain echoes of my words and of our sacred books; but you will never go fur-

Why so, dear Palus? If your doctrine is the truth, I ask no better than to be numbered among

your disciples." One cannot become my disciple as one would become the disciple of Plato, of Aristotle, or of the other philosophers. I have told you that my God does not reveal Himself to the superb and mighty, and to follow Jesus Christ who died on the cross, one must like him carry his cross....

'The cross! The slaves' instrument of tor ture! Indeed, my dear Paulus....

'I am mad, think you, Seneca ? This is what you were about to say? Well, let it even be so, I am mad! And it is this madness I want to teach in Rome, and which will triumph of Rome and of the whole world."

Explain your meaning, dear Paulus, for I cannot comprehend you. The cross, Jesus Christ, the Christians, Rome, the Universe. By Jupiter! what is all this!

It would be impossible for us to render in all its magnificence the inspired language of the apostle, to make the divine power felt, which added together, then rolled around a small flashed like the lightning in the darkness of the

Paul first explained to the philosopher how, rolled and handed to the person who was to carry from a persecutor of the Christians, he had become one of the warmest advocates of the new religion. He made an admirable picture of that reli-

gion which, tracing its origin to the earliest till the present time.

He spoke of the Christ promised to the world, **s had come in the poverty ()** မောင်းသည် စစ်ကို ကြောင်းသည်။ မောင်းသည် အတွင်းသည် အသည် မောင်းသည် ရောင်းသည်။ မောင်းသည် သည် သည် သည် မြို့သည်။ မြိ မောင်းသည် မောင်းသည် ကြောင်းသည်။ မောင်းသည် မောင်းသည် မောင်းသည် မောင်းသည် မောင်းသည်။ မောင်းသည် အတွင်းသည် မောင်းသည

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which He wished to honor on earth; His divine had no effect on his worn out frame. He then teachings; His miracles; His death on the ordered a hot both to be prepared. cross; His glorious resurrection: the predication of His apostles; the good news apreading over the world, and, everywhere, the legions of Christ assembling to glorify Him.

Raising the veil of the future, he showed the temples crumbling down, philosophy vanishing before the Gospel, the old creeds destroyed, the nations of the earth embracing the cross, mankind forming one brotherhood, and Rome the Queen of the world by Christ's standard - not of that world about to perish, but of the whole earth renascent and regenerated!

A transfiguration bad taken place in Paul; bis features were resplendent with apostolic

Seneca listened in silent awe, crushed under those buring words which surpassed in sublimity all that be had ever dreamt.

Without, all nature harmonized with this impressive scene, as though all must hush before God's messenger. No noise disturbed the at mosphere; all was wrapped in that solemn still ness which marks the mysterious hour when prayer assends slowly to Heavez.

A deep and silent pause succeeded the apos tle's pathetic words.

"Gallion is right!" said Seneca at last, "you are an admirable genius!

' What matters! Seneca, it is my doctrine, not me, which you must admire."

'Have you not told me, but a moment ago, that I would not believe? Why, then, have you come to me?

Because the time is near, when the religion of Christ would be for you a supreme consola-

What do you mean?

Seneca, do you not think that a single word from Nero.... 'Ab! Paulus, are you then a messenger of

Seneca, Seneca! Christ's anostle's bring

life; as for death, it is in the hands of God, He it is who sends it." 'So,' said the philosopher, with a smile, 'it is

a prophecy; is the bour near? Perhaps it is, replied the apostle.

'So let it be, then, I do not fear death. I thank you for the warning.

o so yet, notwithstanding what I have said. But a philosopher must compare and reflect .-Come and see me again. You are friendly to

clined to love you. How I would wish to be of

Seneca, believe in Christ! Ab! you may

some service to you. But, as you see, I have now little credit." I thank you gratefully, Seneca; like yours, my time is marked, and no one, not even Nero, can change the designs of God. My hope is in

well, Seneca; in the name of the living God, think of what you have heard to-day.' The apostle left, his heart filled with bitter discouragement, for ne saw that he had not con-

quered this soul for Jesus Christ. Seneca did not forget the apostle. He saw him again several times, and conversed with him on the same important subject. But Seneca was one of those men on whom extreme civilization leaves an ineffaceable stamp.

Marble is never more impenetrable than when he workman, according to the ancient saying : has passed his thumb over it,' to rub out the over the amphitheatre. last and faint marks left by his chisel.

Seneca possessed all the elegant finish of a fine statue. The philosophy of Christianity could not penetrate that polished surface, upon which the philosophy of Greece and Rome had scarcely made an impression.

Nevertheless, he studied the Christian religion; he heard Peter and Paul; he read their epistles: be enjoyed the first fragrance of this doctrine, which, like a beautiful flower, was blooming before his eyes. He did as all do, who admire the flower, but care not to know whence it came or why it blooms. He used it tained any resentment against the two apostles, Armenia. to adorn his own philosophy.

He revised his works, and without modifying the original sense and plan, introduced in them new thoughts suggested by the sacred writings or by Paul's epistle.

Hence certain words and thoughts in Seeeca's works, which estonish one, unless one knows whence he got them. But the truth never pene-

trated his mind. A few months after his first interview with Pompeia Paulina, and two friends, when a cen- love and devotion. turion presented himself bearing the fatal sea-

As he stepped into it, he sprinkled a little water over his slaves, saying :

HRONICLE

"I make this libation to Jupiter liberator!" A groan was heard, and a voice called out

Seneca ! Seneca ! The philosopher looked round: it was Paul bastening to make a last effort.

It was too late! The vapor of the bath had deprived the doomed man of his senses, and soon after be expired.

A deen sorrow could be read on Paul's face, ple. as be contemplated the man he had sought to

His mission was at an end, and turning his back upon the scene of desolation, the apostle went away, plunged in thought.

CHAPTER VII. - LIGHT PENETRATING CHAOS.

Paul had soon to appear before Cæsar, to whom he had appealed. With a prince like Nero there could be no complication in judicial proceedings, and the apostle bad little trouble in clearing himself of the charges brought by the Jews, and which Nero could scarcely comprehend.

What did Nero care about this quarrel between dying Judaism, and already glorious Christianism? He looked upon it as a question of local interest which did not concern him.

But Nero was very curious, and Paul was an extraordinary man. All Rome was talking of the wonders he had performed in company with Peter. For, the two apostles while preaching the religion of Jesus Christ, bad, in fact, proved His divinity by numerous miracles accomplished in His name. They had bealed the sick; made the lame walk, the deaf hear and the blind see, they had brought the dead back to life.

Nero, at that time, was giving the people sumptuous exhibitions, which he desired to make forever celebrated. A man bad promised, like Icarius of old, to rise, flying, to the clouds .--This was Simon, the Magician, who strove by every means to rival the apostles, and to bring their mission into discredit, by claiming to perform the most wonderful acts, such as animating statues, changing stones into bread, flying in the air, and copjuring spirits.

What a good fortune for Nero, what an attraction added to his public games, if these three men could appear there and struggle, under his eyes, for the pre-eminence in 'That is possible, my dear Paulus; I love all power! All three are Jews; what more simple that is beautiful, and your doctrine is beautiful. I than that he should be the judge between them!

But miracles are not made to satisfy vain curiosity. So as Jesus Christ had refused to me, my dear Paulus, and for my part I am in- comply with Herod's request that he should perform a prodigy, Paul replied to Nero that Simon would not triumph, but he promised nothing mar

On the next day, Simon appeared in the amphitheatre. He was bailed with delight by the multitude, for his popularity was great in Rome. Him, and I need no other protection. Fare- The Senate had even had the baseness to erect his statue in the island of the Tiber, with this nscription: 'Simoni Deo Sancto!'

Peter and Paul, present, but unobserved by the crowd, were praying to God that the spirit of falsehood should not gain a victory over the spirit of truth, and that this profaner of sacred things, this enemy of His name, should not apnear before the people as possessing more power than they who had been clothed with His strength, and were sent to confound imposture.

The Emperor having given the signal, Simon arose in the air, and, it is alleged, hovered awhile,

But, suddenly, he fell, hurled to the ground by the hand of God.

He was picked up, crippled and bleeding; and the people who had applauded him, now hooted him with derisive contempt. The magician would not survive his shame; having been carried to a neighboring house, he threw himself from the casement, and dashed his brains out on Higher-Egypt and Ethiopia. the pavement.

Nero was tar from satisfied with the tragical he did not show it at that time.

After all, little did Peter and Paul care about Nero's resentment.

They returned to their apostolic labors: they lived, as they had done heretofore, by the work of time, had roused public curiosity with his numertheir hands, amidst the holy Jewish women who had followed them to Rome, and who gave to their sex those admirable examples of charity in good works, of Christian poverty, of evangelical and Ganna, the two young priestesses, had made chastity, and of all the virtues which have since known the dogmas of Teutates and Odin, those Paul, Seneca was sitting at table, with his wife, created so many heroines of Christian grace, northern divinities, upon whose altars our ances-

Some of these women bad never lest the Vir gin mother of Jesus Christ. Together with As a last favor, Nero permitted his old tutor | Saint John, they had followed her to Ephesus, where they remained until her death, which, ac- holy women, whose whole life was a precept!

Since that time, they had successively removed to Rome, to join the spostles and assist them in propagating the Gospel.

Meanwhile, the holy word became more and more fruitful, and new Christians of all ranks, of all age and sex, came daily to increase the assembly of the faithful. It was then that some uneasiness commenced to be felt concerning this new sect and its numerous prosely es -this superstation which threatened to take the place of the ancient creed, or, to speak with more exactness, the old religious habits of the Roman peo-

It was besides, a complete renewal of the social fabric; and some already foresaw in these recent doctrines the condemnation and final destruction of the institutions upon which Rome leaned, and which had hitherto constituted ber strength. War was therefore declared against these detestable innovators who came to disturb the quiet in which, for ages past, Rome had slumbered, mistress and dominatrix of the uni-

The first hostilities were commenced by the writers and sages who denounced for their odious acts, those Christians, whose chief, one named Christ.' during the reign of Tiberius was sentenced by Pontius Pilate to suffer the most infamous penalty?

These calumnies furnished Nero the pretext he needed to justify himself of having kindled the famous confligration which, during six days, devoured Rome with such frightful intensity, that of the fourteen quarters composing that immense city, only four remained standing and intact.

Nero, the perpetrator of this horrible act, to shield his own criminality, dared to accuse the Christians of it. This was the true and only cause of the first persecution. It was atrocious. The most barbarous and extraordinary tortures, says Tacitus, were invented for these Christians whose crimes had long designated them to the public bare; and this went so far that the torturers felt pity for their victims.

Saint Peter and Saint Paul both perished during this persecution. Paul, the Roman citizen, was beheaded; Peter was crucified like Christ, but with his head downwards.

The two apostles suffered martyrdom on the same day-29th of June, in the year of Christ,

Peter, prince of the spostles, was succeeded by Linus, who governed the Church during welve years, as second bishop of Rome.

Linus was succeeded by Cletus or Anacletus, an Atheniau by birth, and a disciple of Saint Peter, who had converted him. He governed the Anostolical See from the year 78 to the year 91.

Clemens (St. Clement of Rome), fourth bishop, therefore filled the chair of Saint Peter at the time our narrative commenced.

He was of Jewish origin and a descendant of Jacob, from his mother's side, for his father was Faustinus, a native Roman. We believe we do not err in affirming that he belonged to that Clemens family, so numerous in Rome at that time, and which was a branch of the Flavia family, whence came Vespasian and his two sons. This more than probable hypothesis being ad-

mitted. Clemens, the head of the nascent Church

and the representative of Jesus Christ on earth.

would have been the relation of Domitian, the

High Pontiff, in whose person dwelt all the authority of paganism. The capital of the world, destitute of all religious faith, had become successively the centre of the most divergent philosophical doctrines,

and of the most opposed creeds. Egypt had bequeathed to it her mysterious divinities; Chalden had sent her wizirds and astrologers; from the distant countries of the East, Apollonius of Thyane had imported the philosophy of the Brachmans, the divination of the Magi, the Indian theogonies, and even the theories of the gymnosophists be had visited in

Eastern customs had already penetrated into Rome, and her priests appeared in the solemniadventure of the magician whom he had received ties of the sacrifices, wearing the Phrygian tiara. at his court with much favor. But, if he enter- and surrounded with all the sacerdotal pomp of

> The sacred books brought from Jerusalem bad found public interpreters in Rome, where the Mosaic traditious were known to all. Quite recently, Josephus, a prisoner since Vespasian's ous writings, in which the Jewish antiquities were revealed.

Gaul and Germany, represented by Valleda tors sacrificed human victims.

kinally, Christianity now loomed on the horizon, with the imposing cortege of its apostles, its first martyrs, its virgins, its venerable and In appearance, the beathen divinities of an-

cient Rome remained in possession of the same

The first service of the first Mother paint parties

prerogatives as of old. The temples were as sumplation and the ceremonies as megnificent as conviction of the Grand-Vestal. He regretted every But with all this outward show, there that he had lost the opportunities presented dur-was no latter part of his reign, to proceed of habit, so difficult to change or destroy against several virgins of Vesta, and to recall to

Rome was encumbered with the statues of its gods to such an extent, that Suetonius wrote tuat in this city, with its population of three mil lique, it was easier to meet a god than a man; but the citizens, indifferent or sneering, walked a thought or a look.

Long before, Cicero in his treatise on the Nature of the Gods, bad ridiculed this vaio display of a gross, indecent of puerile religion, and ruined its power by affirming there was not a toothless old woman but who defird the anger of Olympus and laughed at the powerless bolts of ats false divinities.

The philosophers and mathematicians had con tenued this work of destruction, and had gone so far, that they had to be checked. In the year 802 (52 of Christ), the Emperor Claudius had been compelled, for the second time, to drive them from Italy, and quite recently, (in 836, A.D. 88), Domitian had decreed again their expulsion.

The motives for both of these measures were identical: the astrologers, mathematicians, and philosophers were reproached with their decla mations and controversies, before which no religrous or social institution could exist.

It was evident that a new creed must take the place of the ancient one, thus abandoned and condemned by public opinion; but thinking minds asked with anxiety, which, among so many religions proposed to the people, would finally rule in Rome?

As the benighted traveler scans the heavens to discover the star which will guide his steps, so did Rome, in her dismay, ask that a glimmer should light the horizon upon which her destines should be written.

This much desired light, uncertain at first, and anseen, then discovered and recognized, had suddenly burst in the dark recesses of that immense chaos; and, singular contradiction ! whilst those who held it in their hands were denounced and persecuted, it was to this light that all eves turned, that the secret aspirations of all tended.

The people were not abandoning the insane creed of their ancestors, to follow Apollonius of Thyane, notwithstanding his wonders, or Ganna. not withstanding her seductions; but they ran to Christ, to the tortures which they must suffer in His name, to the more difficult self-denial whose long and bitter trials they would have to endure.

We find in the writers of that time, in the historians and poets, the visible proof of this gravitation of the Roman world towards Christianity. It was hailed as a hope, and accepted as a certainty; in it were resumed the anxieties of the present, and the destinies foreseen in the fature.

Domitian looking around with fear, had escertained that he was surrounded by Christians. In the ranks of the people were to be found innumerable disciples of Christ; they filled the legions; the Emperor's palace, his own family could not be preserved from the alarming filtration of a sect which, penetrating everywhere, made its mysterious action felt in all ranks of society.

The Emperor thought that the time had come when he must oppose with energy any enterprise against the religion of Rome and the empire; in far into the fature as most other people, and come to his double capacity of pontiff and prince, he re- the conclusion that if the present connexion between gainst an invasion so formidable. wived to guard as

He endeavored to restore the creed and revive the traditions. He instituted new feasts, and placed himself personally under the protection of Minerva, goddess of aims and wisdom.

But, at the same time, he gave Rome a deplorable example of folly and impious audaciousness. He proclaimed himself a god, and caused all their accient prejudices, are writing in a really his own statue, cast in gold, to be placed in the spirited and manly strain, and making immense temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, the first temple in strides towards a national position. Some coubts the world!

The people saw with indignation this grand son of a poor undertaker of public works daring to proclaim himself the equal of their ancient and most bonored divinities; and they understood all the better the greatness of Christianity, where the idea of One God, eternal and infinite, made impossible such insane usurpation by a simple

Pais moral anguish felt by Domitian, bis incredible acts of madness, his attempts at religious restoration, were necessary to explain the cause of certain events.

Thus in his terror of being despoiled of the empire by the sons of David, according to the popular prediction: Those who come from Jadea will become the masters of things; such are the decrees of Fate;' he had sent an officer to Judea, to ascertain whether there still existed any descendant of that odious race, once despised but now the subject of his deepest anxieties.

Thus, with a view to presenting to the people a great and terrible spectacle capable of reawakening the religious zeal of old, he caused the Grand-Vestal to be closely watched, with the hope of detecting her in some fault which would justify him in ordering her death with all the fearful display attending the punishment reserved for virgins who broke their vows!

Finally, his family being suspected of Chris. tranism, this executioner of his own kindred, wanted to know what victims he could sacrifice to his fury, so that while offering a memorable and bloody expiation to the gods, he would secure himself against any possible usurpation.

Such were the designs of the Emperor when he departed from Rome to put an end to the war against the Dacians. It is no wonder, then. that his infamous gang of informers should use the greatest zeal and activity to satisfy him.

We have seen that Armillatus and Palfurius Sora, both consular men, had been especially desentted to watch Flavius Clemens and the two Flavius Domitillas. Marcus Regulus whilst undertaking to superintend the shameful mission of these two patricians, and trying also to discover perfect religious freedom on all sides and the entire whether the Emperor's relatives were followers disuse of language insulting or offensive to the mem-

Domitian attached great importance to the the strict fulfilment of their obligations, those priestesses who had become relaxed in heir duties, through the indulgence of Vespasian and

He bad once already forgiven Cornelia. It amidst this inspirmate multitude without giving it is true that the accusation was based on the most vague suspicious. But the two sisters Ocellates and Varonilla had been found guilty, and he had consented to let them, chose their mode of death, and to banish their accomplices, whereas the former should have been buried alive, and the latter condemned to die under the lash of the pontiffs.

It was indispensable that reparation should be made for such faults, and something done to

compensate this indulgence. To this end Marcus Regulus employed all his industry. This worthy individual had admirably prepared his plan. By corrupting Doris, the divine Aurelia's hair-dresser, and by cultivating the acquaintance of the confiding Palæstrion, he hoped to discover, at the same time, the relations existing between Metellus Celer and the Grand Vestal, and the affiliation of Flavius Clemens, and his family with the worshipers of Chrise.

But abilst Dominatian was endeavouring to protect his throne, God sent before him bishes Clemens, the priore of this new society, the su preme pontiff of the new Creed!

And whilst Marcus Regulus was seeking to discover the secrets of the divine Aurelia's household, God was sending there the humble slave through whom Christ was to be embraced with undying love!

(To be Continued.)

UNION FOR IRELAND. From the Nation.

From various quarters, from what used to be considered opposite prints of the compass, the indications of an approaching political union among frishmen are

The fall of the State Church seems to have sent the country forward a hundred years on the path of The effect is re lly marvellous The progress. temper of the people is changed. A long standing sense of bitterness is assauged; the haughtness of one party and the resentment of another have vanished; charity, tolerance, friendship, fraternity, patriotism, national spirit, bare been quickened and extended in the bearts of Irishmen. Such are the blessed results that already have followed the great act of justice accomplished by the British Parlia-

Time was, when even the faintest promise of such a state of things would be regarded with alarm by English statesmen Every act that could tend to create a community of feeling between Irishmen was with them a thing to be carefully avoided, and the test of their statesmanship was the success of their various measures for keeping Irishmen divided and at enmity among themselves. This, although an immoral policy, was well calculated to falfil its pur pose-the retaining of Ireland in beloless aubjection to England. We know not why it should be changed now if it is not that the more colightened of England's statesmen have got tired and ashamed of governing by such disgraceful expedients, or else are dissatisfied with the results, and have made up their minds to accept all the corsequences that will naturally follow from a better and nobler mode of dealing with the Irish people. To those who predict a political fusion in Ireland and a Repeal of the Union as a consequence of the Oburch Bill, and ask in a state of amazement whether Mr Gladstone can have anticipated such results, our reply would be that very probably Mr Giadatone has considered the matter well, looked as he two countries can be preserved only by such h misrule as Ireland has long been enduring, it is The guardians are unwilling to incur the expense better, more honourable, and safer for England that

it should not be preserved at all. United action among Irishmen is now all that is needed to win for Ireland the priceless boon of selfgovernment; and, happily, every day the promise of anch action grows clearer and stronger The leading Orange papers, though unable as yet to shake off and fears seem still to haunt them and to homper their action. They still have the idea that 'Rome" is seeking to devour them. At every turn the fancy they see 'Rome' glaring fiercely on them, the "Uttramontanes" plotting their englavement the Catholic prelates preparing a yoke for their necks They have all their lives been fearing "Rome" and the Uttramontanes, and the Catholic prelates, and they find it hard to part with their delusion all of a sudden So it happens that even now when they have begun to feel the impulse of a genuine p triotism, when much of their bitter prejudice against their Catholic countrymen has been swept away, when they themselves are bearing testimony to the kindly and consiferate feeling evinced towards them by the Catholies of Ireland, still they besitate to commit themselves thoroughly to the national cause because of their dread of Rome, and the Ultramoutanes, and of the prelates, We can only hope their foolish fears will rapidly pass away in the light of this new political era, as the fogs and mists of night disappear before the rising sun. Rome has no interference to make with the protestants of Ireland-the Ultramontaues and the prelates have no desire to oppress or triure them. The Catholics of Ireland have sought freedom for themselves, as they had a perfect right to do; but they have not sought, and do not seek, to wrong or offend in the slightest degree their Protestant fellow-countrymen. They wish for a political union which would benefit all Irishmen, leaving the members of each and every Church free to worship God according to their belief. With the doctrines held by Protestants, with their mode of worship, or the manner of their Church organization, Iriah Catholics do not desire to interfere. The Protestants may reconstruct their Church how they please; they may jealously restrict the ecclesiastical powers of their clergy and bierarchy and place them under lay supervision if they think fit to do so; we they may copy as much of the Catholic system as they like, and may treat their prelates and clergy with confi dence, deference, and veneration, if that should please them better; they may take the Queen for the head of their Church, if that appear to them to be the preferable course, or take one of their archbishops, or any one else they may select. The Catholics will have nothing to say to all this; but surely they may claim to have their own Church organization in like manner, free from interference or attack, and should not be expected to exhibit a spirit of disrespect or of antagonism towards their clergy as a condition of political union with Irish Protestants. No such condition should be suggested; none such could possibly be accepted. The true ground for the union so much desired is perfect religious tolerance and

rishmen of all creeds and classes combined to pro-mote the interests of their common country, to raise frelend from a position of a province to the rank of a nation; to make ber name honourable in the world; to put an end to her poverty, her famines, her rebellions, her civil strife; to give, peace, prosperity, and contentment to her people. The best way to promote that unity in to require no sacrifice of religious principle from any set of people, and by all possible means to show that in free Ireland there would be lawful freedom and fair-play for all.

IRISH BORN POOR. The disposition to do justice to Ireland, say the The Poor Live Commissioner, bas not yet extended itself to the repeal of the law of removal of Irish horn persons becoming destitute and needing relief in England and Scotland. How often has freland complained of the injustice and with as little effect now as ten years .go, when the evil was at its height? The deportations are carried on as formerly, in many cases with circumstances of great hardship, and in all cases by patent injustice as between England and England enforces the law, and Ireland is Ireland. weak England enforces the law and Ireland must submit. In vain have Irish members and Boards of Guardians remorstrated Mr. Villiers, when Presi dent of the Poor Law Board, admitted the evil, and though the House of Commons was of the same opinion, or affected to be, the obvious remedy would not be listened to - the total abolition of the law of removal from one side of the Obannel to the other. The question is of great importance, and should not he abandoned until justice is done. It reso'ves i'self into this - that whereas Irish persons in Great Britain are removable to their birth place, or last place of residence in Ireland, English and Scotch, becoming chargeable in Ireland, are not removable to England or Scotland. Reciprocity between the two islands is the only remedy, and a bill to that eff ot was introduced into the House of Commons by the late Mr. Herbert, member for Kerry. The Government supparted the bill, but a majority of the House refused to entertain it. The 'patent fojustice' is still in full operation. The cases of most ordinary occurrence are those of women alleged to have been deserted by their husbands, and therefore forcibly removed from their homes in Bogiand together with their young children to the places of the mothers' birth in Ireland. It had been known in some of these cases that the Lusband left in search of work which he could not find at home and on his return found his wife and children transported to some distant workhouse in Ireland. In such cases the law provides no redress The bushand may claim his family, and they are sometimes restored by the liberality of local benevolence, the rates in Ireland not being applicable to such a purpose. In 1866 the Commissioners in a letter to Sir Thomas Larcom, question the humanity or policy of a law which in the case of married persons in an humble sphere of life who have separated from each other, whether wilfully or through necessity, takes advantage of the wife's distress

to create a permanent impediment to the union of

the family by sending them beyond the seas. They

urgently recommended the alteration of the

law by enacting hat the desertion of the wife by

the husband in England should no longer be a ground

for the removal of the wife. The Ear! of Kimberlev

expressed his concurrence in their views to the Home

Secretary. Not long after the English Poor Law Brand

expressed a doubt whether an Irish born woman.

deserted by her bush and in England, could be legally

removed to her place of birth in Ireland in the hus

band's lifetime The Irish Commissioners took steps

to have the question settled, and it now waits for ar-

gament in the Court of Queen's Bench in Bagland, in be form of an appeal against an order of removal -The Commissioners for A ministering the Laws for the Relief of the poor in Ireland vs the Select Yestry of the Parish of Liverpool.' A very characteristic description of this class of cases will be found in the Appendix to the Annual Report of 1858. It is written by a bereaved bushand in Wales to his wife in Ireland. n a recent case of removal from Bridgend Union, Glamorganshire to Enniscorthy Union Wexford. Poor Michael O'Neill writes, with a sad heart, to find where his wife and children are. As they were sent away without his knowledge or will when he was under a heavy long fit of sickness,' and it was out of his power to help himself or his family, if it pluseed got constant work, but, as he has only just started, e has not the present means of bringing them over. and risk of an appeal, and the woman and her four children remain in Enniscorthy workhouse since February lest. The most remarkable of what the Commissioners cell these cases of divorce by summary jarisdiction,' recently occurred in the North the happiness and prosperity of his country. Dublin Union, where a young married woman in a class of life removed above want and in her sevenworkhouse. She was married in London, and of the validity of the marriage there can be no doubt. The husband, a foreigner, withdrew from the society of his wife, and she under the advice of Union, in the expectation that the guardians would prosecute her husband for desertion, and thus competed an arrangement for her maintenance. The guardians tho had good employment in Renter's telegraph office. But they did inquire about his wife, and find ing her to have been a native of Dublin, they obtained magistrate, to the North Dublin Union, where she arrived last February, thus transferring the ends of prosecuting the husband from the Westminister to Here is a woman in a respectable position in life, with the advice of the police magistrate, and on the conorder to establish, at the expense of the poor rate. the liability of her husband to support her. She is next removed to Ireland in order to transfer the charge of that proceeding from an English to Irish objectionable of all. They are of lunatics taken out f asylums and deported to union workhouses in Ireland. The description of the case of Cassidy, given by the removing authorities themselves is humanity and public decency. The English guardians are not less bumane than other men. The law of settlement in England is at the bottom of the patent injustice, and as it is likely to be abolished

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

[Dublin Freeman's Journal.

the substitution of union for parish rating the re-

movals from England would be at an end. English

members argue that perfect reciprocity would be

favorable to Ireland and unfavourable to England or

if Ireland were not a portion of an united empire,

whose prosperity is largely indebted to Irish labor.

Humane Englishmen are ashamed of the injustice,

and the English press of every shade regrots that

such a just cause of complaint should remain so long

without remedy. Mr. Goschen has promised to in-

quire into the subject. The decision in the Court of

Queen's Bench in England, if against the removal,

as it is almost certain to be, will be a guide to the

legislation of the president of the Poor Law Board. -

which his Lordship has been sencolled by his Clerk It will be seen that his Lirdship neads the list by the large aubsoription of £500 and that the subscriptions; of the clergy amount to upwards of £5,000 It could not be expected that this large sum should be paid at once by the Bishop and Clergy of a diocess far from wealthy, therefore the payments are to be spread over five years -D. R. Post

Frast of St Igratus Lovola . The feast of this great servant of Gud, who, by his beaver-sent mission did such wonderful work in the service of true religion, by founding the illustrious order of the Jes nits, was held on Saturday, July 30, in the Church of St. Francis Xavier Upper Gerdiner street. The solemnities proper to the day were celebrated with all the solemnity due to the occasion and the beautiful church was absolutely filled by a most devout congregation. Solemn High Mass commenced at 11 o'-cluck the celebrant being the Rev. Father Synan S , and the Rev Father M'Donnell, S J., deacon and the Rev. Father Carthy, S. J., subdeacon. The Rev. Mr. Seaver, S.J. officiated as Master of the Ceremoni-s. At the conclusion of the first gospel, the Rev. Father Keating delivered a most eloquent pauegyric on the life and great works of the saint, which was heard with most profound attention by all present. Exposition and Benediction of the Blessed Storament tollowed the High Mass and the large congregation then dispersed. The sacred music was admirably readered by the fine choir of the church. under the leadership of Mr Hamilton Croft .- Free-

CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS LIMEBICK . -- A: magnificent organ, the gift of John Quinn, E-q., was opened in the beautiful Oburch of the Redemptorist Fathers on Sinday last. The case of the organ, which is thoroughly medizeral and in keeping with the architecture of the church was designed by Mr. G. Goldie of London.

PRIBE's PENCE. - We are are glad to see that the good Catholics of the diocese of Dublin have this year contributed £2,000 as Peter's Pence, a sum considerably in excess of the collection of last year.

PROFESION ROBERTS'N .- We are glad to learn from Saunders's N. ws-Letter that Professor Robertson, of the Ontho ic University in Dablia, bas, in advanced age, been pensioned by the Government to the amount of £100 per annum. By his amiable disposition, upright conduct and abandant le traing, he has earned general respect and we do not think it would have been easy for the Lord Chancellor and the Vicaroy to have recommended a more deserving recipient of a literary pension. Besiles his lectures on history delivered in Dublin, he has served the public in general and Catholics in particular by his translation of 'Schlegel,' and his articles in the Dublin Review during the lifetime of Cardinal Wiseman.

RETREAT FOR THE CLERGYMEN OF THE ARCHDIOGES or Armage. - The annual retreat for the clergy of the diocese of Armagh, commenced on Monday the 24 August, in St. Patrick's College. It is conducted by the Very Rev. Alphonens O Neill, Passionist.

FRANCISCAN CHURCH. - On Monday, Ang. 2, the feast of St. Mary of the Angels, the Franciscan Church was crowded during the entire day with those who desired to gain the indulgence. Masses were celebrated from an early hour up to half-past 10 o'clock, when there was a High Mass; and in the vening the Rosary of the Seven Joys of the Blessed Virgin was substituted for the singing of vespers. The Rev. John O'Hanloc, O S. F., was invited down from Dublin to his native city, to preach the sermon for that festival. He is a remarkably pleas ing speaker. The subjects were those with which our readers are so familiar, the renunciation of all worldly possessions by the youthful Francis, the wonderful favors conferred upon him, and especialty the granting of the indulgences of that day, in the little church of the Portiunneular, dedicated to St. Mary of the Angels Rev. F Cleary, O. S. F , was the officiating priest at the Benediction which was given after the sermon. - Waterford Citizen.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. P CURRAN P P., BAL-LINAMORE. - On the morning of the 2nd inst, after a rief iliness, thi distinguished clergyman breathed his last. In 1848 he was appointed by the late Most Rev. Dr. Browne to succeed the great and distinguished Fither Tom Maguire, and by his zeal, great | this truly national object, -- Freeman's Journal. talents, and ability he has proved himself a worthy the Enniscorthy guardians to send them back, he successor of that great man. In Father Curran's promises to support them as well as be can. He has character was blended everything that could command love, respect, and admiration. He was amiable, kind, and hospitable, an able theologiar, an ac-complished scholar, and thoroughly acquainted with every branch of literature of the day. Whilst he always and invariably laboured entnestly in the vineyard of his Master he was ever ready to co operare with any morement that might tend to promote

EFIDENCE OF THE BIRHPP OF LIMERICK. - We extract the following from the evidence of the Bishop given teenth year, is now awaiting her confinement in a before the Committee of the House of Commons:-"The priests, I suppose, do interfere in elections in Limerick and in other parts of Ireland? - Yes, very actively indeed, especially where there is a principle at stake, or where some great issue is put before the a police magistrate threw herself on the Westminister | constituencies, such as upon the last occasion for example, when parliament was dissolve i for the purpose expressly of ascertaining whether the people of the country wished for Protestant ascendency or for did not enter into her views. They made no in-quiries about Mr. Helenas Stewart, or De Warburg, supreme moment had then arrived, when, if ever, they were called upos to interfere and give their best belp to the people by rousing them and guiding them, and arging them on to give effect to what they an order of removal, signed by the same London knew to be the people's real feelings and convictions on that subject. 'And their interference is generally used, is it not, to make the people act independently of coercion or bribery, or any other impropar the North Union guardians. Just consider it. influence?" I should think that the action of the priests is directed entirely to that. I never knew an instance of a priest asking or suggesting to any sent of her friends, becoming a pauper in England in one to vote against his honost convictions. Their whole action lies in the line of urging and encourage ing the people to act up to their convictions They know what the peeple feel, and what their principles are upon those great questions, and they always union. Such an order most surely be reversed on inculcate the doctrine that the elective franchise is a appeal. The Scotch cases of removal are the most trust held and to be exercised for the public good; not a merchandise to be trafficked in for persona gain or private advantage. "What do you think would be the result if the priests' influence were withdrawn altogether from politics?"-I should utterly revolting. The interference of Parliament is think that the effect upon the pleats themselves urgently required to suppress such outrages on would be very salutary. The priests would be most happy to retire from politice, if they could consciously do so. They find that the scenes into which they are led and the distraction and turmoil in which 'patent injustice,' and as it is likely to be abolished they are obliged to live, during a contested election altogether, the first step to that effect having been in which they take part, are wholly unsuited to their vocation and to their sacred duties, and it is always with reluctance, and under a painful souse of duty, that they consent to be mixed up at all with these contests. But another question would be, what of Scotland. That argument would have some weight | feet it would have upon the general interests of the country, and upon the public good, if the priests were to retire from politics. I should say that in the present posture of our affairs it would have a very bad effect indeed. "In what way would it all religious creeds, and issuead of being met by the have a had effect; would the people give themselves up to Ferianism and to revolutionary projects?"-I think that great numbers of the people, whose hopes for their country are set on revolution, would take that line, and follow whatever leader had the boldest and most violent connsels to put before them."

FATHER SHEERY -1766 -On Tuesday night, Aug. , the Clogheen Amsteur Dramitic Olub mide their lebut before a Kichelstown audience in the tragedy, The New College of Kilmore. We understand to me members of country, in order to create a fund for that the Must Rev. Dr. Consty, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, a tag exploded, olowing the interpretation of the purpose of creeding a suitable monument to a country; but more has obtained a most eligible site near the town be married by that the Must Rev. Dr. Consty, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, a tag exploded, olowing the interpretation of the purpose of creeding a suitable monument to a country that the Must Rev. Dr. Consty, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, a tag exploded, olowing the country, in order to create a fund for the purpose of creeding a suitable monument to a country that the Must Rev. Dr. Consty, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, a tag exploded, olowing the country, in order to create a fund for the purpose of creeding a suitable monument to a country that the Must Rev. Dr. Consty, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, a tag exploded, only persons who that the Must Rev. Dr. Consty, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, a tag exploded, only persons who that the Must Rev. Dr. Consty, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, a tag exploded, only persons who the the Must Rev. Dr. Consty, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, a tag exploded, and a stoker—the only persons who the time were on board at the time—were killed? and a stoker—the only persons who the purpose of creeting a suitable monument to a constant and the time were on board at the time—were killed? and a stoker—the only persons who the purpose of creeting a suitable monument to a constant and the large of a of Roberty Emmet.' They intend visiting other

overcourthouse was full to overflowing, the maudes realizing a very fair sam indeed. performances realizing a very fair aim indeed. The promoters of this very landable undertaking must leel pleasure at their success here, and ildohops that something beautiful and worthy of him who suffered such an ignominious death in so holy a cause will soon raise its head in the churchyard of Shandrahan where have rested in peace for the last bundred pears his honored remains. The amateurs acquitted themselves most creditably. Mr. Barry's p. ricemauce on the plane was very pleasing, and the songs met a warm reception from the gods in our gellery, and were frequently enoured. The climax of the evening's entertainment was the afterpiece of the Irish Doctor, which called forth much laughter and created infinite amusement to a crowded house of young and old .- Cor. of Cork Examiner.

Rev. Mr. Martagh, P. P., Kilcullen, county Ki'dare, requested the prayers of bis congregation on Sunday, 1st inst., for Mr. Gladstone's speedy restoration to health, and passed a glewing sulogium on the right bonorable gentleman for the honesty and introvidity he displayed in carrying to a successful issue his great measure, the Irish Church Bill. Father Murtagh, who has been more than balf a century on the mission, has seen wonderful changes in his time -He was appointed parish priest of Kilcullen in 1829. the year in which the immortal O'Connell gained Catholic Emanciotion, and he took a prominent part with that great man in his subsequent struggles for civil and religious liberty.

ST. PATRICE'S CATERDRAL. - A correspondent in the Pall Mall Gazatte asserts that not only Christ Church Cathedral but St Patrick's is considered by the Roman Oatholics of Ireland as especially 'heirs. The name, the position, and the history of St. Patrick's Cuthedral are completely interwoven with the national feelings of the Irish, and though some Protestant relics are religiously preserved, such as the shot thet killed Schomberg, the spurs that he wore at the Boyne, and Dean Swift's monument, the ancient glories of the place and its early legends belong entirely to what is commonly called in Ireland. the Old Paith. Besides this, the edifice is situated in the midst of a dense Catholic population, and the congregation, except on a Sunday afternoon when crowds throng the sisles and listen to the beautiful choral service, and Dr Stew-ri's performance on the organ, which is composed of people who live at a distance, is very small Chriet Church, on the other hand, has a gloomy and dreary look about it, and the heart of an architect would sink within him at being desired to restore it. The Roman Uatholics have built a magnificent church within a few yards of it, and would probably care very little for the doubtful traditions connected with the early history of this old cathedral. The apocryphal tomb of the Norman Conqueror of Ireland is not looked upon with reverence, and I suspect that the majority of the uneducated Irish think that Strongbow was as fierce a Protestant as Oromwell My belief is that if we gave the Catholics Christ Church Cathedral they would not thank us for it, but that if we off-red to let them have St. Patrick's on condition of their repasing to the new church oody the money which has been expended in restoring that cathedral, they would gladly and thankfully accept the liberal effer. As to the bravers of the Knights of St Patrick they bave no business in a disestablished church, and it would be far better to secularize the order and transfer the paraphernalia to the great hall of St. Patrick in Dublin Castle.

VISIT OF THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY TO CORK. -A telegram from our Cork correspondent announces that intimation has been received in that city that the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. Mr. Childers, and other members of the Admiralty Board, will visit Cork Harbor in the last week of September, to inaugurate the Royal Basin and Dock at Haulbowline Their lordships will be accompanied by the Obannel Fleet, which will remain in the harbor for three days .- Freeman.

THE GRATTAN MONUMENT. - A movement has been set on foot on the Northern Circuit (England) to raise subscriptions among those gentlemen connected by birth or property with Ireland, towards the Grattan memorial about to be erected in Dublio, and a bandsome sum will probably be collected for

Jons BRADY, Esq., M.P., D.L .- The President and Conneil of the Royal College of Surgeous in Ireland, at their meeting held on August 5, unanimously conferred the high and unusual distinction of honorary tellowship of their college on Dr. Brad! in recognition of his scientific attainments and unturing and successful exertions in the Honse of Commons and elsewhere on behalf of the medical pro-

The writ for holding the election of a member of Parliament for the county of Antrim, in the place of the late Admiral Seymour, reached the Hanaper Office on Wednesday August 4, evening, and has been forwarded to the high Sheriff of Antrim.

THE MAGISTRACY, - The Right Hon, the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to the commission of the peace for the undermentioned counties on the recommendation of the lords lieutenants for those counties respectively; Richard Daley, Esq. Charleville, and Richard Lave Allman, Monerone, Bandon, for the county of Oork; Daniel O'Connell, Esq. Kilgery, O'Callaban's Mills, for the county of Clare; John Hague. Esq., Cloopabee House Elphin, for the county Roscommon; and James Cassidy, E.q., Konssterevan, for the county of Kildare.

The Bill appointing a Commission to irquire into the conduct of the Duhlin freemen narrowly escaped strangulation in the House of Lords. On the order being read for its second reading, Lord Redesdale moved as an amendment that the order be discharged, and supported his motion by a violent speech against the Bill, arguing that it came upon the House by surprise, that several Poers had left London, not knowing that it would be brought up; and that it was merely a party measure, designed to punish a set of electors who were not supporters of the Government. Lord Cairns spoke in nearly the same strain. Earl Granville defended the measure from the strictures that had been passed on it, and the Government from the allegations that had been made against them. A division was then taken, when there appeared for Lord Redesdale's amendment thirty-two, igainst it thirty-three, being a majority of one for the The second reading of the Bill was Government. then moved by Lord Lurgan, and opposed by Earl Beauchamp, who moved that the Bill be read a second time that day three months. After a warm behate the House divided, and Earl Beanchamp's notion was rejected by a majority of two. This was close sailng but it did not save the freemen. On the motion for the second reading being again put, it was carried without a division. So here is another of our ' times bonoured institutions' gone to smash.

Trinity College has surrendered without even s show of resistance. In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Fawcett brought forward his motion for complete opening of that institution to the men of representative of the University with a shout of dehauce, he was told that the heads of the College had resolved on an unconditional surrender Professor Fawcett's plan of reform, however, does not appear to be that on which the Government have been meditating. What that is we shall know in the

next session of Parliament. DREADFUL ACOIDENT .- A dreadful accident of curred on the Thames on Wednesday. The boiler of a tug exploded; blowing the little vessel into pieces.

FROM THE DRUMCARN TRNANTS MEAR BALLTHAISE. -As Frishmen are always grateful for kindness experienced, you will permit us, through the medium of your valuable journal, to return our thanks for a endly visit recently paid us by our most indulgent landlady, Mrs. L'Estrange, and her young son who is heir to the property. The L'Estrange family have always been most considerate in their dealings with their tenantry, and might be held up as good exami ples to other landed preprietors in Ireland. On the to of this visit, Lie. L'Betrang, who is of Scotch descent, visited most houses on the property, and expressed her satisfaction at seeing them so near and comfortable. Before taking ber departure she made ample provision for the tenantry to make themselves merry and promised to bear them in mind at Christmas. The tenants, who naturally felt very happy at experiencing so much kindness at the hands of their young landlord and his amiable mother, were not wanting on their part to make manifest their appreciation. Bonfires were lighted, around which a happy gathering of the tenantry assembled to enjoy themselves, cheering lustrly for their young landlord and wishing him long life and happiness. After spending a very happy evening, the tenants repaired their respective homes, highly gratified at being favored with so kind a visit .- [Communicated to Anglo-Celt.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION-MR. BLAKE'S SCHEME .-Some suggestions for the settlement of the Irish land question have been drawn up by Mr. Blake, the member for Waterford, and issued in the form of a circular. Mr. Bluke states that his plan aims at biteg self-soting, simple, and inexpensive. It proposes that valuators appointed by and under the General Valuation Office should, as some as possible after the passing of the act, inspect each yearly bolding and deliver to the landlord and tenant a certificate containing particulars as to land under pasturage, land under tiliage, mountain land, and bog. The probable cost for putting into good order by manuring, draining, &c. The present average value per acre, particulars as to state of house and out-offices, with the outlay necessary to put them into good order. Certificate should also state amount of grand jury cess for the last twelve months, poor rate for ditto : the average price of millers' wheat, oats, and barley for the last twelve months; also the average price of outter, beef, and mutton at nearest market town. Whenever the tenancy terminates by eviction or surrender a valuator is to give certificate of the then condition of the farm, and assuming that improvements had taken place calculated to enhance the letting value of the land to the extent of 10s per acre on an average. The valuation would award, say for example, for improvements in house, outoffices, &c. £50; for ten years of the incressed letting value of the land at 10s per acre, £250 This total of £300 will become payable to the tenant after deducting any rent due, the valuator giving the landlord benefit of circumstances which increased the value of the farm independent of the action of the tenant. Mr Blake's paper is similar to one presented by him in 1865 to the select committee on the tenure of land. - [Flag of Ireland.

We learn that several landowners in the north of the county Wexford have resolved to reclaim an unproductive marsh of some two thousand acres, which is situated on their properties. The funds will be borrowed from the Commissioners of Public Works as provided by Act of Parliament. A Wexford firm of civil engineers has already received instructions to survey the land, and it is likely that the execution of the plan of reclamation will have the good effect of giving some employment to many idle but willing hands. - Nation.

It is a pleasure to us to do our part in acquainting the Irish public that a new national work of John Cornelius O'Callaghan will soon be published in numbers, at a popular price, by Messrs Cameron and Ferguson, of Glasgow. It will be a history of the Irish Brigades in France during the period between the English and French Revolutions, and we learn that more than twenty years have been spent by Mr. O'Callaghan in the collection and arrange ment of materials. In 'The Green Book' he has given a standard work of great admitted value to the national literature of Ireland. We keep this fact in grateful memory, and cordially bespeak for the coming book such a reception as is merited by the interest of the subject, and by the well-won reputation of the author .- Nation.

Mr. Benjamin the right-hand man of Mr. Jefferson Bavis in the great American war between the Confederates and the Federals. Mr. senjamin came to England on the defeat of the cause with which he had identified himself. He was received gladly by English lawyers, and has made this country his own. -Freeman.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO IRELAND FOR THREE-PRICE!-A brisk competition is at present carried on between the rival steamship companies trading between Liverpool and Dundalk, and for several days past passengers are carried between the two ports at a fare of 6d each-viz, 3t to Dundalk and 3d back again.

Someraing Whong - A correspondent of the Derry Journal states that there is now, in connexion with the rost office in Ireland, a regular system of stealing money orders sent from America to this country The orders are taken out, and endorsement forged, the money got from the bank, and the letters (in some cases at least) sent on to their destination. When letters of inquiry are sent from America, they fail to reach their destination, though others posted at the same time, but differently addressed, come safely to hand. This seems to prove that the robbers are connected with the post office.

ORANGEISM IN LURGAN. - The Northern Whig of Saturday reports that there has been more wrecking of houses in the vicinity of Lurgan. 'It took place as he had done. In reply they received from him a early on Sunday morning; and it appears to have been conducted in a very cool and deliberate manner. Several persons were engaged in it. They went apparently armed with pitchforks, and even fitearms; and in three instances they picked out the houses of the Roman Oatholics situated among houses occucopied by Protestants, and smashed the windows of selected houses. In one instance they attempted to burst open the door, but failed; and then they broke the windows, simply cheering and firing shots when this exemplary work was completed. In every instance the people whose houses were attacked are said to have been quite, inoffensive individuals, living at peace with their Protestant neighbours, whose houses were in no way interfored with; but they were all Roman Catholics, which seems to have been

the offence for which they were made to suffer.' ORANGE OUTRAGE. - On Sunday morning about two night's debauch in a public-house, and accompanied with the usual discordant noise of fife and drum when passing the houses of some Catholics it the neighborhood of Warringstown, attacked them and smashed their windows, without any provocation jectionable practices disclosed by those proceedings. whatever, the inmates being at the same time sound. The sharks of proceedings are odious creatures any whatever, the inmates being at the same time sound asleep in bed.

The Pall Mall 'Gazette' says it is reported that the Right Hon O. Fortescue will be raised to the peerage during the recess, and proceed to Ireland as salary from the pockets slike of Protestant and Casuccessor to Earl Spencer as Viceroy.

The Irish Times says: Since the visit of Mr. Blake and Mr. M'Carthy Downing to Chatham prison, and their representation to the Home Secretary of the instructions culculated to secure considerable relax- about ninety churches and obspels belonging to that onl creed. This is not an assertion, it is a fact, as his wife, were charged at Bow-street with being con-

been sotively engaged in urging the Government to adopt.

DROGHEDA, Aug, 23 - An open air meeting attended by 20 800 persons, was held note to-day in favour of granting an amnesty to the Fenians. Bands played popular Penian aire, and enthusivetic speeches, were condemnation of Fenian prisoners is unwise, impolite and unjust.

DISPOSAL OF THE GALWAY STRANBES. - It is stated that the Galway steamers, Columbia, Hibernia, and Overend, Gurney & Co. at an immense depreciation from their original cost. The Columbia and Anglia having been purchased by the Turkleb Government and the Hibernia being fitted as a twin screw for Telegraph purposes.

M LITARY NEWS -The town of Mac com bas seased to be a military station. The company of the 70th Regiment which had been quartered there for the past three months occupying portion of the workkouse left it yesterday by train for Gork, en route for Kinsale under the command of Cantain Rogers and Lien. tenant Maturin. During the stay in the town, both soldiers and civilians fraternized most thoroughly, and the conduct of the former was so creditable, that it brought forth a complimentary notice from a large meeting of the Macroom Board of Guardians held on Saturday. At that meeting Lord Bantry expressed his opinion that the withdrawal of the troons from the town whilst every other town of its size and population had military in it was a slur on the people of Macroom. The chairman of the board, Mr. Robert Nettles directly dissented from his lordship and considered the presence of the military in the town was salur on them. The people of Macroom speak in high terms of the soldiers of the 70th and the latter left with regret.

Miss Morony a young Irish lady of great personal attraction and of good position in the County Clare obtained £2 000 damages in an action at Croydon assizes against Mr. Lee of the 13th Regiment for a breach of premise of marriage.

On Wednesday three sheriff's bailiffs from Kanturk named Ring, Buright, and Quinlan, proceeded to Mr. Daniel Hanlon's of Dromohoe to effect an ejectmen. at suit of Mr. Denis O'Callagham of Caherduggan, for non-payment of rent. It spnears that Hanlon's wife was made aware of the visit of the bailiff's for whom she immediately prepared a warm reception in the shape of a pot of boiling water and when the bailiff's were about entering the house she discha: ed a the water at them and they took flight. Ring who was the most courageous of the three was the first to enter and accordingly received the most of the water. He has been severely scalded. The others escaped with a slight sprinkling .- Cork Ezaminer, August 4

Belfaet has lost two of its most eminent merchante, who were both on Sunday night, August 1, suddenly removed by death from the community in which they played an honorable part. The one Montague Baldwin Mulligan, Eaq, died at Baugor; and Jonathan Richardson, E.q. of Glenmore, early yesterday morning at Oraigdarragh. For the past six months Mr. Mulligan has occupied the position of chairman of the Water Board, and fulfilled the arduous cuties connected with that important trust with credit to himself and satisfaction to the ratepayers generally. Liberal in politics, he never ostentationaly paraded his opinions before the public or took any active part in the politics of the day, and this together with a kind and gentlemanly demeanor, which he had at all times exhibited, rendered him a general favorite with his fellow citizens of all creeds and parties, by whom his sudden loss will be deeply felt and universally regretted. Mr Richardson is well known in connection with the firm of J N Richardson, Sons, & Owden, of Donegal Place, whose bleachworks are at Glenmore. He was a staunch Conservative, and one of the most zealous of those who organized the demonstrations is defence of the disembowelled Establishment for the past two years over the province His death will create a blank that will not soon be filled up in our local commercial circles, and even outside Ireland his demise will be looked upon as a beavy calamity for the firm with which he was connected has always occupied a high position among the linenocracy of Ulster. - Ulster Examiner

THE SHARK AND HIS PREY. - A remarkable case of attempted proselytism his recently seen brought be-A New Q. C .- The announcement that Mr. Ben | fore the public by the proceedings of the Guardiaus jamin of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed a of the North Dublic Union. The facts, briefly stated C. by Mr. Justice Hannen may not perhaps cause | are that a medical officer of Creagh Dispensary 1 is much remark, though many will be astonished at the trict. Ballines le, who bears the appropriate name of starement that Mr. Benjamin was called to the bar "Sharkey," managed to get possession of a deaf and only three years ago; but those who will carry their dumb child, the daughter of a poor woman in the lo memory back a little way will perhaps recognize in cality, and, although mother and child were known to be Catholics, arranged with the managers of the Protestant Deaf and Dumb Institution at Claremont Dublin, for the reception of the girl and sent her off from Ballinssioe with the intention of committing her to their charge. By a fortunate accident the whole thing miscarried. The guard of the train who was directed to hand over the little girl, on her arrival in Dublin, to the charge of the Claremont officials, who were to be in waiting for her at the terminus, was changed at one of the stations; the guard who took his place knew nothing of the matter; and the consequence was that when the little girl arrived to Dublin, she had nothing to do but wander about the streets, where she was found by the police who took ber to the North Dublin Workhouse. It was there elicited from her that she was a Catholic; she was registered as such, and sent by the Guardiars to the Gatholic Deaf and Dumb Institution at Gabra. Sy Mr. Sharkey was baulked of his prey. The procelytisers however, made an endeavour to recover the child; the guardians communicated with her mother on the subject, learned from her that she wished her to remain in the institution where the guardians had placed her, and would object to her removal to that for which Mr. Sharkey had intended her. In view of these facts the Poor Law Commissioners thought it their duty to communicate with their office, Dr Sharkey and inquire of him why he had acted letter, which was read at the last meeting of the guardians, and which several Protestant gentlemen among them stigmatised as 'evasive and unsatis factory' Oapt. Lindsey and Mr Hyndman, both Protestants, spoke in terms of Dr. Sherkey's conduct, and ultimately, on the suggestion of Mr. Thomas Arkins, a resolution was proposed and adopted, calling the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners to the fact that ' by Dr. Sbarkey's improper conduct the North Dublin Union has been fixed with the support of this deaf mute, at the cost of £15 per annum;' and requesting them to hold a sworn investigation at Ballinaslos into the doctor's conduct in connection with the chi d Adams, 'and his attempt to send her to an institution of a different religion from her own.' The resolution concludes with the following suggestive paragraph:- We beg to state to the Commissioners that it was sworn by the o'clock a party of Orangemen returning from a chil's mother, before Mr. Robinson, that there was another deaf mute in the Ballinasloe Union' It is to be hoped the Commissioners will act promptly and fairly on the requests and anggestions contained in this resolution, and so put a check to the very obwhere; but what is not to be tolerated is that they should be free to pursue their prey while entrusted with the duties of a public office, and in receipt of a

GREAT BRITAIN.

tholic ratepayers.

been treated by the authorities, Mr. Bruce has issued Directory, there are now in London and its suburbs. Toryism of the lower classes who profess that politi-

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DEATH OF THE RECTOR OF STONYHURST COLLEGE. The Rev. Father Henry, Rector of Stonyburst College, made. The resolutions adopted declare that further died there on Wednesday. Father Henry was very condemnation of Fenian prisoners is nowles, impolite much respected. Formerly he was at St. Waibunge's Oburch, Preston, and whilst there, wes a most valuable and indefatigable worker for the mission : it was mainly under his surveillance that the church was Anglia have been disposed of by the liquidators of finished, and that the magnificent spire attached to it was raised. About thirty years ago he left St. Walburge's, and went to Mount St Mary's, where he remained for about six months, and was then appointed Rector of Stooy hurst Co lege. Father Henry has been in a declining state for some time. He was about forty-four years of age. His remains will be interred of Stonyhurst.

THE STAFFIED CLUB. - This society, which was es tablished by Catholic gentlemen in London, in 1852 in about to be reorganized and placed on a better footing. The accommodation for members in Saville Row, Regent-street, has interly become inadequate to their numbers, and a circular has been issued by the Committee with a view to obtaining new members, and taking or building another bonse. Lord Edward Howard has just accepted the Presidency of the club, and the Duke of Norfork, the Marquis of Bute, and most of the Oatholic noblemen and gentry of England belong to it, either as life members or subscribers. The Catholic Bishops and Archbishops of England and Ireland are hoorary members ex officio, and his Gree the Archbishop of Westminster has frequented it occasionally during many years.

SAURIN v. STARB. - On Wednesday, at the chambers of Vice-Chancellor Malins, an application was made to Mr. Buckley, the chief clerk in the case of 'Sauria v. Starr and others,' for the production of documents preparatory to the hearing of the cause. Messes. Tucker were for the two principal defendants, Starr and Kennedy, and Meisrs. Parker for the other eight defendants. Mr P. W. Blake was for Niss Saurin the plaintiff. Two summonses had been taken out in the matter for the production of documents, and it appeared that the answers had been filed, and no exception taken to them. In reply to the chief clark, the plaintiff's solicitor said they did dot intend to except to the answers. The summonses on the present occasion were by the defendants on the plaintiff, for the production of documents. It was stated that a rule was pending in the Queen's Bench for a new trial, and the solicitor, Mr. Roberts required the documents at Hull, where the inspection ought to be. Then again it was contended, on the part of the defendants, that the inspection, for the convenience of all parties, should be in London. The chief clark (Mr. Buckley) thought that the inspection should be io Loodon, and made an order that the plaintiff should make an affidavit of the documents in her possession in a month, and the inspection be in town. Order accordingly.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN ENGLAND. - You have already announced that raids are to be made next session on the Established Church in Wales - that an attempt will be made to turn English Archbishops and Bishops out of the House of Peers-and that the attention of the First Lord of the Treasury is to be called by a Scotch Member to the propriety of introducing a bill to abolish the annual grant from the Consolidated Fund of 23,0001 to the Church of Scotland commuting personal interests connected therewith in the same manner as has been effected under the Irish Oburch Act, with the Regium Donum and the Marnooth Grant. The work of disestablishment and disendowment is not to stop here. One of the London metropolitan members has given notice that when Parliament reasembles he will call attention to the present unsatisfactory position of the Established Oburch in its relation to the great body of the people, and invite the House to the consideration of such changes as whilst thoroughly consistent with the docurines and principles of the Church shall bring it more into harmony with opinious and feelings of the country and make it more efficient for the evangeli zetion and instruction of the whole community-Irish Times.

A dock which has cost a million pounds sterling and has been nine years in building, has just been completed at Hull England.

An English firm is manufacturing for the Russian Government a huge steam hammer which will weigh in all shout one thousand tons.

London, Aug. 24 - Rear Admire been appointed to the command of the English Pacific squadron, vice Admiral Geo. F. Hastings.

It is the general impression that the continuouse of the late dry, cool weather has been of immense service to the crops. Much corn has already been gathered. Another fortnight like the past and the crisis of the harvest will be over The copious rains which fell some time ago, though they did not damage the corn, the favorable change in the westher stopped the advance in prices of all sorts of core; but great fluctuations are still expected, as the crops throughout Europe, with the exception of those in the interior of Russia, promise to be light.

It is found in Liverpool that the number of commitments to gaol increase with the warm weather and with abundance of work to be done. The num ber of arrests in summer is larger than during a

severe and trying winter. A RELICT OF THE PAST - In pulling down some houses in Birchin lane, London, an interesting relic of Roman antiquity, as it is supposed, has been discovered. The object is a tomb of brickwork under neath the foundation of the house. On opening it a skeleton was discovered, with a lamp at the feet and a vase of gold coins at the head. There was a date inside the tomb, which has been read by an autiquarian as B o 407.

SHOCKING CRUSLTY TO A LUNATIC. - A shocking case of cruelty has come to light in Leicestershire, and has caused considerable excitement throughout the county. A few days ago information was conveyed to F. Goodyear, Esq., chief constable of the county, which induced him to Communicate with the Commiss oners in Lunacy, the result being that gentleman sent by the commissioners, accompanied by Mr J. Buck, surgeon of the Leicestershire and Rutland Lunavic Asylum, several magistrates, and a police superintendent visited a lodge in the parish of Sheepshed, near Loughborough, occupied by a small farmer. There a shocking spectacle was revealed to them. A poor distressed creature seventy-four years old, with his hands fastened in front of him by bandcuffs, and his feet confined by manacles was chained to the wall of a small apartment; and from the keeps: Black it was elicited that the wretched prisoner's name was Bizley Wild, a relative of the late Mr. Wild, J. P., of Costock, in Nottinghamsbire. He had been under care of the farmer for 33 years, and previously in another man's custody for a like period. During the whole of this time he had been kept chained up in the manner described. His keeper had been receiving a pound a week with his charge, who, it is only fair to say, was, when discovered, well nourished, healthy, and clean. He was never, it seems, relieved from his chains, whether asleep or awake. When taking his meals he was chained to a chair, and when he retired at night was fastened by the chains to the bed, while the handcuffs encircled his wrists. From his meals he appears to have been taken like a dog to his kennel, and chained to the wall, there to shuffle about in his confinement with the everlasting clack of his manacles. An information was at once laid against the farmer for not having taken proper cars of him.

CONSERVATIVE WORKING MEN'S DECENCY -Some-CATHOLICS IN LONDON - According to the Catholic how or other there is no decency to be found in the

the convicts and their friends for mouths past have sixty years and see how differently the Romanists day at Knowsley. That party announced for sever Mary Pullen gave birth on the 5th ultimo. A degrounds for the fete, and from the character of the proceedings it might fairly be saked—are they Con-servative working men belonging to a civilized community? Their conduct on that day was simply disgraceful, to say the least of it, and will to future enable the noble Earl to appreciate the sterling worth of his outside supporters, and he may well wish to be saved from his friends.

> A fearful mur'er hes been committed at Brisbane the victim belog the Rev Mr. Hill, minister of the Wesleyan Church, Brunswick street and the murdere: George Ritson who made an attempt on the life of Mr Kinsella inspector at the Eistern Market some time back for which crime be was confined in the Pentridge gaol. It appears that Mr. Hill attended at Pentridge gool in his ministerial capacity. He entered Ritson's cell, and, in accordance with usage the door was closed and looked the minister and the prisoner being left together. After some time the warder heard Mr. Hill rise as if to come away. and then heard him exclaim, 'Mercy man,' but, as it is stated, regarding the exclamation as probably a part of the religious exercises they were engaged in he felt no alarm. On opening the door, however, he saw Mr Hill lying on the floor with the back part of bis bead beaten in and the cell floor covered with blood. The unfortunate gontleman was just breathlog his last as the warder intered and the wrotched murderer, as if borror struck at his own deed crouched in the further corner of the call. The alarm bell was rung double sentries were posted and all the prisoners at once brought under lock and key. On an examination being made of the cell it was was found that the prisoner had succeeded in wrenching off a portion of the ironwork of his stretcher evident ly with the intention of using it as a weapon for a murderous attack open some one At present there is no evidence to lead us to suppose that he entertained any feeling of hatred to his victim. It is sup posd it was merely the murderous mania of the wretch that orged him to commit the fatal act. - Brisbane Courier.

> WASHED PROM THE ISLE OF MAN PAGEST. - A VETT ismentable accident occurred on Monday on board the mail steamer from Dauglas Isle of Man A lady was either thrown into the sea by a lurch of the ship. or threw herself over. Every exertion was made to bring the ship quickly and a boat was lowered, but soarch was unavailing.

> The full particulars which have been obtained of the late atrocious outrage on the Old Kent road only go to show still more fully its daring character. Mrs. Peake does not live alone as the account published on Wednesday would seem to imply; but her husband, who is an excise officer, and the other membirs of the family were from home when the house was entered. The only person there besides Mrs. Peake was her daughter, who is shout fifteen years of age, was lying on a bed in the back first floor room, when a man entered and roused her. She said she supposed he had come to rob the house. upon which he struck her a tremendous blow on the head with some sharp instrument. Mrs. Peake thinks it was a hammer. He then left the room, but hear ing Mrs. Peake cry out he returned and struck her still more savagely. Her daughter was up stairs dressing, and ran down on hearing her mother's cries; but on meeting a man on the stairs, rushed back to her bedroom and locked herself in, calling for assistance from the window. Within yards of Mr Peake's house is the Victoria Tavern. and Mr. Wriggleworth, the proprietor, his barmen. and others, ran immediately to the spot, and having obtained an entrance into the hreakfast-room, a most horrible and he at rending sight met their view -Mrs. Peake had recovered herself sufficiently to crawl down stairs into the front room, where she presented a most pitiable appearance, her head being dreadfally wounded and her clothes covered with blond, and all she could be got to ear was, 'up string a man with a hammer has killed me.'

> MR GLADSTONE HIS OWN REPORTER - The Prime Minister has resolved on a step hardly less important than that which has brought about the abolision of the Established Church. It is stated that he will ei her in the companionship of Mr. Bright, or by himself, visit and inspect Ireland this sutume, and become his own reporter on the actual state of the country. This is one of the most important resolves that a great and comprehensive minded statesman could arrive at , and one that will be duly appreciated by the Irish people. The competent general leaves nothing to subordinates, no matter how well trained they may be. He visits and critically inspecia every point of his camp, and satisfies his own mind of the situation in which his forces are placed. So it is with the Prime Minister, for he knows that he can make himself more fully and fairly acquainted with the state of the country than be could from all the blue books ever issued. He can hear see, and judge for himself, and few will be hardy enough to say he is not capable of judging when he bears the evidence. The step may be preparatory to a good bill on the land question; however, it may be fairly presumed that the great man will meet with a hearty Irish welcome.

> The July herring fishery has proved a failure over the whole of cotland. At Wick the capital of the country, so far as this branch of fishing industry is concerned, only 1,413 crans of herrring has been captured up to Saturday last, which makes the July fishery of this year the lowest on record At one time as many as 30,000 barrels of these fish wore captured during that mouth, and in the period of five years, viz. from 1843 to 1847 inclusive, 160,000 barrels of herring were got from the bay of Wick

sione in the month of July. THE POLICE AS WITNESSES. - It is said that police men do not always speak the truth on oath, and that one policeman is ready to swear that black is white to support the statement of a member of the force Tols is sad but natural and not preventible must remember that policemen are frail creatures. that they are men as we are, and with like passions and weaknesses. It is the business of the policeman to haul offenders before the magistrate. Besides the enjoyment of a morning in the police crust, and, it may he, a day or two at the Original Court, the policemen is rewarded and promoted for the manifestation of zeal in the service. Oan it he wondered at that the policeman should give his evidence the colouring and extension necessary to ensure a conviction? Nothing is more unpleasant to a sensitive person than the professional manner in which police give their evidence. It is part of their business to give evidence, and, of course, they know what they are about, and do not feel the difficulties that beset the non-professional witness. It is neither desirable nor possible to destroy that esprit de corps which induces the members of the force to support one another without regard to the obligation to speak nothing but the truth. The fact is we are rather too fond of police evidence. Before committing a prisoner for trial, the magistrate warns the accused person that he may make a statement, but that what he says will be at his peril, yet the police are encouraged to hear and report the statements of persons whom they arrest. We merely cite this as a proof of our fondness for police evidence. Perhaps it would be going too far to put an end to police evidence altogether, or to refuse to receive any evidence from a policeman unless corroborated by an independent witness; but in most instances we ought to adopt such a rule, seeing that a police is necessarily a biased and prejudiced witness. At present every man's liberty and

BURNIEG AN INFANT - Mary Pullen, a mongle-wo-man. Edward Pollen, 56, a laborer, and Marie P. Ile-,

reputation may be placed in imminent jeopardy by

the fear or malice of police officers. - Law Journal.

have teen circumstanced, In the Strangers Guide ral days past that on Satu.day last they would have tective deposed that on Wednesday afternoon he through London for 1808 there are enumerated only a grand gala at Kaowsley aye, and they had it? went to 37, Great Wild-street, and saw the three eleven Catholic places of worship in London and two. The Earl of Derby had given the use of his splendid prisoners. He asked Mary Pullen what was done with the child, and she said, - Well, to tell you the truth, I delivered myself and burnt the child. Appie Frederick who lived in the same house as the prisoner, 37, Great Wild-Street, stated that on Thursday last she was proceeding into the kitchen and met Mrs Pullen coming up stairs. Mrs Pullen said ber niece was very ill. Witness asked if she should go for a doctor, and Mrs. Pullen said no my husband won't have anyboir in the room but himself. He always delivers her. The following Saturday Mrs. Pullen came into the shop of witness and sa d it was all over. Witness asked what was done with the child. The prisoner said, I am afr id to tell because I am so dreadfully ill-used. My busband took it with him at six o'clock to the morning. Soon after there was a loud scream. Witness went into the kitchen and saw Mrs. Pullen lying on the ground. She said her husband had knocked her down He was very exoded and said he knew she would get him hanged by her tongre. Mary Anne Stephens, another married woman, residing in the same house, said she asked Mrs. Pullen what was done with the child, and she replied - My bashand is very good at opening the sawers. He would put the child down and no one would know anything about it. Three or four times it has been the same. Witness asked why she did not make it known, and the former replied that if she did her husband would murder her. The case was adjourned.

UNITED STATES.

The solemn and imposing ceremony of laying of the corner-stone of a new German Catholic Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, on the corner of North Fifth and Seventh streets, Williamsburgh, of which the Rev. J. Hauptman is Pastor, occurred last Sunday evening, in the presence of an immense congregation of persons of all ages and both sexes, including a number of the Catholic civic and military organizations of the locality. A very large number of clergymen assisted the good Bishop. - Irish Americau

THE PASSIONISTS IN AMERICA.-The Order of the Passionists have recently made their elections as follows: Provincial for the United States -The Very Rev Albinus Magnus Consultors of the Provincial-Very Revs Gaudentius, and Luke Bandie nelli. Father Dominic is to be Master of Novices; Father Anthony is Rector of St. Paul's-the oldest bouse of the Order in these States to which the Passtonists were called by the late Bishop of Pittsburgh, Dr. O'Connor. Father John Philip Bandinelli remains Rector at West Hoboken. Father Martin Meagher is Rector at Dunkirk, and Father Lang, Rector near Baltimore. - N Y. Freeman.

INCREASE OF CATHOLIC CHURCHES .- Father P. J. R. Murphy displays as much business capacity in organizing and constructing churches as he does talent and knowledge in theological discussion with his Puri-tan opposers Within a year the six following churches under his charge have been erected and are now used for religious service; St Mary's Church at Waverly; St Bridger's at Leroy, Bremer county, St Joseph's at Waterloo, and St Patrick's at Eagle, in "lack Hawk county; St Michael's at Nashua in Chickessw county; another Jhurch, St Columba's, in Oerro Gorda county, cour the junction of Floyd, Butler and Franklin counties In addition to these, the materials are contracted and contracts for the buildings let for Catholic Churches at Haggerty's Settlement and Mason City. He also has a few other structures in contemplation. The labor and care necessary to accomplish this in addition to attending to his pastoral duties is nearly equal to all the Puritan preachers to Waverly .- Waverly (lowa)

We make this truthful extract from a recent articla

in the New York Herald :- The future welfare of Catholicity to largely bound up with the future of this Continent We have a large Catholic population. They are devoted to the general cause with an enthusiasm which is made patent to every stranger who visits these shores; which our numerous Catholic churches and schools abundantly testify; which every American citizen admits, and of which every Catholic is proud. It was long the opinion that Cabolicity could not live far less flourish, away from State patronage and control. Long experience in Ireland a growing experience in England and Sontland, and the history of the Catholic Church in this that wrong. Contrary to all Protestant teaching, Catholicity has been found to be perfectly compatible with free institutions. It is a fact that, notwithstanding the general disorganization of the age, the wild rebellion everywhere visible against Church tyranny, the Catholic Church is strong-stronger, perhaps, then it has been since the Reformation -- so strong that it dares to meet in general council. Ohurch and State have long since ceased to be a unit in the principal British colonies. Church and State are being violently wrenched asunder in the British Isles Church and State have never been a unit in the United States. But Catholicity grows in England, gathers strength in Ireland, becomes mighty in America. Political freedom, in spite of the theorists, does not in any land cool the ardor or check the growth of genuine Catholicity.

New York, Aug 23 - Seven Inborers were precipitated to the ground by the fall of a scaffold in the new gas rank in East 21st street to-day, and all were severely injured.

Binghampton, Aug. 23 - The wooden building on Court street, occurried by Negus Bros., grocers, was burned on Siturday night. Two other buildings were damaged by the fiames. Loss \$9 000

A correspondent of a Boston paper very truly says -Brdney and Lingan coals from Nova Scotin are excellent coals for domestic use, and much of the gattlems of master of the season is a state of smelting purposes as the average of English or Welsh coal.

A private letter received in Louisville states that a party of fifteen men, masked and mounted, recently went to the house of James Crowders, on the Lebanon and Darville pike, and taking him out a short distance from the house, hanged him to the limb of a tree. The lynchers quieted his wife by holding a londed pistol to her head. Within a month, it is said, three men have been taken out and hung by the party that lynched Growders.

Immense quantities of goods are still going through Micaesota for the Red River country.

The coloured population of Cairo, Ill., is suffering martyrdom at the hands of water-melous. The race has a fondness for such fruit, and cholers morbus is coath on them.

The Indiana Secretary of State has prepared a pampblet advertising the resources and attractions of that State, which is to be published in immense numbers and scattered broad cast throughout Ru-

By the laws of Minnesots a woman's property is entirely independent of her husband and is not liable to any charge for the support of herself, her husband or her family.

Information has been received at the office of she Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, of the seizara of the large tobacco manufactory of Henderson Brothers, at Keckulk. Iowa, and of the recitifying establishment of Dillinger & Stevenson, at Pittsburg. valued at \$18,000.

A rich man who died lately in Independence, Missouri, left ten dollars each to his two sons who are working on a farm at twenty dollars a month, and the rest of his property worth more than half a million of dollars to a married niece.

The cotton worm is making havon with cotton

alion of that unnecessarily, severe discipling which religion. It is curious to look back no further than proved by the proceedings that took place last Satur-The property of the control of the c utter neglect, the dark cour ned the lotel evens. the fareliterie correspond a right and soil to

-SEPT 3. 1869 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT 3, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER - 1869

Friday, 3-88 Cyr. Large. M. M. Siturday, 4-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 5 Sixteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 6-St. Laurence Justinian, B. O. Tuesday, 7 Of the Feris. Wednesday, 8 Nativity of B. V M. Thursd y, 9-Or the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

. Meetings for the purpose of procuring the release of the Fenian prisoners are being held throughout Ireland, and the subject will be brought promuently under the notice of Parliament at its next meeting. The Land Question, and how the Gladstone Cabinet will deal with it, are topics eagerly discussed, but as yet nothing as to the intentions of the Ministry has leaked out, more than this :- That a measure dealing roundly with the tenure of land will be laid before the House of Commons at its next session. As almost of national importance we may chronicle the result of the long-talked of boat race betweet Oxford and Harvard. This came off on Friday last and resulted in a victory to Oxford. All credit is given to the Harvard men for their pluck and skill: they rowed well, but their opponents rowed a trifle better and won. The race was gallantly contested on both sides.

Rumors have been widely circulated as to the failing health of the French Emperor, but these are officially contradicted. The approaching General Council gives occasion for the venting of an enormous amount of idle nonsense. The enemies of the Church affect to speak slightingly of it, but are evidently looking forward to it with much perturbation of spirit.

On this Continent the barvest is pretty well advanced, and in spite of the rains the crops have for the most part been well got in. Some fears are expressed for potatoes, amongst which in selves. There has been some rioting at Quebec arising from a strike of the Ship Labourers against a stevedore named Clarke. It was found necessary to invoke the assistance of the troops m garrison.

A sensational but decidedly fishy story headed a " Cracow Nun" is going the rounds of the press, and will no doubt be made good use of as an argument against Catholic religious bouses in general. The story is this :- That on the receipt of certain information the Criminal Court at Cracow caused an inspection to be made of a Carmelite Convent; when it was found that an insage nun, Barbara Ubrich by name, had therein been confined for twenty one years in a dark filthy cell, cut off from all communication with human beings, and baving her food passed into her through a moveble grating. In this cell, uncleaned, unvisited, the poor creature, so the story runs, was left to linger for nearly a quarter of a little better than one of the lowest animals.

"In a dark, infected hole adjoining the sewer sal, or rather cowered on a heap of straw an entirely naked, totally neglected, half insane woman who at the unaccustomed view of light, the outer world, and human beings folded her hands, and pitifully implored, &c., &c.

This is very heart-rending no doubt, but what follows is, we must confess, to us still more mysterious. For this totally neglected creature, for years left unvisited, unaccustomed to the view of light, or the sight of human beings, is further described as a

s half human being, half animal, with a filthy body, with thin knock kneed legs, hollow cheeks, closely shorn dirly head, &c."

These last words, which we have marked in Italics startled us, we must confess. "Closely shorn head!" and yet for years she had been kept in the dark, and had never, so we are told. seen light, or a human being! How then came her head to be "closely shorn !" by what miracle, or rather arts of magic was this accomplished? Are we to suppose that the captive nun, without razor, without light, was in the constant habit of closely shaving her own head: and yet unless we reject as a lie the story about the at the same time. utter neglect, the darkness, and the total seques-

twenty one years the victim had been subjected to this hypothesis must we resort as the only means for accounting for the phenomenon of her closely shorn head" when discovered.

But to this hypothesis we cannot reconcile ourselves; and remembering the proverb about the resportance of long memories to a certain class of people, we are inclined to suspect that the author of the. " Cracow Nun" story, has a somewhat short memory: and whilst engaged in piling up the agony for the delectation of fools and fanatics, bas imprudently inserted one little detail, which ruins his entire story, and convicts it of talsebood.

On what foundation it rests we know not-but of this we are certain: that as told in the columps of the Protestant press it is not true, because it is impossible. It is impossible that the nun, Barbara Ubrich, should have bad ber bead closely shorn" if for twenty-one years, or for twenty one months, or even for twenty-one days she had been shut up in a dark cell, and cut off from all intercourse with other buman beings Hair grows rapidly, and the operation of shaving as many know to their cost, must be frequently repeated. This one discrepancy in the story, this one inconsistency will with all impartial persons, accustomed to weigh evidence work the conviction that in the details as published there is gross exaggeration, and that no reliance can cost. be placed on them. No English jury for instance could ever be brought to believe on a trial for illegal imprisonment that a half insane woman, whose head was "closely shorn" &c. when she was discovered, had been locked up in the dark, utterly neglected, and unvisited by any human being for twenty one years. Such a thing they would see was physically impossible: and so it is in the case of the Cracow nun. An insape nun there may well have been in the con vent in question: confined in a separate cell she may well have been; but utterly neglected and unvisited for twenty one years she could not have been, if at the expiration of that period her head was " closely shore." Possibly the whole thing is a lie from beginning to end: that it contains lies is morally certain.

Since writing the above we find that even the Protestant journals of the better class are beginning to doubt the truth of the story as originally given to the world; and the Pall Mall Gazette having its suspicions aroused says:-

"We have had so few good horrors lately that we hope we are not going to be disappointed about the nun at Gracow.

And the same journal then has the honesty to give the true version of the story, as published by copy from the Pall Mall Gazette:-

The Univers of the 5th 10st, says that the Carmelite sisters of Cracow have been made the victims of an abominable combination of intriguing Jews, Protes tants and Free thinkers, with the complicity, if not under the direct inspiration, of the Austrian Ministry. The unfortunate nun, the Univers states, belongs to an honorable family and has received an excellent incation. Under the impression that she was called to a religious life, she first intended to enter the Con vent of the Visitation. After several trials, however, she was thought to be mistaken as to her vocation. Her piety was fervent, and in many respects she showed great merit; but she was so excessively scrupulous that the sisters feared she would lose her senses. At a later date she offered herself to the Carmelites and was received into their convent. Her scrupulosity, however, here became worse and ended in madness. The good Carmelite sisters thought she would fare better in their hands than with a mad denter, and, accordingly, kept her in their convent. It was a heavy cross to them, but Carmeties only re to carry the cross. There is no foundation for the statement that they ill-treated her. The "filthy hole" she occupied was in fact a clean and well aired room. A close examination of the poor nun's body has disclosed no traces of the tortures she is said to have suffered for twenty-one years.

This story has nothing about it improbable; and contains no such manifest absurdities as those to which in the Protestant version we were treated. We can understand for instance how, if the version as given by the Univers be true, it came to pass that Barbara Ubrich when discovered had her head " close shorn :" though how such a phenomenon could have manifested itself, if according century. When discovered she was of course to the Protestant version she had been shut up in the dark, and left unvisited by any human being for twenty-one years, it is not easy to explain.

> We may be told that after all it matters little whether the particular incident of the "close shorn head" be true or false: and that we may reject this circumstance, and yet insist upon preserving the others. Not a bit of it. One flaw, one broken link, destroys the entire chain: and by a simple discrepancy in the story of the two elders as to the particular tree under which Susannah was guilty of the crime falsely attributed to her, did Daniel yet a mere boy, convict the two witnesses out of their own mouths, of conspiracy and perjury. A lie with a circumstance in short is always a dangerous thing: and when many circumstances are introduced, there is sure to be some inconsistency, some absurd contradiction, as in the case of this palpable he about the Cracow Nun.

The danger of half measures is proverbial.

Every school boy must remember the old any manner crippled the vast resources of the Orphans—an institution which cost, I at have been made underneath the street level, and,

the treacherous Caudine pass, the Samnite gen- bave imprudently provoked. Herennius, as to how he should deal with his reaping the bitter fruits in the Alabama question. captives. " Set them at liberty in all bonor," therefore appealed to a second time, the astute all to the sword." Unfortunately for themselves the Samnites could not make up their minds to adopt either the one, or the other of the courses of action indicated to them by Herennius. They would not set free their prisoners, unconditionally and honorably free, and thereby make for themselves and nation a fast triend of Rome: their prisoners to death, whereby they would have inflicted a serious injury upon the military power of Rome. They besitated, vacillated, and resolved at last upon a middle course or half measure. They spared the lives indeed of their captive enemies, and let them go free; but at the same time they bumiliated them in a manner never to be forgiven, by compelling them to pass dying enmity of their powerful neighbor, without in any manner crippling his resources, as they soon after, when too late, found out to their

These things would almost seem to have been written in the page of Roman history for our learning; and yet we have not been able to apply, or profit by the lesson, as we too, are now, when it is too late for repentance, find-

When the great war broke out betwixt the Northern and Southern States, two different lines of action were open to the British Government: probably safe as well as bonorable. Our rulers refused to adopt either the one, or the other. They selected a sort of middle path, neither safe nor bonorable: they adopted a sort of compromise or half measure, and pursued a vacillating policy. The consequence is the "Alabama Question" with all its humiliations and all its dangers to the British Empire.

Two lines of action, we say, were open to us at the beginning of the war. We might have gone in," as the saying is, for the North: we might have awarded to it not only our sympathies, but our active assistance to conquer and oppress the South; we might have submitted meekly to the outrage offered to our flag in the Trent afthe Univers of the 5th of August. Again we fair; we might have sanctioned the capture of the Southern delegates; and setting logic, national dignity, and the claims of justice at defiance, we might bave recognised the claims of the Northerners to blockade the Southern States. and to exercise belligerent rights on the high seas, without recognising the fact that the Southerners were also belligerent, or recognising in the latter belligerent rights. This course, though it would not have been honorable, would have been safe: and though it might have exposed us to the contempt of the world, might have warded off from us the active batred of the North. As the reward of eating much dirt for their sake, the Northerners would probably have conceded to us their scornful friendship, for a time at all

Or again we might - which would have been a course alike bold, safe, and bonorable-we might have declared unreservedly for the gallant Southerners, defending themselves and the rights of their several sovereign and independent States against Northern radicalism. We might-and in so doing we should but have been following time honored precedents-have acceded to the earnest and oft reiterated request of the French Government to join with it in recognising the Independence of the Southern Confederacy. By so doing we should have won the lasting esteem and friendship of a noble people, bravely fighting for their rights and liberties against tremendous odds; of a people far more worthy of our sympathies than the Poles; and whose cause was as just and holy a cause as ever man fought and died for-the cause of right against might, of constitutionalism and freedom against radicalism, and the despotism of a brute democracy.

Alas for British honor, and for British interrests! We adopted neither of these two courses. From the nobler and the manlier one, that of espousing the cause of the Southernersas well as from the more prudent, but ignoble course of action, that of giving our aid to the Northerners to subdue and trample upon their plucky antagonists, we recoiled, irresolute. We hesitated, we vacillated, and at last we adopted a middle course, neither safe nor honorable, which without conciliating the Northerners, disgusted and for ever alienated from us the Southerners. We thereby made enemies in fact of both: and thus whilst we have irritated the for-

eral, Pontius, asked counsel of bis aged father to Of this fimid, vacillating policy we are now We have drained the cup of bumiliation almost was the reply at first : but, this counsel not giving to the dregs. Concession after concession in the satisfaction to the victorious army, and being vain hopes of soothing the exasperated North we have made: we have bumbled ourselves Samnite politician returned for answer, "put them almost to the dust-and how have our concessions, our humiliations, our almost abject prostrations been received? By Mr. Sumner's rabid cry Delenda est, delenda est Britannia, shrieked forth amidst the applause of the Senate, and ratified by the people of the United States ! --And so we must take our punishment, the most

just retribution of our own inconceivable folly. neither could they made up their minds to the In Fenian raids upon Canada; in insurrection other alternative suggested-that of putting all fostered and civil war evoked in Ireland, and it the constant menace of war-of a war which whatever its effects upon the United States, will certainly inflict incalculable injury upon British commerce, upon the British North American Colonies, and upon the heavily burdened tax payers of England-we are now receiving the first instalment of the punishment; of that retribution which every one, not a born fool, must, from beneath the yoke; and thereby provoked the un- the outset of the contest on this Continent. have seen would be the inevitable consequence of the triumph of the North over the South. This issue we might, conjointly with France, and had we been wise we certainly would, have prevented. Or, kissing the band that smote us, and licking the foot that kicked us, we might have meekly accepted the Trent outrage, and thrown in our lot with the Northern States against the South. We would do neither. We would not act either honorably or prudently. We made enemies of both North and South; we bumiliated the first in the Trent affair by enforcing it to set free the prisoners whom it had dragged from beneath the one safe certainly, but not very honorable; the protection of the British flag; and we offended it other bold perhaps, but certainly honorable, and in the Alabama affair, without however taking the obvious precaution to put it out of the power of those whom we humiliated, and to whom by our action we gave offence never to be forgiven, to averge on some future day, that humiliation and that offence. We raised hones in the hearts of the Southerners which we did not care to realize; and in short we imitated as closely as possible the conduct of the Samutes, who would neither set free with honor, and thereby conciliate, nor utterly exterminate, and thereby deliver themselves from all future danger from -an enemy whom an extraordinary series of events had placed in their bands. We can now only pray that, as the reward of our then inconceivable folly to use the mildest term, we may not be doomed to undergo the fate of the Samnites, and again illustrate the danger of half measures, and of a vaciliating policy.

> Episcopal Orders amongst Protestants as conveying any special rights, character, or powers on the recipients, are repudiated by Protestant Eniscopolians themselves of the low church ted to bear our testimony to the excellent manbrand. So we find in the Montreal Gazette without astonishment a paragraph-which we commend to the notice of some of our criticsto the effect that two of the ablest papers in the U. States published in the interests of the Protestant Episcopalian sect, are earnestly insisting that "a bishop is only a minister, called to a special office, with no inherent or divine right to ordain.33

This proposition, in so far as what are called Protestant bishops are concerned, we are not inclined to dispute. These gentlemen have neither an inherent right, nor a divine commission to ordain. Their functions, their powers are merely human, and lie exclusively in the patural order: and what they do, or proless to do, any other man, whether called a minister, or an elder, or a petty constable is equally competent to perform. For merely asserting this, the low Anglican theory, in its simplest form, we have been angrily, but very foolishly taken to task.

The preliminary meeting of the Irish Ladies, to make preparations for the approaching annual bazaar in aid of the Irish Orphans was held in the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, on Tuesday the 24th of August. We are bappy to say that the meeting was very encouraging, all appearing willing and anxious to take an active part in the approaching good work. The present is their twentieth bazaar. Instead of sinking under their long and painful efforts, the ladies appear more buoyant than ever; they appear to gain new strength and new courage from their successful labours, and as usual, at the beginning of September, have resolved to present the claims of the orphans with all the zeal, charity and efficiency of their Irish nature.

We would be peak for them a kind reception from the public, a reception which, we are proud to add, they invariably receive, and one which goes far, not only to realise the charitable object sought to be reached, but also one that goes No policy, or course of action, whether for the mer, to say the least, as much as we should have far to create and perpetuate that kindly feeling to the public sewers and drains of the city by State, or for the individual is so dangerous as an done had we conjointly with France openly and happily so conspicuous in our midst. Catholics undecided, vacillating policy. It is impossible, boldly taken part with the South, we have not frankly recognize, with sincere gratitude, the undo what you will, to be on both sides of a fence secured for ourselves in the day of trouble the interrupted generous and given, year after year, friendship of the latter; and neither have we in by Protestants to this noble charity—the support been the effect of the water, that large excavations

tration from all human beings, to which for story how, having entrapped the Roman army in great Western Power, whose bitter enmity we year, the handsome sum of \$10 074.47, in addition to the sum of \$2,233 22 expended on the St. Patrick's "Home." Ledies who have it not in their power to superintend their own work would confer a great benefit on the Orphans by sending in their contributions to the Lady Superior -Rev. Sieter Forbes-at the Asylum, " as soon as possible," in order that their "work" may be placed in proper bands.

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St. Patrick's Church, Toronto.-On Sunday Evening last, the corner stone of the new St. Patrick's Church, Dummer street, was laid by his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, assisted by Doctor McQuade, Bishop of Rochester. and attended by many of the Catholic clergy of the city.

After baving proceeded in procession around the entire foundation, the Bishop of Rochester. addressed the large assemblage who had collected to witness the imposing ceremonial, he spoke at considerable length urging upon his hearers the necessity of their contributing liberally, each according to his means, to build a church which would be creditable to their creed and country. He gave an account of his own experience in church building and was well aware of the heavy burthen placed upon the energies of the Priest of St. Patrick's. In conclusion, he said that perhaps he would be amongst them again, when their new church was finished, to say God bless them and God bless the building which they had raised.

At the conclusion of the Bishon's address. His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, attered in cape and mitre and bearing the shepherd's crook preceded by his cross bearer, walked to the east and of the foundation where the corner stone was to be laid. After the usual ceremonies on such occasions, his Lordship placed the stone in its position in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. A number of young ladies from the various city parishes sang sweetly several religious odet, during the progress of the ceremony. The Christian Brothers' Band during the day performed the musical portions of the service and displayed creditable care and attention, during the entire exercises. About six o'clock, after benediction had been pronounced by the Bishop of Rochester, the large number of spectators quietly departed for their respective bomes .- [Irish Canadian.

We are pleased to learn that the very important contract of the heating of the Jesuit's College, in this city, has been awarded to our enterorising townsman, Mr. Francis Greene. Mr. G.'s heating system, the "Hot Water" is gain. ing universal favor on account of its great saving of fuel, together with its uniformity of heat, and its being very conducive to health. Mr. Greene has also the contract of heating the Brothers' residence on Cotte Sireet, and several other large and important contracts. It is well that our citizens should thus encourage mechanical skill coupled with assiduity and strict attention

TRESOR DES AMES PIEUSES .- This is the title of a work of devotion in French, printed by M. E. Senecal, compiled by a learned priest of the Seminary, and approved of by the Vicar General, who recommends it to the faithful of the diocese. We cannot presume to suppose that a work brought out under such auspices needs one word from u, but we may be permitner in which the printer has accomplished his share of the work, which is highly creditable to M. Senecal.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW-July, 1869.-We have received the July number of this able Protestant periodical from Messrs. Dawson Bros., Great St. James Street. The following are the contents:-1. Indian Railway Reform; 2. The Four Ancient Books of Wales; 3. Labour and Capital; 4. Patents, Patentees, and the Public; 5. Mr. Mill's Analysis of the Mind; 6. Prostitution in relation to the National Health; 7. Contemporary Literature.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW - July, 1869. Mesers. Dawson Bros, Montreal. The current number has articles of more than usual interest on the following subjects:-1. Dr. Hunna's Life of Christ ; 2. Henry Crabb Robinson's Diary : 3. History of European Morals; 4. Geological Time; 5. Danish Literature: Ludvig Holberg; 6. Memoir of Sir William Hamilton, Bart.; 7. The Early History of Man; 8. Walter Savage Laudon; 9. The Irish Church Measure.

Synopsis of the Laws relating to Fish and Game and to Insectivorous Birds in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Compiled by W. H. Rintoul, Secretary Treasurer of Montreal Fish and Game Protection Club :—A very useful little work, which no sportsman should be without, and which at some cost the Montreal Fish and Game Protection Club have been at the trouble of publishing. We hope that the sale may renumerate

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine-August, 1869 .- Messrs. Dawson Bros., Mont-

This is an unusually dull number of an ordinarily excellent periodical. We give a list of the contents:-1. Cornelius O'Dowd; 2. Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II., The Painter; 3. A Story of Eulenberg, part ii.; 4. Cant: A Monologue in the Vapors; 5. A Year and a Day, part iv.; 6. The London Art Season; 7. The Lords and the Commons.

DAMAGE TO PUBLIC DRAINS, &c .- The late great storm of rain caused considerable damage flooding them beyond their capacity, and in several cases where the sewers are very old, the stone and planking have been partially washed away or loosened; and, in a few instances, so great has

in different parts of the city, pieces of the side : walk and road bave given way and fallen into these excavations. The damage in this way alone, to corporation property, will amount to about \$3 000.

SCOUNDRELS AT LARGE. - We learn that some evil-disposed persons have possessed them— could without avail, and then told the Governor that selves of some poisonous stuff with which dogs. licensed and unlicensed, are being destroyed. Three very valuable dogs were possoned this merning. The few officers of police, to whom the duty of poisoning unlicensed dogs is intrusted. do their unpleasant duty quite openly and only in the day time, and the pois ming of the three dogs referred to could not have been done by them. even by mistake as no poison has been issued since early yesterday morning, and it was used up that forencon.

The body of Mr. Henry Knight, merchant tailor, Quebec, who has been missing since Friday pight, was found on Wednesday, floating in the river near the Champlain market wharf --The deceased was about 45, and had been in business for a long time. He was father of a weeks old and was most respectably connected. Having been unfortunate in business of late years, his mind became affected, so that recently he was often gloomy and despondent. The maturing of some promissory notes, which he could not meet, preyed upon his mind, and with previous misfortune, no doubt caused the fit of insanity during which he committed the rash act. The Deputy Cororer held an inquest, when the jury returned a verdict, that he destroyed his own life while in a state of temporary insanity."

Who, asks the Kingston Whig, stole the \$10,000 out of the Royal Canadian Bank at Toronto. Aye, that's the question every shareholder has a right to ask.

ETERNAL FROST. - A gentleman at Bic. on the 20th inst., saw a quantity of ice in digging for some purpose, and believes that it must have been there for centuries. He says, taking for your cue the fact that ice exists here on the 20th of August, you will find it easy to imagine that it must be an airy place in January.

THE HARVEST .- The Dundas News learns that Mr. John Borer, 3rd concession of West Flamboro', has realized 300 bushels of fall wheat from six acres. This is something unusual in this country. An average of 50 bushels an acre is certainly a handsome return.

The Aylmer Times says that the crops in Pontiac are something extraordinary this year. The hay crop is immense, some meadows yielding four tons to the acre. The root crops are extra good; but the potatoes show signs of blight, and it is teared that the rot will be general. The fall wheat never appeared so well for years; some fields in the Township of Bristol, yielding when thrashed out an average of 55 bushels to the acre, and would have yielded more had it not been for the rust which slightly affected it. No scientific farming was indulged in. This great yield is almost purely due to the extraordinary fertility of the soil.

The Galt Reformer says the crops about New Dundee are now barvested, and will prove about the average yield. The midge did not appear, nor did the rest affect it to any extent. Barley, oats and peas are also excellent, and if the weather should continue favourable, there will be the best yield that farmers here have ever known. Potatoes look well, but are likely to be damaged by the heavy rains. All the other roots are

The St. Catharines Times learns from one of the most successful and experienced farmers in Grantham that, in spite of the abundant rains Booth of this City. which have seriously interfered with harvesting operations, the grain crop of this season will yield better than any of its predecessors for the past twenty years. The report that the potatoes are rotting extensively seems to have been premature, and is only applicable to some few localities which are much exposed to water.

THE HARVEST THAT HAS BEEN GATHERED. -Notwithstanding that many fields of grain are still unhoused, we may say that the harvest in this section has now been gathered, and that it exceeds in abundance any return that has rewarded the husbandman for many years past. The country this year-particularly in this section-has been blessed with plenty in everything. Wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, have all returned alike plentifully; and now, when the waving grain of a few weeks ago has been safely gathered into the farmer's barn, we have only to rejoice at the fact, and return our hearty thanks to the Giver of all Goodness for the bountiful return with which He has rewarded our labours. Now that we can calculate that the barvest has been safely housed, the next inquiry naturally will be as to the proposals for marketing it. We can see no reason, looking at the state of the crops in Europe and America, for looking for any great advance in prices during the coming fall and winter. There will be, undoubtedly, considerable activity in the great markets, and the demand may cause a slight increase upon the present prices; but the crop has been too large in all the grain-growing countries to look for any great improvement in this respect .- Galt Reporter.

The Signal says the Goderich salt wells are now scarcely able to supply their demand, and quotations from below are advancing. The superiority of the Goderich production is gradually and surely con-vincing dealers in the Dominion of the propriety of paying more for it than for that of Saginaw and Syracuse. We are happy to think that Mr. Platt is beginning to reap the well earned fruits of the ener-Ef and ability which he displayed in procuring plant Canniacture to article communically. We have inquently advocated the use of salt for agricultural purposes, and would again arge farmers who have not used it to seek information from their neighbohrs who have. We are assured it is our only salvation from those scourges which have for years been injuring the crops of other sections of the country, and are here and there purting in an appearance in this

How Canadians are Protected under the British Oatmest. FIAG -- Some of our readers may possibly remember Indian Meal, that a Canadian named Ferguson, formerly a resident of Galt, (Ont.) was arrested in Onba a short time lince by the Spanish authorities, the principle charge against him being that he was a Freemason. He

was thrust into a dungeon at Mazanillo, and very cruelly treated by the Governor of that place. Forthwith Captain Hunter of H. M. S. Vestal was ordered to that place to inquire into the circumstances. After ascertaining that Mr. Ferguson had not been guilty of any crime, he made a formal demand for his surrender, which was strongly and percemp-torily refused. He used all the persuation he he would have to act according to his instructions. -" What are your instructions :" asked the Governor. "To take Ferguson away peaceably if I can any how to take him away," replied Captain Hunter. The Governor made a great uproar, and swore that the prisoner should never be released, and it was only on Captain Hunter's assenting him that force would be used if his demands were not attended to that the Governor finally ordered Mr. Ferguson to be set at liberty, and he was accordingly put on board H M & Vestal with another British subject, who was, after the bubbub, afraid to remain behind The vessel then steamed off for Montego Bay. Jamaica, where these two gentlemen were landed, and congratulated on their escape from the Spaniarda

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT HALIPAK. - In the course of his speech at the Halifax banquet, His Excellency the Governor General said: - The observations which I made at the sumptuous banquet given in my bonour at Quebec, have set a great many com family of eight children, the youngest only six constructions and have given rise to a various and so opposite that I might almost leave them to contradict and neutralize each other. Almost every paper published in Quebec and Ontario, containing the report of that speech, has been sent to me From the variety of constructions put upon the speech, one might be led to suppose that I had said something new. What I had said, however was very simple and I fear not new. I hold in my hand a correct copy of the sperch; and what I said on the point. which has been so much canvassed, was this, that the statesmen of England, warned by the events of the last century, and enlightened by the truer theories of modern Colonial policy, had acceded to the wishes of the inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada, and had accorded to them in full measure the rights and franchises which they claimed; and which, in my opinion, they properly claimed. I then said, at this moment you possess free representative institutions. Your destinies are in your own hands, you are free to choose and follow out your own views. The statesmen and people of England are not more free in the management of their own local affairs or in adopting a line of policy which they think conducive to their own interests, than are the statesmen and people of the Dominion of Canada. I added that I be leved, generally speaking, the people throughout the Dominion were well satisfied with the institutions under which they lived. (Applause.) I then said that England was in no way indifferent to the position of the Domision; that she viewed it with pride and confidence, and looking at the ques-tion in this light, I said, that the Canadian statesmen and people were the best judges of their own ir terests, and that if the people of Canada decided on some change, I was confident that the proposition would receive from the statesmen of England a generous and friendly consideration. I argued from what had taken place to what might take place, I assumed at every stage that Canada should remain for all time to came a firm friend and faithful ally of England. There is no man of clear conceptions who does not know that it is impossible to conduct an agreement unless the premises are clearly defined; there is no one accustomed to calculation, even to the performance of a very simple problem in algebra, who does not know that if the premises are not stated with extreme accuracy, a confused jumble of figures and inextricable confusion will be the result. That w. s the case in the instance to which I am alluding. I have not one word to retract or qualify in | In the matter of ANDRE PONTBRIANT, of St. Pie what I said at Quebec. (Loud applause.)

Births,

In this city, on the 29th instant, the wife of Edward Murphy, Eaq., St. Oatherine Street West, of a daughter. At Toronto, August 20th, the wife of Frank Smith, Esq., Jarvis street, of a caughter.

Married.

At St Henry's, Tannery West, P.Q, on the 25th ult, by the Rev. J. J. Salmon, assisted by the Rev. Messrs Charbonness and Kennedy, James Rooney, E-q , Provincial Land Surveyor of the Township of Bouchette, Ottawa, to Catherine, daughter of the late George Booth of Rawdon, P. Q., niece of P. Carroll, J.P., Taunery West, and sister of Mr. Wm.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Brockville, J H Kelly, \$2; South Hiachinbrocke, M Fallon 2; Brudenell, J Cull, 2; Antigonish, NS, J A Salanger, 4; St Columban, Rev Mr Falvey, 2; J Phelan, 2; Swanton Falls, Vt. US, Rev Mr Cam, 10; Savage's Mills, P Maguire, 3; 9t Martin, Rev Mr Blythe, 4; Penetanguishene, Rev J P Kennedy. 2; Quebec, Rev L'Abbe Maingui, 2; Yorkville, A A Pos., 1; Obicoutimi, Rev Mr Racine, 250; New York, US, J Flannery 2; Clayton, F X Lalonde, 2: St Johns, M Caron, 6; Quebec, A T Marsan, 2; Ricumond Hill, M Teefy, 2; Eganville, J McKierman 4; Sault aux Recollet, Mgr JJ Vinet, 4; St Regis, Rev Mr Marcoux 2.

Per A McIones, A McGillivray, Antigonish, NS. \$4 Per Rev Mr Fournier, New Richmond, T Foran, 2 Per J Hackett, Chambly Canton, W McNally, 1 Per Cherrier Bros, Hamilton, Rev L E Cherrier,

Per W Chisholm, Cornwall, D A McDonell 2; D

Phelan, 2 Per W Harty, Lacolle, M Lyons 2 Per J Feeney, Brantford, Mrs Struthers, 2 Per G Murphy Ottawa, D McCarthy, 1

Per G matery Ottawa, D mcoarty, 1
Per C Lamasna, Stockton, Oal, US, Self, 2; Rev J
Motto, 2; J McDougall, 2; J Quinn, 2
Per J O'Brien, Invercess. Wm McLaughlin 2.25
H Platt. 150; P Carey, 2; P Browne, 125

Per H O O Treanor. St Mary's W Tailon, 2 Per Rev B C Bochet, St Patrick's Hill-M Glee-

HONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Aug 30, 1869. Flour-Pollards, \$2 75 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3,75 \$3.80; Fine, \$4.25 to \$0,00; Super., No. 2 \$4.62 to \$4.70; Superfine \$5.20 \$5,25; Fancy \$5.35 to \$5.40; Extra. \$5.40 to \$5,50; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour. \$2.40 to \$2.45 per 100 lbs.

Catmeal per bri. of 200 lbs.—\$5.75 to 6,00.

Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$1,15 ta \$6.00.

Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5 40 to \$5.45 Seconds, \$4,80 to \$4,82; Thirds, \$4,30 to 435 .-First Pearls, 5,65 to 5 67.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess. 28 50 to 28 75;-

Prime Mess \$00 00 ; Prime, \$21 50 to 22.00. BUTTER, per lb .- More lequiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 17c to 18c -good per choice Western bringing 00c. to 00c.

LARD, per lb .- 16c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -worth about \$0.70 to \$0 75.

PRASE, per 60 lbs - \$1,05.

CHEESE, per lb. - 10 to 11c.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Aug 30, 1869.

Flour, country, per quinta 13 9 to 14 0 do ... 16 9 to 17 9 do ... 10 0 to 0 0 00 0 to 00 9 Rye-Flour, đο DAIRY PRODUCE. 1 2 to 1 3 Butter, fresh, per 1 Do, Salt

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BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

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Nothing can gladden the parent's beart more than to see their offspring in the full enjoyment of robust health and in possession of that blooming childish beauty now so rarely seen, the bright sparkling eyes, the soft round cheek, the plump well developed form the rosy complexion, are but the indications (in the absence of constitutional disease) of a vigorous digestion, andistarbed by the presence of Worms in the stomach or bowels, but nearly all children suffer with worms, bears nearly all are nickly thin and pale. That great specific Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles so agreeable and so efficacious should be used in every family; they are positively a certain

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Andre Pontbriant, of St. Pie de Deguire, in the District of Richelieu, Trader.

Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that the said insolvent has leposited in my office a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors, and that unless opposition to the said deed, be fyled at my office, within the six jurilical days which shall follow the last insertion of this notice, I shall act according to said deed.

LOUIS GAUTHIER. Assignee.

Montreal 30th August 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of LOUIS J. GRENIER Insolvent. I, the undersigned assignce to the Insolvent estate aforesaid, hereby give notice that I have prepared my final account in this matter, that the same is de posited at my office No. 297 Commissioners street, Montreal, where it is left open for inspection, and that on Monday, the twentieth day of September next, I shall apply to said Court, as soon as Counsel can be heard, to be discharged from the office of assignee to said estate.

LOUIS TOURVILLE,

Assignee.
By T. & C. C. DELORIMIFR, His Attorneys ad I tem Montreal, 28th August, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEEKO, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. de Deguire, in the District of Richelieu, trader,

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forencon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

ANDRE PONTERIANT.

By T. & O. C. DELORIMIER. His Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal, 30th August, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of OLIVER N. MARCHAND and JOSEPH O. BELANGER, both of Maskinonge in the District of Three Rivers, as well individu ally as carrying on business together in partnership at M. skinonge, under the name and style of Marchand & Belanger,

THE creditors of said insolvents are hereby notified that they have made an assignment of their estate and effects, under the above act, to me the undersigned sesignee, and they are required to furnish me at the office of Messra T. & C. C. DELORIMER, advacates, No. 6 Little St. James street, Moutreal, within two months from this date, with their claims specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it and if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

LOUIS GAUTHIER,

Assignee. Montreal 26th August, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINGE OF QUEECO SIN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, of the Parish of St. Edward, in the District of Iberville,

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, By T. & C. C. DELORIMIER. His Attorneys ad lilem.

Montreal, 28th August, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINGE OF QUEERC, SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of McMillan & CARSON, Insolvents.

, the undersigned Assignes to the above Insolvents' estate, have prepared my final account, which is opened for inspection at my office, Merchani's Ex-

change, St. Sacrament Street, in this City. and on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of September next, I will apply to this Court, sitting in and for the District of Montreal, to be discharged of my office of assignee of the same. JOHN WHYTE.

By T. & C. O. DELORIMIER. His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 30th August 1869.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklew, Ireland in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully re-ceived at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham-Doly Graham, now Mrs. John Ferguson, do (inferior) 0 10 to 0 11 Galveston, Texas, U.S.

MASSON COLLEGE.

TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.)

THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on WED-NESDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1st section of the commercial course. 1st and 2nd years .- Grammar Classes.

1st Simple reading, accentuation and declining; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and Eng

3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcula-

lation;
4th Different styles of writing;

5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book keeping;

7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd section

3rd year - Business Class

This derartment is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches - counting and exchange office - banking department - telegraph office-fuc-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions-News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class en current events, commerce, &c.

N B-This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

MATTERS.

lat. Book-keeping in its various systems : the most

simple as well as the most complicated; 2nd Commercial arithmetic:

3.d Commercial correspondence;

4th Caligraphy;
5th A Treatise on commercial law;

6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commiasiona);

8th Iteurance;

9th Stenography; 18th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course).

3rd AND LAST SECTION.

4th year .- Class of Polite Literature. MATTERS. 1st Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi

2nd Contemporary History;

3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

4th Natural History;

5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &.); 6th Architecture;

7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy; 5th year .- Class of Science.

MATTERS.

1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of

the Dominion of Uanada; 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

5th Quemistry, 6th Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS. Drawing-Academic and Linear.

Vocal and instrumental Music. TERMS: Board and Instruction.....\$100.00 per annum Half Boarders..... 20.00

Bed and Bedding Washing and Mending of Linen. Use of Library.....

LONGUEUIL CONVENT.

DUTIES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED OF THE

SIXTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1869.

SULIET

A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Monday evening, 6th Septem

Chair to be taken at EIGHT o clock. Every member is requested to attend. By Order

W. WALSH, Rec. Sec.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. the matter of MRS. MARIE HENRIETTE BOUR

QUE, wife of RICHARD JOSEPH DUCKETT, marchande publique, of the parish of St. Polycarpe, an Insolvent.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified that she has made an assignment of her estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assigner, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street. No. 18. Montreal, August 24th, 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864
Dist. of Montreal. and its amendments. SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, Furriers of the City and District of Montre I, answerable individually, as having been traders together in the said City of Montreal, in co-partnership, under toe firm of Marcou & Henderson, Insolvente.

The seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply for their discharge in said Court in virtue of said Act. . JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON,

By J. N. MONGEAU Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 28th August, 1869.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL. Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street.

The duties of this School will be resumed on W. NDAY, the thierticth of August instant, at NINE o'clock, A.M.

A sound English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on very moderate

Parents desirous of placing their children in the above institution are requested to make early appli-

> WM. DORAN, Principal.

THE R. C. BISHOP'S SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

THE SCHOOL WILL RE OPEN ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER

THIS School is under the direction of the gentlemen of the R. O. Bishop's Palace.

The Course of Study is exclusively commercial. Although the French and English languages are nearly on the same footing, Mathematics, Bo k-K-eping, forms of Notes, Latters, Receipts, &c. are

taught only in English. Pupils may be admitted even at the age of six; the juniors have a special rule to follow; their macher is a clergyman, and tuey receive, simultaneously with elementary education, the special religious cares required by their age.

Pupils from other educational institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the Directors of the same

The course embraces three years for those who can read French and English and write when admitted. A fourth year is required for special studies. Parents receive, at least every two months, a re-

port of the conduct, application and success of their children. All pupils above eight years old must attend the religious exercises in the Cathedral, on Sundays and

Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness and frequent non-attendance without just cause, render pupils subject to expulsion. Parents must make

known the cause of the non-attendance of their chil-Besides the Director, four Professors (three laymen and one clergyman) are connected with the teach-

for Young Pupils of the Preparatory Class. Class A. M., from 9 to 11 o'clock. P. M., from 2 to 4 p'clock.

HOURS OF SCHOOL AND OF STUDY.

FOR ALL OTHER PUPILS. Stady A. M , from 8 to 9 o'clock. P. M., from 1 to 2 o'clock. Class A. M., from 9 to 11 o'clock. P. M., from 2 to

4 o'clock. Study A. M., from 1: to 12 o'clock. P. M., from 41 to 5 o'clock. Holiday on the afternoon of Tuesday and Thurs-

TERMS.

For Pupils who attend study, per month, \$1 25. For Juniors who do not attend study, per month, \$1.00

N. B. Each pupil must provide his own writing desk and chair for stude.
Tuition is payable mouthly and in advance. For everything concerning the school apply to the Director, "t the Parior of the school, St Mar-

garet St., No. 35, on Monday, Wednesday and Satura day, from 8 to 10 A.M.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. GRAND RAFFLE OF PRIZES.

TO BE HELD IN THE ST. BRIDGET'S REFUGE.

on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1869. let PRIZE Presented by REV. FATHER DOWD, Lives of the Saints, value......\$21.00 2nd Parzu - Gift of President, a Douay Bible,

rd Paiza-\$10 in Gold. 3th PRIZE-Steel Engraving, The Angels of

6 h PRIZE-A Gold Pen holder 6.00 THE SELLER OF EACH BOOK SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ONE TICKET.

> Tickets, 25 Cents each. M. J. McLOUGHLIN, Secretary.

Oalf, Gilt Edges and Plates, 10.00



GRAND PIC NIC TO ST. LAMBERTS. (IN AID OF THE CHARITALE FUND) ON THURSDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

GREAT PROGRAMME OF GAMES.

CHAMPION LACROSSE MATCH. SHAMROOK LACROSSE CLUB.

Vs. CAUGHNAWAGA INDIANS.

FOOT BALL MATCH &c, &c. RENAUD'S SPLENDID QUARRILLE BAND for Dancing. Retreshments on Temperance Principles at City

STEAMER "MAID OF CANADA" Will leave the Wharf Evany Houg from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Tickets 25 Cents; Children 124 Cents, W. J. WALSH, Recording Secretary.

WANTED,

A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER for the Roman Oatholic Separate School, Lindsay. Must be competent to take charge of a Ohoir. Good salary given. Apply immediately to,

J. KNOWLSON, Sec.,

T. indasy,

Lindsey, Ont. 2m51 July 29, 1869.

WANTED.

TWO MALE TEACHERS in the English language. holding elementary diplomas. For further particulars apply to William Hart, Secretary Treasurer, St. Columbus, Co. Two Mountains, P. Q.

SITUATION WANTED:

4w48.

A YOUNG LADY, who helds a FIRST CLASS ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA for the FRENCH and ENGLISH languages, and can be well recommended. is now open to an engagement, and can be communicated with any time prior to the first of October

next, stating salary. Address,-"A. G., Teacher," office of this p per.

WOODEN FRANCE.

So many difficulties have been raised respecting the double responsibility of the Emperor and the Ministers, that the article embodying the latter has been, it is said postponed by the Senate for further consideration. We trust that the ma jority will offer no serious opposition on this point. as we cannot imagine that any practical inconventence is likely to arise from what is doubtless an inconsistency in theory. If the Senate should on this ground reject the concession of Ministerral responsibility, they will have satisfaction of rendering sterile the germ of future constitutional reforms, for the sake of a little immediate logical completness. Here, fortunately, we are not so logical, and this is not the way in which we have built up the British Constitution. And as regards the dependence of the Ministers upon the Em peror, we see no reason why it should not be understood in the sense that he has the same right to dismiss them that is possessed by every conatitutional monarch.

The Committee of the French Senate is continuing its examination of the recent Senatus-Consultum, and is not expected to make its report for some days. The Emperor, who has been slightly indisposed, has postponed his visit to Chalons until Saturday. An amnesty has been accorded by the Emperor to several persons convieted of Press offences.

According to the latest intelligence there is a difference of opinion in the committee-room of the Senate. They disagree over Article 2, which tends to establish Ministerial responsibility. M. Rouland moved its rejection, as in contradic tion with the plebiscate of 1851, which explicitly concentrates all responsibility on the Emperor's head. It is said this evening that the Report will not be ready so soon as was expected, and that the general discussion will not begin till the 25th. It seems probable, however, that an effort will be made to get the vote taken before the 30th iast.

The Journal Officiel has commenced the publication of nominations in the Legion of Honour on the occasion of the Emperor's fete. Eleven promotions are made to the rank of commander, 33 to that of officer, and 232 appointments as knight, all on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior.

PARIS, Aug 12.—The Emperor is slightly indisposed. His Majesty Leld, nevertheless, yes terday evening a reception, at which a large number of Senators were present. M. Devienne will probably be appointed reporter upon the Senatus Consultam. In to-day's sitting of the Committee an amendment, brought forward by Count de Sartiges, was examined. This amendment proposes that in case the Senate should reject a Bill adopted by the Legislative Body, a mixed Committee of Senators and Deputies should be formed to settle the points in dispute.

PARIS, Aug. 13 .- The Emperor has signed several decrees granting an amnesty to certain persons convicted of press offences and political misilemeanours.

M. Devienne has been selected by the Commission of the Senate to draw up their report on the Senatus-Consultum.

The Constitutionnel of this morning, asserts that the project of empowering the Conseils Generaux to elect benceforth the members of the Senate has not met with the approval of the majority of the Commission.

The press of the city regard the recent amnesty decrees of the Emperor as an abandonment of nast policy and a pleage for the future.

The funeral Marshal Niel takes place to-day. Paris, August 18. - The Emperor to dar presided at a council of Ministers. His health is much improved.

Prince Napoleon will attend the ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the Sucz Canal.

The Senatorial Committee and the Council of Ministers have come to an understanding on all points of the Senatus Consultum.

PARIS August 20.—The Prince Imperial has re-turned from the camp of Ohalons. The Empress and the Prince Imperial depart on Monday next for the

In the Senate the discussion of the Senatus Consultum will commence on the 30th of August. The ar ticles relating to the responsibility of the Ministers has not been altered in any respect by the commit-

The French authorities have arrested twelve Carlist leaders who were attempting to cross the fron-

Information has been received from the City of Mexico that two Frenchmen and a Belgian, all partisans of the late Emperor Maximilian, have been arrested there, implicated in the conspiracy against the life of President Juarez. It is stated that the American Minister at Mexico refused to intercede for

Panis, August 21. - The Press says that a Senatus Consultum is in preparation, granting autonomy and greater liberties to the colonies.

The official news of the amnesty to French exiles has been received with unequivocal demonstrations of gratitude and sympathy toward Napoleon and the Government. Felix Peati has taken advantage of the proclamation and returned to Paris.

The Empress and Prince Imperial have arrived ate Lyons, on their way to the East.

The Senate will meet to-morrow to hear the report of the Committee on Senatus Consultum. SPAIN.

MADRID AUG 6. - A band of Carlists has appeared in Catalonia, but has been dispersed by the Government troops, tine of the insurgents being killed in the encounter. M. Waisweiller, the representative of Mesers, de Rothschild has had frequent and long interviews with General Prim and Senor Ardanza, the Minister of Finance.

It is ascertained that several priests have joined the bands in Leon. Moreover, three priests were arrested and imprisoned this morning in Madrid. In consequence of the participation of the clergy in the attempted rising Senor Zorilla the Minister of Justice has issued a decree ordering the Bisheps to publish immediately circulars recommending the priests to obey the laws, and withdrawing the power to preach and hear confessions from those who are hostile to the present regime.

Ave 8. - Mr. Forbes, of Boston, who, it is reported has been instructed by the United States' Government to propose to purchase the island of Cuba, has had interviews with General Prim and Marshal Serrano, having been presented to them by the American Minister. His proposals have not been accepted at present but the negotiations continue. The Carlist by the energy of the authorities but it is still-believed here that a more important attempt at a rising will: be made shortly. The Imparcial sandounces that several tax collectors have recently been assessmated and that the taxes only come in slowly causing con-siderable emberrassment to the Tressury

Ang 9 - 'n consequence of a fresh Carlist conspir. acy being discovered in Madrid numerous persons have been arrested, among whom are IT gendarmes. At Burgos 20 persons and Beveral canons of the Oburch have also been taken into custody. Balen. prequi, the leader of the Carlist band in Leon, has been shot, by order of the sergeant who had arrested him.

- Mannin, August 24, Dissensions among the Ministry are increasing Admiral Topete threatened to resign if Zorilla persists in severity towards bishops. The Republicans have petitioned the Government for better food and better quarters for the Carlist priso-

Although, according to official accounts, the Carlist movement in Spain has been effectually suppressed, it is certain that outbreaks have occurred in numerous places; and the entry into Catalonia of a chief named Zstartus, at the head of 500 men, is just reported. Other bands are expected to present them-selves and in the meantime General Prim has evinced his sense of the importance of the crisis by postponing, if not abandoning, his intended visit to Vichy. A considerable number of priests have taken active service in the Carlist bands. Many have been taken prisoners, and several shot. The general state of the country is unsatisfactory - General Prim. is said to contemplate offering the Spanish Crown to the King of Portugal.

ITALY. In Italy there seems to be a calm after the great Parliamentary sterm. You were too much engaged with your own affairs in England to attend to the colossal scandal of the tobacco inquiry, the attempted assassination of Major Lobbia, and all the innu-merable incidents which varied and enlivered that menstrous imbroglio. Without attempting to decide whe was most in the right or least in the wrong, we may content ourselves with deploring that so very discreditable an affair abould ever have occurred to lower the reputation of the Italian Parliament and people. When nearly everybody had called almost everybody else a thief or a liar, the committee after long and tempestuous discussions, declared that there were no grounds for proceeding against any deputies, and that all were honourable men But there had been so much dirt thrown that a good deal of it must stick. The violence of the Radical and Papal papers has become so great, their attacks upon the King so outragious, and their instigations to rebellion so audacious, that the Minister of Justice has addressed a circular to the tribunals, enjining seizures and revere repression when the law shall be violated. so as to justify such measures .- Times

The Bien Public asserts that it has been resolved at Florence to concentrate the troops from the camp at Capus on the southern frontier of the Pontifical States, and those from the camp of Pies on its northern frontier, ostensibly to oneure the Connoil from agression, and to convince Europe that Italy is capable by herself of doing all that is necessary, but in reality with the further hope of embracing any opportunity for a coup de main which may be farnished by political changes at Paris. We doubt, whether such a project could be carried into effect in the face of the remonstrances which it would be sure to provoke from France. The Government and above all the Legislature, are not likely to be blind to the ulterior intentions which it would gover.

Rous, Aug. 6 The heat has been something inconceivable during the last fortnight, Fabrenheit standing through the coolest part of the night and in a shady balcony, at 89. Your readers may imagine what it was at mid day and the sun has lately taken an orange tint from the accumulation of vapour on the horizon and the caligine, or frog has generally obsecured the mountain cutlines. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Albano at l'Ariccia on Wednesday last and many of the jubabitants took slarm and went into the country to sleep. The health of the city is very good notwithstanding the heat, but the municipality have very wisely prohibit ed the Lago or inundation of the Piazza Navona for fear of the exhalations and on Sunday the first of the Fer Agoste, or August holidays, a fele took place in the Villa Borghese in place of the Lago Custion races and athletic sports were held in the amphitheatre and Madame Poitevin went up in a bolloon with great success accompanied by two amateurs, who describe the sunset as seen from an altitude of 2.000 feet as one of the most sublime sights that can be imagined. The balloon cane down at the Ave Maria near Ponte Mammolo,-Cor. London Trolet.

Just after I sent my last letter twelve Garibeldians were arrested and expelled from Rome. There are still an immense number of foreign agents attempting to create a movement, but unless come change takes place in France, they will have their labour for nothing. There is literally no sympathy now with the revolution here. Even the moderate Romans, the professed admirers of the Piedmontese kingdom, refuse to aid a cause which they know to be committed to a republic of the most anarchical kind, as soon as the shadow of reconarchy can be dispensed with. Politics are at a comparative stand-still in Plorence since the inquest, and all the deputies have gone to the baths or to their professional seats. Victor Emanuel was reported to be going to Paris,

but the official papers contradict it .- Ib. The causa of the Venerable Jean Baptiste de la Salle, founder of the Obristian brethren, will come before the Congregation of Rites in May next Cardinal Pitra is the rapporteur of the cause, which excites great interest in France. A miraculous cure is said to have taken place at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, at St. Onofrio, last month, by the intercession of the Corean martyrs. Tue religious cured was Mdlle. Catherine d'Heliand, sister of Geo. d'Heliand, the first martyr of Castelfidardo, and cousin of Bernard de Quatrebarbes, who fell at Monte Rorondo. - Ib

The feast of the Founder of the Jesuits was observed on Saturday with great solemnity at the Gesu. The masses were celebrated from a very early hour at the tomb of the saint by nearly all the cardinals and prelates in Rome, as well as by the Father Gen. eral, who, your readers will be glad to know, is looking remarkably well, and osrijes his jabijes, which took place nearly at the same time as the Pope's, as vigorously as does the Holy Father.—Ib.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 8 .- In a full sitting held by the Hungarian Delegation yesterday, Herr Petovray asked the Government for intermation respecting the frontier dispute with Roumania. Herr von Orizy, in the name of the Government, replied that no violation of the frontier had been committed by Hungary. The Roumenian Government, however, was sending 280 men, together with 12 pieces of artillery, to the frontier-a proceeding which, under given circumstances, would be met by the Hungarian Government with the requisite energetic action. The Delegation afterwards agreed to all the estimates of the Foreign Office. This is considered as a vote of confidence in Count Beust's foreign policy. A Ministerial decree, bearing the joint signatures of the Minister of Public Worship and the Minister of Justice, which has been published this morning, directs that in cases where Bishope shall sentence priests to be detained in clerical penitentiaries, such sentences shall only be valid when voluntarily submitted to by the condemned person. Another ordinance extends the provisions of the above decree to members of religious orders of both sexes. In all cases a strict control is enjoined as to the extent and locality of the confinement which may have been prescribed.

TURKEY.

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ON THE STUDY OF THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE. 'The love of Nature's works Is an ingredient in the compound man

'Infused at the creation of the kind.' Among the subjects that have attracted the attention of our finest writers, the beauties of Nature stand pre-eminent. That was a subject which they delighted to describe and to meditate upon, becau every object in nature presents beauties of such in comparable worth as to delight and fascinate every rational crea ure And in proportion as they, in contemplating Nature, were able to discern some of the causes and effects so also were they the more rapturously entertained with that beautiful study of Nature's works. No wonder; for, if a feeling of stupendous awe seizes the poor husbandman who beholds the deep secenity of the agure heavens at midday, and at eve feasts his eyes on those shining orbs which guide the mariner on the pathless ocean and the forlorn traveller in the desert, - if these create in him sensations of the loftiest kind, how much more may we expect to find them in those who have made Nature's beauties their special study, and have penetrated so far into her secrets as to investigate the

laws of the planetary and the terrestrial worlds ? Hence it was that Thempson, Cowper, Scott, Pope, and other writers of celebrity were so sensitive to the beauties of Nature, which are scattered around us in such profusion, especially at this lovely season, and consequently they describe them with such inimitable accuracy As we all know that the beau-ties which exist in Nature are indisputable, we will endeavour to show a few of the advantages to be derived from their study. In the first place, the study of the beauties of Nature makes us contemplate our omnipotent Orestor in His wonderful works ; for who is not filled with a sense of the wisdom, the omnipotence the immensity of that great and infinite Being, when he beholds that admirable order and disposition of parts which pervade every object in creation, and which contribute both to our comfort and amusement? For instance, when we gaze upon the simplest flower that adores the garden or the meadow, and examine its beautiful and simple structure, we are insensibly led to meditate upon its Maker, and the more so when we view its beautiful adaptation of parts, - its little tubes which receive the sir and the moisture of the earth, both of which are necessary to its vital existence. The beauties of Nature are wonderfullyexhibited in rural scenery, and particularly where the hand of man has been excluded; for there often the trees grow in such wild laxuriance as to impress the beholder with an idea of the sublime.

Yes, the forest, the mountain, the smooth stream, or the raging ocean, the serene atmosphere, the gentie breeze, -all combine to make us contemplate our beneficent Creator at whose flat they sprang into existence, and presented themselves as objects of our admiration and delight. And what greater advan tage or benefit can man derive from the study of Nature's production than some faint ides of his God who is so noble, so desirable, and so lovely, even in the least of flis works? Again : the study of the beauties of Nature purifies our feelings, and affords us a continual and a refined source of amusement, It purifies our feelings, by withdrawing them to objects of such lofty consideration, and causes us to subject our mere animal desires to those of a more refined nature; and thus it draws our attention from things that are gross to those that are beautiful and good. It recreates our minds; for we cannot become acquainted with Nature's beauties, unless by observation; and since we cannot make observation without the object being present to our view, we are consequently necessitated to seek it out, whether it be the flowery lawn, the green meadow, or the forest glade We are therefore obliged to walk abroad; and, while we do so we enjoy perhaps the perfume of the herbs and flowers; we feel our whole frame invigorated, and our spirits quite buoyant. We hear the singing of birds, the sound of a waterfall, the murmuring brock, and perhaps the lowing of cattle. Now all these tend to recreate man, for whom only they were made; should man, therefore, pass over as trivial Nature's beauties, and deem them unworthy of his attention? To do so would be to stifle one of those finer feelings which the Almighty has implanted in the heart of each of His beloved creatures, and which He expects will rather be allowed to expand, than to be nipped off in the blossom.

Thus, then, the study of the beauties of Nature draws the heart away from sinful pleasures to the material beauty, and from thence to the moral, and so causes man to be delighted with virtu ; for no one who sees a flower, or the meadows clothed in their green robes, or the trees covered with their rich foliage can deny that they have beauties to captivate the senses, and to draw the mind from evil How noble, then, and laudable it is to study the source of those pleasing, effec's which tend to make us better Obristians, and to cheer and console us amidst the sorrows and misfortunes of life ? These, then are a few of the many advantages which appear to us to arise from the study of the beauties of Nature, and are worthy of consideration and attention.

July, 1861.

The American papers say that Canada has received an accession to the number of its fancy bankers in the person of one Mr Stokes, formerly cashier of the banking house of T. F Morris & Co , New York. -After Mr. Stokes was found to have cut his connection with the above bankers, the latter discovered that Stokes had Reiffensteined about \$50,000 of their funds, which rendered a suspension of their bank inevitable. After arriving in Canada, it is stated, the defaulting Stokes sent a letter to the Messra Morris informing them that be had loat his money in unsuccessful stock jobbing speculations in Wall street.

Michigan is the third sheep growing State in the Union, She has 2,882,176; Illinois, 2,739,431; Iowa, 2,591 379.

A peep into the dressing rooms of our fashionables, would disclose the fact that among all the perfumes of the day Murray & Lanmans Florida Water is most in vogue in the best society. Among the jewel cases and other paraphernalia of the toiler of beauty would be seen the well known bottle with its gayly tinted floral label which long since took the place of the slim flacon of Rhineland. Unfortunately the German chemists being unable to rival Murray & Lanman's celebrated article in this market with any brand of Eau de Cologne have introduced vile counterfeits of the Florida Water and it is therefore requisite for purchasers to ask for Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kamp who are the sole proprietors of the genuine article.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lannan's Florida Water prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All

others are worthless. Agents for Montreal-Devine & 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

MEDICINES THAT LENGTHEN LIPE. - The average ength of human life would be greatly extended if the present large use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla could be made universal in diseases arising from impure blood and scrofulous humors. Medicines that have the positive property of caring disease and the nega-Constantimorus, Aug. 24.—A nessanger has ar- tive quality of being perfectly harmless, are rare. movement has been checked during the last few days rived from A'exandr's with the rep'y of the Viceroy Bristol's Sarsaparilla is one of them. It would be

of Egypt to the Sultan's note. It was received by almost impossible to produce a case of scrofula, or ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, OTTAWA. of Egypt to the Sultan's note. It was received by sales of eruptive disorder, that could the College of St. Joseph's, conducted by the Sultan. Clamael Pasha gives ample assurance of not be controlled by this all: healing vegetable alterative, and equally impossible to name an instance inwhich it has operated deleteriously on the feeblest of

patients, was out or side by patients as the transit at the top the green with the first the control of the first the control of the first the control of th 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 Dealors in Medieine. Partner Par · 大部 网络克里亚

A DISEASE WITH A HUNDRED SYMPTOMS. -- Such is dyspensis. It may be said to simulate almost every other complaint. Hot flushes and violent palpitations of the heart which seem to indicate serious difficulty in the vital organs are often caused solely by indigestion. A single dose of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pilis will-in that case be sure to afford relief. In under their care will meet with universal encouragefact they are always a safe .. nd nseful medicine as they tend to reduce febrile action of every kind with is paid to the moral training and good health of the out weakening the bodily powers. In all ailment students, which are essentially necessary for the basis the stomach the liver and the bowels are more or less affected either sympathetically or directly and upon these three organs the Pills operate most beneficially 439

Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lumplough & 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.

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, CORNEAL, BUTTER, CHEE'S, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, 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 wel 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. Promps returns will be made. Cash advances made equa! to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messre. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT. And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions. 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14th, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 1065.

In the matter of James McWillan, James Carson, and David McMillan, all of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Merchants, Importers, Copartners,

trading as such at Montreal aforesaid under the name of McMillan & Carson, and also indivi-

Insolvents.

12m

The undersigned hereby give notice that they have deposited at the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in their favor by their creditors, and that on Monday the Twenty seventh day of September next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed of discharge.

Montreal, 20th July, 1869. M MILLAN & CARSON,

Co.partners. JAMES M'MILLAN,) Individually. JAMES CARSON, DAVID M'MILLAN By T. & C. C. DELORIMIER. their Attorneys ad litem.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreul. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Walter Manning of the city of Montreal, Trader.

Insolvent. The undersigned bereby gives notice, that he will apply to this Court, for a discharge under said act, on Monday the twenty seventh day of September next, sitting the said Court, at half past ten o'clock in the forencon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard.

Montreal 20th July 1869.

WALTER MANNING. By T. & C. C DELORIMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. 2m50

PROVINGE OF CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT FOR Dist. of Montreal. S LOWER CANADA.

In the matter of ANTHONY WALSH and MAT-THEW H WALSH, as well as co-partners, as personally and individually, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvents, as we'll as co partners as personally and individually, will apply, by the nadersigned their attorneys, to the said Court sitting in and for the said District, on the nineteenth day of October next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, for their discharge under the provisions of the said Insolvent Act. Montrea!, 10th August, 1869

ARTHONY WALSH, RELLAW H. WHITTAM as co-partners and individually, by LEBLANO & CASSIDY, their Attorneys ad lilem.

Province of Quebec, } District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of MARCOU & HENDERSON, of the City of Montreal, Hatters and Furriers,

On the Seventeenth day of November next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

MARCOU & HENDERSON, J. N. MONGEON, Their Attorney.

A TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the School of St. Joseph de Wakefield a Male Teacher, holding a Second Class Diploma Application, stating terms to be made to the Rev. O Gay, P.P., North Wakefield, County of Ottawa,

P.Q. N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1869.

the Oblates, O. M. J., will recopen, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of SEPTEMBER, and it is hoped that those intending to enter will be punctual at the commencement of the Scholastic Term, that all may be able to commence their classes at the same time. The location of this spacious building, whose beautiful situation is well known to those who have ever had the pleasure of visiting its hallowed walls, is surpassed by few in this part of Canada....

It is beautifully situated on a lofty eminence over locking the surrounding districts and distant valleys, with a fine view of the Capital of our new Dominion The view from the College is most pleasing, especial, towards the Parliament Buildings, which, for mague ficence and grandeur, are equalled by very few, except those in England. It is hoped that these good solf-devoted Fathers, whose whole time is, in a special manner, devoted to instructing those placed ment on the part of the public. Particular attention of a sound education. Every facility 18 given to the young student of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French-language; together with the English, for the acquirement of these, every opportunity is a forded at all times under the watchful guidance of their professors. It is enough to say that the Rev. Father Tabaret will be Superior of the College, whose everlasting desire is for the good of those placed under his protection to impart to them the good seeds which will spring up and produce a hundredfold

Any information regarding the rules, the terms, or other matters relating to the College, can be had on application to the Rev. Father Martin, Manager. Ottawa, August. 1869.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL The re-opening of the Classes of the Jacques Car-

tier Kodel School will take place on

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST OF SEPT. KEXT. Children are admitted to it from 5 to 16 years of ege. This school, as is known, is under the direc-

tion of the Jacques Cartier Normal School. The course of sindles is composed of two divisions. The first is wholly elementary. The children begin reading in both languages, writing and calcula-

tions. The second comprises a course of three years, FIRST YEAR - Reading, Roots, Etymology, and Rudiments of Grammar in both languages; Rudiments of Arithmetic; Mental Calculations.

SECOND YEAR. - Grammar, Arithmetic and Calculation, continued ; Translation from English to French, and vice versa; iniatitory Geography. THIRD YEAR. - Study of both languages continued to the rudiments of Composition, Book-keeping, ru-

diments of Algebra and of Geometry, Sacred History, and History of Canada. In all the classes religious instructions under the

direction of the Principal. Lessons, on the Sciences and Natural History TERMS: 3 TO 10 SHILLINGS.

2w2.

BOARDING SCHOOL AND

ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS. The Grey Sisters of the City of Ottawa beg to icform the public that they have purchased the build. ing heretofore known as the "Revere House" on Rideau street, to which they intend transferring their Buarding School at the beginning of their school

term – 1st September next. From that date the plan of instruction for young Ladies, placed under the care of the Grey Sisters of Ottaws, will be as follows:

1st. The Academy at the Convent on Bolton street will be devoted to elementary instruction 4 well as the higher branches in English and French-with due regard to usefulness and social accomplishments,

(for Day Scholars only).
2nd. The instruction at the Academy, Wellington street, known as St. Mary's Academy, will be the same as at the Academy in the Convent, and for Day

Sobolars only. 3rd Complete course for Boarders and Day Scholars at the new institution, Rideau street, known as Notre Dame du Sacre Cour. In this last establishment voung ladies can bave senarate rooms i such be the wish of their parents. The non Catholic pupils will be allowed to attend service in their respective chorches on Sundays, and will not be required to attend the religious instructions of the in-

stitution.

The purchase of this spacious building, whose fire situation is well known to the public, was made with a view of meeting the encouragement they have received on the part of the public as affording greater space, and better guarantees of health for the still increasing number of the pupils. The health, discipline, the domestic education, and general instruc-tion of the pupils will be, in the future, as in the past, the object of the Grey Sisters, who avail themselves of this opportunity to thank the public for the confidence and interest which it has continually extended to them.

Any further information regarding the rules, the terms, the order of studies, and other matters relating to the Boarding School and Academy will be given on application at the Convent, Bolton The Classes will be Opened on THURSDAY, the 12th of AUGUST, at Ten o'clock.

Ottawa, July, 1869.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA, ONT.

THE cheapest Educational Institution in Central Uanada. A complete course of Ulassical and Ocms mercial Training, as well English as French taught. Music and Fine Arts form extra charges. The classes will open on Wednesday the first of September.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition \$100 per annum, payable half yearly in advance in Bankable Funds. Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed and Bedding may be had at the College - charges exira. Ottawa, August 9 h. 1869.

> CONVENT OF THE SISTERS of the

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W. The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 101 MONTHS.

TERMS : Board and Tuition in the English and French languages, 2.00 Washing 1.00 Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by

No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickress. Payments must be made invariably in advance.

the parents.

Reduction made for Sisters.
Olasses RE-OPEN on FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Williamstown, Aug. 15th 1869.

Lives In the Country of the State of the Country of

PROVINGE OF QUEENC, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal. | INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
No. 647. -In the matter of GIDEON DEGUIRE, of Coteau du

MOTHER ARREST AND AT

Lac, Trader, THE undersigned bereby gives notice that he has deposited at the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Monday the twenty-seventh day of September next, at helf-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, for a confernation of the said deed.

GIDEON DEGUIRE.
By T. & C. C DELORIMER, His Attorneys to Atem. Montreal, 20th July, 1869. 2 m 50

CANADA HOTEL,

(Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHERBROOKE C. E.

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel.

Conveyances with or without dri- rs furnished to ravellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

JOHN LILLY,

AUCTIONEER.

18. BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL), QUEBEC.

SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c.

Remittances to Consignees promotly made day after Sale. Commission 71 per cent. Nov. 12.

> SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867.

DANIEL SEXTON,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,

57 ST. JOHN STREET 57,

Between Grea S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNC: UAALLY ATTENDED TO.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. LES MADE TO ORDER.

HIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

F. M. CASSIDY

(LATE WITH F. W. HENSHAW ESQ) COMMISSION AGENT

19 ST. SACRAMENT STREET. Montreal.

Consignments of Ashes, Grain, Flour, Butter &c &c

will receive careful personal attendance. Returns made promptly. Charges moderate.

F. W. Henshaw Esq., Thos. Macduff Esq. (Messra Gilmonr &Co) Messrs. Rimmer Gunn &Co, Hon. Thos. Ryan; Messrs. Havilland Routh & Co, M P. Ryan Eeq M. P.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NG. 269 NOTHE D_ME STREET

MONTREAL. Cash pand for Russ Furs.

JOHN ROONEY,

IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTER DAME STREET, 359

(Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &C.

F A. QUINN, ADVOCATE,

No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER

CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS, &C., &C.,

EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE. NO. 21 BCNAVENTURE STREET, Nearly apposite Albert Buildings, MONTREAL.

COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO Post-Office Address-Box 5081.



OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFAGTURER OF HYERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE

Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 23D DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET,

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

MR. and MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMER-OIAL and FRENCH SOHOOL, No 115 Bonaventure

street Montreal, Mr. Keegan holds a first Class diploma from the National Training Establishment of Education, Dublin, Ireland; and Miss Keegan holds a Diploma from the McGill Norwal School Montreal.

N.B. The Class rooms are large and airy.

A few Boarding pupils will be taken under 16. TERMS MODERATE.

Montreal July 18th 1869.

TO LET,

AS a Word or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure adjacent to the property of the Sweets of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul Street.

For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation. St. Jean Bantiste Street. Montreal, June 25 1869.

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S. OFFICE - 29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL:

October, 1868.

12m10

favorable terms.

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the lending object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses The former embraces the Greek, Latin, Frenchand

English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits

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

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only in a special demand of parents; they form extra charges.
There are, moreover. Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS.
For Day Scholars.....\$3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 7 00

as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

RICHELIEU COMPANY.



DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BE-TWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEO

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, the new and magnificent Iron Steamers, QUEBRC and MON-TREAL, will le vo Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques

leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SEVAN o'clock P M

The Steamer MONTRE AL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SAT-URDAY, at SEVEN Clock P M

RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin (Supper and State-Room Berth

included).....\$3.00 Steerage..... 1 00 Tickets and State-rooms can be secured at Office on Richelieu Pier only

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value faction. If they are not satisfoctory they can be expressed are signed therefor.

L B. LAMERE General Manager.

Office of the Richelieu Co., 201 Commissioner Street. Montresl, 1st May, 1869

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

For all the purposes of a Laxative



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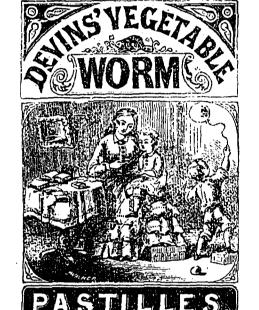
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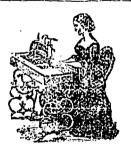
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1869. GRAND EXCURSIONS



The Splendid Steamer UNION, Capt Fairgrieve, and MAGNET, Capt. Simpson, will leave Napoleon Whatf Quebec during the Sesson, at Seven o'clock AM., for the River Saguenay to B. ' Hal Bay calling at Murray Bay, River Du Loup and Tadousac

es under : -"Union" on Tuesdays and Thursdays, commencing June 22nd. About the 1st July the "Magnet" will leave Quebec on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the

same bonr. By taking these Pteamers at Quebec, the Tourist and Invalid will enjoy the refreshing and invigorate ing breeze and picturerque scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence, and avoid the annoyance of transhipment. as the Steamers run direct to Murray Bay, River du

Loup, Tadousse, and Ha! Ha! Bay. Passengers leaving Montreal by the Steamers of the Richelien Company, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, connect with the

Union " and " Magnet" at Quebec, No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at Quebec, as in every instance the Steamers are brought alongside of each other

These fine Steamers are of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety; they are most comfortably furnished, and in every respect un-

surpassed. Tickets, with any information, may be obtained of W. PALMER, at the Hotels, and at the Company's Office, 73 Great St. James Street ALEX. MILLOY,

CANADIAN NAVIGATION Co., Office, 73 Great St. James Street, \$ Montreal June 25.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL,

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. Hours of Attendance - From 9 to 11 a.m.; and

from 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy. Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; talian and German extra

No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6,00 extra per quarter.

WES? TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

improved Mountings, and werrented in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted &c., send for a circu-E. A. & C. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y

JOSEPH J. MURPHY

Attorney-at-Law, Solector in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

OTTAWA, C.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1885.

DEALS! DEALS!!! DEALS!!!

50.000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH.

J. LANE & CO., St. Roshs, Quebon.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows :

GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottaws, 8 30 A.M Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago J

and all points West, at Night do do do ... 730 P.M. Accommodation Train for Kingstor 7.15 A.M. and intermediato Stations, at § Trains for Lachine at 5.30 A M ., 7.00 A.M 5.00 P.M., and 6.30 P.M.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Trainfor Island Pond 7.15 A.M and intermediate Stations, 8.40 A M. Express for Boston, at..... Express for New York, and Boston ? vis. Vermont Central..... Express for Portland, (stpoping over) 0 00 P.M. night at Island Pond), at Night Express for Portland, Three Bivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup,

stopping between Montreal and Is land Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville, and Coaticock 10.10 P.M

through. For further information, and time of ar-

rival of all Trains at terminal and way stations ap-

ply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station C. J. BRYDGES Managing Director

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April Trains will leave Brockville at 7.15 A.M., and 3 15

P.M., arrivin at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. Trains leave Sand Point at 5 15 A.M., and 130 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M., and

7 45 P.M.

All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains ar Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 7.15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Oo.y's Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, ac, and the 1 15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and

H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

PURT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro.

Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 .m. and 3.30 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope. PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a m, and 12.35

nm. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



Agent.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thick-

ened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

> LOWELL, MASS. PRIOR \$1.00.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

demonstrate the second surprise of the second seconds, it is excepted by the second seconds of the

CARPENTER. JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (of Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov 22, 1866

A BOUQUET



VIOLETS AND WATER LILLIES

Exhale an exquisite fragrance, agreeable to the most fastidious, but in the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman it is not to these two floral beauties alone that we are confined; in it we have the full fragrance of a whole bouquet of blooming trople flowers.

MOSS ROSE AND JASMIN

Exquisite in their odors, are yet poor by comparison with the clouds of incense that arise from Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, so justly styled . The Queen of Flora! Perfumen'

ORANGE FLOWERS AND HONEYSUCKLE. Delightful in the pure delicacy of their sweet

breath, but faint and fading when compared with

the refreshing and strengthening perfame of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. PRIMROSES AND HELIOTROPE. Full of sweet perfume, and agreeable to many, but void of those important hygienic properties which

make Murray Lanman's Florida Water so welcema

in a sick-room. DAISIES AND BUTTEROUPS, Nature's every day performes, exhaling floral incense familiar to us all but from which we turn eag-

erly away to the more refined, delicacy of fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

LAVANDER AND MAGNOLIAS, Rich with heavy perfume, but not invigorating ner refreshing, and so sweet that the sense of smell soon cloys, and longs for the simple freshness of Marray

& Lanman's Florida Water

Lanman's Florida Water.

July 19, 1869.

SWEET BRIER AND OLOVER BLOOM Bringing memories of country life and exhaling a perfume pure and delicate, but lacking uniformity and permanence so marked a feature in Murray

MIGNONETTE AND DAFFODILS. Of poetic celebrity, sweet and pleasant in the perfome but still only the perfume of single flowers. In Mutray & Lanmac's Florida Water we have the combined fragrance of more than all these floral beauties; We have the unappreachable richness of the far-off tropic flowers made permanent, and giv-

ing justly to the exquisite Toilet-Water the title of THE EVERLASTING PERFUME. Purchasers should be careful to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New

York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine perfume. For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumer, and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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PLAIN TRUTHS! and be induced for the sake of health to try

Read the following



PURELY VEGETABLE. If your face or forehead is covered with pimples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you: it is

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

If you wish a clear complexion a smooth skin, and s sweet pleasant breath, the sprest and safest of all methods to obtain them is by the use of

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should be used in connection with the PILLS. And the sick may rely upon it, that where used together, as directed on the wrapper, no disease can long resist the combined searching and healing powers of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

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SUGAR-COATED PILLS. For Sale at all the Principal Drug Stores (2)

July 16, 1869. 1. 575 J. J. - Liva banden