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VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1866.

No. 9

CLARA LESLIE.

A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES.

CHAPTER XIV .- Continued.

'You had a brother at Oxford, Mus Leslie?' said Courtnay.

'Yes. Did you know him?'

'I did,' he replied, - be and his friend De 'The Passionist Futher,' said Clara, ' Father

Raymond.' Perhaps you know that I saw him in Rome, said Mr. Courtnay, in a low inquiring tone, see-

ing her eager looks.
Who?—Alan?' replied Clara, in as low a tone; 'is it possible? O Mr. Courtnay, teli me how is he? When did you see him? I never

hear from him; perhaps he told you.' He mentioned that he never heard from his family, said Mr. Courtnay; but I was not aware you would like me to speak of him.'

OMr. Courtnay,' said Clara — and he saw in her glistening eyes that he had mistaken her, - did you but know how often I long to hear from him. But I must not write. Perhaps he thinks I too have forgotten him,' she added, in a

me love Catholic faith. The very day I arrived left.' in Rome I found him out."

And is he the same as ever?' asked Clara; 'is he charged.'

'He has grown older,' replied Mr. Courtnay; out he has the same sweet face, the same offectionate manner.'

The tears made their way down Clara's face. And he can still love us, Mr. Courtnay .-You know they tell me converts change so, they

forget all their old affections.' At any rate, your brother is not changed on that point,' replied Mr. Courtnay, 'if I can judge by the overflowing love and affection with which he received me. He only seemed surprised and grateful to find that I could still love him as much as ever.'

'And you saw a great deal of him,' said Clara. We went over much of Rome together,' replied Mr. Courtnay. 'Shall I send any message for you, I am going to write to him almost immediately."

any rate, of his family has not forgotten him, but that I must not write. Is there any chance of his coming to England?

'I do not know,' replied Mr. Courtney: 'be did not speak of it. Is there any thing else I can say ?"

He seemed to wish for more.

'Yes,' replied Clara hesitatingly, tell him I too am changed. I think he would find me changed. Tell him there is one hope that is still the day-star of my existence,—the reunion of the Catholic Church. We cannot go on much longer as we are; and then, then we shall meet agair.'

Mr. Courtnay looked earnestly at her.

There is but one way-do not allow others to deceive you, Miss Leslie. I too bave tried that deception, but it is over now. There is but one way to unity. Rome will never change, and unity can be bought only at the price of unconditional surrender.

Clara looked fixedly into his speaking countenauce; but there was a move for departure, and respectfully bidding her good night, he harriedly took his leave, leaving Clara to muse over what those last words could mean.

CHAPTER XV .- ANGLICAN DIRECTION. " Courage, duteous maiden ; the nails and bleeding is agony. I have no peace left."

The pale and dying lips, are the portion of the

Spouse." It was Christmas Eve of that eventful year 1848, and Clara sat restlessly in Catherine Tem-

ple's boudoir, starting at every sound, and her heart sinking within her with a feeling of dead sickness, and half fainting whenever she fancied she heard the door-bell ring. She was alone.— Catherine was to be out all the afternoon; and almost shivering in her nervous anxiety, she sat waiting for Mr. Wingfield's arrival. At last there was a double knock, a step, and in a minute his tall form had crossed the threshold, and be was shaking hands with Clara. She scarcely looked at him, but sank on a sofa almost panting for breath, while be, perceiving her agitation, seated himself at some distance, and asked in told me in other matters feeling is not to be our his kind but still distant manner, if she had wished | guide.' to speak to him.

Clara saw that the moment was come; and gathering up her courage, breathed a silent prayer for help, and answered faintly, 'Yes.'— Then followed a long pause, Mr. Wingfield broken voice,

'I have wished so to speak to you for a long time. I have been so unbappy since you have been absent."

There was a sympathetic kind of a noise, and Mr. Wingfield asked,

' Has anything happened to disturb your home?' 'No, nothing,' replied Clara; 'my brother is still completely ignorant of all I do; my unhappiness has been of another kind.' She hesitated, then went on suddenly, with an effort, ' Do you

know that Mr. Morris has given up his curacy?' A complete change passed over Mr. Wingfield's countenance.

'I have heard so, and this made me the more anxious to return home, as I had told you to apply to him had you any need of confession during my absence. I hope you, too, have not been tampering with the allegiance to the English of the Fathers as Father Newman? If I am to Church,' he added, turning suddenly, and looking her full in the face. Clara could not answer ;she could not even look up; and Mr. Wingfield sighed deeply, saying, 'I was afraid of something of the kind, from the style of your letter.'

There was a long silence. Clara's tears flowed fast. At last Mr. Wingfield turned again towards her, and said,

'Tell me now, truly, what you have been dovoice of bitter sorrow.

'I owe him more than I can speak,' said Mr.

Courtnay; 'his words and his example first made gan to be unsettled? You were not so when I

> 'Oh, no, not at all,' replied Clara, amid her tears; 'but I took to reading . Loss and Gam.' Mr. Morris gave me leave to do so, and that upset my mind first.'

> Mr. Wingfield sighed, and turned away. 'I thought I could have trusted you, Clara. I did think you would have ventured upon reading such a book without my sanction. You know that I think 'Loss and Gain' one of the most profane books I ever read in my life.'

Clara looked up. 'Indeed I did not know it. I never heard you say so. On the contrary, I fancied I had heard you praise it. Indeed I would not have read it had I known what you thought of it beforeband.

Mr. Wingfield was silent; he looked displeased, and Clara, thinking it had better be all out at once, went on:

'Then one day, by a most curious chance, I saw on Catherine's table my brother Alan's pam-Tell him everything you like, said Clara, phlet, his reasons for conversion and and I smiling through her tears; 'tell him that one, at | could not resist the temptation of reading it, and that made me almost beside myself.'

Does any one know your state of mind?' said Mr. Wingfield.

'Yes; Catherine Temple.'

And what did she say to you? interrupted Mr. Wingfield.

'She merely explained certain difficulties I brought to her; she would not influence me one It seems as if I had till now been distorting them way or the other. She said, if it was God's ro my own meaning. They can mean any thing : this is not God's work, I am sure of it.' work. He would perfect His own.'

'Yes; if it be God's work,' repeated Mr. Wingfield; and I have no doubt whatsoever as to its being any thing but a phase of our natural low you instead of Douglas; I approve of what self-will. I am greatly grieved.'

Clara burst again into tears.

'Ah, that is when I have most feared. I knew you would be grieved, and I owe you so much; you have borne with me so long and so kindly. Sometimes the thought was more than I could bear.

Mr. Wingfield looked touched.

Well, but tell me, on what point are you disturbed? he replied. Perhaps I can satisfy you. You cannot doubt the succession of the English Church, or the Sacraments?

'I do doubt the sacraments,' said Clara, in a low tone. 'I never did before, and the doubt

And do you think to escape doubt by joining the Church of Rome?' answered Mr. Wingfield. You will be restless with them, as you are here. Perhaps you may be satisfied for a short time there! but very soon doubt will assail you again, and you will be as unhappy as ever. Look at all that is said in that book you were reading lately, ' From Oxford to Rome.' That is written by one who has tried the system and returned to us again.' .

Clara looked puzzled. There was an appearance of truth in what he urged, she too had been greatly struck with that sadly mischievous book, full of ingeniously told falsehoods.

But, she stammered, if it is true, it won't matter how one feels. The person who wrote that book went by feeling; and you have often

Why should you doubt the Sacraments of the English Church?' continued Mr. Wingfield .-Can you doubt that God is amongst us?

'I should not doubt it were I a Roman Catholic,' replied Clara. 'I have always considered-unconsciously, I believe-this movement as most overcome by her emotions, at a perfect towards Rome; only I thought the last step was such a system, you make yourself responsible for nounced the solemn words: loss to get out a word. At last she said, in a to be taken together, and now it seems as if I all the abuses of it. ought to take it alone."

Wingfield. 'You are taking upon youself to still trembled before that mighty system of devo-pronounce that the Church of England has no tion to the Blessed Mother of God, which is the have never been confirmed, perhaps never been clously takes indeed the form of an angel of made. baptized—and all this on your private authority! light, when he hades his wiles under the guise of You are taking upon yourself to afficin that such greater honor to the Lord of Glory. As if He men as Pusey and Keble are out of the pale of the Catholic Church, and that those whom you who was the means He choose to work out the have professed to follow so far as your guides tremendous scheme of salvation, and whom he have been deceiving you.'

as well, by remaining where I am, condemn the only the abuse of a system. conduct of Father Newman and those who have acted with him? Why should not Dr. Pusey be Continent that word Plenary Indulgence hung as liable to make a mistake in the interpretation up?' proceeded blr. Wingfield. follow individual men, why should I not follow the one as well as the other?'

bas placed you,' replied Mr. Wingfield; 'in the other you are choosing for yourself.'

But,' replied Clara, ' also in one case Father Newman has the Council of Trent to back him in his view of the controversy; whereas Dr. Pusey has only his own private judgment, for no one can say that the Church of England bears at his watch; the short winter's day was setting Year.' Good night, and God bless you.' him out in all he says.'

'The Church of England sends ber children to primitive antiquity to bear out her tenching, replied Mr. Wingfield. She eppeals to the first six centuries, and challenges Roman controversialists to prove her not part of Christ's Catholic Church. It is on account of our strength in the Fathers that the Roman controversialists have lately changed their mode of attack, and no longer openly assert, as they did in the days of Milner, that the Church of the Fathers was precisely like the modern Church of Rome, but they fall back on the new system of Development. The controversy is one which requires years of study-study so intricate that prayed to be guided aright.' neither you or I are up to it.'

'This is precisely the point,' exclaimed Clara. I feel that I am utterly unable to look into the controversy: the very length and depth of it, as I tion is to be settled by me, I must settle it as an mise me one thing?" ignorant or unlearned person-of whom the greatest part of Christ's Church is composedwould decide it. The more I think of it, the have promised any thing. more convinced I feel that there must be some authority to appeal to.'

And have you not the decision of your Church?' said Mr. Wingfield.

But does she decide any thing l' replied Clara. I fancied till now I was following her, not indi- mind to dwell upon them. vidual men, and I felt secure; but all of a sudden I feel as if a veil was fallen from my eyes, and I read the Services in quite a different spirit. and when you say I am assuming a right to judge whether the Church is right or wrong, have I not been doing so all these years? I choose to fol our own Bishop condemns: I say the Prayer-Church of England every day of my life; and now you say, I must not use my own sense on

To this Mr. Wingfield made no answer, as is the wont of Anglican clergymen when pushed into a corner, but continued, 'You are quite sure of the doctrine of the Real Presence?'

the vital point-' Is she a Church oc not !'?

O dear father!' said Clara, warming with the subject, and looking up into his face, 'what does that dreadful paragraph at the end of the Communon Service mean?

'That is a mere protest,' said Mr. Wingfield evasively; ' look at the Catechism.'

"I have looked at only that till now," replied Clara: but now I seem to open my eyes to another side—the Evangelical side—of the question, and the whole Communion Service seems on their side, not ours.'

Mr. Wingfield was silent, then went on in a few minutes:

Do you know the formula of abjuration? 'I do,' replied Clara, producing it. 'I procured it at once."

And are you prepared to sign all this?' said Mr. Wingfield, casting his eyes over the paper, which was Pope Pius's Creed

'I am, quite,' replied Clara; and she met his glance with so firm a look, it was almost as if an inspiration passed over it. I have studied it and had it explained, till I feel no more difficulty. mise.' Mr. Wingfield seemed disappointed; he had

not expected this. Clara had made rapid ad- laid them on her head, and blessed her " in the vances since he had seen ber.

Are you prepared to give your sanction to all that almost idolatry, or at any rate that ' likeness of idolatry,' which the Church of Rome

'Consider what you are doing,' replied Mr. the Church of England,' replied Clara; for she Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost. would sanction the cold disrespect paid to her deigned to be subject to' and to call Mother! But,' returned Clara quickly, 'did I not just | And she still clung to the thought that much was

'And do we not see in every corner of the

'Aiter all, what is a Plenary Indulgence? We both know that the Protestant idea of its being a pardon for sin is etterly false; it refers 'In one case you are remaining where God only to temporal punishment. We know by experience that forgiven sin yet brings its punishment,' replied Clara, again looking up, and meeting his glance, with a look half-astonishment, half-sorrow.

Mr. Wingfield was silent. Clara felt that here he knew she had the best of it. He looked in; time was flying quickly.

I suppose you are not in a fit state of mind to make your confession?' said be coldly.

Clara hid her face; his altered manuer cut her to the heart. 'I did not know that you would receive me,'

said she sorrowfully. He saw his power; it was the only hope left. you are ready. Do not think I do not feel for tried to be perfectly still.

you,' he added more kindly. 'I too have passed through this ordeal of doubts and perplexity.2

'You must not trust your excited feelings, said be; 'they are no guide. Now, Clara,' he face it, is enough to turn my brain. If this ques- you, love and affection for me. Will you pro-

> She looked up, and met his look as of old fixed upon her; it was too much-she could

> . What would you have me do?' she replied;

only tell me."

Procuse me that you will put all thoughts by; that you will go about your business actively, cheerfully, and never allow your

"Put them by as if they were sin?" asked

'As if they were thoughts of blasphemy or impurity,' repeated Mr. Wingfield. 'Trust me,

But I do so fear being biassed by affection towards you,' said Clara, besitatingly.

'Ah, now that proves what I said,' continued Mr. Wingfield; 'there is the very mark that it is a temptation of the devil; as if there is not Book means this and that; I am judging the affection biassing you the other way! O Clara, do you not see it yourself?"

> Poor Clara felt like ode caught in a trap; she dared not say that she had not thought of Alan, and she replied sadly, 'Yes, I see it; there is affection on both sides."

'Then you will put aside all these thoughts; you will consider them as a temptation. If they are not, which I am quite sure they are; it will not binder them from taking their course.

But only suppose if I were stifling the suggestions of God's spirit!' said Clara, clasping her bands.

Mr. Wingfield turned away. Clara could not bear this. She tollowed him, took his hand, kissed it, and said imploringly.

Do not be angry with me, dearest father.'

'I am not angry, Clara,' said he, 'I am only grieved, deeply grieved. I thought you had more confidence in me. I cannot help being disappointed in you Will you not give me this one proof of your love ?

Clara faintly murmured, 'Yes, I will.'

tween them.

Clara sunk on her knees. Her tears fell fast as she murmured, 'Yes, yes, indeed I do promise it; and may God help me to keep that pro-

Mr. Wingfield gently disengaged his hands, confession was made; and she felt her whole heart sink within her, materd of her usual trust-

She scarcely heard the concluding prayers; Sacraments, no priests; that you yourself have last barrier Satan always throws before the soul all was once more an indescribable chaos, and never received the Body and Blood of Christ, that is returning to the fold of Christ, and spe- she perfectly trembled at the promise she had

He rose, and was silently bidding her good night, when she detained him for a moment, and said, in a broken voice,

'Might I not pray to God, that if these thoughts are a temptation of the devil, He would

be pleased to remove them?" Mr. Wingfield's voice almost resumed its severity, and he sighed again.

That would be the very way to increase the temptation. No; you must do exactly as I have told you. Crush them at once, and for ever, he added emphatically, 'with a strong hand.'

Clara was struck dumb. He thought she was convinced; but her whole spirit had revolted from that first sentence.

'Good night,' said be, smiling. 'I shall send you some books that I think will do you good .-Meantime we must not leave any inice and Romish' books lying about, or procured. I must give you a long fast of those things, and confine you to the New Testament and the 'Christian

He left the room, and Clara, throwing berself into the corner of the sofa, sobbed and wept conrulsively. She had never felt so utterly wretched in her life; her heart was dry, her peace of mind had fled. God seemed to have abandoned her. She perfectly shrunk from the Communion the next day she had so longed for. How long she remained in this agony of tears she could not 'Oh, certainly,' he replied; 'I am willing, if tell; but presently some one entered, and she

'Clara,' said Catherine Temple's voice.

There was something peculiarly sweet about it at that moment. It spoke of a depth of inward 'Have you?' said Clara faintly. 'I will do it at that moment. It spoke of a depth of inward any thing you bid me; but indeed, indeed I have peace that strangely contrasted with the chaos Clara's mind was in.

'Here I am,' said she; and Catherine was in a moment at her side. Her face was flushed, her added, you have often told me that I am the eyes brilliant. Clara thought she looked un-Voice of God to you; now is your time to prove usual; but Catherine said nothing, and tenderly asked Clara what had happened with Mr. Wingfield.

'Have you seen him? Have you confessed? Clara, dearest, tell me.'

'I have promised, Catherine. Oh, what will Mr. Morris say. He has been so gentle, so kind.

Catherine struggled to contain her indignation. 'My poor child,' said she, 'they have worked upon your sensitive affections, and now how you will suffer !- suffer indeed !?

'Oh, it is not fair," exclaimed Clara, in an agony of tears; fit is not quite fair. He does not know the agony he puts me to."

'Clara,' said Catherine earnestly, 'such a promise is not binding. But Clara had already checked herself.

'I must not speak so,' said she, 'it is binding. He knows best what is right for me. Catherine, I have been wrong.' Catherine said no more ; but she sighed deeply

and pressed Clara to her bosom. 'My heart is full, Clara. I could speak volumes: but it must not be. God will direct

you aright; only pray to Him. Such a soul as yours was never intended to abide in darkness. Levate capita vestra; ecce appropriquat redemptio vestra.' '-(Lift up your heads; your redemption draweth nigh.) Clara was silent. She knew that those words

were one of the antiphons for that evening's Vespers; and they were treasured deep, to be mused on, and received as the omen of a happier and brighter day to come.

CHAPTER XVII. - NEW SORROWS. " The arrow cannot wound the air, Nor thunder rend the sea, Nor injury long affilet the heart That rests, O Love in Thee!

The winds may blow, the wanes may swell, But soon these tumults cease; And the pure element subsides

Isto its native peace." Aubrey de Vere.

That night was a sleepless one to Clara. She sat up long after the hour of midnight had struck 'You promise, then,' said he, laying the the joyous moment when the Catholic world is other hand over hers, which still held his be- celebrating the birth of the Son of God; and even when she did, tired out, lay berself down on her bed, sleep seemed to have fled. Her alarum roused her in time to dress for the early Communion; and, unfit as she felt for any exertion. she persevered in going. Who could have recognised the pale and baggard countenance that slowly made its way on that morning to be the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy same light and joyous step, the same bright Ghost.' And then Clara knelt by his side; the blooming face, that for two successive Christmasses had passed quickly down those well known streets? Another disappointment awaited her keeps up within her bosom? said Mr. Wingfield, ing peace, when he again laid his hands on her too. Catherine Temple was missing from the Remember, that by willingly joining yourself to head, and in he as especially impressive voice, prosuch a system, you make yourself responsible for nounced the solemn words:

| Catherine Temple was missing from the place she generally occupied; at any rate on great feast-days. Asset experienced the By His authority committed unto me, I ab- joyous bymn 'Adeste Fidelis' already issuing Then one is responsible for all the heresy in solve thee from all thy sins, in the name of the from the closed doors. At another moment she

would have bitterly reproached herself for being late; but now it, mattered not, her heart was dead within her. She knelt down, hid her face; but that new sensation of all this being a mockery was present like a haunting demon. She cared not for the beautifully modulated (Kyrie you. Eleison, or the chanted Creed; in vain she attempted to banish thoughts that crowded over her wearied mind. Many an Anglican will remember the soft strain that brought a flood of tears to her relief: God is not unrighteous, that He should forget your work, and labor that pro-ceedeth of love. It seemed to speak peace, for she felt that she had not acted from wrong motives; these doubts were beyond her own con-"God is not unrighteous; no, He knew all; He could read the depths of her beart, and give her grace to do His Will; and then she earnestly prayed Him to enable her to put aside all feeling on both sides of the question. What mattered it what happened, so that she did but His Will? But the service was meanwhile going on, and the moment for going up to the altarrails was come. What strange thought was it that quickened Clara's step and flushed her cheek as, with head not bent as usual, but raised like an ordinary communicant, she knelt at last at the altar? What was it that made her almost quickly elevate her extended hands to the mouth, instead of beding in love and awe to contemplate that till then mystic gift? What made her look let me give you one last warning, -do not let up at the beautifully decked altar, and the prostrate clergy; and, when the gemmed cup came of obedience. round, take it from the hand of the officiating minister, instead of with trembling hands allowing it to be placed to her lips? She could no longer. adore. Faith was gone. All this was an empty show, a gorgeous mockery, an unconscious idulatry! Instead of the very presence of Him Whom her soul longed after, Whom she would have held and would not have let go, there was consecrated bread and wine, certainly, but that was all; and for the first time comprehended what a Protestant Communion must be. She turned from the altar, threw her veil over her face, walked quickly down the aisle, and sunk on her knees in her seat. The Gloria in Excelsis? was sung,-it was one of Mozart's exquisite compositions,—the blessing given, the choir and clergy left their stall ; one by one the communicants retired; even the solitary lingerers had left the cliepel; the doors were shut; but Clara knew she could let herself out, and still she lingered on. The candles had been extinguished; even the semblance of the Lord of Hosts was and he was his own earnest gentle self again. gone. It struck damp and chill indeed on poor Clara's worn-out heart. She raised her head : looked round about; she was quite alone. She went to the carved gates of the choir, and leaned against them. Alan's look in St. Wilfried's rushed across her memory, and his words rang in her ears: 'Any Anglican church, however beau- Is it not this very inquiry that has created the tifully it is fitted up, is to me cold and desolate High-Church school? We have decided for and empty. It is robbed of its treasure; it has lost its glory; the casket is empty, the gem of price stolen,-and-and it cannot be restoredbut by one act!' 'Oh, Alan!' she exclaimed, bursting into tears, 'I understand all your suffering now. It is indeed empty,—a beautiful body without a soul, the shadow without the substance. What matters it gazing on at painted windows and beautiful embroidery? they cannot fill the heart. And, oh, Alan, are you happy? or are you too among those who sit down be side the waters of Babylon, and weep in a land that is not their own?' She thought of writing to him, but a promise Mr. Wingfield had required to the contrary stopped her; and this brought to mind the promise made the night bebut its repulsion, instead of peace, brought a cold weight to her heart. Clara could not really persuade herself she sinned in longing after Catholic truth. And then she looked up again, and the thought of possible sacrilege, in having communicated as she had done that morning, was ad ditional agony. 'I cannot risk it again,' thought she; faith is gone, and now what is left? nothing but the horrible doubt that I may be profaning the Body and Blood of Christ by my incredulity. No! I must feel otherwise ere I communicate again. On!' she exclaimed, with streaming eyes and clasped hands, ' where is the peace I once had? where is the longing for this Heavenly Food? God have pity on me!' An almost audible voice seemed suddenly to answer to her sorrowful appeal, 'We are able!' The whole history of those words passed like lightning before her mind, and she sunk on her knees, covered her face with her hands, and bent as if in answer to the angelic warning. They had asked for things they knew not of, when they asked to share His Glory Throne. So had she in those days of youthful ardor when she had dedicated herself to God. He had bid them share His cup of suffering; and now she too was to find out what she did when she too answered, . We are able!

"We can't Thine are we, dearest Lord, In glory as in agony,— To do and suffer all Thy word : Only be Thou for ever nigh !"

She felt strengthened; she felt sure that this was only the beginning of new sorrows, and ga thering berself up ' calmly to look out for new suffering, she made an offering of herself into the hands of God, to suffer all things that He willed for her, -desolation, aridity, doubt, misunderstanding,-and almost felt as if, like ber beloved St. Catherine of Sienna, she were pressing down the crown of thorns upon her lacerated and bleeding brow. All was still dark; but strength seemed to have been imparted, and gently leaving the chapel she closed the door behind her, and made the best of her way towards home. She was just passing the turning of a lane that led down to Fanny Hickes's, when a step, which made her heart throb, caused her almost involuntarily to put up ber veil, and Mr. Morris stood before her. He greeted her more affectionately than usual, in a tone of Christmas joy, and a smile so cheerful that Clara's eyes filled with unrestainable tears. He saw them, and her attempts to hide them, and his countenance changed.

You lock ill, Miss Leslie.

deeply wretched Mr. Morris saw at once what

He turned to walk with her. Can Edo anything for you? You know how

His kindness almost overcome Clara. No one can comfort me, Mr. Morris; and you you are going to leave us, I hear. He looked full at her for a moment; he saw

that she knew all, and said simply, Yes; I was received into the bosom of the Catholic Church on St. Thomas's Day, and I leave this to morrow.'

'Indeed,' said Clara; 'I did not know it was done P

Mr. Morris looked compassionately at her.

Each new conversion is like wrenching away a portion of oneselt, added she; it is being killed by inches.

Mr. Morris could not smile, she looked so despairingly wretched.

'You must follow us then,' said he earnestly. She shook her head.

'I cannot, - would that I could,' she added with a subdued vehemence that made her clasp her hands together, and then suddenly let them fall at the thought of the fatal promise.

'Why?' said he, still more earnestly. 'You doubt your position; I have seen it-I know it; any one bind you by any rash vows or promises

'Vows of obedience, Mr. Morris?' said Clara

Such things are done,' replied Mr. Morris; and some who have not strength to break their chains, or cannot perceive that they are not binding, go on for years in doubt and agony, or else sink back into Anglicanism, and never arrive at the truth. Miss Leslie, let me entreat you, do not be entrapped into any rash promisses.

'It is done!' said Clara faintly; 'I saw Mr. Wingfield last night.'

Mr. Morris looked struck dumb.

Have you promised him unlimited obedi-

I have promised to put every doubt aside as if they were blasphemy,' replied Clara; 'I promised it before God.

Clara saw the kait brow, and an expression for an instant passed over Mr. Morris's face of concentrated indignation which she had not thought him capable of; but it was gone in a moment, Oh, how wrong, said be, with deep feeling.

How can it be right not to use the power of private judgment, upon which the whole system of the Reformation was built? We are bound to inquire, to satisfy ourselves that the Church of England was right to separate from Rome .ourselves how much of Catholic doctrine and her Immaculate Conception to be a dogma of our practice we may hold in the Anglican Church; holy Faith, added new glories to her name. ourselves how much of Catholic doctrine and we interpret her words as we please; and yet we are not to be allowed to look into the most vital questions which concern the existence of the Church. I do assure you, he added, the promise is not binding: but I em afraid it will cost you dear before you persuade yourself that it is not, except'-and here he looked sadly at heryou settle down into the Anglican Church, for there is such a thing.

Never,' replied Clara energetically; 'I could not settle down into the Anglican Church; I know there is such a thing, and the very fear I have of it will hinder me from doing so. O Mr. Morris, I have seen Catholic hearts almost sink happiness to the Church and society. fore not to indulge in these thoughts. She felt into cold Protestantism again, lose all their warm the traidom, but this feeling was repulsed as sin : Catholic feeling, and content themselves with the cold devotion of a Protestant; and I so fear retrograding one step, that I feel as if it were impossible for me not to advance.'

'You must do one or the other out of the Catholic Church,' replied Mr. Morris; 'people cannot stand still, they either go backwards or forwards, and the Church is the only rest for the soul of man. The poor dove out of the ark found no rest for the sole of her foot till sue returned thither again. And can you, Miss Leslie, thinking as you do, still doubt what your line of conduct ought to be.'

Clara was sileat. (To be continued.)

POSITION OF THE POPE. PASTORAL OF HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL OULLEN. To the Secular and Regular Clergy of the Diocese of Dublin

Reverend Brethren,-It is not necessary to inform you that our Holy Father the Pope is now menaced by the g estest dangers, which give reason to fear that, in his old age after a long and holy career of usefulness and benevolence, be shall have to suffer all the miseries and privations of exile or imprisonment, and be interrupted in the free administration of the affairs of the Universal Church.

You all recollect that some years ago, when Garibaldi and Mazzini had been driven from Rome, the present Emperor of the French undertook to protect his Holiness, and to maintain him in the possession of those states which had been handed down to him by his predecessors, and which were necessary to provide for the expenses of the administration of the Universal Church, and to secure the liberty of the Vicar of Christ in the discharge of his most important functions You also recollect that at the same time the Emperor of Austria, in his zeal for religion, and the Oatholic Sovereigns of Spain and Naples, were most anxious to assist in restoring and bringing the Pope back to the Eternal City. But Napo leon rejected their offers, and would not allow them to interfere in the work he had undertaken. He was determined to be the sole guardian and protector of the Holy See, and to act in a manner worthy of the Eldest Son of the shurch.

Unfortunately his acts do not seem to have cor responded to his promises, and it appears that he has neen either unacle or unwilling to fulfil the mission which he took upon himself. Under his protectorate, and, to say the least, without any opposition on his part, the Sardinian allies of his Imperial Mejesty have seized on all that was valuable in the States of the Church, leaving to the Pope only a very small barren, and marshy territory, quite inadequate to supply the wants and support the population of a

great city like Rome. Reduced to this sad state, the Pope has had to suffer the severest privations, and to contend with the greatest difficulties, whilst endeavouring to provide for the spiritual wants of the faithful throughout the world, and to uphold the Government of the little remnant of his states. I need scarcely say that | Pontifical Mass was celebrated in the morning and aspect of evente, but to take confidence from the I am all, she replied, evasively, in a voice so he has borne all his sufferings with calmness and Pontifical Vespers in the afternoon. At the morning present position of the Church, and learn never The second of th

lustre of bis virtues. But his enemies are not satisfied that he should hold any longer the diminished sceptre of Rome, or even the semblance of authority, and they are deter-

happy I should be could I be of any comfort to mined to make a new story to carry out their iniquitous and sactlegious plans of spoliation. An opportunity for doing so is now about to be offered. The Emperor of the French has declared that he will withdraw all his troops from Rome within a few weeks, leaving his Holiness to his own resources, at a moment when he can expect no assistance from Austria and other friendly Powers Thus Rome will be abandoned to the tender mercies of the infidel and excommunicated ministers of Victor Emmanuel.

From the manner in which these men have acted towards he Church in the so-called Kingdom of Italy, where they have persecuted and exiled holy bishops and priests, suppressed seminaries and colleges, enected cruel and barbarous laws against religious men and women, confiscated all ecclesiastical property, and trampled on all right, human and divine, it is easy to conjecture how they will deal with the Pope. Undoubtedly the moment the French shall have left Rome, they will seize on it, and extend to it the same persecuting laws, and the same system of plucder with which other parts of Italy are afflicted. Under such rulers, who have invaded the rights of the prelates of God's Church in all the states of the Italian kingdom, the Pope's inberty will be interfered with, and he will not have the means or freedom to govern the Universal Church. In this way religion will have to suffer the greatest evils, and the successor of Peter very probably be doomed to undergo the same afflictions and persecutions which his holy predecessors, Pins the Sixth, and Pius the Seventh, had to suffer, not very long ago, when the destinies of France were swayed by Napoleon the First, uncle of the precent Emperor.

Whilst the Church and the Holy See are menaced with such trials it is our duty to have recourse to prayer, and to ask for mercy and protection from Heaven.

In order to obtain the aid of the Almighty, it has been determined that in this diocese, and in many others. Sunday the 9th of September, feast of the Holy Name of Mary, shall be a day of prayer and supplication to God that he may avert the calamities now menacing the Pope, and impending over the Catholic Church, whose welfare and prosperity are so closely connected with the safety of its supreme

On the day mentioned, you will be pleased, rev brethren, to have a High Mass, or where that is not convenient, a Low Mass celebrated in your respective churches, whether secular or regular, for the protection of his Holiness. Immediately after Mass the psalm Miserere and the Litany of the Saints are to be chanted or read. The Blessed Sacrament may be exposed during the chant of the psaims and litanies, and beacdiction given afterwards in the usual form. At the sermon to be preached during the Mass, let the people be instructed in the duty of praying for the Pope, who bears the solicitude of ail the Churches, and has the charge of feeding the sheep and lambs of the vast fold of Christ and of confirming the brethren, and is continually occupied in providing for the salvation of immortal souls.

The festival of the Holy Name of Mary will remind you to have recourse to the protection of the powerful Queen of Heaven. She is the strength of the weak, the comfort of the afflicted, the help of Chris Through her intercession great victories tians have been obtained over the enemies of God and the persecutors of his Church. May we not now hope that she will listen to our prayer and protect against all his enemies the great Pontiff, who, by defining

beg of you, reverend brethren, to exhort the faithful, and especially all the inmates of religious houses, to offer up the Holy Communion for the Pope, on the approaching festival of the glorious name of Mary, or on the following Sanday, on which the Church commemorates the seven dolours of the blessed Mother of our Lord. Oh, how much she suffered at the foot of the cross when at our Savious's death the sword of grief pierced her tender heart! If we pray to her with humility and fervour, that pious Mother, remembering her own sofferings, will plead for her children, and by her prayers induce her divine son to avert the calamities now threatening the Holy See, to dissipate the counsels of the impious and unbeliever, to scatter like chaff before the wind all the enemies of religion, and to restore peace and

Whilst placing our prayers under the protection of the Mother of God, let us always have recourse to interception of Ancetted Peter and Paul, the great patrons of the Church, and especially of Rome, who, like their divine Master, suffered per secution, and shed their blood for the faith. And let us invoke the saints of our own Church, St Patrick, St. Brigid, and St. Laurence, who will listen to the prayers of their own children, and obtain protection and mercy, not only for the vineyard which they cultivated with their own hands, but also for the Universal Church, and its Supreme

In conclusion, whilst praying with earnestness and fervor for assistance in our present wants, we should always keep in mind that the Holy Catholic Church can neuer be destroyed, and that the powers of earth and bell have leagued themselves in vain against her, since she was first founded by our Divine Lord more than eighteen hundred venrs ago. Undoubtedly she has suffered persecutions and severe trials in every age, but her sufferings have only served to purify her; to increase her energies, and to make her more like unto her heavenly Master, who dying on the cross in the midst of tormen's overcame the powers of death and hell. The Church is the pillar and the ground of truth, and cannot be overthrown, because her Divine Founder has promised to be with her and to preserve her all days, even to the consummation of the world.

As to the Pope, having been charged by our Lord. in the person of St. Peter, to confirm the brethren, to feed the lambs and sheep of the vast fuld of Christ, to lead them to salubrious pastures, to preserve them from the infection of heresy and schism and to bind together, in the bonds of unity and charity, all the members of the Church, his authority, always necessary, can never fail. It has lasted since the days of Peter it will last notil the Angels shall summon all the children of Adam before the judgment seat of Christ.

The greatest states-the most celebrated republice, the most powerful empires of this earth have had their day of glory and ceased to exist, but the Oatholic Church, governed by Christ's Vicar on earth, is the kingdom foretold by Daniel (ii. 44) that never shall be dest-oyed, out-living all human institutions, it shall stand for ever. Of earthly powers, as contrasted with the Church it may be said, in the words of St. Paul (Heb. i. 11): 'They shall perish but thou shalt continue: and they shall all grow old as a garment; and as a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be chauged; but thou are the self same, and thy years shall not fail.' Like her Divine Master and Founder, the Holy Catholic Church is the same yesterday, to day, and for ever. The grace and charity of our Lord Jesus Obrist be with you all.

† PAUL CARDINAL CULLEN. Dablin, 30th August, 1866.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE OATHOLIC CHURCH. (From the Times)

At the anxiversary of the dedication of the procathedral church at Belmont, near Hereford, on Tuesday, Dr. Manning, the Archbishop of Westmuister, preached two sermons to large congregations, afraid of the bold words of men, or the threatening

resignation, and that he has edified the world by the service Dr. Manning founded his discourse on the words The foolishness of God is wiser than men and the weakness of God is stronger than men: Having-briefly referred to the circumstances con nected with the words of the text, be at some length applied them to the Order of St. Benedict, the patron saint of the cathedral, and then dwelt upon the early history of the Roman Catholic Church, and the goread of various forms of heresy. He then spoke of the spread of the Roman Catholic faith in all ages, and its indissoluble unity, rewarking that these were not times of diminution or of going backward, but were times of advance and of conquest. The Church had ever gone forth conquering and to conquer, and it was not only in the expan sion of its external unity, but in its coherence and interior fertility that the Oatholic Church manifested itself more in these days than in any other time. -The schisms of 1 800 years had tried themselves in vain upon its faith. The Church of God had been manifested by those 18 centuries in a supernaturol and Divine triumph, against which the wisdom and the strength, of man cannot prevail; and with its unity, so with its fertility. If there had been times when nations were gathered in, as England and as Germany, so these were times when the missionsries of the faith were penetrating to the far East, into lands where, as yet, the name of Jesus bas not been heard. Throughout the whole world the Church at this moment was spreading its fertility by its orders of charity and of mercy. Men in their strength, and women in their feebleness, but equal in courage, were penetrating into Christian and heathen lands, and the Church was putting forth in her old age the tender leaf, the bud, and the blossom, with an exuberance and a beauty with which pass ages, glorious as they were, bear no comparison. He did not deny that the age of infidelity had set in; but infidelity was like a pronounced disease, which we knew how to treat and to handle. Heresy was that latent fever which consumed the life of man, circulated in his blood, and taints its source. -For better was it to meet face to face faith and infidelity than to be mixed up in these fragmentary Christianities. Far better to know where error is, to know its beginnings, its limits, and its end, than to be breathing day by day an atmosphere and taking in as our daily food those heretical doctrines which insinuate themselves upon all professing Christian teachers. When he said that the age of heresy was over, he meant this - where now was the heresy of Nestorianism or the heresy of Arianism?-It might be found in the far East, where s me relica and remnants, or some cast off fragments still survived; some Church here and there once in the unity of the Oatholic Ohurch, and now lying, like fragments in the wilderness, the bones of the dead. But heresy had no vigour, no originality, no action; it did not intermingle with us; it was a thing of the pest; it was gone. Ancient heresics, he might say, were extinct. Where was Lutheran-ism, the last master heresy of these later centuries? Where was it now? Search through Sazony, the cradle from which it sprung. Search over all Germany, and find Lutheran orthodoxy, if he might use contradictory words. It was a thing of the past. Intellectual errors could not hold themselves in one set error. They were perpetually in mutation and perpetually in solution. They rise, they culminote, and they pass away. So was it with Protestantism Protestantism was dead. Men might rise up and say, 'What audacity to use such words in the face of the Protestantism of England!' Not at all -Protestantism still existed as a political power, as a form of diplomacy, as an antipathy to the Catholic Church it was true; but a Protestant that could be defined, that could be stated in 39 or 40 Articles a Protestantiem that could be made and intelligent belief-a Protestantism that could be found to spread uniformly over a multitude of men who would be agreed together -this was past. It was simply transformed and metamorphosed and changed until its original teachers would know it no more. It had cougeners, human errors, and fragmentary doctrines of faith picked here and there from the originai faith, but as a teacher of faith it had no existence. Men had now come to see that a freg mentary Christianity was impossible. Human teachers were the blind leading the blind. Their devious and multitudinous paths convicted them of error. There could be but one way in which the truth leads men, and there must needs be a Divine teacher to guide them in that path. Therefore he said that the age of heresy was over, but the age of rationalism and the age of infidelity had set in in deed-a terrible foe, but an open one, and one with which they knew how to deal. Another phenomeand of the present time was the unity of the whole Churca with the Holy See of St Peter, the infinite union of heart and soni, of pasters and people, with the Vicar of Jesus Christ, which was greater at this time than in any other age of the history of the Church from the day of Penticost until now. He would boldly say that never was there a moment when the Episcopate of the Universal Church was untied in the patriarchal bond, like the heart of one man, more intimately than now. Nationality, since Judaism was condemned and extinguished was a heresy in the Church of God. When nationalism, mingled with doctrine and faith, or the Administration of discipline, or contended with the Holy See, then it became a disease, and it had been a disease. In England it was the Reformation; in France, it was Gallicanism. Where now was the Gallicanism of France? Where new was Englands nationalism among Roman Catholics? His Grace then referred to the unity of the Bishops of Italy in the present state of affairs, and observed that he spoke in words of measured truth when he said that there never was a time when the Bishops of the Catholic Church were more united, and there certainly never was a time when they were intimately united with fittal love, devotion and submis-sion to the Vicar of Jesus Christ. This was a spiri tua fact which had increased from age to age in the Church of God, and gave promise of a future of which as yet they could see only a distant beginning. Passing on to speak of the temporal power of the Pope, Dr. Manning said he would be boid to assert that there never was a moment, from the beginning until now, when the temporal power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ was more clearly understood, more truly recognised, or had more inflaence, apou the consciences of men than at this very moment .-Did it mean the pussession of wealth, of fleets, of armies, of domains tike those of the British Empire? No, none of those thing. It consisted chiefly in two divine law first, that the Vicar of the Incarnate Sun of God could never be subject to any human power; he must be independent; he must be free. The acts of legislators and the mandates of princes had never been able, and never would, to fetter the independence of the Vicar of Jeans Christ. Free the Vicar of his Divine Lord has ever been, and free he must be so long as the Christian world exists. Roll the world back again into beathenism, and the Vicar of Jesus Ohrist would be free no more, but martyred. If the Church of God was the Divine Teacher to which alone on earth the conscience of man was subject, then no human power, no prince, no potentate, no legislature could make laws for the conscience of man in the matters of salvation; and those great laws of their salvation, were summed up and carried on and perpetuated in that which was called the freedom and the independence of he Head of the Church of God. There was also committed to him the supreme guid ance and direction over every soul on earth. He was the guardian of the faith and the keeper of the law, and as such he was its interpreter and its expositor Aud these two elements in what was called his temporal power were not alien to his own personal freedom and his supreme direction. Dr. Manning, in conclusion, exhorted his hearers not to be.

compromise a principle or to attempt to adjust the laws of God any more than the dogmas of the faith to the expediency of the moment and the wisdom of men.

PRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCULAR FROM THE BISHOP OF ELPHIN. - The Bishop of Siphin has addressed the following circular to the clergy of his diocese :-

Sligo, August 29th, 1366.

Reverend and Dear Sir-The public prints have already informed you of the new dangers which beset our Holy Father. He is now threatened not only with the loss of the remnant of his temporal dominions, but even with the loss of liberty, perhaps of life. There is no crime so heinous which the renegades and infidels of Italy are not prepared to comm tin pursuance of their wicked designs. Their hatred of our holy religion is so intense, that, if not restrained by force, they will seize on the Papal States; sack and close the church's; banish or im. prison the clergy; and spare no violence to enclave and sappress the authority of the Holy Sec. A crisis is at hand. According to the nefarious treaty of September, concluded without even the knowledge of the Holy Father, between the traitorous protector and the declared enemy of the Papacy, the protection of Catholic France will shortly be withdrawn from our Holy Father-the French troops will be recalled from his territory. Then will the agents of the excommunicated King of Serdinia and of the secret societies re-establish their reign of terror in Rome, and drive the weak and corrupt Romans to vote the deposition of the Pope and the annexation of the Papal States to the Kingdom of Italy; then will be completed the spoliation of the Vicar of Christ; not less by the cowardice and treachery of his friends than by the injustice and implety of his foes; then will all the powers of hell be exerted anew to crush his spiritual supremacy. He will not be left where-upon to lay his head. Like his Divine Master, he will be loaded with insults and charged with crimes; he will be deprived of liberty, it may be, of life .-Such are the events which, in the ordinary course of human affairs, we may expect very soon to witness. Irishmen cannot look on with indifference while treachery and infidelity so impiously assail the Church of Christ, which they love, and its sacred head, to whom they are so devotedly attached. We will hasten to raise our suppliant hands and hearts to the Divine Founder of the church and of the Papacy, and to beseech Him to come to the rescue of His vicar; to guide, protect, and console him. He who refuses nothing to humble and frrvent prayer will deign to hear our applications, and deliver his worthy servant, as he delivered Peter from the power of his enemies. And, whilst addressing our earnest prayers to heaven for the deliverance of our father, we will put forth our solemn protest against the violence and treachery by which he is assailed, and use all the temporal means that God has placed at our disposal to assist and protect nim in his dangers. The prelates who lately assembled in Dublin to do honor to our newly-appointed Cardinal, and in his person to our Holy Father, agreed that a circular should be addressed by his Emmence to all the Bishops of Ireland, to request them to call on their people to join simultaneously in discharging this duty of films piety, and for that purpose to name the 9th of September next, the Feast of the Holy Name of Mary, as a day of national supplication. In accordance with this arrangement, we pray you, rev. and dear Sir, in preaching to your flock on Sunday next, or on Sunday, 9th September, to make known to them the present position of our Holy Father, and to exhort them to pray for him frequently, and with fervent hearts, and to offer a holy communion for him on some Sunday within the next month. On Sunday, the 9th of September, you will offer the holy sacrifice of the mass to obtain for his Holiness the protection of God and of his Most Holy Mother; and you will sing or recite after mass for the same intention, the Litany of the Saints and the psalm Miserere. I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, your faithful servant

+ L GILLOOLY.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien has been pleased to translate the Rev. Patrick Byrne, PP., of Tallow, to thin parish of Lismore vacant, by the truly lamented demise of the estimable and bloved Very Rev. Dr. Fogarty.

The collection of Peter's Pence in the diocese of Limerick has produced the large sum of £1,000.

A solemn ceremeny of the profession religieuse took place at the convent of Mount Carmel. New Ross. The young lady is the youngest daughter of Mr Anthony Bryan Conegar, in religion Sister Joseph Ignatius of the Immaculate Conception .-After the ceremony, the numerous and respected friends of the amiable and accomplished religiouse were invited to partake of a splendid dejeuner in the usual nospitable style of the convent .- Kilkenny Journal.

On Sunday Sept. 2nd, in the Church of St. Mary, Drogheda, Mr. John Stanley Matthews, second son of the esteemed mayor of the borough, and Christopher Carter, of Dublin, were promoted to the holy order of priesthood. The Most Rev. Dr. Nuity officiated on the occasion. There were also present in attendance the Very Rev. Father Dardis, O.S.F.: the Rev. Messrs. Powderly, Meadth, Carolin, Fagan, Gavin, Wheeler, Carberry, S.J.; and Owens. The very Rev Pastor acted as Archdeacon, and the Rev Mr Macken as notary.

The nuns of the Loretto Convent, Gorey, county Limetick, have opened a branch institution at Wexford, under the patronage of the Most Rev Dr. Furlong, bishop of Ferns, in connection with which they will have an educational establishment for female children. So much are the educational merits of the ladies of this order appreciated that already, before their school has been opened they have received almost as many applications on behalf of the pupils us they can accept. It is the intention of the nuns, however, to enlarge their establishment in the course of a hort time, so as to afford accommodation to boarders.

On Wednesday evening, September 5, a well-known individual named Scurry, a worker on the quay, and a musician at public house gatherings, was drowned in the river near the bridge. Some accounts say he fell from the wharf accidentally, whilst others convey that he plunged in through bravado The unfortunate deceased, who according to accounts, was under the influence of drink at the time, leaves a wife and six children destitute.

THE O'BRIEN MONUMENT.-A meeting of the O'Brien Monument Committee was held at No. 7 Lower Ormonu quay. The memoers of the Committee who had seen the model propared by Mr. Farrell expressed their conviction that the statue when completed would reflect the greatest credit on the artist, and prove an ornament to the city. It was resolved to act on the recommendation of Mr. Farreil, in having the status made of marble instead of bronze.

Two members of a gang of coiners have been arrested in Dublin.

An inquest was held in Ballinamallard, on Saturday last, on the body of a farmer named Robert Nixon, residing at Dunmusry, who was found on the morning of the 31st hanging by a rope from a beam in his bedroom quite dead. It appeared in evidence given at the inquest that deceased went to bed on the previous evening in very good spirits. Deceased was unmarried, and was sixty years of age. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity .- Derry Journal.

On August 30 three tons of potatoes (Scotch Downs) grown on the Tramore back strand, were sold in Waterford market at six and a half pence .per stone 1997 Sed (

meil we learn that the Government has been pleased to confer the honnor of magistracy for the courts of Kaponda, Angaston, Tanunda and Riverton, South Australia on our former townsman, Solomon Moods. Esq. Mr. Moody left this district some sixteen years ago, and we are glad to understand that he now ocouples one of the most important positions in the Southern hemisphere. Mr. Moody is brother of our respected townsman, Hr. A. J H. Moody, Church street .- Coleraine Chronicle.

Mr Duffy took his departure from London for Australia in the good ship Essex on the 23rd ult. The vessel made a stay of a few days at Plymouth, after which she proceeded on her long voyage. With the distinguished Irishman whom she bears will go the best wishes of a whole bost of Irish hearts that his volage may be prosperous and his future full of hapoiness. Would that his own land could retain in her service his high integrity and brilliant talents, but as that may not be, we cannot but rejoice that he goes to a land where "heart and brain can win their way to some bright destiny," and amongst a people woo have already shown that they know how to appreciate his great qualities. - Nation.

FENIALISM. - James Montgomery, who has been suprisoned in Enniskillen jail since March last, under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, on suspicion being connected with Fenianism, removed on Friday last to Mountjoy prison in Dublin. Prisoner belongs to Belleek. - Derry Journal.

There are 1,157 paupers in Limerick work-house, being a decrease of 253 on the year. - Five thousand pounds of white bread are consumed weekly in the

An English paper says; 'The immigration from America into Ireland, recently noticed, continues, three steamers which arrived at Queenstown from the United States last week having brought one hundred and twenty steerage passengers, all returning emigrants-persons who sailed for America within the year, and had been disappointed in finding employment there at the wages they had been led to expect. On Thursday, however, one hundred and fifty emigrants left the port of Cork for the United States.

The Census of 1861 revealed the remarkable fact that in the whole south-west of Ireland there were but two Jews. One of these ancient people abode in Munster, and the other in Connaught, so that they sufficed between them for a population of nearly three millions. That little piece of statistical intelligence may he valued, perhaps, for its curiosity, but it is really of greater worth. We fear it is instructive. Jews can find no occupation in a land of poverty, without maunfactures, without trade, without any of those commercial demands which provide them with employment. And the truth of this deduction is seen by a comparison of the north-eastern provinces of Ireland with the south-western. In the metroplitan districts of Leinster 200 Jews were found, and a Jewish colony had settled about Belfast These are the rising districts of Ireland-the countries in which remunerative industry is taking root and prosperity gradually developing itself. The inhabitants themselves confess as much, and the fact explains the three important addresses received by the Lord-Lieutenant on Monday last. - Times.

THE British government have never, we believe patronised an institution, or set up one for teaching, or giving relief to the poor, without striving to make use of them to rob the Catholics of their faith. The National Schools, the Queen's Colleges, and the workhouses in this country are the work of the government, and in each and all the Catholic faith is assailed, and every effort made to prevert it, and rob its possessors of their greatest treasure. In fluenced oy the evil spirit which drove her more than three centuries ago to rebel against the divine authority of the Pope, and set up a man made church to please her sensuality, England has by her emmissaries, worked for centuries to substitute per false religion for that which was established by God. She is now as anxious as ever to succeed in her evil course, and in Trinity College, the Queen's Colleges and many of the National Schools she succeeds in inducing weak-minded persons to give up the faith of their fathers, and feilow a creed which emanated from wicked men. - Dundalla Democrat.

Professor Ferguson states that no new cases of cattle plague have occurred since the 8th inst. at Ballinaskes in the County of Meath.

SLANDER ON KILMALLOCK FARMERS. - A COTTEST pondent gave expression a few days ago to a gross calumny on three farmers in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock, who were said to have 'made themselves scarce' in consequence of the discovery of the ball cartridges there. The calumny, we regret to say, was circulated rather widely; but it is a positive fact that there is not one word of truth in it, and that no farmer or any other respectable person in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock has any cognizance whatever of the ball cartridges, further than having heard of its discovery, &c. There are very curious notions afloat respecting these recent findings of gunpowder, &c., of which there may be more anon. They look suspicious .- Limerick Reporter.

Two coiners, James Clark and Mary Doran, alius Clare were brought before the magistrates at the Enniscorthy petty sessions on Monday, September 3rd, and fally committed to take their trial at next quarter sessions . - Wexford Paper.

WOOL AND FLAX - WORK FOR THE PROPLE. - What an outrageous declaration that was which we have frequently seen in English journals, that 'Ireland is uafit to be a manufacturing country!' Why this statement is put forch is plain to every Irishman; but the history of our country proves beyond a doubt that it is unfounded. There was a time when the woolien manufacture floorished so marvelously in Ireland, that it was beating that of England, and an English King was asked to sanction laws that would

In the face of this incontrovertible fact is it not shameful in English writers to perserve in their monstrous assertion? And the same fact should arouse the Irish of the present day to emulate the deeds of their fatners in the manufacture of woollen cloths. We make freize which cannot be surpassed in the world; and when we can do that, it must be admitted that we have the talent and skill to manufacture the finest woollen articles. But we have paid so much attention to land, and the breeding and rearing of stock, that we lost sight of a most profitable business; and the consequence has been, that English, and the French and the Germans come here and purchase our wool, and we employ the English to convert it into clothing for us, whilst millions of our people kave but five months' employment in the year-two in spring, and three in autumn. They send us cloths, molerkins, corduroys, flannel, and other goods which we should be able to manufacture for curselves, and for other people.

Ireland is the poorest country in the world, and it is no wonder; because we depend solely on the land, and neglect more important matters. We don't provide labour for the working classes, and when there is not incessant labour there poverty finds a huma. The thrifty and busy family is always comfortable; the idle and thriftless family is generally in want; and it is similar with nations. England has much wealth; but if she has, her people work for it. France is prosperous; but it she is, she has laboured hard to win prosperity. And if America is growing rich every succeeding day, it is because we and others send them millions of hands to produce that wealth for them.

And although Ireland is poor, she could if she liked, push on in the race of prosperity as well as any of the nations we have named, if she only brought her wonderful ability into action. She has coal, iron, copper, and silver, mines to employ the vast portions of her population. She has a splendid climate for producing flax and wool, she has a hardy population, easily trained to skilled labour. With all

Inisence in Australia. - By the last Australian these advantages on ber side, she might become one of the greatest manufacturing nations in the world. exaggerate their principle the better, for the sooner We know that without self government no nation we shall see the end of it. Let each Government in We know that without self government no nation can be truly prosperous; but we might do much as we are to increase our manufactures

Garaga and the transfer of the

Dundalk, for instance, should have machinery speedily erected to employ 1,000 boys and girls in spinning flax. The number of young people are in streets and lanes, absolutely idle; and if they were employed at a flax spinning factory, at an average of 4s. a week each, they would earn £200 a week or £10,000 a year for themselves, and £500 a week or £26,000 a year for their employers? See what a vast service this would do to the trade of Dundalk It would lead in a short time to the erection of a second factory, and to a third and fourth. And then people would flock into the town, new houses would be be erected, and Lundalk in twenty or thirty years would double its population, and add one thousand houses to those it now contains. It is not worth while raking these matters into consideration? We complain of poverty and bad trade But as we can change these things, and make the town prosperous, by providing work for the people, we should like wise men, set about doing so, and instead of selling our wool and flax to others commence to manufacture them ourselves. - Dundalk Democrat.

It is stated that a Queen's Counsel in Dublin, who was in good practice. has absconded, and that a s ries or forgeries, amounting to £20,000, is attributed to him. Possibly, in connection with this event, a London paper of Aug. 15th says : · The Atlantic Telegraph has this week taken across its first judicial message, namely, to stop a city gentleman who is crossing with other peoples money.

THE O'NEILL. - It is stated that the ancient lordship of O'Neilt is about to be revived in the person of the Rev Chichester O'Neill, of Shape's Castle, in the county of Antrim, father of Mr O'Neill, M.P., for that county, and that it will be made a British peerage. It is further stated that Sir William Verner, Bart., M P. for the county of Armaga, and Mr. Mc-Clintock, of Drumcar, in the county of Louth, will also be created British peers.

The Daily Express says it is rumoured that in the case of a vacancy in the borough of Armagh, Mr. John Vance, late M P. for Dublin, will offer himself to the constituency. The friends of Mr. Millar, the present member for Armagh, strongly urge als claims to the vacant office of Master of the Rolls, which the Government seems to have some difficulty in filling, Baron Fuzgerald having declined to accept it.

THE IRISH NEWS.'-This is the title of a new jour nal established in London, by Dr. O'Brennan of Tuam, the talented editor of the Connaught Patriot.

On Tuesday evening a man, about 35 years of age: name unknown, was seen standing on the Wicklow Railway, near the Harcourt-road terminus, just as the train was coming in. The engine driver gave a warning whistle; but, instead of getting out of the way, the man deliberately lay down and extended his left arm on the rail, which was complefely severed from the body, with the exception of a small bit of skin. He was removed to Mercers' Hospital, bu: medical aid was unavailing, and he died yesterday. Times Dublin Cor.

An Agen Printer .- A working printer named Thomas O Flanagan has just died in Dublin at the age of ninety whose career was somewhat curious and interesting. He was actively employed as a compositor up to literally within a few hours of his death on the Nation newspaper, whose opinions he shared. Seventy years ago he was a journeyman printon the Press the then organ of the United Irishman, and used toboast that he had, with his own hands, eet up the manuscript of Lord Edwd. Fitzgerald. O'Flanagan at that time, as a sworn brother, was one of the armed bodyguard of the Geraldine, and took part in an encounter with Major Sirr and his force in the neighbourhood of Thomas street, in Dublin. On a subsequent occasion he saved Major Sirrs life, when one of the disaffected was about to fire upon him from a window, by striking the pistol out of the man's hand. O'Flanagan spent a subsequent portion of ed a Pusevite one. 'Down with the Pusevite Sishop his life in London, and filled a responsible position as as a chief printer on the staff of the Morning Chron icle in its best days. As he had been acquainted with Lord Faward Fitzgerald, Napper Tandy, Arthur O'-Connor, and Emmet during one Irish crisis so was he, at a later period in 1848, familiarly known to Gavan Duffy, Thos. Davis, and John Mitchell, as one of the Nation staff. In 1848 he was arrested, along with others employed upon the paper when it was seized. on the eve of the Ballingarry emeute after the auspension of the Habeas Corpus Act but detained in prison for but a few days, there being no charge against him or his fellow printers of complicity in the insurrection. When shortly afterwards an en tertainment was given by his colleagues to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as a journeyman printer, it was not supposed that he could retain his physical and mental powers, and be able to earn his daily bread, as he did, for close upon twenty years more. He was regarded with marked affection by his employers and daily ass. ciates, on account of his vene rable age, intelligence, and amiability, and they buried him, with every token of respect.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is raised a cry both in Berlin and in Paris for fresh armaments-not raised merely by the Imperiatists, but also by the Constitutionalists, the rational and soi disant moderate party. Thus the Revue des Deux Mondes proclaims that, Prussia hay ing now an army of 700,000 men, France should not have less than a million. Nor does it disguise how this is to be done. It is by adopting the Prussian system of compelling every youth at twenty-one to serve three years in the army, whilst for the remain ing years of his life he is to be more or less included in the reserve.

There not wanting people in England to make the like recommendations. Fortunately, we can afford to laugh at them, for life assuredly is not worth having if the country is to become a barrack, and if the absorbing business of the youth of all classes become drill. Yet there is every prospect of this becoming the general system of Europe. It so, we know now it will end. It will end as the feudal system did. That system was an organization for war. A man was allowed to live solely on the understanding that he was ready to fight at his lord's bidding. And under this law all Europe became one scene of oppression, revolution, and devastation. The middle and lower classes having rebelled against it, they by degrees completely put it down.

So will it be with the conscription, which is the modern feudal law, the condemnation of the poor to fight for the caprice of the governing few. This will lead to a general revolution and a wide spread insurrection on the Consinent, not against dynasties. but against the iron law of universal soldiery. The industrious class will not bear the constant burden. They may play with it, nay, admire it for the time. But the weight will soon become too destructive and great countries will throw it off. And the Eurupean population will at length awake to the absurdity of putting its head under a yoke for the mere convenience of one portion of it in slaughtering the

other. The great conquest of the truly Christian principle over the barbarities of feudality must be consolidated by a final arrangement of frontier, by the people themselves when a time shall arrive in which they are not animated by vaniglory and pride, and the desire to crow over their neighbors.

In the present state of Europe one country, pretends to dominate or absorb another, merely because it can raise more soldiers. What test of real supremacy or fitness to govern is this? Who is likely to submit to it for more than the year or two in which the surprise is 'effected; for surprise it is after all, and not victory.

are the order of the day, and perhaps the more they that the compound, upon being exposed to the at. | bastard, and His Mother a -1870 compel every man at twenty one to enter a barrack and drill for three years in order to proceed from time to time to mutual extremities, and the great European public will soon cease to be proud, and learn to be sick, of a system as studid and debasing as ever was any exploded system of the past. -London Examiner.

CELTIC INFUENCE. - The National Eisteddfod was opened on Tuesday at Chester under the presidency of Sir W. W Wynn, M.P. A procession was made to the Gorsedd. a monument sup osed to be of great antiquity, consisting of 12 stones in a circle, with a large one in the middle for an altar, when the Eisteddofod was declared open. The meeting was then held in a pavilion on the racecourse. Here competitions took place for prizes awarded to the best per formances on the harp, pianoforte, and other instruments, and for songs and essays on various subjects. There is also a social section of the Eisteddfod, of which Mr. Hugh Owen is chairman. Mr. Matthew Arnold, in a letter to Mr. Owen, apologizing for his inability to attend the gathering, says:—'A representation to the University of Oxford from the Eig teddfodd, urging the importance of establishing s chair of Celtic at Oxford, could not, I think, but have weight with the University. Your gathering acquires more interest every year. Let me venture to say that you have to avoid two dangers in order to work all the good which your frends could desire. You have to avoid the danger of giving offence to practical men by retarding the apread of the English language in the Principality. I believe that to preserve and horor the Welsh language and literature is quite compatible with not thwarting or delaying for single hour the introduction so undensably useful, of a knowledge of English throughout all classes in Wales. You have to avoid, again, the danger of alienating men of science by a blind, partial, and nncritical treatment of your national antiquities. Mr. Stephens's excellent book, The literature of the Cymry, shows how perfectly Welshmen can avoid this danger if they will. When I see the enthusiasm these Esteddfodgs can awaken in your whole people, and then think of the tastes, the literature, the amusements of our own lower and middle class, I am filled with admiration for you. It is a consoling thought, and one which history allows us to entertain, that races disinberited of political success may yet leave their mark on the world's progress, and contribute powerfully to the civilization of mankind. We in England have come to that point when the sontinued advance and greatness of our nation is threatened by one causes and one cause above all far more than by the helplessnes, of an aristocracy whose day is fast coming to an end, far more than by the rawness of a lower class whose day is only just beginning, we are imperilled by what I call the Philistinism of our middle class. On the side of beauty and taste, vulgarity : on the side of morals and feeling, coarseness; one the side of mind and spirit, unintelligence—this is Philistinism. Now, then, is the moment for the greater delicacy and spirituality of the Celtic peoples who are blended with us, if it be but wisely directed, to make itself felt. prized, and honoured. In a certain measure the children of Taliesia and Ossian have now an opportunity for renewing the famous feat of the Greeks, and conquering their conquerers. No service England can render the Celts by giving you a share her many good qualities can surpass what the Celts can at this moment do for England by communicating to us some of theirs. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Morring a Bishop .- The John Bull says that a party of roughs attempted to mob the Bishop of Chester on Sunday last after evening service at St. Martin's Church, Liverpool. An endeavour was made to break the windows of his carriage in whica he was sitting with three ladies, the most insulting language being made use of towards him. All this prose from his presuming to preach in a church which the 'Protestante' of Liverpool had denominatand other cries were very treely indulged in. The demonstration was, however, a miserable failure, and was quickly put an end to.

THE STRAND UNION AGAIN .- The guardians of the Strand Union have postponed by a large majority a motion that sisters of charity should be admitted as nurses. The motion was described as the thin end of the wedge for Roman Catholic proselytisthy purposes and this sentence seems to have decided the guard ians. However, as the words of the motion were only that an inquiry should be made into the workthe Charlton union shire during an outbreak of fever these scruples were surely unfounded. It would be easy to ascertain what the sisters did at Ohorlton, whether they acted as none or as mere norses, and whether they tried to inoculate the sick with any heterodox 'ism.'-Mr. Oorbett, the new Poor-law inspector, bore the strongest testimony to the great good done by the isters in Lancashire, and some of the guardians had sense enough to urge that the Strand Union should set its house in order. But all to no purpose .- Pall Mail Gazette.

[If the sisters of charity needed a testimonial. they have here one of the converse sort in the dislike entertained towards them by a set of men whose treatment of the poor people under their charge has made their name infamously known throughout the civilised world. Horrors more awful tave seldom been published than were disclosed in the recent revelations of the Strand Union Workhouse. No wonder the 'authorities' there won't have the sisters. -Ep. W. R.]

Why is it that in America so few men of good social position and ability will enter the areva of positical lite? It is partly because they know they stand so small a chance of success against unscrupulous competitors, and partly because they shrink from the unworthy means by which alone political infinence is to be gained. The mass in every country is despotic-it acknowledges no such right as true freedom of opinion. Its dictates must be obeyed, or he who rebels will cease to be its servant. There is no nobler field for ambition than America presents at this moment; but how many fit and worthy men are there of sufficient enterprise and courage to enter it? 'Contract the suffrage' is the remedy the highest authorities now in America would apply if they dared, and when we see States aiming to place some reasonable limits upon the franchise - as all the new States do, and many of the old -we may fairly question the wisdom of the counsellors who tell us that because all men are flesh and blood' all men ought to be privileged to vote - Times.

On Tuesday a discovery was made in Liverpool which has caused an immense sensation in that great and busy town. A couple of detectives from Dublin, aided by some of the Liverpool members of the same order marched into a house which they had renson to believe was a Ferian rendezvous and de pot, and there they found proof enough, in their estimation, that such had been its uses. They found some American military belts, a large quantity of cartridges, and sixty or seventy bottles containing a fluid which the newspapers sensationally describe as liquid fire.' Those bottles were carefully packed in three large tubs. Each bottle contained about a half pint of the liquid. One of them was opened by the police, and a little portion of it spilled upon the floor, when it ignited immediately; the policeman took the remainder of it into the street and poured it into a sewer, and there also it blazed up. Subsequently he was taking a bottle of it to a chemist for the purpose of having the contents analysed, when, the flames were quenched he was severely burned, and it is said he had a narrow escape of his life. -The Liverpool Journal says .- Yesterday experi-

mosphere, immediately ignited. It is said that the chief constituent of the liquid is phosphorus.

The Government have sent out by the steamer which sailed on the 3:d from Southampton the mem bers of a court martial to be held at Jamaica on certain military officers charged with excessive severity during the suppression of the outbreak. Mr. F. W Gibbs, C.B., accompanies them as legal assessor.

In December, 1862, a tinker named Robert Reid, residing in a court in Thurloe street, Liverpool quarrelled with his wife and killed her by stabbing her twice with a knife. Though a reward of £100 was offered for his apprehension, he managed to escape to the United States, and there he was recognised a few weeks ago in a pricon at Brooklyn, near New York. A Liverpool inspector named Marsdeu, was sent to New York, and yesterday morning he arrived at Liverpool with Reid, in the City of London.' Reid, who looked very ill and in the last stage of comsumption, was yesterday charged with the murder of his wife before Mr. Raffles stipendiary magistrate, and, on the demand of his attorney Mr. Coob, remanded for seven days.

The Emperor of the Franch is thus severely cau-

terized by Punch: A CARD - Louis Napoleon begs to inform the Emperors and Kings of Europs, and the public generally, that his business of commission agency is carried on as neretofore at the Palace of the Tuileries, where he can be consulted daily, or, if pressing need be, nightly, and where all confidential letters must be sent. Having a few of the ideas belonging to his late uncle, L. N. may safely be consulted on State subjects, and feels himself quite competent to give the best advice. In all matters of dispute his judg ment is proverbial, and being thoroughly a master of diplomatic language, he is able, for his clients, to prove that white is black.

Besides his advice to kings and emperors in need of it, Louis Napoleon is prepared to act for them as umpire at the very shortest notice, and may be relied upon for giving a decision quite unbiassed by any party interested, except, of course himself. In arbitrating cases and quarrels between friends. L. N. may be called in without pecuniary fee, provided there be some little advantage to be gained by him His knowledge of geography is thoroughly profound enables him to render an estimable service to any one desirous of correcting an old map. Having had great experience in the art of land surveying, he is ready to advise as to the altering of boundaries and removal of all landmarks which may be thought a little obsolete and somewhat out of date. L. N may, in like manner, be privately consulted as to the best means of upsetting an old treaty, and his advice may be had gratis as to changing or moving any ancient bounds of territory so as to increase his own. Countries bought and sold, or valued and allotted, as the empire may direct. New maps exchanged for old ones. State treaties neatly broken and the pieces picked with the greatest care. A few more Emperors like Maximillian aiways on hand, and ready to be exported at half a moment's notice to any nation wanting them. Cracked crowns exchanged and repaired. State secrets kept most carefully .-Clever negotiators, such as Prince Napoleon, prepared to start upon important diplomatic missions, and turnished from headquarters with the brains they may require A private telegram upon the premises to all the capitals in Europe, and an efficient staff of clerks who sit up day and night.

Address Louis Napoleon, European Umpire and Commission Agent, Paris.

N. B -No connection with the opposition firm of Feedlegun & Bismarck.

The Army and Navy Gazette says :- We are at last, we believe, about to adopt the 'running drill;' not too scou, considering how long the Continental armies have used it. We believe it has been reported on favorably by all. The officers approve it, and the men are said to like it. If this be correct, it speaks well for the soldier like feeling. They can no doubt perceive the immense advantage it will give to the men in action. No one who looks at a brigade executing extended movements can fail to remark the increased celerity and case with which the regiments which have been practising the 'running drill' move. During the late war the Austrians generally wore their knapsacks in action. The Prussians never wors their packs. The Austrian could never cope with their fresher antagonists. It carry. Perhaps next year the men may not have to carry them during field days. This will add greatly to efficiency and to quickness of movement.

UNITED STATES.

OUR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS .- Prominent among the institutions of this city for the alleviation of buman misery are St. Paul's Orphan Asylum and the Mercy Hospital. The Asylum, if not the first, is among the oldest establishments of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and was started at a time when the population hardly extended beyond the point where the children as yet find a home on Webster street. Originally it consisted, we believe, of a small two-story bouse, which has almost disappeared in the immense additions which have since been made to it. The projectors of this noble charity could not have supposed that it would ever attain its present magnificent proportions; yet, though one of the largest structures in the city, it has long since; proved tro small for the wants of the Catholic community To provide the children with sufficient accommodation, the male orphans were long ago withdrawn from the home on Webster street, and placed in another, prepared for them in Birmingham. Quite recently it was determined that these two comes should be merged in one, as the orphans still needed more room, better quarters and a more healthy location. An excellent site was secured in the upper part of the city, and the corner stone of a new asylum laid thereon several months ago. The building is progressing rapidly, and we hope will be under roof this season It will be one of the largest institutions of the kind in the State, and the general plan is such as to secure all the conveniences which the physical wants and educational culture of the inmates may require .- Pittsburgh Catholic.

A TERRIBLE WARNING .- On Thursday, the 13th ult., a prisoner known by the name of Holmes was struck with apoplexy while giving utterance to the most horrid blasphemies, and died the next day.— The case was so remarkable that it was reported in all the dailies the same week. A few days ago all the circumstances connected with the horrible affair were described to us, and we give them almost word for word, as we received them from several respect able parties, Protestant as well as Catholic, and possessing the best means of information. Thompson (for Rolmes was only an assumed name) had been several years, perhaps four or five, in the Peniten tiary, having been convicted of horse stealing. He was possessed of a vigorous constitution, and though an educated and intelligent man, was a professed infidel, and accustomed on all occasions, to use language of a most profane and blasphemous character. He was employed at aboumaking, and on the fatal Thursday, while thus engaged, entered into conversation on religious subjects with the only other prisoner in his cell, a Protestant, working at the same trade. Thompson asked his companion, if his mother was a Christian ; being answered in the affirmative, he observed that Ohristianity was an imposby some accident, he spilled a few drops on his ture. The other prisoner replied that Ohristianity clothes, and presently they were on fire Before could be proved from the Bible. Thompson answered, The Biblo is like an old fiddle, you can play any time you please on it. When reminded that at least help from the Northern governors in arming his the Divine character of the Founder of Christianity State militia. The correspondent says the aid was

-,' a name which none but the vilest ruffian would apply to even the most degraded woman. Thompson had hardly given utterance to these horrible words, when his cell-mate observed that he was falling from the beach on which he sat, and, catching him in his arms, gave the alarm. A physician was summoned immediately, but the case was one beyond the reach of medical skill. Some said the poor man was attacked by appoplexy, others might suspect that he had been struck by the hand of God. There, with distended pupils, palied tongue, and rigid limos, lay the stretched blasphemer; after twenty-four hours spent. in this condition, he passed to his final account — Once more bad the 'Galilean' triumphantly vindicated His own honor, and most signally aveaged the insult offered to His Mother. - 10.

Pushyisu in New York. - A New York paper says: We published some time since an account of the sign of the new sisterhood of the Episcopal Church, which was organized some two years since under the auspices of the Rev. Bishop Potter. Nearly all the Low Church clergy of the city are avowedly opposed to this organisation, on the essumed ground that it has been modelled after the female orders of the Roman Catholic Church, and necess rily conaigns women to a life of colibacy. The ministers opposed to the sisterhood have held several meetings in their rooms at the Bible House, and they have resolved to present the whole subject before the Diocesan Convention. It has been acranged that a prominent minister shall call for information in relation to the 'vows' alleged to have been taken by the last fair religieuse, who has solemnly devoted ber life to the work of charity in the institution known as the Sheltering Arms for children, at Bloomingdale; and that the fullest particulars of the recent service in St. Luke's Church, where Sister Agnes' was set apart by the bishop for her sacred work, will be demanded.

It is now definitely stated that Jeff. Davis will not be tried the coming October.

New York, 21st .- Stephens, C. O. of Fenians, is receiving large accessions in men, money, arms, and ammunition every day. Arms are being shipped in mysterious packages to Ireland.

KIDNAPPING WRITE CHILDREN. - One of the most revolting features of the institution of Slavery consisted in the fact that it forcibly separated families and ruthlessly sundered the most sacred social ties. Though Slavery has been descroved, its worst features still exist in white communities, and are enforced under the name of Philantrophy. A police item, in a late New York paper says: -

Mr. John Gorley, an agent or familiar of an institution known as the Children's Aid Society, appeared before Justice Conelly yesterday in answer to a summons issued on the application of Catherine Kehoe, residing in Eleventh Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth street, who charges this Gorley with having kidnapped or spirited away a daughter of said Catherine, a minor. Gorley, who appeared as though his presence in a Police Court on such a charge were not an unusual experience for him, repelled the charge with great coolness and assurance u la Goodwin, and stated that the Association had sent the child out west. Justice Conelly appointed Saturday, the 28th instant, for him to produce the child, and stated that, in so far as he could in his magisterial and judicial capacity, interrupt the organised effort of this and kindred societies to disrupt the bonds of society by severing the connection of parent and child, thus trampling upon the most sacred ties and affections, he would do so, and ordered that a warrant be issued against Mrs. Paddock, Matron of this very philantropic and humane Society, to compel her attendance to testify as to the circumstances of this interference with the rights of a parent.

Had a negro been kidnapped from New York and sold into slavery for a term of years, the huminitarian press of the country would have overflowed with indignation. But it appears that a Society in New York, conducted according to modern bumanitarian principles, is engaged in stealing white children, sending them to the West, far away from kindred and friends, and subjecting them to a state of servitude-slavery-for a term of years. These horrible outrages are perpetrated in the name of Humanity, upon white children in a Northern city, and hence officers assert that from this fact alone their men no word of condemnation is urged against them by the New York Tribune and other humanitarian jouris not to be supposed that a same General will ever | nais. Are not the parantal feelings of the Catherine again go into action with the men wearing the port- | Kehoes and filial affections of their children as deep, manteaus which they are at present expected to holy, and sacred, as those of the Dinahs and their offspring? We trust that by this time the man Gorley and his kidnapping confederates are expiating their offences within the wall of the penitertiary. Western New York Catholic.

AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT .-Gen. Grant expresses the opinion that there was a deliberate purpose to a sassinate the President at Indianapolis. The Herald of that city says: - Gen. Grant said that the first shot fired came from a secend story window on the opposite side of the street; that the ball struck one of the Chinese lanterns suspended from the window of the President's room, and, entering the room, passed within three feet of his own head. He expresses the opinion that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate Mr. John-

THE FERIAN BROTHERHOOD -In New York on Sanday a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood was held. Fifty-five circles were represented by three hundred and eighty-one delegates. The greatest unanimity prevailed, and when more than twenty of the officers who had but recently returned from confinement in British dungeons avowed their unalterable determination to go back to Ireland to fight the good fight of Irish nationality, at the order of the Chief Organizer, the walls rung again with enthusiastic plaudits. Unmistakeable indications of a complete revival were risible on every face. While intended only for a meeting of circles of New York and vicinity, there were also in attendance delegates from Canada, Troy, Michigan, Connecticut and Massachusetts, who were all eager to know of the contemplated movement in Ireland this year. Mr. Anthony A. Griffin was appointed chairman of the meetidg, and Mr. J. O Sullivan, Secretary. Mr. O'Connell, of the Irish Avengers Oircle, presented the following presmble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted;
Whereas, James Stephens is bound before the

world to return to Ireland this year, and Whereas, His advent in Ireland must, to our mind,

be the signal for battle; be it, therefore Resolved, That any man or party, be they Irish or foreign, who should henceforth obstruct, or in any way injure his work, shall be for evermore looked npon as enemies of Ireland, and with the proverbial tenacity of our people, we pledge ourselves to remember, good or evil, the words and deeds of Irishmen or foreigners who aid or oppose us in this momentous struggle, involving not alone the independence of Ireland, but the very existence of our race. De come

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTIOFS .- The Washington correspondent of the Worcester Spy professes, to rereal what occurred at a secret meeting of the loyal governors in Philadelphia, on the occasion of the convention of Southern loyalists. He says that Governor Brownlow told them that one fourth of the 40,000 Tennesseeans allowed to vote are plotting with the 70,000 disfranchised citizens to overthrow, the present State government, that he had appealed to the President through Secretary Seward, and received an insulting reply from, the Secretary, in which it was intimated that the present State government is illegal; that the President will be on the side of the 80,000 against the 40,000, and he therefore saked

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 5.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

остовка-1866. Friday, 5-88 Placide and Others, M. M. Saturday, 6-St. Brano, C. Sunday, 7-Twentieth after Pentecost. Holy Rosary. Monday, 8-St Bridget, W Tuesday, 9-St. Denis and Others, M. M. Wednesday, 10- St. Francis of Borgia, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, 11 -Of the Blessed Sacrament.

It was confidently expected in Europe that the Treaty of Peace between Austria and Piedmont would be signed in a few days. There have been serious disturbances at Palermo, and hard fighting betweet the insurgent patriots and the Piedmontese troops. The latter boast of a victory; but the batred of their invaders, and con querors is as strong as ever amongst the people of Southern Italy. Nothing new on the Roman question has come to light. The Monde is strongly in favor of Malta as a place of refuge for the Pope, should the Revolution, backed by the arms of Piedmont, succeed in driving the Sovereign Pontiff from his dominions. France is said to be reorganising her army on a scale that will enable her to raise a force of 1,500,000 men, when the hour of the irrepressible struggle for supremacy betwixt herself and Prussia shall have struck. Count Bismark, the Prussian Cavour, is ill, and seriously ill according to some accounts.

The news of the weather in the British islands is such as to raise suspicions that the crops will be less than an average: nor will the expected deficiency be made good by importations from France, as there also the heavy and long contiqued rains had caused great injury. It is said exile. that Spain has accepted the proffered mediation of France and Great Britain, as betwixt herself

The Fenian movements in the United States have assumed a new charater. We are told that anyhow, if his rule displease them, to depose him Gen. Santa Anna has hired them to carry out and to set up a Government of another pattern, his designs upon Mexico, and that for this pur- and more after their own hearts? pose several large sea-going ships have been provided and equipped. This may be a trick after all, to throw the British authorities off their guard, and Ireland, not Mexico, may be the objective point of the expedition. Sweeney, it is said, has renounced his connection with the Fenians.

After all it seems that ex President Davis is not to be brought to trial, either during the course of the present or of the next month. For nearly a year and a half this gentleman has been kept a prisoner, and sometimes subjected to the vilest indignities, untried, uncondemned. Many a lecture does the United States press read to Great Britain on the latter's harsh treatment of convicted prisoners; but with what stinging effect might not these lectures be delivered, if untried prisoners, accused, only, but not convicted of political offences were treated in England as Jeffer son Davis has been treated in the United States. It is only in Russia, or in the United States that such things are possible.

Canada has been blessed with several consecutive days of fine warm weather. These, we may hope, will enable the farmer to save and house a great part of his outstanding crops .--Troops have been arriving from England during the past week, and more are expected by steamer Henna.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

The Bazaar in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum will be held on the 10th of October, in Mechanics' Hall, Great St. James Street. The lady friends of the Asylum are canvassing among their acquaintances in order to carry out the object of the Bazaar. Urging them to persevere in this labor of love, we solicit for them a welcome, if possible, even more sound and generous than in past years, since, owing to the diminution in the receipts of the annual subscription list, and the partial failure of the Orphan's fears that unless more than ordinary exertions are made for the Bazaar, the coming winter will of the Asylum.

THE ROMAN LOAN, -On Monday evening eagerly bent thereon-for well they know that the the Bishop of Montreal, and at which His Lordspacious and handsome Salle Academique of the College of St. Mary, which the Rev. Jesuit Fathers had kindly placed at the disposal of the Catholic public for the object of their gathering. The meeting was addressed by M. de Bellefeuille and M. Cherrier in French, and by the Rev. P. The proceedings were brought to a close by an eloquent, and moving address from His Lordship the vattle of the Pope, the oldest and most legilo attendance.

unable to give a full report of the speeches de- dignity of the former. livered on the occasion. That by M. Cherner was most brilliant, and was loudly applauded, as indeed it deserved to be, for a more happy and ed with taxes, they are torn from their homes to in great part of the artisans, and of the very powerful defence of the Holy See, and the Temporal Power of the Pope, we have never listened to. We will content ourselves however with taking up, and replying to an objection urged against the object of the meeting by some of our stitutional order. But the end is not yet, for as extreme anti-Catholic journals.

" How" - in this form is the objection couched-" can the subjects of the British Government, free themselves, give their aid to rivet the chains of tyranny upon the people of Rome?

This is but an ordinary specimen of Protestant logic, which always starts with the petitio mincipii, or the assumption of the truth of that which the opposite, or Catholic party denies, and which in short constitutes the entire matter at issue. -Tre Government of the Holy Father, we raply, is not tyrannical or oppressive. It is a legitimate Government, exercised by the rightful rulers, for the benefit of the governed; and though we do not pretend that it is perfect, that it cannot be amended in some of its details; though we do not deny that reforms are possible, and desirable, we assert that it is as free from imperfection as any other existing government in Europe or America; and that if amendments and reforms therein are still possible, the fault lies, not with the Pope, who has earnestly striven to supply what was defective, to restore and reinvigorate what was worn out, in the political machine; but with the party of the Revolution, which has since the accession of the present occupant of the Papal Chair, set itself against the carrying out of these reforms, and responded to the Holy Father's earnest efforts after reform, by assassinating his!Minister, and driving him into

But is there not disaffection deep and wide. spread in Rome amongst the subjects of the Pope? does not this prove that his Government is a tyranny? and have not the people the right

Dangerous logic this in the mouth of an Englishman—for the retort is obvious:--" Is there not disaffection deep and wide-spread in Ireland amongst the subjects of Queen Victoria? does not this prove that her Government is a tyranny? and have not the Irish people the right, anyhow, if her rule displease them, to depose her, and to set up for Ireland a Government of another pattern, and one after their own bearts? Take care what you do, we say to our anti-Papal opponents! Beware lest in your anti-Catholic zeal you make out not only a case against the Pope, but a case in favor of the Fenians. You are treading on very delicate ground.

We find ourselves in no dilemma. We admit the existence of Trish disaffection; we trace much of that disaffection to British misrule, pass and even present; but we do not, therefore, and because we recognise the existence of defects in the political order in Ireland, advocate the cause of Revolution. We do not entertain with complacency, or seek to justify, the policy of the Fenians. If it be urged that from the Government of Pius IX, no peaceful reforms can be hoped for, we reply :- This is false; the present Pope mangurated his reign by an effort to reform; and well would it be for Ireland, and the peace of the British Empire, if the Imperial Government were one half as well disposed to do justice to the Catholics of Ireland, as is the Pope still, to ameliorate by every possible means, the civil Government of the State over which he

It is because we are British subjects, and loyal British subjects, that we defend the Pope against the Revolution, and cheerfully do our best to enable him to stem its progress. For, let it not be imagined that the storm of wild democracy now raging around him will have spent its fury, and shall have subsided into a calm, when Pic-Nic, the funds of the institution are reduced its particular object at Rome shall have been acvery much. This fact, with the prospect of an complished. No! The triumph of the Revounusually high price of provisions, engender lution over the Pope will be but a prelude to other triumphs; it is as a means, and not as a prove a very painful season to the little indwellers | final result, that the enemies of all kings, of all

large meeting, presided over by His Lordship Papacy is the Malakoff of modern European ship the Bishop of Ottawa, many of the Clergy, which they are anxious to subvert. This strongand a large number of our most distinguished hold taken, this citadel captured, the reduction of citizens of both origins assisted, was held in the the besieged City would follow as an inevitable consequence. For, let the English partizans of the European Revolution be assured of this:-That when the waves of Continental democracy enterprise of the "ecclesiastical authorities," shall have swept away the throne of the Pope, that of no Queen or Emperor in Europe will be worth a year's purchase. In doing our best Merrick, and the Rev. Mr. Ramsay in English, therefore to prop up the one, we are rendering most effective service to the other; in fighting the Bishop of Montreal. During the course of timate sovereign in Europe, we are fighting not the evening several pieces of music were executed only the battle of the Church and of Christian by the young gentlemen pupils of St. Mary's civilisation; we are upholding the cause of all College, and by the Band of the 25th which was kings, and of all peoples, since the triumph of the Revolution would be as fatal to the liberties of We regret that from want of space we are the latter, as it would be to the prerogatives and thorities supply in their " stately edifices."

The unbappy Italians have by this time par-

tially realised the truth of this. They are crush-

swell the ranks of the Piedmontese army, and and their wickedness in having espoused the cause of the Revolution, against Legitimacy and Convet the Revolution has not dared, even in Italy. to show i'self in its true colors. Its time has not fully come; and en attendant, it is content to avail itself of such tools as the drunker boor whom it hads as King of Italy, and his courtiers. It is content to wait until by these its paths shall have been made straight, until the soil be properly prepared for the seed: until the work of centralisation be accomplished, and all the loca! liberties of the Peniusula shall have been trampled out. Then it will be time for it to assert itself; and as in France in 1789, there were, waiting upon and behind the political economists, the bourgeois revolutionists of the National Assembly, the more thorough men of action, the Jacobins of the Convention, and the Terrorists of '93 - who also intended to have their Revolution; so in Italy to-day there is a party beneath that of which Victor Emmanuel is the nominal leader, waiting only for the convenient moment to blow him and his adherents to the-party whose name it is deemed indiscreet to mention to ears polite. The Liberals know that to overset the existing social and political order of Europe. and to introduce the regime of Communistic fraternity according to the Gospel of Jean Jacques, Chri-tianity must be got rid of : but to get rid of Christianity the Catholic Church must be destroyed; but to destroy the Catholic Church, the Pope must first be destroyed; and like most of our evangelical Protestants, they confound the overthrow of the Temporal Power of the Pope, with the downfall of the Pagacy. Therefore is it, that they are for the present so intent upon the overthrow of that Power, confident that all the rest-to wit, the downfall of the Spiritual Power of the Church, and consequently the extinction of Christianity-will follow inevitably and immediately as a matter of course. Then, when the rock of Peter shall have been overwhelmed in the flood, then when the gates of hell shall have prevailed, then shall have sounded the hour of triumph for the Revolution; then will the kingdom of the devil and his angels be at hand; then, when the infamous - " l'antame" - shall have been crushed, when the Galilean in the person of His Vicar upon earth, shall have been defeated. then, but not before, shall the throne of the Revolution be set up upon earth, and then will commence the new era of universal brotherhood, after which the Apostle of the Dagger now so ardently sighs.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT QUEBEC .- We have seen with regret the account of a disturb ance that took place at Quebec a few days ago. The facts are there:-

A building, with ground attached to it, was lately made over by the Government to a Catholic educational institution. The authorities of the latter, acting as they supposed in their right, fenced in a portion of the grounds so made over to them, and thereby, it is pretended, deprived the public of a promenade to which it was -or fancied itself entitled. Hereupon a mob of rowdies collected, and with acts of great violence broke down the obnoxious impediment. Of course the question resolves into this: - Was the land or ground assigned to the Catholic in stitution in question, public, in the sense of belonging to the public as a promenade? or was it land which the Government, had it retained it in its own hands, would have had the right to enclose, and exclude the public from? On this question of law we offer no opinion.

But we do most certainly take the liberty of expressing our surprise at the terms in which the Quebec Daily News, professing to be "an exponent of the feelings of the Irish Catholics" speaks of this high banded outrage against an ecclesiastical institution :-

"We cannot deny that there is a strong feeling abroad that the ecclesiastical authorities are too ra

stately edifices are raising their majestic heads in civilisation, and of that social and political orde, every quarter. All of these edifices have to be built from public subscriptions, the Church reserving the sole control over them. If ever this Province shall pass into the hands of the Yankees they will make a clean sweep of these corporations.

Well, if two-thirds of the population of Quebec are starving for half the year round, it is to the whose "rapacity" our contemporary seems to condemn: it is to the occupation which they furnish by the erection of the "majestic edifices" complained of, to the starving mechanics, artisans, and laborers of the City of Quebec, that the latter are indebted for employment and food during the other six months of the year at all events. The ecclesiastical authorities are thus, by the showing of our carping contemporary, public benefactors, since the great want of the working classes in Canada is work-and that want the said au-

These too, it must be remembered, are erected not to flatter the pride, or to pamper to the sensuality of the rapacious builders; but for the use class to which the latter belong. These stately they may now repent at their lessure, their folly edifices are churches in which the spiritual wants of the poor man are provided for; or they are convents and hospitals in which he is taken care of in sickness and old age, and his bodily ailments are carefully attended to: or they are schools and colleges in which liberal and useful as well as Christian education is given to all on easy terms. Would it be well for the laboring classes of Quebec if works which in their construction furnish employment and food to bundreds, and which when completed are devoted to purposes of religion, education, and charity, were suspended? We trow not.

But our contemporary lets, as the saying is "the cat out of the bug," or in other words displays the cloven-hoof of democracy, when as a climax to the offences of the ecclesiastical authorities, he adds-that the Church reserves to herself exclusive control over the buildings which she erects. What would our contemporary have? Would be have the Church divest heiself of that control? and thereby make over to either the Government, or to the laity, the control over her churches, her schools, her colleges, and her convents? God forbid! We know well what would be the consequence in a spiritual point of view, if the temporalities, even, of the Church were submitted to popular control. So too, do the Revolutionists of Italy: and it is in the hopes of thereby making itself supreme in things spiritual, that European democracy is now clamoring for the overthrow of the Pope's Temporal Power. God forbid! we say, that an exponent of the Irish Catholics of Quebec should seem, even, to favor such a movement; nevertheless, the objection insinuated against the ecclesiastical authorities of Quebec, in that they retain in their own hands exclusive control over the temporalities, or material property of the Church, is not only akin to, but identical with, the objections arged by Ita-Pope, consequently the collapse of the Catholic lian Revolutionists against the Temporal Power. The Quebec Daily News, if it be what it pretend to be, should seriously reconsider its ill-advised

> In common with the TRUE WITNESS, some of our French contemporaries have commented upon the formal charges made by the Montreal Witness of the 5th ult. against the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Canada. This has elicited from the evangeheal journal in question, the following reply, which we give as not merely a literary curiosity, but as an excellent specimen of evangelical bonesty:-

ST VINCENT DE PAUL .- We have been blamed by a number of French Canadian journals for inserting as article which called the Paoloti, or Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Jesuits of the 19th century. hese papers assure us that there is no foundation for such charge; for the Society does not mix itself up with politics, but devotes itself wholly to works of charity, &c In reply, we have to state, first, that the article in question consisted of extracts from an account published in Britain by a gentleman of high standing respecting the Society in Italy. In Canada Society may not have the same character Second, We would ask whether our contemporaries consider the term Jesuit one of reproach, or of commendation ? and, if the latter. wherefore are they displeased that the Paolott should be likened to them. Third,-If to take no part in politics be a distinguishing merit of the Paolotti, have the Jesuits this merit? Finally, we are happy to republish the assurances of Canadian press that the Society of St. Vincont de Paul is in this country exclusively occupied with works of charity. -Weiness, 21st ult.

It matters, afterall, but little what such a one as the editor of the Montreal Witness says about the St. Vincent de Paul Society, or any other Catholic institution. The man who has been publicly made to eat his own words, in two successive issues of his own journal, who has been forced to acknowledge himself a liar and a slandereras has been the editor of the Winess in the case of a Scotch nobleman, whom he had foully traduced-is not one from whose evil report, man, woman, or child has aught to fear. To the man of honor, he is but an object of scorn, mixed with wonder, how, after such humiliation, the fellow dare shew his head in any society outside of the walls of the Provincial Penitentiary.

constitutional order, and of all religious are so pacious in their desire to acquire property under one tively asserted—not upon the authority of others, for the salvation of his soul.

pretext or another. In a city, two thirds of the po- but as of his own knowledge—that "u"—the pulation of which is starving half the year round, Society of St. William to D. Society of St. Vincent de Paul-

" is seeking to do for Canada what it has partly ac. complished in Italy."-Witness, 5th ult. that, " 1!s object" in Canada,

is to acrest the progress of civil and religious free.

and that,-

"It is seeking to do this, precisely by the same me. thods here [the Italics are our own] that it has adopt. ed in Europe - especially in Italy,"-16. in his issue of the 21st ult., and when called

upon to bring forward his proof of the truth of these very positive allegations, tries to shuffle out of the unpleasant dilemma in this wise :-

"In Canada, Society may not have the same char-

as that which, according to some other anony. mous liar and slanderer, copied by the Witness. the Society has in Italy.

Then why in your issue of the 5th did you assert positively, not as a suspicion, not as a possibility, or as a probability, but as a FACT, that it had? that its objects in Canada, and the methods which it adopts for attaining these objects are precisely the same "HERE" as those attributed to it in Italy by the Italian defamers of the Society? Either the Witness of the 5th ult., when he brought his positive charges against the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Canada, had certain reasons for knowing them to be true, or he had not. If he had, how comes it that, only a few days after, on the 21st of the same month, he admits that those charges may be false? If he had not, what do our Protestant fellow-citizens think of having for their representative, and their champion in the press, one who makes positive and serious charges against others, without having any good reasons for knowing those charges to be true?

This, however, is not our business. Rather should we as Catholics thank God, and congratulate ourselves, that the cause of Protestantism is defended and advocated by such a one, so utterly regardless of the laws of truth, and honor, and Christian charity, as is the editor of the Montreal

DEATH BED CONVERSIONS.—The Courrier de St. Hyacinthe appounces the conversion to the Cathone Faith, and consequent reconciliation with the Church, of a gentleman named William Burns, Notary, at Roxton Falls. His abjuration was received by the Rev. M. Michen on Sunday the 16th ult. and on the following Monday the convert died, at the age of 56 .-Hereupon some of our evangelical contemporaries affect to sneer at the conversion, as if being consummated almost in articulo mortis it were of no value whatsoever.

Now in our eyes this is what gives to its chief importance, its chief value and significance. As we should look upon the death bed conversion of a Christian, to Mahommedanism or to Buddhism as a fearful portent, so do we look upon the death bed conversion of a Pagan to Christianity, or of a Protestant to Catholicity, as a strong testimony to the truth of our religion. Many a man will live a heathen, because heathenism im poses no restraints on his passions who severtheless would gladly die ,a Cirristian : many a one will gladly live a Profestant, because no doubt in a worldly point of view the Protestant enjoys many advantages over the Catholic, who nevertheless would fain depart this life in the Catholic Faith: but we never yet beard, either of a Christian who desired to renounce Christianity for Paganism, or of a Catholic who desired to regounce Catholicity for Protestantism, on his death bed, or in the prospect of immediate death. It is when men are in the full vigor of life and health, when their animal passions are strong, when death seems to them remote, and their visions of a judgment to come, of heaven and hell, are dimmed and obscured by the fogs of earth, that they are most prope to exchange the restraints of Catholicity for the license of Protestantism. At the hour of death man's spiritus, vision is clearer, and his apprehension of spiritual things more acute : and so, we find that at that dread hour, many even of the most notorious Protesting French philosophes of the last century, cried out for the Catholic priest, to reconcile them with the religion which they had repudiated, the Church which they had mocked, and the God whom they had blasphemed and defied.

There is in death bed conversions the same value that there is in death bed confessions and depositions made in articulo mortis, or in the expectation of certain and immediate dissolution-To these contessions and depositions the law of all civilised nations attaches great importance, because there can be no reason to doubt of their sincerity, and of the good faith of the deponent. In the same way, the good faith of the dying convert to Catholicity cannot be called in question, and no one can suspect him of being actuated by those mercenary motives, with which the " Soupers" and the converts of the French Canadian Missionary Society, are but too naturally taxed. At all events we know that the latter improve their worldly condition by their We will only point out that the editor of the professed change of religion: whilst we know Witness, who in his issue of the 5th ult., post- that the former can be actuated solely by anxiety

FETICHISM-It is difficult for Cath lies to realize as the Yankees say, the extent to which Fetichism prevails in the ranks of evangelical Protestants. The Bible, the material book, is their Fetich, to which they bow down with a superstition as abject as that of the black African, to whom everything, or anything becomes Fetich-Let us give an example of our meaning.

In an evangelical contemporary, under the heading "Laziness in Bible Reading," we find the following passage from a Dr. Fuller-a great Protestant authority in his days, cited with approbation, as edifying and instructive :-

"Scourge Lard this laziness of my soul. Make the reading of Thy word not a perance, but a pleasure unto me. Teach me that as among many heaps of gold, all being equally pure, that is the best which is the biggest, so that I may esteem that chapter in Thy Word the best, which is the longest."

Some of the longest chapters in the Bible are to be found in the book of Chronicles, Englishversion. For instance, the sixth chapter, of that book, which is entirely taken up with the geneaeighty one verses, and in length far exceeds, the greater number of chapters in the New Testament: therefore, according to the Protestant test of value above given, it must be in the eyes of the evangelical Protestant, more profit-Passion of Our Lord, as given by the Beloved Apostles in his comparatively short chapter of forty-two verses. This we say is Fetichism, mevitable reaction provokes the neological cri- vain. ticisms of the writers of Essays and Reviews of Bishop Colenso, and other distinguished Protestant divines of the non-evangelical school. engagement of its Pontifical Head. THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

With regret we have to announce the death of Bishop Young, of Erie, on Tuesday, the 18th denly, and is attributed to disease of the heart .- Mr. John B. Murray, No. 18 Nassau Street, New Many of our readers will entertain a lively recollection of him, as having preached in the Recollet church, during the course of last autumn.

We invite attention to an article that will be found amongst our selected matter from the Pall Mall Gazette, as strikingly illustrative of Paritanism, and Sabbatarianism. The writer in the Protestant journal above named shows from statistics that, in proportion to its population, Scotland consumes more intoxicating liquor than England, and more than twice as much as Ireland.

THE SHAM SQUIRE.—This is an extraordinary book, stranger than fiction, and sad to say it contains only too true a record of the social and political condition of Ireland during the latter part of the last century. The author, or rather the compiler, for it is his boast that he does but reproduce facts on official record, is Wm. F. Fitzpairick, J.P., and the work is published by P. Donohue, of Boston. To Irishmen it possesses special interest as treating of a sad epoch in their national history: sad indeed to Ireland, but ineffably disgraceful to the country under whose rule the atrocities therein described were perpetrated, not only with impunity, but with the sanction, and the approval of the British Government. The reader will also find therein many novel, but well authenticated facts concerning the betrayal and capture of the brave but unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER-September, 1866. Dawson Bros., Montreal .-This periodical in a small space contains a large amount of interesting reading matter. Its illustrations are well executed, and in the present inof the events and actors is the late ever memurable war in Europe.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE-October, 1866. Dawson, Bros., Montreal .-The contents are of the usual character. The illustrations are well done, and this is about all that we care to say in commendation of the Magazine. It would be difficult to find a greater quantity of trash in any one book than that which the editor every month manages to compress into which he calls his "Drawer."

Code Civile Du Bas Canada .- Messrs Besuchmin volume, with an account of the changes which have by this statute been introduced into the old common port to the Legislature, and a very complete siphabe-tical table of contents. The work of editing this useful volume has been ably performed by Mr E. de Bellefeville, and the book which is in a very compact form and published at only ninety cents ought to be in the hands of every man of business or education in Lower Osnada. It is easily studied, and though no sensible person engage in transactions involving legal considerations without sound legal advice, the knowledge of the general principle of the fundamental laws of the country cannot but conduce to the avoidance of mistakes which it may afterwards be difficult to rectify. For Englishmen or Americans settling in Lower Canada it is especially necessary that they should understand something of the points of difference between our law and the English com-MOD law.

ROMAN LOAN.

Subscriptions for the Roman Loan will be received at the "City & District Savings Bank," Great St. James Street, No. 6, every day between ten and three o'clock, by the undersigned, and temporary receipts delivered; in exchange for which debentures, bearing interest from the lat October next, will be given on or before that day.

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

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE-FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

To igsure the Tressury of the States of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Ital yfor the liquidation of the Papai State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th April 1860 decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting logies and proper names of the tribe of Levi, and his present temporary embarrassments, as well as the names of their dwelling places, contains to present inducements to capital has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six(66) dollars gold tor the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The Bonds, payable to bearer, are of 500 francs, or one hundred dollars (gold), each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi annually, on the 1 st of April and the st of October, in Paris or in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, at the current rate of exable as a religious! exercise to read over a long change. The isane being at 66 dollars (gold) will give more than 71 per cent. interest on the invest-list of jaw-breaking Semitic names of doubtful ment from 1870, \$12,000 will be annually orthography, than to study the history of the appropriated for the purchase of the bonds ; the amount of interest of those cancelled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this load will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undenbiedly will to all forty-two verses. This we say is Fetichism, good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove gross abject Fetichism: and this it is that by an that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in

> No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every

> Subscriptions received and Ocupous paid at the following Banking Houses.

Messrs. EDWARD BLOUNT & Co., Paris, France. Messis. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nasseu stice:, corner Pine, New York.

ult. His Lordship's death occurred very sud- Messra. Danxel & Co., 34 South 31 street, Philadelphia.

AND IN MONTREAL, BY Mr. Alfaed LaRocous, Agent, &c., (at the Montreal City and District Savings' Bank.)

Apostolical Nunciature ? in France.

Paris, May 20th, 1866.

Mr. Robert Murphy, Paris: Sin :- Messieurs Edward Blount & Co., entrusted with the emission of the new loan that the Holy Father has just ordered by his Sovereign decree of the 11th of last April, have apprized me of the offers that you made them to place the bonds of the aforesaid loan in America, and of the motives that they have for believing in the success of your efforts.

Receiving this intelligence with great satisfaction I myself desire, Sir, to encourage you in your good intentions and to entreat you to omit nothing that may facilitate your attainment of so just and useful an object to the Government of the Holy Father as that you propose. To this end you are specially invited to call, above all, on our Most Rev. and Right Reverend the Archbishops and Bishops, and on the venerable members of the Clergy, whose moral sup-port is indispensable in order to obtain numerous subscribers among the faithful. And I by these letters, which you may exhibit to the Most Reverend Prolotes and to all Ecclesiastics, myself carnestly entreat them to have the goodness to receive you with all kindness and to lend you all the aid that circumstances may require for the more successful accomplishment of the enterprise. For this purpose I declare to them that you are, under the orders of Messieurs Edward Blount & Co., alone authorized to negotiate the bends of the Pontifical loan in America, and I add thereto that the subscription is for the immediate account of the Government of the Holy

It would, Sir, be especially agreeable to me to earn the names of those persons who have either ubscribed to the loan or sided the subscription.

With the hope that your efforts may speedily be crowned by the most ample success, I am happy to assure you, Sir, of my sentiments of the most distinguished consideration.

The Apostolical Nuncio in France. (Signed), FLAVIO, Archbishop of Myre.

THE EXHIBITION.—The people of Upper Canada may well be congratulated upon the result of the Exhibition which has just closed. The Exhibition of 1866 has been a great success in the widest sense of the term. It is not merely that the Association succeeded in bringing together an immense variety stance consist of many valuable representations of very excellent articles to compete for the prizes offered, nor that the people flocked by ten of thousands to see those articles. In that respect there may be much to rejoice over; but it is only when we look more closely at the merits of the articles exhibit. ed, and contrast the Exhibition of this year with its predecessors, that we fully appreciate the triumphs which our farmers, and indeed our whole people have won. Contrasting this Exhibition with previous on a those best able to judge declare the Exhibition just closed to be, on the whole, the best ever held in Upper Canada-best inasmuch as it gave abundant evidence of the gratifying progress which the country is making in very many respects. It furnished new evidence not only of the superiority of Upper Canada as an agricultural country, and of the increasing intelli-gence and enterprise of her farmers, but of the rapid advancement we are making in neurly all the branches of industry of which the varied prize list takes cogni-

These things show how greatly the farmers of the country are widening the scope of their operations and Valois have printed the new code is a very neat that they are making so to speak, a lateral as well as an onward progress. Nothing cin contribute of Queen's Bench, as from all present appearances it more to the prosperity and independence of both the low of Lower Canada. The book further contains individual farmer and the community than the all the authorities quoted by the codifiers in their re- development of all branches of the tarmer's calling Formerly, when a farm ceased to produce good wheat crops, the owner thought himself ruined and his farm almost worthless. Now, every intelligent farmer understands that in such a case he has several resources left him. A year ago, gloomy prophets told us that, when the American Government put a tax upon our grain, we should be ruined. But grainraising is only one of many resources which our farmers enjoy, and they are surprised to find how little injury we are likely to suffer from the American tariff. The Exhibition of 1866 must be of inestimable value in increasing the confidence of our farming community in the variety of their resources, and in strengthening the feeling of stardy independence and self-reliance which is beginning more than ever to

Queez, Sept. 29th .- At eight c'clock a fire was discovered issuing from the upper part of the hotel occupied by Mr. Michael Donovan, on the north side of St. Antoine street, the whole of the upper part of the house was soon in flames, and the effort of the inmates and persons in the immediate neighborhood to extinguish it was fruitless. The water was turned of from the lower part of the city at the time and no means were at hand to confine the flames within the building where the fire originated, and before many minutes the whole interior of Donovan's hotel and the large store occupied by Messrs Lane, Gibb & Co., randing in the rear, which contained a 'arge quantity of liquors and groceries were in fiames. Mr. W. C. Henderson, on the opposite side of the street ignited, as did the upper portion of Mr P Daly's botel. At this time the Lower Town was threatened with a serious conflagration. The welcome arrival of a sufficient supply of water at this period put firemen in good hear; and they were soon in full play on the burning element which was checked at this point. The damage done is very considerable. The immense stock of Mesers. Lane, Gibb & Co., together with the store is also consumed, very little being saved. Theothe buildings are all more or less injured. The loss will be about \$70,000 mostly cuvered by insurance. Lane, Gibb & Co., were insured on their stock for \$50 000, divided as follows: Quebec,\$11,000; Phænix, \$10,000; Liverpool London and Globe, \$10,000; Royal, \$3,000; Lancashire. \$5,000; North British, \$5000; total, \$50 000. The building belonging to Mr Thomas Gibb was insured in the Phoenix for \$5000. The heirs Hunt are also insured, but their loss is not heavy. Mr Donovau's stock was insured for \$1000. Donovan's premises were owned by Mr Hugh McAdams, who is also insured for \$2000 The fire orginated in the upper part of Mr Donovan's hotel, and is supposed to have been caused by the careleraness of a servent in going though the bedrooms.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AND CAPTURE. - On Sunday evening Mr. Appleton, living in St Denis Street, heard a noise in the yard behind the house. He and a neighbour went out to discover the cause and asw two or three men there, one being on the roof of the house. Those below escaped, but the ope on the roof was caught and brought by Mr Appleton and his friend to the Police Station. The prisoner had taken dow. These were left on the roof. He had also a | erville, Rev Mr Lussier \$2, Russelltown, J Campion white blanker, a woman's night cap and decanter. The latter was of such a shape and weight that it could be gresped in the hand the upper part of the neck and the lower part of the bettle then projecting so that a tremendous blow could be given while the band was projected. It is supposed that the bianket and night cap were intended to be put on after getting into the house, so that if seen while committing the theft, the robber might be supposed to be a women. The accomplices have not yet been taken. - Montreal Herald.

DARING ROBBERY FROM A BANK \$5,400 STOLEN IN Open Day On Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock, the banking house of Mr. W. R. Brown, King street oist, Toronto, was rebed of \$5,400 \$2,400 of which were in bills of Canadian banks, and \$3 000 in ch-ques, by some expert thief It appears that the clerk had made up the smount ready for deposit in the City Bank of Montreal, and intended to have at once proceeded to make the deposit in that bank. Having been called to attend to some other business, he laid the package down on the counter behind an iron railing, where money is frequently kept. On returning for it is towe five or ten minutes after he had said it down it was gone. About half a dozen strangers were then in the banking bouse. Payment of the cheques was, of course, at once stopped, and the police constables were immediately informed of the circumstances of the affair. No enspicion is attached to ear one as yet. The thief must have had some accomplices, and be long-armed as well as light-fingered, and exocedingly expert.

THE TRIAL OF THE FERIANS IN TORONTO GAOL .-- The Leader understands that by the orders of the Attorney General, the sheriff has summoned a double panel of jurors for the trial of the prisoners now charged with high treason. Seventy two jurces have been summoned. The usual panel is forty eight, but in order that the panel should not be exhausted by challenges, an additional number has been called from the country. Cheif Justice Draper is to preside at the court for the trial of the Fenians on or about the 16th October, and Mr. Justice John Wilson will proceed with the trial of the civil docket as usual.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED PENIANS. -- On Tuesday morning, three young men named T Watson, J Bulger and John Campbell, were given in charge by the military authorities on suspicion of being They had arrived in a yacht in front of the Old Fert on the previous evening, and anchoring their vessel, began examining the guns so minutely that their intentions were enspected. The yacht was found to contain a quantity of cartridges. Watson is said to be respectably connected in Whitby, and another of the party states that he is a resident of Port Dalhousie - Toronto Glube.
THE 13TH HUSSARS - It has not been decided as

yet, we believe, how many troops of this fine ragiment will be sent to Upper Canada, but in any event the Head Quarters will remain bers. During the passage across the horses were greatly knocked about, ond some weeks will probably clause ere they regain their former strength and condition. The Times of a recent date says: 'The Cunard steamers Tarifa and Europa, which have been completely overhauled and refitted for the reception of the 13th Hussars, left the Mersey yesterday at 2 p.m. for Quebec. The Tariffa has on board 13 officers, 182 men, and 172 borses. The officers are Lieut Col. Jenyus, C B.; Capts. Clarke, Innes and Hill: Lieuts. Ford, Clay and Webb; Cornets Hamilton, Role, and Ellis; Lt and Adjut Joyce, Surg Armstrong. and Vet. surg. Variey. The Europa conveys 13 officers, 144 men, and 13: borses, The officers are Major Maclean; Capts. Atkinson, Huddleston, and Miles; Lieuts. Starkey, Higgins, and Home: Cornets Bieber and Moore; Paymaster Firth, Riding master Habbard, Quartermaster Creadee, and Assist Surgeon Milburg. Today, at 9 a.m., the Alian steamer will go along side the great landing stage and take on board nine officers and 153 dismounted men of the same regiment, and detachments for other corps, to the number of about 240, and sail about noon. The vessels also take out several hundred tons of military stores. It will thus be seen that when the 13th sailed it com-

prized 35 officers, 498 men, and 303 horses.'

After we had written the above we learned that two troops of the 13th will remain here, and the other six will be sent to Toronto. - Gazette.

ARREST OF COL. BROWN. It is said that Lt. Coi-Brown, charged with embezzling the funds of the Militia Department, has been arrested in England. As no delay will occur from questions of extradition or legal difficulties of that kind, the probabilities are, we think, that he may be brought here in time to stand his trial during the present term of the Court cannot close for ten days to come.

ANOTHER CAVALLY REGIMENT COMING OUT -A London paper says : - 'It is not improbable the 4th, Hussars may follow the 13th Hussars to Cauada. The 4th, or 'Queen's Own,' is now quartered in Edinburgh. It has fought in nearly every battle of modern times from Talavera to Balaklave and Inkerman. Its uniform is blue with yellow trimming, and scarlet plume.

The 53rd regiment, numbering 980 men arrived in London on Thursday night. The citizens assembled in large numbers to receive them.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S in large numbers to receive them.

THE 100rs REGIMENT. - At latest dates the 100th Regiment was still quartered at Malta. Recent English papers do not say weather it will leave for Canada the fall, as was at one time probable Letters Meeting. have been received here addressed to men in the repervade all classes of our countrymen. Toronto giment, which shows that they themselves expected to be shortly sent here.

TOTALLY UNFOUNDED .- A statement is in circula- Cleater Court, Montagal, ? tion that on the occasion of the erection of the gilt cross on St. Michael's Cathedra! in this; city the American flag was displayed above the Union Jack. We have been assured by persons who noticed the posi-tion of the flags on that occasion, that the Union the been assured by persons who noticed the posi-tion of the fisgs on that occasion, that the Union afternoon, at the domicile of the defendant, in the Jack was at the head, and the American flag was displayed low down on the staff. At an ordinary and Ohattels of the defendant seized in this gause, displayed low down on the staff. At an ordinary time such a statement might pass without notice, but consisting of Household Furniture, Chairs, Tables. at this moment a correction should be made. Toronto Globe.

Some of the leading citizens of Three Rivers are agitating the question of establishing a bank in that town. It has large lumbering connections, and presents a good field for the employment of capi-

CHANGES IN THE CARINET. - A rumor was very prevalent on the streets yesterday, that Mr. Christopher Dunkin, M. P. P. for Brome, is to enter the Administration as Provincial Secretary. - Transcrut Tues-

It is stated that the Canadian Government has contributed \$60 per mile towards the cost of the Military Telegraph Line now being constructed in the Eastern Townships by the Montreal Telegraph

PRIVINGIAL EXHIBITION AT KINGSTON. - Kingston has been selected by the Provincial Agricultural Association as the place of the Society's exhibition in

THE WEATHER .- For the last four or five days we have had a spell of really beantiful weather, which had we been favored with a fortnight ago would have enabled the farmers to save much of their crop now destroyed. Even at this late period it is of immense service to the country.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Crysler, T Kennedy, \$2; Halifax N S Mrs J Mihan \$2; St Hyacinthe, M Buckley, \$4; M Healy \$4; Tannery West, J Fox, \$1; Athelstan, H McGinnis, \$2; West Osgood, M McEvoy, \$2; Sault au Recollet, Rev Mr Vinet, \$2; Kars, J McSweeny, \$2; Dunn-ville, T O'Brien, \$2; Somerset, Rev D Matte, \$2; Chateauguay, Rev J B Allard \$2,50; Perth. Very Rev his boots off, preparatory to entering the garret win- H McDonough, \$2; Napance, Rev J Brown, \$2; Bouch-\$7; Mono. P McCabe, jun., \$2; St Raphaela, Very Rev J McDonald, \$2; Williamstown, A M Gillis, \$2; Laucaster, A Tobin. \$2; St. Angelique, J Ryan, \$2; Portsmouth O'K J Cameron, \$2; Norton Creek J Me Naity, \$4 75; Nicolet, Rev Mr. Proulx, \$2; Albany, J Ryan, \$5.50; River Beandette, T Mc-Eniry, \$2; Penetanguishene, Rev J P Kennedy, \$2; Shullsburgh, Rev J J Kinshella, \$2; Dandee, M Banaon, \$2; Richmond Station, A Donnelly, \$6; East Halley, T Baley, \$2; Marysville, California, Rt Ber E O Connell, \$2; Lancaster W McPherson, \$1; Satis, Rev Mr. Cloutier, \$5; Westen, F G Kent \$2; Oswego, Rev Mr Kelly, \$10, U.S cy; Picton, W Symbolt, \$4; Arthur, D Melatosh \$2! Summersille, Ray Mr Flennery, \$4; St Boniface, Rev J E Beliveau, \$2; Marlbank, D Byrne, \$4; Hawkabury Mills W Laor, \$4; Hamilton, M Mahoney, \$2; Baie St Poul Rev H Marceau \$2

Per Ray Mr Lalor, Picton-W H Gray, \$2. Per J Killoran, Setforth -D Casey, \$1.

Per Rev T Sears, Port Mulgrave, N S - Self S2 M Doolin, Ship Earbor, \$2; J Gallagher, Isaac Harbor, \$2 ; J Sallenger, Steep Creek, \$2 ; T O'Neill, Balmon River Lukes, \$2

Per J Feeny, Brantford - J O'Connell, S2. Per U F Freser, Brockville - E Kennedy, \$3.

Par W Chishalm, Alex ndria- J Durocher, \$3,08 D Heath, \$18,25; Dunenn McDonald, 1-3 Kenyon, \$6 25; Donald McDonald, 12, 4 Kenyon, \$14,75. Per L Whelan, Ottawa-Geo Edmonds. Chelsca, \$2; B Gardner, Gatineau Mille, \$2.

Per H O'C Trainor, St Marys - Sabscribers, \$3. Per J Harris, Guelph - N Wright, Thorpville, \$4; Biors, J Higgins, \$1; Barnett, E Scanlag, \$2. Per F Ford, Prescutt-Mrs Conway \$2; J Ford \$2.

Birth.

In this city, on the 26th alt., the wife of Mr. B. Tensey, of a daughter.

Married,

In St. Patrick's Church, on the 24th fast., by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, Mr. Bernard Bedard, to alice, youngost daughter of James Pyne, at Robertstown, County of Waterford, Ireland.

> MONTREAL WHOLKSALK MARKETS Montreal, Oct. 2, 1866.

Flour-Pollards, \$3,40 to \$3,75; Middlings, \$4,50 \$5,00; Fine, \$5,40 to \$5,65; Super., No. 2 \$6,10 to \$0,35; Superfine \$7,00 to \$7,10; Fancy \$7,00 to \$7,10; Extra, \$7,00 to \$7,25; Superior Extra \$7,50 to \$7,35; Bag Flour, \$3,90 to \$4,10 per 112 lbs.

Eggs per doz, 00c to 00c.

Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Batter, per lb. — Choice Dairy, 16c to 17c., according to quality. Middle Dairy, 15c to 16c. Oatmenl per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,77 to \$4,92]:

Wheat—U C. Spring ex cars \$1.30. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pote, at \$5,70 to \$5,721 Seconds, \$5,20 to \$5,30; First Pearls, \$6,69 to \$9,00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Oct. 2, 1866

1		061. 2, 1286			
		e. d. g.d.			
Flour, country, per quintal,		17 6 to 29 0			
Oatmeal, do	••••	12 6 to 13 0			
Indian Meal, do		8 6 to 9 6			
Wheat, per min.,		0 0 to 0 0			
Barley, do , per 50 lbs		00000			
Peas, do.		4 6 to 5 0			
Oats, do.		2 3 to 2 6			
Butter, fresh, per 1b.		1 3 to 1 6			
Do, salt do		0 11 to 1 0			
Beans, small white, per min		0 0 to 0			
Potatces, per bag	••••	4 6 to 5 0			
Onions, per minot,		0 0 to 0 0			
Lard, per ib		0 10 to ! 0			
Beef, per 1b	••••	0 5 to 0 7			
Pork, do		0 8 to 0 9			
Mutton do		0 4 to 0 5			
Lamb, per do		0 4 to 0 5			
Egge, fresh, per dozen		0 9 to 0 10			
Turkeys, per couple		5 6 to 12 6			
Apples, per brl		\$5,50 to \$6,00			
		\$6,00 to \$8,50			
Straw	••••	\$3,00 to \$4.50			
the section of the following the section of the sec					



Afull attendance is particularly requested, s business of importance will be brought before the Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

By Order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

No. 4031.

SIMON LEDUO, Plaintiff, vs. CHARLES ROCE, Defendent. ON the 13th October, inst, at Two o'clock in the Drawers, &c.

P. LEGLERO, B.S.C. Montreal, 3rd Oct., 1866.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE. THE CLASSES in this INSTITUTION will recopen

on the 5th September. Boarders to enter the preceding evening. For terms of admission apply to,

REV. M. STANTON.

Kingston, 27th August, 1866.

THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED BY DU BAR-RY'S FOUD. - Care No. 65,413. - Rome, July 21st, 1866. - The beath of the Holy Father is excellent especially since abandoning all other remedies he has confined himself entirely to Da Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, which has produced a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly '-From the Gazette du Midt, July 25th.

DU BARRY'S delicious, health-restoring REVA LENTA ARABICA FOOD restores good appetite perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs and liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity and enegry to the most enfeebled or disordered, without medicine. inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies, curing dyspepsis (indigestion) constipation, flatulency. phlagm, debility, consumption, nervous, bilicus, liver and stomach completors, low spirts, as proved by 60 000 cases which had been considered hopeless.—In tins.

371c. each and upwards. Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by Evans, Mercer, & C

65 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, 28th September, 1866.

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.

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

Opened on the 25th of September, 1948, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its tenching denartment.

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

English languages, and terminates with Philosoppy. 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, distory and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Science.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on 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-Bourders 700

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

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

THE system of education will embrace the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle

SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS.

TERMS PER MONTH : Board and Toition in the English and French languages,.....\$7.00 Music. 2.00
Drawing and Painting . 1.50 Bed and Bedding..... 0.50 Washing..... 1.00 Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for

by the parents.

No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.
Uniform for Winter, Dark blue. Summer, Shepherd's

Payments must be made invariably in advance.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Re

E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of he mest agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is new

completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the follost sense of the word. The bent morals, and manners of the pupils will be an obje of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:

July 21st 1861.

Board and Toition, \$100 per Annum (parable 1.s. yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 121 54: mber, and ends on the First Tenraday of July.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Graig and St. Lawrence Streets .-- W. Dalton respectfolly 12forms his friends and the public, that he keeps corstantly for sale the following Publications:-Frank Leelie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Bostos Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian , Comic Mouth ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Table t, Stants Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unic Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribunt, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illubtrated Papers. Le Son Ton, Mad. Demorests Faskion Book. Leelie's Magazine, Geder's Lady's Boo, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True, Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defricheur - The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Mesic Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, & the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Bubecriptionsseccived for Newspapers and Mayerines

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Evening Star, writ'. ing on the 9th instant, says: - It is reported thatthe Marquis de Lavalette has been favored with a letter from the Emperor, wherein his Mejesty asserts that had he insisted upon obtaining the most insigni ficant territorial compensation from Prussia, the whole of Germany would then have arisen against France.' Should this piece of news prove to be true the Moniteur will, no doubt, in a few days be authorised to publish this important document, which can only tend to show the world that Louis Napoleon is not in the least disposed to compromise once more the peace of Europe. Mean while, the Etendard, a paper which is supposed to derive its inspiration direct from the Emperor's Cabinet, writes as follows. We bear that a circular will shortly he despatched to the various diplomatic agents of the French Government abroad The changes which have taken place during the last two months in the map of Europe, differently as they have been interpreted by the various populations, have confused the public mind. In France this doubtful state of public opinion cannot be allowed to exist any longer? The object of the circular in question will be to define the situation of France; and this will, no doubt, be done with the lucidity which characterises all the deepatches emanating from the Marquis de Lavalette, Minister, ad interim, of Foreign Affairs. The part which French policy thought fit to adopt in the late war will thus be clearly explained.

The Pull Mall Gazette says:—'We hear from Paris that the appointment of M de Moustier to the French Foreign Office is by no means, as is supposed by some Prussian and English papers, a sign that the Emperor has given up his design of extending the French frontier on the side of the Rhine. M. de Moustier is neither a friend of Prossis nor an enemy of Austrie, but a zealous Bonapartist, and would not even hesitate before a war if he thought it necessary for the maintenance of the present dynasty. He is known to be on much better terms with Prince Napoleon than his predecessor, with whose Orleanist leanings the Prince had nothing in common, and his attachment to the Imperial family will make him a ready instrument for carrying out any policy the Emperor may wish to adopt. His appointment, therefore, seems to show that the Emperor is about to enter on a policy, for the execution of which he will require a minister who will blindly and unacruputously carry out his wishes. That Napoleon is about to take some important resolution is further indicated by the calling together of the French diplomatic agents at Paris, for the purpose, it is said, of giving the Emperor full information respecting the political situation in Europe.

THE REASON HE WAS DISMISSED. - The 'resignation' of M Dronyn de Lbuys, French Minister of Foreign Affairs we have good reason to believe is really a dismissal. The checks which Napoleon has received from Mexico and from Prussia rendered it expedient for the Emperor to disclaim responsibility for the policy which led to them. So M. Drouyn de Lhoys is made a scapegoat.

The Constitutionnel and other papers have been careful to mention that the Emperor has recommenced his drives, and that he lately rode on horseback and walked in the Bois de Boulogne. Nevertheless, it is unfortunately certain that His Majesty's health is by no means so good as his friends could desire, and, although his departure for Biarritz has been positively announced for the 10th instant, it is very probable that he will not go there at that date (If at all), as his medical advisers are opposed to his interrupting the treatment he is now following. Dr. Rayer, who attends him, has lately held repeated consulations with Drs. Nelation and Ricord.

It isterported in Paris that Maximilian might be expected in Europe by every steamer.

A BLOW TO DIPTOMACY. - The Patric announces that in consequence of the annexation to Prussia of Ennover, Electorial Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort, various States have been authorised to quit their fered with the liberty of religion, as guaranteed by one might instance, as a proof of it, that he has not supplicate Heaven for a mitigation of the pestilence feared to incur the enmity of some sixty or more although they give every encouragement to those ministers, plenipotentiary and resident, charges d'affaties. &c., to say nothing of aspiring secretaries and attaches, when his successful campaign and its consequences have thrown out of work, -or, perhaps sequences have thrown out of work, -or, perhaps out of play would be the more proper term as regards of cholera cases and prediepose to the attack in most of the gentlemen.

MODEEN BATTLES. - A pamphlet on the needlegur by General de Gondrecourt contests the idea that battles of present day are more sanguinary than those of forme periods. The writer says:—'At Borodino the combattants lost a quarter of their force; at Magenta and Solferino an eighth; at the bottle of Senef, fought between the Prince de Conde and the Prince of Orange, the two armies lost a third of their numbers, and Conde had three horses killed under him by the rude muskets, old halberds, and clamsy pistols of that time, so far begind the present epoch of the needlegun. Lastly, at the battle of Sadowa, the Prussians and Austrians lost an eighth of the troops engaged and yet fought with obstinacy. The inference which the General draws is that the new arms kill more quickly, but the battle is of shorter duration. The net result is that there are less victims. Besides, although it may be imprudent not to posses the new engines of war, they do not suffice alone to assure the victory. That depends above all on the genius of the general and firmness of the soldiers.—London Times, Sept 6.

THE FRENCH BREECHLOADER .- It is stated that the gan tried at the camp of Chalons has been 'definitely adopted by the French Government, with two modifications unanimously proposed by the committee appointed to superintend the experiments To satisfy the first wants of the service, the manufacture of 200 000 of this new weapon is going to be carried

LAMIBANDE AT PARIS.—We translate the following from L'Evenement of the eight inst. :-

The Calsis train last night brought with it Sureau Lamirande, the ex-Cashier of the pank of France at Poitiers. Seven months ago this person disappeared, leaving a deficit of seven hundred and eighty-six thousand francs. Mr Starsault, the Secretary of the Bank of France, immediately came to an understanding with M. Claude, the intelligent chief of the detective police, and obtained from him the assistance of M, Melin, an officer of extraordinary ability. M. Melin at once took the field, though without other information than a description of Lamirande's per sonal appearance, and the date of disappearance from Poitiers, which was two days previously He commenced by questioning all the cab drivers of Paris, from one of whom learned that a person of the appearance of Lamirande had taken a carriage from the Orleans Railway Station to the Station of the Northern Railway He judged, therefore, that Lamirande had left for England, and set out at once for London. There he obtained more exact infor mation, and following the traces of the presumptive Lamirande, who had purchased a variety of articles, and among the rest three hats of a city hatmaker, he learned that he had taken passage for New York.
As M. Melin had curte blanche, he immediately proceeded to charter a steamer, which might get ahead of the packet steamer. He did in fact get ahead of him, and arrested Lamirande on his arrival at New York; but the ex cashier pretended that his name was Lasniers, and that he resided in the United States This was at one of the chief hotels of New York, and Lamirande's hat was lying on a table. "Pardon me, Sir" said the officer, " you have just "come from London, where you bought this hat."-he had noticed the address of the London serve of the National Bank fluctuates between 29 and laxes.

are, however, very complicated in the United States; the affair was prolonged, and thanks no doubt to the as M. Melin confesses, he had some hours of discouragement; but he speedly recovered himself, got together fresh intelligence, and acquired a conviction that Lamirarde had left for Canada. There be followed him and found him at Laprairie. Here however, were fresh difficulties in the way of extradition, that were at last surmounted by the activity of M. Melin. He obtained permission from the Governor to carry off his prisoner at the very moment when he was about to be set at liberty, by a new interpretation of the law. It was from Canada, therefore, that M. Melin, accompanied by a Canadian officer, arrived yesterday in charge of the ex-Cashier.

Landy to French many to the first to the

When Lamirande was arrested at Laprairie, M. Melin found upon him for his entire fortune only sixteen pence and a revolver. 'Why do you carry this weapon?' said the officer. 'For thieves,' said the

However, let us return to the sixteen pence. Lamirande left Poitiers with 480,000 francs, the difference between which sum and the deficit had been disposed of in play and pleasure. They play a good deal at Poitiers; Lamirande was a dandy, and in 1856 he had kept an actress who was very popular in Paris. The great bulk of these 480 bank notes was an anxiety for the fathless cashier. He saw an officer in every one he mot, and he fancied, with reason, that the Custom House might think the origin of this large sum a little suspicious. He, therefore, bought six pocket handkerchiefs In one he place two hundred and ten thousand france and then folded these in the other handkerchiefs in such a manner as to make a little packet. The rest he kept in his pockets. The package was by his side on the seat of the railway carriage, and on reaching London be got out so hastily as to leave it there—at least so he says. Three minutes after he discovered his mistake, returned, found the carriage, but missed his nackage of notes. Of course he did not reclaim it; and thus he left for New York with no more than 200,000 francs. There his lawyers took lifty-six thousand france out of him at two strokes. They made him sing once more to the tune of 10,000 francs, and M. Melin captured 120,000 francs when he arrested him. With the remainder he paid his personal expenses and contrived to achieve his escape. He made the return voyage without a red cent, and in boots and pantaloons belonging to M. Melin. What most struck those who like the writer, saw him arrive yesterday, was the battered straw hat which he wore. This hat has a legend connected with it. M. Melin intended to buy one for him at Liverpool; but the prisoner having attempted to escape, by way of punishment they let him keep his old hat. In this new kind of Odystee which lasted, let us temember, seven months, after having freighted ships, hired officers, and set all the old World in motion, M. Melin expended 12,500 francs.

BELGIUM.

The visitation of cholera in Belgium has been terrible. The official returns up to the 21st ult. put the number of p-rsons attacked with cholera at 31,-051; deaths, 16,699. The Catholic journals describe the effects of this awful scourge as having been remarkably beneficial in a religious point of view. Great numbers of persons have returned to the practice of their duties, and have begun to try to lead a better life. The masonic secreties have been deserted by the less hardened of their members and the horrible associations for ensuring a bad death by keeping off the priest from the expiring singer have been compelled to relax their diabolical efforts. In fact, the deaths were so numerous that they could not attend all, and the terror of infection also operated to keep them away, and leave the field clear to the clergy to exercise their holy mis-sion In some towns where the municipal authorithe representatives of France at the capitals of those ties are infected with Freemasonry they have interpostts. Count Bismarck's reputation as a bold man the Beigian Constitution, by prohibiting processions is too well established to need exalting, otherwise and other Catholic practices of public devotion to acts of tyrannical interference with Catholic and exasperated at having to receive from apparantly well grounded complaints of his doings, which we believe will become the subject of alterior proceedings, with a view to expose their illegality und obitain redress.

> MAXIMILLAN'S SUCCESSOR .- Prince Iturbide, whom the Emperor Maximilian has appointed to be his successor on the throne of Mexico, is now at Brusseis. under the care of M. Eloin, the Imperial Chef de

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The Cession of Venetia - The Independunce Belge says :- The publication by the Moniteur of the conditions attached to the acquisition of Venetia has produced in Italy a revival of irritation against the indirect cession of that province. People do not comprehend the utility of the special treaty between Austria and France, and notwithstanding the explicit letter of the Emperor Napoleon to King Victor Emmanuel, they suspect the existence of some secret condition attached to the surrender. Perhaps also the silence maintained with respect to the course adopted for arranging the liberation of Venetia, and the lead taken by the Moniteur in making these revelations while yet the reply of King Victor Emmanuel is unknown, has contributed to wound the national self esteem, which has been rendered more sensitive by the reverses of the late war. But those impressions will not last, and the resignation of M. Dronyn de L'huys will contribute to efface them if it be true that that minister, in presence of the isolation of the court of Rome by the disasters of Austria, desired to mitigate the inevitable consequences of the September convention concluded with the Florence Cabinet.

Various French and Italian journals combine in exhorting Italy to busy herself so soon as peace is concluded, before all other things, with the re establishment of her credit. Nothing is more urgent, but is to be feared that few things are more difficult. Much will depend on the attitude of the Government. and it is to be hoped it will show itself equal to the emergency. The Opinion Nationale, a stanch friend of Italy, exhorts her, now that she has neither conquests to seek nor invasions to fear, to be active and energertic in the pursuits and toils of peace time.

No more cannon and rifles,' it exclaims,—
No more extravagant outlay for ironclads. Men must no longer be transferred from agriculture to the drill ground. What Itally wants are working men and merchant ships. Before all things the Chambers must seek wise economy, and encourage industry and commerce. Italy will never be completely emaccipated so long as she is the tributary and the slave of foreign credit and commerce. The fatal word, Italia fara du se,' which has not succeeded on the battle field, must be ber device in the fields of finance, industry, and agriculture,'

A letter from the Italian capital says that all the necessaries of life have risen 15 to 20 per cent. a very unnecessary augumentation in a city where rents had trebled and most other things doubled in you have price since the downfall of the Grand Ducal Govern. ment. The same letter says that the metallic re-

hatter. Lamirande then lost all his courage, and 31 million france, while the paper in circulation is with the assistance of the French Copsul, M Melin 365 millions. Formerly it was limited to thrice the secured his incarceration. Questions of extradition amount of the specie in hand. In Milan, Florence, and probably in other Italian cities, popular banks have been established, which issue one franc notes, complicity of his lawyers and the New York Police and these are now eagerly sought after. The Natio-Lamirande succeeded in escaping. At this stage, nal Bank has been authorized to issue five france nal Bank has been authorized to issue five franc notes, which does not look as if the disastrous reign of paper were drawing to a close. It has attracted notice that for the last two months the Customs' receipts have not been published. This departure from the usual practice excites suspicion, and it is reported that the receipts have been two thirds less than usual.

Chunce Liegary under Piedmontese Tyeanny. -In the Correspondance de Roma for several years past, the above heading has been a standing one, and under it has been recounted many a history that might make Catholic blood boil. For cruelty and unscrupulousness in its batred of religion, the Piedmontese Government might complete with any Pagan or Infidel tyranny that has ever carsed the world; but besides those characteristics, there is a mosaness and sneaking matice that is peculiar to the modern ex-Cashier coolly 'And you never thought of using Italian power, whose supposed success in orashing it on yourself?' 'I never did.' Catholicism is haited with such delight by the readers of the Record the Advertiser and the other organs of the multifarious sectarianism of England. In the last number of the Correspondance de Roma, we find the following facts arranged under the customary heading we have copied above : - ' Condemnations to domicile force i.e., imprisonment in their own houses continues to be arbitrarily inflicted on the clergy. Such punishments were scandalous enough during the war, but now that peace is restored, all pretext for persecution is removed and these proceedings are simply demonstrations of the hatred which the present Italian Executive entertains against the Catholic Church. Nothing could be a greater source of weakness, and surer presage of future disaster to that Government. If Signor Crispi and his accomplices were its paid enemies, they could not work more effectually than they have done towards its overthrow. Those who imagine that such practices can conduce to the consolidation and peace of the country, will prove in the end to have been woefully mistaken. The editor of the Unita Cattolica has requested the Piedmontese clergy to furnish him with information of each case in which they have been subjected to the penal infliction of domicile force or otherwise molested by the authorities. The instances are extremely numerous; and the hardships and cruelties inflicted have been most severe. He says that he has arrived, by means of the information which has reached him, at a conviction about two important facts; first, that although the most inquisitorial system of espionage has been kept in operation over the conduct of the Bishops and clergy, yet in no case have there been found any grounds on which to matitute a Government prosecution; and secondly, that on pretence of precentionary measures alone -a pretence unsupported by a single fact-the Piedmontese authorities have deprived a large number of dioceses of their bishops, and have harnessed a large number of the parochial clergy with vaxatious proceedings. Such doings as these have never been seen in Italy before.

Whilst the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome are picusty inhouring to bring about the canonisation of the Blessed Leonard, of Port Maurice, the infinels in Port Maurice are covering the walls with infamous placards, displaying blasphemous insults against religion and the Church. The Unita gives a list of the headings of these announcements, with which we do not care to suily our columns,

The Superiors of the religious houses in Venetia have petitioned the Emperor of the French to secure for them the right of dispesing of their own property, as was stipulated in the treaty of Zurich in favour of

the Regulars of Lombardy.

The other night Signer Papoli, Commissioner of the Italian Government at Padua, sent a file of gensd'armes, accompanied by an officer and one of the deligates of public safety, to make a perquisition in the Hermitage of Rua. This hermitage is a small religious house situated in a lonely locality and inhabited by a dozen or so of aged Carmelite monks. These terrible persons were accused of conspiracy and forming a depot of arms for unlawful purposes ! It is needless to say that nothing was found in their poor convent to justify Signor Pepoli in his raid on the harmless Carmelites.

According to the correspondent of the London

Unfortunately, Italy expected too much, and was Constitutional liberty we observe that the name of a the territories which she had boped to win for her-M. Piercot, burgomaster of Ghent, has attained a self in the field of battle. I have heard women rebad pre-eminence The Bicn Public of that city proaching their lovers or brothers for their defeat, has for some weeks past been making loud and and still more for their subsequent inaction; and when this is the case the trritation must be grievous and the difficulties in the way of a real alliance insuperable for the present.

ROME .- DECREASE OF BRIGANDAGE .- The Pontifical Government is doing its utmost to extirpate the bands of brigands who still infest the province of Velletri and Frosinone. For this purpose strong detachments of troops have been sent into these provinces, rewards have been offered for the capture of

The publication of the Encyclical letter, which had been looked for with so much impatience, has been indefinitely postponed. The Hosy Father, in his wisdom, has probably considered that the opportune moment for lifting up his voice has not yet come. -It is, however, expected that the Pope will pronounce an allocation at the Consistery which will be held shortly; or, at all events, that either by Encyclical or in an Allocution, the Pope will give some intimation of the line of conduct he intends to adopt uader impending circumstances. I do not think the Pope will do anything of the kind. The resolutions of His Holmess must depend entirely on the course of events, and it is impossible to say beforehand what they may be. One may be just as wrong in saying that he will quit Rome as in asserting that he will remain. I am assured by those whose state-ments are worthy of attention, that the Pope will stay in Rome after the evacuation, until open attempts on his authority or his life shall force him to seek a foreign asylum. Others, very possibly extremely well informed, believe that on the retirement of the French troops, he will depart at once to London or to Malta. It is even stated that the object of Cardinal de Reisach's late visit to England was to pave the way for the reception of His Holiness.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- The Times' Naples correspondent draws a gloomy picture of Piedmontese rule in Naples. He writes :--

The cholera, which at the commencement only dotted our large population, spreads daily more extensively.

The cholera could scarcely have come at a worse time, for, to quote a journal whose loyalty cannot be doubted .-

There is irritation from the increase of taxation there is irritation from the suspension of commerce, from the falling off of profits, from the increase of the amount of the taxes corresponding with their number. There is irritation, too, because that which the tax-gatherer leaves is absorbed by the agio on paper, and if to these causes of irritation we add those arising from fines unjustly imposed, and from the errors and discourtesy of the employes where shall

we be? Signor Cacace, the President of the Chamer of Commerce, resigned last week in consequence of the brusque reply of the Minister of Finance to the Chamber, praying that the order might be rescluded directing that the Customs' duties should be paid in gold or silver, and in several parts of the city we have heard of poor artisans being driven to desperation by the increased demands made upon them in AUSTRIA.

An entire reform of the military system of Austria is spoken of, and it is said means will eventually be adopted for doubling the available forces of the Empire.

The following extracts from the letter of a distinguished English cavalry officer, who has travelled since the war through Austria and Prussia, with the object of examining the troops of all arms, m y be interesting to English readers, and may prevent them from too suddenly taking up the idea that Austria's army is inferior to that of the Prussians because it has been beaten by them this once, under the double mistortune of inferior small arms and

some incupable generals. The officer writes: 'One could not but be struck with the idea that however successful the Prussians may have been in appearance they are really inferior to the Austrians as soldiers. The men were dirty and slovenly. The regiments varied in an extraordinary degree. Some were composed of immense men; and others of seedy looking unsoldierlike lit.le fellows. They dailled however, remarkably well; very steadily, but with considerable rapidity; very much faster than our own. We did not see many cavalry, but those we came across were miserable. The men riding infamouely, saddlery, bad, and horses large but underbred. The articlery steel guns, breech-loaders, bearier than Austrian guns, drawn by six burses -They have three calibres -4, 6, and 12 pounders, the latter very heavy, but almost howitzers. The train was beavier than the Austrian, horses much larger. In tact, everything was heavier. They have a large proportion of train to a corps d'armee I was very much pleased with the the officers I met. They were not so taking in manner or appearance as the Austrians, but they seemed intelligent and business like. They all spoke most nightly of the Austrian ca valry and artillery, and said that they had saved the Austrian army, and they did not appear conversant with the successes of their own cavalry, which have been so glowingly depicted.... I came to the con clusion that the zundnudelgewehr is about the worst '.tastxe rebaoldoead

Now all this goes to prove what has already appeared in your columns, that Austria ought not to have been considered as without hope at the end of the campaign, and that Prus is will have some diffi culty to hold her own, if the ancient Empire should re-arm her infantry, put her best men in command of her armies, and rise again to revenge her present humiliation. There is evidently a strong idea pre valent that something of the sort will occur, not next year, but the year after; and it is confidently believed that France will not then be absent from the field but, on the contrary, will bring amout the contest The officer whose letter is quoted above visited the camp at Chalons, and found the French army apeaking confidently of a future war with Prussia, in which they have no doubt of success, for what Frenchman ever doubted the superiority of the national army .- Times.

PRUSSIA.

THE DETERONED QUEEN OF HANOVER .- The Morning Post publishes a private letter from Handver, which speaks of the sad effet that recent events have produced upon Queen Mary. Her hair, which but a few weeks ago was quite black, is now grey. Bhe appears to be very popular, and great sympathy is shown for her in her distress. The country, urges the writer, has been most prosperous under the Guelph reign; wuy, then, should it be compelled to pass under the yoke of Prussia in order to gratify the ambition of the 'modern Richelieu'?'

RUSSIA.

THE EASTERN QUESTION,-' f it is allowable,' says the Vienna Presse, to form a supposition - the only plausible one -respecting the appointment of M. de Monstier to the Ministry of Poreign Affairs, the nomination of this diplomatist means that the Eastern question is again raised.

The Morgen Post of Vienna expresses itself as follows: - We are informed on goon authority that the most perfect understanding exists between Russia and Prussis in regard to the Eastern question. This understanding, if it really exists, can only be based on a promise having been made by Prussia to the Government of St Petersburg that she would support the policy of Russia in the East, it Russia left her entire freedom of action in Germany and Central Europe. Prussic has, in fact, no interest in the East which could be compromised by the preponder Times, the Fiedmontese are by no means satisfied ance of Russia in that direction; and the latter with the results of the last campaign. plishment of her old designs upon Turkey. From this point of view the nomination of M. de Moustier has quite a special significance.

THE FOX AND THE BEAR .- The journals of St. Petersburg state that Mr. Fox, the American envoy, during his stay in that capital, arranged with the ministers of the Cz+r the basis of a new treaty of commerce and friendship still closer than the existing one, and which would soon be concluded between Russia and the United States.

THE FESTIVAL OF ROSES.

Sidonia was the favorite of her parents, as well as of all the inhabitants of Sonnenthal; she was tresh as a rose, and her eyes were soft and bright as the evening star. She was gentle and recerved in her words her mind was we'll cultivated, and her heart innocent and pure It is not to be wondered at that M. Thatberg, the schoolmaster of Sidonia, preferred her to his other pupils.

This good master was the children's friend. He kept a school for young girls, and was celebrated for his method of instruction.

M. Thalberg took a delight in recreating his pupils, from time to time, by innocent pleasures. At times he took them to walk in the woulds, or on the mountain; at other times he made up a little concert to which he invited them; or he assembled them round him, and narrated or read to them some useful

and agreeable story.

Every year M. Thalberg's pupils celebrated celebrated several fetes in the open air, and they reckoned these days among the happiest of the year,— That which held the first place was the Festival of Roses. All the young girls looked forward to it with pleasure for months, and were at the height of their joy when the day arrived. M. Thalberg had obtained for his school from the

municipality an acre of ground, in the vicuity of the town, which he had formed into a garden, with the help of his scholars, whom he often conducted thither to dig, sow, and plant whatever they wished. If they had been very industrious, he rewarded them for their zeal, by making them sit down round him on the grass, and by reading to them some interesting

This garden might justly be called the garden of roses, for this flower was every where to be seen : each time that a new publi was received into the institution. new rose trees were planted; and each young girl was obliged to plant one every year. In this manner was soon formed a shrubbery which was agreeble to the eye; and when the season of their blossoming arrived, their perfume spread to a distance, and surpassed every other odor.

Now, at this period, M. Thalberg led his pupils to the garden, and fixed their attention on the roses Behold, he said to them, those delicious flowers they are the emblems of modesty and purity; try to resemble them. They are beautiful; nd yet they are not vain of their beauty. Imitate them; and may modesty be one of your virtues also. What a sweet mixture of tinta! What sweet purity is observable in these flowers ! Be like them. May gentleness be visible in all your actions; and may your heart never be troubled by any vicious inclination or any guilty thought. May it remain pure to your latest sigh. It is thus that you will be pleasing in the eyes of men You will shine as the roses, and will seatter joy and gladness around you. But do not forget that these flowers pass away like the Medicine.

others; soon they will have lost their orightness. The same must happen to you also. Do not attach too much value to earthly objects. Thank rather on that which is eternal-a well-cultivated mind, and a pure and pious heart

To render the garden most dear to his pupils, and to give more weight to his instructions, M. Thalberg conceived the idea of celebrating every year the Festival of Boses. The young girls applauded this happy idea, and nothing surpassed the happiness of this day. When it was celebrated, one of the pupils was declared the Queen of Roses She was crowned, and in the evening was conducted in triumph to her

parents. When the roses began to blossom, all M. Thal. berg's pupils were impatient to know who would be declared queen; they all felt that Sidonia had been the most industrious, the most amiable, and the most gentle; and not one of them doubted that she would De chosen.

The long wished for day at length arrived, and all the young girls were at the height of their joy; dressed in their holiday-clothes, each repaired to the houle of M. Thalberg, ranged two and two, they thus proceeded to the garden, in the vicinity of which a tent had been erected, and a table, on which were all kinds of prepared dishes. The company was numerous: for not only the parents, but also the friends of the pupils took a part in this joyous festival. They sang, they played merry games, they read, they related stories, and minutely examined the be-uties o the garden.

The anxiously desired moment at length arrived who thy were to relect and crown the queen; all were in expectation, and more than one heart beat quickly.

M. Thalberg called Sidonia to him, and sent her to the neighbouring valley to gather some cowslips; when she was at a distance, the good master declared to his other pupils that he considered her worthy to be Queen of the Festival. All the young girls applauded his choice, for they sincerely loved Sido.

They then gathered the roses; each pupil tock two with which they soon wove a crown; they placed themselves into two ranks at the garden gate. Sidonia soon returned; but what was her surprise on finding herself surrounded by her companions! Her cheeks became suffused with a bright carnation, and her heart was deeply moved when the whole number began to sing the following words:

> " Oh, sweetest, fairest, loveliest flower, By zepbyr fann'd in summer bower! Long may thy virgin freshness last. Unwither'd by the north wind's blast !"

Two of the pupils then took Sidonia's hand, and led her to a grass plot encompassed with roses, whilst a third strewed rose leaves in her path; then all her companions surrounded her; two among them were placed in the centre with the queen, who having knelt down, was crowned, when all again sang:

"Long may thy virgin freshness last, Unwither'd by the north wind's blast !"

Each pupil tried to make herself agreeable to the Queen of the Festival; they brought her the leveliest flowers, and anticipated all her wishes. Many of those that witnessed this pleasing scene were affected by it even to tears. The day was passed in the liveliest mirth, and the company returned joyfully

MYSTERIES. - 'Mysteries are a living fire,' says a holy and learned writer; 'which forbids too near approaches. We ought, therefore, to beware of imitating the rashness of the Roman sage, whose impatient curiosity impelled him to explore the burning secrets of Mount Eina, until from an imoderate thirst of knowledge, he fell a victim to his own temerity.'-Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church, by his Grace the Archbishop of Tuum

OF ANCIENT VERSIONS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT .-There are many Latin versions, or rather, perhaps, recensions of the New Testament, some of which are of great antiquity, and highly valuable as critical evidences. Several of these old versions were published by Sabbatier and Branchini, in the middle of the last century. These are sometimes called the Italic' versions The want of some received version being felt in the Western Church, a new and exceed-ingly good version was made by St. Jerome at the end of the fourth century, by order of Pope Damasus. This translation was approved by Pope Gregory I. and was very generally received and read in the Latin church, from which circumstance it was called the 'Vulgate,' The Council of Trent pronounced it to be authentic, and ordered it to be used wherever the Bible was publicly read, and in all disputations, sermone, and expositions. The Protestant divines of the sixteenth century were led by their anti-Papal tenets to throw discredit on the Vulgate version. The truth is, that the Vulgate, in its most important various readings, agrees with the most appaored manuscripts and with the best of the ancient versions so that the character of this version has risen greatly in the estimation of modern critics. A collation of ancient manuscripts of this version exhibits its true value. - Griesbach's Introduction to the New Testa-

UNITED STATES.

RELIGIOUS DESTITUTION .- Bishop Hopkins of Vermont, reports in his annual address that the theological department of the Vermont Episcopal Institute is without students. The treasurer also says in his report: There are no young men in the diocese looking forward to the ministry, or preparing to enter

PLEASANT BUT WRONG, -- In Milwaukee during the State Fair many persons were indignant that they should be charged a dollar for admittance. A shanty near the fence done a good business. The proprie-tors sawed a hole into the grounds, the visitors going in under the bar. Their rates were fifty cents when they could g t it—twenty five when they could do no better. Receipts during the day are said to be about \$100. It takes a Yanhee for specu-

BETTER TO SLIP WITH THE FOOT THAN THE TONGUE. -Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y., writes-"I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The atter I have found superior to anything I have ever used." Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., N.Y.

PONCE DE LEON ON PERFOMES. - This celebrated lieutenant of the great Columbus, pronounced the flowers in the everglades of Florida, the most fra-grant under the skies. From these odor-teeming blossoms MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is prepared, so that the fame of its tragrance may be said to date back to the days of the great navigator, who gave to Castle and Aragon a New World. The blended breath of a conservatory of tropical plants in full bloom, is exhaled from this delicious and refreshing Water. When diluted, it parifies the complexion as well as perfumes the skin; nor could any Sybarite covet a rarer luxury than a bath fragrant with its delicate aroma.

Purobasers are requested to see that the words "Fiorida Water, Murray & Lanman, No 69 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine 524
Agents for Montreal: Devine & Bolton, Lamp

tough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. B. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in

Be not angry that you cannot make others as you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself what you wish to be.

FOLLOW DISEASE TO ITS Sources .- Local diseas cannot be cared merely by local treatment. For example: No application to the part affected will radically cure the piles. The habit of body, which is the primary cause of the complaint, must be changed. For this purpose, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, the finest vegetable alterative ever compounded, is the medicine to be used. Costivecompounded, is the medicale to be discussed the ness is almost invariably the immediate cause of this distressing disorder. The condition of the bowels is at once changed by the action of the Pills. Indigestion and morbid action of the liver produce constipation. These, too, are swiftly remedied by this powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toned and regulated to a condition of perfect health. Thus are the symptoms and source of the disease removed together, and it is at an end forever. It is the same with all the complaints which come within the remedial scope of this great alterative, cathartic, and antibilious medicine.

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

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

TROPICAL SKIN DISEASES. - In hot climates the skin is stimulated to excessive action, and an almost infinite variety of cutaneous and dermal distempers are the results. Prurigo, or constant externai itching, without much apparent inflammation, spotted ache, caused by aluggishness of the skin, scaly eruptions, pustulous pimples, pemphigas, or water pimples, Roseola or false measles, crusted tetter, and rushes of almost every shade, from light pink to the deepest crimson, may be mentioned among the number. These, with all other external ernptions caused by heat, are safely and speedily removed by BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the most wholesome of all veritable detergents. In all skin THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP'S SCHOLL, diseases, the bowels should be kept larative by using BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS at same time as the Sarsaparilla.

& Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., men of the R. C. Bishop's Palace. J Gardner, J.A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R S Latham and all Dealersin Medicine.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly es teemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all dealers in medicine.

September, 1866.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the article needed, procured a supply to 4 o'clock. for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Return ing home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrno, and suffering, crying bables and SELECT MODEL SCHOOL restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

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PAIN KILLER! IT IS A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND.

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W. DORAN, Principal. August 22, 1866.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, ? In the Circuit Court for the District of Montreal. 5 District of Montreal. No. 4121.

The tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

PRESENT : The Honorable Mr. Justice Berthelot. Jean Bte. Mongenais, of the Parish of Ste. Magde

leine de Rigand, in this District, Esquire, Plaintiff;

Jean Bte. Castongusy, of the same place, Saddler,

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs Moreau

& Ouimet of Concsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Pierre Emilien Watier. one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, a ting in the District of Montreal, written on the writ of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant bath left his domicile to this part of the Province of Canada beretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in this District of Montreal; that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twiceinserted in the English language, in the newspaper of this City called the TRUE

WITNESS and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of this City called La Minerve be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last inserviou of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to an swer to such demand within the period aforesid, the said Plaintiff with be permitted to proceed to trial, and

judgment, as in a cause by default (By the Court) HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY.

O. C. O.

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L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE.

In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Cape. One

Revue Etrangere de Science et de Litterature.

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It is believed there is in Canada a vacancy for such a Publication; and that a compilation affording a collection of the literary beauties and discussions of nany subjects, which now appear in the old World in the French tongue, would be acceptable as well to the English as French speaking portions of our popu-

Certainly to all that part of the English speaking population to whom it is an object to cultivate acquaintance with the French language, or the polite literature of France, the projected publication will be in an especial manner valuable.

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September 6, 1866. PROVINCE OF CANADA, ?

Montreal, 10th September, 1866.

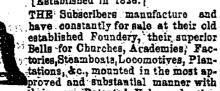
Drawing-\$6 per annum.

District of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an action for separation as to property (en separation de biens) has been instituted the thirty-first of March 1866, by Dame Domitille Renaud, of the Parish of Montreal, said District, wife of Moise Chartrand, Carpenter and Undertaker, of the same place, against her said Hushand under No. 101, and returnable the 12th of April same year before the Superior Court in and for the District of Montreal.

J. C. GAGNON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. RITZEZZCAS-Mesara. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Briez, Esq.,

Insolvent Act of 1864. PROVISOR OF CANADA, In the Superior Court.

In the Metter of JOHN HALEY.

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

JOHN HALEY.

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33

A CARD.

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Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Beloui, St. Hilaice, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 2 p.m. and Wednesdays at 12 a.m. The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy,

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13th Sept., 1806.

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Sept 24, 1866.

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