

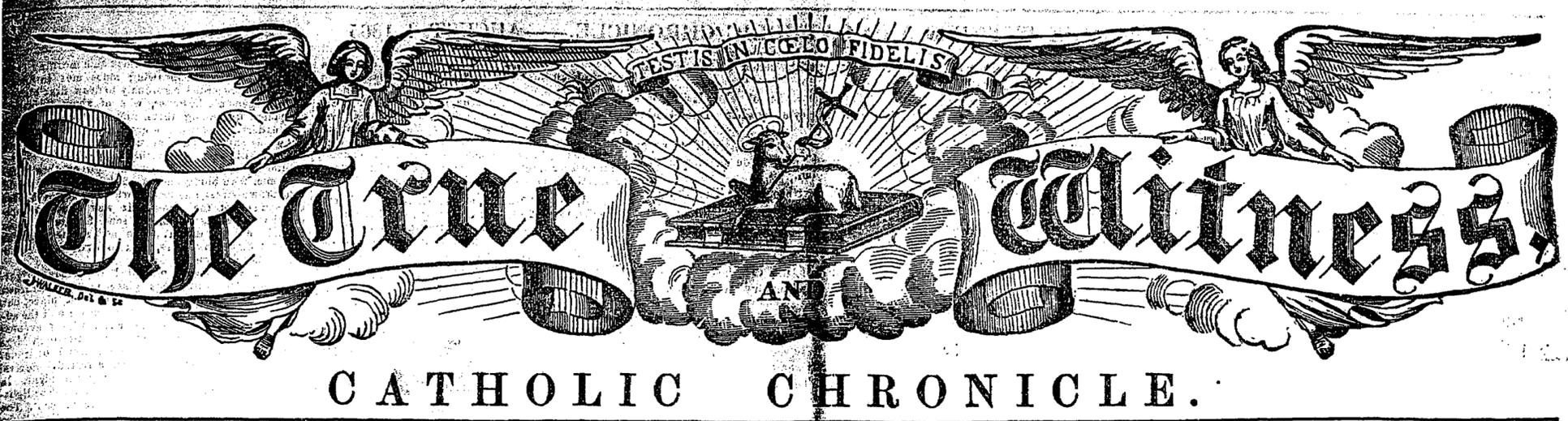
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ROSE LEBLANC; OR, THE TRIUMPH OF SINCERITY.

CHAPTER XVII.—Concluded.

One day in the Capitol Andre remained a long time near the statue of the dying Gladiator, the sculptured tragedy which Lord Byron has so powerfully described,—

'I see before me the gladiator lie; He leans upon his hand—his manly brow Consents to death, but conquers agony; And his droop'd head sinks gradually low,— And through his side the last drops, ebbing slow From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one, Like the first of a thunder-shower; and now The arena swarms around him: he is gone: He ceased the inhuman shout which hail'd the wretch who won.'

'Consents to death, but conquers agony,' murmured Andre in a low voice, as his eyes rested with a mild and troubled expression on the type of heathen endurance, meeting death without complaint and without hope.

The paleness of his cheeks, and the tremulous agitation of his hands, betrayed an interior conflict which Alice's watchful eye discerned. She drew him away from the cold hall, from the silent marble forms, from the careless sight seers, into the sweet air, the bright sunshine, and then into the neighboring beautiful church of the Ara Celi. There, in the temple once dedicated to the false gods of pagan superstition, and now to the infant Saviour of a ransomed world, before the picture of the Virgin Mother—one of those painted by Luke the beloved physician, and which, in days of yore, smiled on St. Frances of Rome when her sorrow was at its height—returned to Andre's soul. Christian consolations triumphed over human weakness; with a sublime expression of love and joy, after raising his eyes to heaven, he turned to Alice, and whispered the words of St. Paul: 'O grave, where is thy victory? O death, where is thy sting?'

Never was the Italian spring, that lovely bridal of the earth and sky, more perfectly beautiful than the year in which Alice and Andre watched together amidst the hills and valleys which surround Rome. With the blue cloudless sky over their heads, in gardens and groves where the almond-trees mingled their pink blossoms with the dark-colored cypresses and pale-headed ilexes, by the side of sparkling fountains on the shores of the lake of Nemi, in the wood of La Baccia and Albano, on the heights of Castel Gandolfo, amidst the ruins of Adrian's villa, or the shades of Lunghezza, that verdant oasis of the Roman Campagna, they spent enchanting hours seated on the green grass, surrounded with violets and cyclamens, sometimes with their books in their hands, their eyes wandering from the pious, the learned, or the poetic page to the visible records of bygone ages, or the scenes of nature's loveliest combinations.

'We lead a very idle life,' Andre said one day to Alice; 'your only occupation here is to make me happy. At Roche Vidal, the poor people, the school children, the very birds and animals used to claim a share of your time. Now, I engross it all.'

'Oh, these are our holidays,' she answered with a smile. 'Some other time...'

'Ay, some other time,' he interrupted. 'Soon, very soon, others will have you all to themselves.'

The last of their excursions was to Ostia. This was just before the Holy Week. They spent a night there, and stood at the very spot where tradition says that St. Augustine and St. Monica sat together on the evening of the arrival in the little town where, three days afterwards, she was to die. They read the sublime pages of the Confessions, in which the saint relates the conversation which took place that night between him and his mother, as 'they gazed upon the sky and its myriads of countless stars, and raised their minds from the contemperation of material objects to the thought of the soul's immortality, and the eternal happiness of heaven.' These words found an echo in the breasts of the affianced lovers.—Under the influence of the profound serene beauty of the sunset hour, and of the expressions of the most sublime piety, they remained absorbed in thoughts which were almost prayers, and set the seal to the sacrifice both tacitly felt they would soon be called upon to make of all the earthly hopes and joys which had brightened their young lives. They returned to Rome the next day, but with a different feeling from that which they had left it. They felt a presentiment that the end of their pilgrimage was at hand; they understood their brief strange happiness, the short lifetime of love, was drawing to a close. It was not a bitter thought, not a sudden pain. It had been contemplated from afar in the silent hours of prayer and the calm communion of their souls with God. Their feelings were like those of the traveller approaching the end of his journey, as the shades of evening gather around him, as the sun goes down behind the hills, and the moon,

with her subdued and holy light, in rising in the tranquil sky.

In the manner which his failing strength permitted, with a faltering step and aching frame, Andre, always accompanied by his two devoted companions, witnessed the sacred ceremonies of the Holy Week. They did not attempt to mix with the crowd in St. Peter's on Maundy Thursday, or to brave the heat of the Sixtine Chapel; but they knelt at the foot of the steps of the Scala Santa, and leant against the wooden cross of the Coliseum on Good Friday. From a distance they caught the sounds of the wonderful Miserere, the notes of which thrill on the ear like the cry of a sinner who repents, and touch the heart like the voice of a pardoning God.

Then came the day of days in Rome, Easter-day, the glorious festival of the Christian Church. A peculiar joy fills the heart that morning, like to no other joy on earth. 'Christ is risen,'—these words, the exulting cry of triumphant faith, rise from the lips of the assembled crowd. They seem to float in the air, to ring from every steeple, to re-echo from every neighboring hill. The bells of St. Peter's proclaim it with their deep sonorous peal. Immense multitudes through the great temple of Christendom; the silver trumpets fill its dome with soul ravishing melody. The hallelujahs of angels seem to mingle with the praises of men. And the Pontiff at the altar, and the worshippers in the nave, and the crowd about the portal-gates repeat with one voice,— 'Christ is risen.'

At the end of High Mass, Alice, Mdlle. de Tournefort, and Andre left the church by the sacristy door, and hastened towards the colonnade, where the carriage was waiting for them; but he suddenly stopped, and entreated them to mix with the crowd assembled on the Piazza of St. Peter. They accordingly knelt down on the steps of the marble flight of stairs in front of the Basilica at the moment when the Holy Father came forward on the balcony to bless the city and the world, 'urbis et orbis.' His powerful and melodious voice rang on the ears of all, and thrilled in the souls of many. It seemed to go forth far beyond the limits of the Eternal City, as if seeking through the wide world all the weary spirits, the aching bosoms, the breaking hearts of the great family which own his paternal sway;—all the mourners, the sufferers, the forsaken ones of every clime under the sun. The blessing of the Vicar of Christ, of the successor of St. Peter, rested that day on many a head bowed down to receive it. It made its way to many hearts yearning to be consoled, cheered, and sent on their way rejoicing by that fatherly benediction; but it appeared to descend with more than common meaning, with more than ordinary sweetness on the two youthful strangers, the betrothed love kneeling side by side in a touching attitude of mutual support and trembling earnestness. It was to them as the pledge of an everlasting union in heaven, the only one they hoped or thought of now.

Andre was leaning heavily on Alice at the moment the Pope withdrew. He whispered to her in so low a voice that she could hardly catch the sound, 'Let us hasten to the carriage. I can scarcely stand.'

As they crossed the piazza, the men and women, and even the children, made way for the young couple, and looked compassionately at Alice, whom they called 'La Santarella Francese,' the Guardian Angel of the pale stranger. With difficulty they reached the carriage, and drove alongside the Tiber, and through the Trastevere, on their way back to the Piazza di Spagna. As they crossed the bridge near the broken arches, both of them turned round, and gave a long, lingering look on the dome of Saint Peter's.

A few hours later, Alice was gazing on it once more. She had unconsciously approached a window whence she could see the whole city lying in darkness before her, save where here and there a solitary lamp burned before an image of the Madonna. Gas had not then illuminated with its modern brightness the streets of Rome; but the cupola of St. Peter's, like a dome of living fire, was lighting up the mid-night sky. She shrank back astonished and almost affrighted, for she had forgotten all about the illumination of St. Peter's. She had forgotten every thing but the grief which had fallen upon her, and God, who was giving her strength to bear it.

As the Angelus was ringing, as the day was closing—the bright, beautiful Easter-day in Rome—Andre had breathed his last, with his hand clasped in hers.

She gazed for a long time on the scenes where she had wandered, suffered, and prayed by his side; on Rome, which he had so dearly loved, and whose sacred enjoyments and silent teachings had given them a foretaste of heaven amidst the pangs of one of earth's deepest trials. With her head leaning on the breast of her faithful friend, who was supporting her with a mother's tenderness, she murmured these parting words,

with an emotion she did not attempt to control.—

'Farewell, blessed sanctuaries! Farewell, chosen home of God on earth, where I would fain have lived, and above all would fain have died! Farewell, Andre! Farewell, Rome!'

Then, after a few moments' silence, she raised her eyes to heaven, and uttered St. Francis of Assisi's favorite ejaculation,—

'Deus meus et omnia!' 'My God and my all!'

A few days afterwards, Alice was hearing Mass in the subterranean chapel of the church of St. Lawrence, out of the walls, and then went and knelt at a new-made grave in the cemetery of that ancient basilica, on which she had engraved the words of Holy Scripture,—

'I shall go to him... but he will not return to me.'

She went back to her own home and made no considerable change in her mode of life. It was still more solitary perhaps than heretofore. The late Baron's establishment was gradually reduced, and old servants pensioned off. One of the wings of the castle was converted into a hospital, where the aged and infirm persons of the neighborhood were freely admitted. Mdlle. de Morlaix, with one of the Sisters of Charity, to whom she had committed the care of the hospital, was wont to seek out these objects of her tender compassion in the neighboring villages and conduct them herself to the home she had provided for them. Mdlle. de Tournefort and some of her uncle's old friends, good and pious people all, remonstrated sometimes with her on the extent to which she carried almsgiving, and expressed fears that she would only end by injuring her fortune and her future prospects.

'My future prospects are very simple,' she would answer with a smile; and there was an expression in her face which by its very sweetness checked further questioning.

Two years elapsed, and the neighbors began to wonder what was to be the end of all Mdlle. de Morlaix's alterations in the old castle, and whether every portion of it was gradually to be dedicated to the same purpose as the left wing. Her lawyer and the Superiores of the Sisters of Charity had frequent interviews with her; and deeds were drawn up, and plans for building examined over and over again. At last business came to an end; and one evening Alice de Morlaix walked out upon the terrace where she had so often supported her grandfather's faltering steps, and where, a few days after his death, she had parted with Andre. She gazed on those ancestral possessions once so fondly loved, and nixed, for the last time, her eyes, upon them, as she had done on her view of Rome from the Pincian Hill on the day of her departure from the Eternal City. But there was not the same struggle in her heart as on that mournful day;—and gratitude rather than resignation was now her prevailing feeling. The world, its wealth, its pleasures were nothing to her, and no absorbing human affection stood between her soul and God. Two years of solitude and prayer had done their work. She cared for nothing but to follow our Lord's advice to the young man whom when He had looked upon He loved—'To sell all, and give to the poor, and then to follow Him.' Her mind was made up. There was no need for further delay. The sacrifice had been made long ago. The seed had been sown in tears; now the harvest was reaped in joy. The last look was given at the glorious landscape and the old towers of La Roche Vidal, and not a tear dimmed the eye which rested upon them with affection, but not with regret. Once more, as she had done in Rome, the young girl said, 'Deus meus et omnia!' and then turned away for ever from the home of her youth, and walked towards the travelling carriage which was waiting at the gate of the garden where Andre, the day he arrived at the Chateau, had seen her surrounded by a troop of joyous children. There were waiting for her: Mdlle. de Tournefort, who was going to spend the rest of her days in her former little home near Lyons, which she had left out of kindness for her niece, but had always longed to return to; a few old servants, whose tears were flowing fast; the Sisters of the hospital; and the Cure of the village, who had come to give a parting blessing to the daughter of his earliest friend, to the maiden he had instructed in childhood, and whose earliest steps in life he had guided. Alice knelt to receive the fervent benediction; then tenderly embracing the Sisters, the sobbing women, and the children who were clinging to her dress, and waving her hand to the men, who were passing their rough ones over their eyes, she cried out, 'God bless you!' sprang into the coach, and went on her way rejoicing.

Two more pictures have to be presented to the reader of this little tale before the volume is closed, and its simple incidents come to an end.

One is that of the farm of Les Ormeaux, near the beautiful village of Jurancon, at baymaking time. The day is bright and hot; a transparent

golden haze hangs over the Vale of Pau; the stillness is such that scarcely a leaf is stirring, even on the topmost branches of the tall elm trees, under the shade of which is sitting Rose, the loveliest and the happiest of farmer's wives in the Hautes or the basses Pyrenees. She had just brought the haymakers their dinner, and is now playing with her child, a rosy boy of one year old, who rolls from his mother's knee into the heaps of sweet-smelling hay with shrieks of delight. It is a charming scene of rural life.—The waters of the Gave are peacefully flowing with a low murmuring sound on one side of the beautiful meadow, and a rising bank, crowned with a variety of fruit-trees, rises in the back ground. Henri Lacaze is superintending the loading of a waggon of hay at the opposite extremity of the field, and directing the labors of his men; but his eyes often wander towards the spot where his wife is sitting with her baby in her arms. Every object in sight harmonizes with the glowing landscape, which itself combines the brilliant coloring of Italy with the grandeur and the verdure of Alpine scenery. The wild flowers, warmed by the sunshine and trodden under the feet of the mowers, emit the most balmy odours, and smell like the heaps of crushed rose-leaves in the garden of Santa Maria Novella at Florence. And the Rose of Jurancon, the happy wife of the most loving husband, the mother of the laughing boy whose arms are stretched out towards his father, and whose little bare feet dance with impatience on her knees, because she detains him in her fond embrace; every feature in her face, every glance of her bright eyes is beaming with joy, even as the sunshine is sparkling in the blue waters of the Gave.

And now a woman in deep mourning appears at the gate which leads from the field to the high road, and advances towards the spot where the farmer's wife is sitting. The moment she throws up her veil, Rose recognizes her, and they are soon foiled in each others arms. 'O my sweet angel, is it you? Is it really you? Henri, Henri, what are you about? What's the matter with you, that you do not come running here directly?' The farmer slowly approached, but no sooner did he see Mdlle. de Morlaix than he respectfully took off his hat, and his sun-burnt countenance exhibited almost as much satisfaction as his wife's. Alice sat down between them on a heap of new-mown hay. The baby hid his face on his mother's shoulder, glancing now and then with a half-shy, half-amused look at the stranger. Rose kept repeating from the fullness of her heart, 'My sweet angel, what happiness it is to see you again!' At first Alice remained silent, then she held out her arms to the little boy, who, after a moments hesitation, went to her and held up his rosy mouth to be kissed.—Soon he began to play with a little cross she wore, and showed it to his parents with signs of delight.

'Ah, Mademoiselle,' said Henri, 'we have never ceased to think of you.'

'Ah, that is true,' chimed in Rose; 'and to pray for you also. We have so longed to see you and hear about you. Oh, if you could only be as happy as we are. If we could give you half our happiness—a large half too—would we not, Henri?'

'True, wife, and not grudge it either,' farmer Lacaze said; but looking at Alice, in a hesitating manner he added, 'I am not sure, however, that our sort of happiness would exactly suit Mademoiselle.'

Rose and Alice both looked at Henri; the former with a puzzled expression of countenance; the latter in a way that made him feel he had guessed rightly. No, it was so earthly joy, however pure, that could fill the void of her deep heart.

'Dear Rose,' she said, 'I have come here on purpose to see you, to witness your happiness, to make acquaintance with this little child, and to... bid you farewell.'

A cloud obscured at once Rose's joyous face. 'Why, why farewell?' she said. 'Where are you going, my sweet angel?'

She turned towards her husband, as if asking him to explain Alice's meaning. 'I have been to Betharam,' the latter said, 'to return thanks for God's mercies to us all since the day we three knelt there together at the foot of the cross. The crowning mercy of my life has been the call to a religious life...'

'I thought so,' said Henri.

'You are going to be a nun,' Rose ejaculated. 'A Sister of Charity,' Alice answered.

'Ah, you were always fond of the poor, and the sick and little children. It came as natural to you as to me to love animals.'

Alice smiled, and Henri said, 'Well, Almighty God has made angels and women; but I have a sort of notion that He sometimes throws the two into one.'

child's cradle and her home-spun linen, and told her Henri was the best of husbands. And Alice made her several presents, and said a few words of affectionate advice which the farmer's wife never forgot; and then there was a parting, and the links were broken between Mdlle. de Morlaix and the world.

A few months elapsed, and then in the chapel of the Rue de Bac, at Paris, Alice was enrolled in the army of devoted combatants, now sixteen thousand strong, which, since the days of St. Vincent of Paul, has fought the good fight in every part of the world, which ministers to sufferers in every climate and every nation, and sends forth its detachments at a moment's notice wherever war, disease, or poverty calls them to the bedside of the dying soldier, to the wards of the fever hospital, to the haunts of misery or the abodes of despair; whose ranks are daily thinned by hardships and penitence, and recruited in every land and every class of society; which commands love and reverence wherever its legions go forth in the name of God and St. Vincent, to conquer the world by loving deeds and heroic actions, by their lives, and by their deaths.

If Sister Genevieve, as Mdlle. de Morlaix was now called, possessed a peculiar gift for consoling those suffering under bereavement, if she knew how to encourage those who had suffered from brightened human hopes, and by a few unpretending words how to initiate them into the joy reserved for all who, having been mourners once have found the only lasting happiness which can exist on earth, it was doubtless that peculiar trials had made her acquainted with grief, and given her a more than common sympathy with sorrows of a similar kind. She knew how to bind up the wounds of the heart with as skillful a tenderness as her sisters daily evince in the ambulance or the hospital; and many a one whom she visited in her daily rounds of mercy thought, like Henri Lacaze, that it was difficult to say whether Sister Genevieve was most like a woman or an angel.

THE END.

BANQUET TO THE HON. CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, MONAGHAN.

(From the Ulster Observer.)

On Wednesday evening last a banquet was given to the Hon. Charles Gavan Duffy, in the Western Arms Hotel, Monaghan, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Donnelly, a large number of the clergy, and of his old associates and well-wishers. The room in which the dinner was served was neatly decorated with evergreens; and the fine band of Mr. Dornan, Belfast, was engaged to enliven the proceedings by the playing of instrumental music. The gaiety and harmony which pervaded the entire company were most agreeable to behold.—Mr. Duffy on arriving in Monaghan was met by a crowd of priests, and of the town and country people. When he alighted from the railway carriage he was most warmly greeted by the assembled priests, and conducted by them to the residence of his Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Donnelly.

In the dining hall, at the appointed hour, we found a very large assemblage of the respected clergy and laity of the North. J. C. M'Phillips, Esq., E. Donnelly, Esq., Surgeon Rush, and James Kelly, Esq., acted as stewards.

Before dinner was partaken of, the Lord Bishop said grace, and after the cloth was removed, the Chair was taken by Peter M'Phillips, Esq., merchant, Monaghan. Rev. T. B. M'Elroy, Adm., Monaghan, occupied the vice-chair.

The Chairman proposed the first toast, 'The health of the Queen and the Royal Family,' and, in doing so, claimed the indulgence of the company for his inability to perform the task in the manner he would wish. The toast was duly honored, all present standing, and the band playing, 'God Save the Queen.'

The chairman next gave 'The Hierarchy of Ireland,' coupling with it the name of the Right Rev. Dr. Donnelly [loud cheers].

Song—'I saw from the beacu,' by the Rev. Father M'Cullough.

His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Donnelly, on rising to respond was received with loud cheering, he said—Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for the distinguished compliment you have paid the hierarchy and clergy of Ireland. That attachment is of old date, and I think the clergy have always merited it (cheers). I hope they shall never forget it (loud cheers). The love of the Catholic people of Ireland for their clergy has been their highest honor and pride, and their consolation in the darkest years of their history (applause.) That union seems the main basis on which must rest any effort to be used towards the political amelioration of this country (cheers). Some may think of other agencies, but I fear the agency that is not founded on this attachment will be only an agency towards ruin and destruction (applause). I do not appear here so much

as a member of the hierarchy as I do as one of yourselves—a Monaghan man (cheers)—to help in doing honor to a distinguished native of our country and town (great cheering). It is in that capacity chiefly that I, as well as all of you, appear here this evening, to do honor to him whose brilliant career we have followed with our hearts through all the scenes of his chequered life—to Belfast, to Dublin, to the British Parliament, to Australia, to the end of the world. But not to anticipate what the chairman has to say, I shall go no further. Notwithstanding what our worthy chairman said, about throwing himself on your indulgence, you will admit he is the right man in the right place (cheers). His lordship resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Song—'Pat Molloy,' sung in excellent style by Dr. Keegan.

The chairman next gave 'Our Native Land,' in a few appropriate remarks; and the toast was eloquently responded to by Mr. Chas. Kenny.

The 'Voice of Labor,' by Gavan Duffy, was then recited by Master Patrick Maginness.

Song—'Our Santed Isle,' by Rev. Father Nugent.

The Chairman then gave the toast of the guest of the evening, 'the Hon. Charles Gavan Duffy,' and remarked that it was not necessary for him to say anything in praise of the talented Monaghan child, Mr. Duffy, whose name was known over the whole globe. He (the chairman) was the friend of Mr. Duffy, in his early years, the friend of his father, and he had only to say that Charles Gavan Duffy was ten millions of times welcome to Monaghan (great cheering).

Mr. Duffy, on rising to respond, was received with loud and prolonged applause. When silence was restored, he said—'Though it has been my singular good fortune since my return from a distant country to meet a cordial welcome from old comrades and associates on both sides of the channel, yet I have not been so deeply moved since I set my foot on the soil of Europe as here in my native town, among my friends and my father's friends—the men of Monaghan (cheers). The chairman has spoken of me as his 'young friend,' but I can scarcely claim that appellation in an assembly where I know myself to have been the friend and contemporary of the fathers of many men whom I see at this table; but where, happily, I see, also, men who bore honored names here while I was still a schoolboy. I have said that I felt deeply touched by this reception; and why, my lord, and why, sir?—Mainly because on this spot there comes back the recollection that my fellow-townsmen of Monaghan, my fellow-diocesan of Clogher did not hold back till success had been attained, but that more than a quarter of a century ago, when I was leaving my native town, a mere boy, I was entertained at a public dinner in this very hotel, and in this very room, by the best men of my native country, by the best priests of my native diocese (prolonged cheering). Of those who then came from distant places to bid God speed to the boy who was going from them, many have gone to their last account; but I find in the chair to-night one of the very men who put hand to that work, and I see on the right and left of the chair venerable clergymen who were present on that occasion. You will not be surprised, my lord, that I feel touched on seeing around me on my natal soil a new generation, and many of the old, who were not merely my contemporaries, but who were the contemporaries of my father. Much has been changed in the quarter of a century since I last stood up to address a meeting in the Westerra Arms. But one thing has not changed. When I was a dreaming schoolboy on the hills of Monaghan, I painted to myself, as the highest happiness that life could bring, the prospect of lending a helping hand some day to the dear old country; and now when my hair is tinged with gray, when I have reached and passed the meridian of life, I would as cheerfully stake all that is regarded as most precious in existence for the old cause and the old country. (Cheers.) Of this dear old town, in which my boyhood was passed, I have never lost the kindly recollection, and wherever I have been in the world a Monaghan man never presented himself to me asking for aid or counsel and asked in vain (hear, hear). Though my sympathies were naturally deepest with those who, like myself, had to struggle against the insolent ascendancy which once ruled triumphantly over this province, no young man of my native town—no matter whether his father wore orange or green—can say that I turned my back on him—(cheers)—and nothing memorable which you have been doing here passed without my notice and sympathy. I, who remember when the mass of Catholics in this country were compelled to send their children to hedge schools, or garret schools, to preserve them from the toils of proselytism, rejoiced to know that you had erected and endowed a Catholic College, to secure to the rising generation the inestimable advantages of a free and adequate education. And I, who remember having been shown the barn in a back-yard, near the stables where the Catholic shrunk into Mass, as if it were a crime to worship God, saw with pleasure to-day the noble and stately cathedral, which will overlook for countless generations the town of Monaghan (hear, hear). If it be his lordship's pleasure to ask aid for this work on the other side of the Pacific Ocean, I know some friends there who would be well pleased to aid a young missionary from Clogher in filling a purse to be devoted to such a task (cheers). Mr. Duffy said he was not much disposed to speak of the public affairs of Ireland on the present occasion; he had already had an opportunity of being heard on that subject, and he confessed he had felt disappointment at the apathy with which the country seemed to regard the opportunity which a general election afforded of reasserting herself. Instead of new efforts there was simply the old interminable controversies. He felt on his return like a sort of a Rip Van Winkle—[laughter]. When Rip Van Winkle awoke after a sleep of ten years in an American monastery there was no persuading him at first that more than a single night had passed, but they showed him the changes which had occurred.—Wooden shanties had grown up to be great ware-

houses, fishing boats to be fleets of frigates, and the bailiff of King George to be magistrate of the United States of America; and then he confessed that ten years must indeed have elapsed. But if he had fallen asleep on Slievegullion or Slieveanamon, and came back after ten years he would have found the people still squabbling about Independent Opposition and clamoring about tenant right, without having made one effectual step in advance, and there would have been no probability of persuading him that he had been more than a single night away [cheers and laughter]. For his own part he began to doubt whether he had been in Australia except in a dream, so little had been altered in the interval. Even in respect to their own country how much had been done in vain. Seventeen years ago when the Nation newspaper was revived, a young friend of his own, a distinguished writer, John Cashel Hoey, went down to the district of Farney—a district long familiar to his [Mr. Duffy's] imagination as the home of the gallant Farney freeholders who won the independence of Monaghan—and painted in words of fire the iniquitous system of extermination that prevailed. Those who read these letters thought that a resistance would have commenced in Ulster and in all Ireland that would never cease till it had muzzled the extermination by an effectual law.

Mr. Charles Kenny—I hope we shall not have a return of the same.

Mr. Duffy—Twelve years ago, when he last visited his native country, it was to aid in reviving public opinion on that question. He came with a friend who had since been lost to Ireland—and she had seldom a heavier loss—Frederick Lucas [hear, hear]. But now the extermination was triumphant, and the people apathetic or hopeless, and no adequate or effectual effort was being made by the constituencies to create a party in parliament able to defend their country. On the contrary, the reign of corruption seemed to have set in. Since his return to Ireland he had been informed there was a regular tariff for Irish boroughs and counties and that the county was the cheaper article [laughter]. That was not a laughing matter to him; he much feared that when the general election was over one would not find it difficult to count on his fingers the number of men going to fight the battle of the people in their worst need, as distinguished from those who were going to fight their own.—Mr. Duffy then alluded to the strange riots of last year. He had read of them with shame and humiliation at the Antipodes. He would venture to present to the people of Ulster, an example from the country in which he had last lived.—Since he returned to Ireland he found that it was believed generally that in the colony in which he held office the majority or at least a powerful minority, of the people and the parliament were Irish. In the Parliament of Victoria, consisting of seventy-eight members, there never were eight Catholics, and never eighteen Irishmen, Protestant and Catholic [cheers]. The Catholics were a minority to whom justice might be denied, as it is denied in Belfast. But the Catholics and Protestants of Australia had learned to live in harmony together and perform their duties as citizens, irrespective of difference of creed [cheers]. In this, as in many other respects, the old country might be proud to learn a lesson from the new one. In conclusion, Mr. Duffy said—I think, my lord, I must follow the example you have set me of being brief [no, no]. If my life has been a troubled and trying one, as my friend, the chairman, has observed, have I not had a reward here and elsewhere within the last few weeks? It may teach young men who are to follow us hereafter that if they devote themselves unselfishly to the cause of the country, they may be misapprehended for a while—they may be thwarted for a time—they may, and they must, run perilous risks in such a career; but they will win a greater reward, for they may rely on this, that the generous heart of Ireland never forgets a service or a sacrifice [hear, hear, and applause]. My lord, when I first received an invitation to this entertainment, I confess I was indisposed to accept it. I had numbered in my mind the number of occasions in which it was decent for a casual visitor to appear in public positions like this; but the many and frank spirit in which it was couched prevailed, and I am rejoiced it did prevail, for this night will remain a pleasant memory as long as I live [cheers]. In this assembly, if there are few men who have shared with me the labors and cares of political life in Ireland, there are many men of my own blood, and some of my own name—[cheers]—and the traditions of Ulster, or the longer memory of history, does not know a period at which there were not Duffys in Monaghan. Towards the end of the penal times, when the government first condescended to know that there were, and must be, Catholic priests in Ireland, notwithstanding the prohibition of what was called law, they required that every priest should find two hilly pound freeholders as sureties for his good conduct; and I read with pride, in the official records of the day, that one-third of the clergy of Clogher found sureties among the Duffys of Monaghan. If we go farther back, to the days of Mr. Keogh's 'Glorious Deliverer' [cheers and laughter]—there were some malcontent Duffys of Monaghan, even then, who declined to be delivered by a 'foreigner,' and who preferred to fight under the green flag which called Ireland to independence—[cheers]—and though the old race was trampled down into the dust beneath the hoofs of one 'glorious deliverer' after another for more than two centuries, they could not be extinguished; they re-asserted themselves, and they will still re-assert themselves, and I trust the time never will come when some of the name and family which I represent in this country will not be found fighting in the ranks of the old cause and the old country [cheers].

The Chairman next proposed 'The Clergy of the diocese of Clogher,' paying them marked compliments.

Rev. Father McIlroy, Adm., Monaghan, responded.

The Chairman said the next toast on the list was 'The health of the lay gentlemen of the

company present,' and he called on Mr. P. Callan to respond.

Song—'The Shamrock of Old Erin,' was then sung in capital style by Mr. Daniel McPhillips.

Mr. Callan, on presenting himself to reply, was loudly cheered, and made an eloquent address.

The Chairman next proposed 'The Town and Trades of Monaghan.'

Mr. Rush responded in a brief speech.

Air—'Let Erin Remember,' by the band.

Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy then rose to propose 'The health of the Chairman,' and spoke of him in most complimentary terms as his old friend.

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment, and proposed 'The Press.'

This toast was duly responded to by a member of the press, after which the company separated, highly pleased with the agreeable evening they had spent.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ADDRESS TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—On Sunday, 2nd inst., a meeting of several of the inhabitants of Tuam, was held in the cathedral; and Charles Blake, Esq., having been moved to the chair, after a short desultory discussion, the subjoined address was unanimously agreed to, and a deputation consisting of the undersigned was nominated to present it to the archbishop.

Having proceeded to St. Jarlath's, they were received most cordially, and each member of the deputation having been presented and paid his respects to his Grace.

Mr. Blake briefly stated the object of their visit, and presented the address, which was read by Dr. Rodkin, as follows:—

'Venerable Lord Archbishop—With profound reverence and deep feelings of filial devotion to your sacred person as our chief pastor, we beg to approach, as a deputation in behalf of the Catholic inhabitants of Tuam. In the first instance, we pray your Grace to accept the humble but sincere expression of our utmost joy at your safe return in good health, after so many months' absence from us. But our regret at your Grace's absence was outweighed by the knowledge that you went to discharge a holy duty in visiting the Holy Father and the Eternal City. In the name of the devoted Catholics of Tuam, we bid your Grace 'welcome home,' in the enjoyment of such excellent health; and in order to afford the members of your flock an opportunity of exhibiting more substantially their attachment to their good and loved Archbishop, we are requested to beg of your Grace to give your consent to be entertained at a public banquet on any day most convenient to yourself. We have the honor to be, with sentiments of affection and reverence, your Grace's most humble servants.

Charles Blake, chairman; Thomas Bodkin, M.D., Martin Cloran, T.C.; Michael Fahy, Thomas Murphy, T.C.; M. A. O'Brennan, Patrick Kelly, M.P. Hosty, John A. O'Flanagan, Jasper Kelly, Michael Meagher, Thomas Higgins, &c.

The Archbishop expressed his grateful acknowledgments, and the pleasure he felt at being once more amongst them. He then referred to the nature and object of his visit to the Holy Father, and the anxious solicitude felt by his Holiness in regard to his faithful children in Ireland. His Grace then adverted with feelings of peculiar pride to his own devoted flock; for whose welfare and happiness he never ceased to pray to the Giver of all good, whether they were absent from or present amongst them. After some further observations, he said he regretted that various causes existed to prevent him from accepting their kind invitation to a banquet, so indicative of their uniformly generous and hospitable disposition. But owing to arrears of episcopal duties and other circumstances, he could not accede to their request on the present occasion. At the same time he fully appreciated the flattering compliment intended, which, as another of the instances of their good feeling and their respectful regard, should ever be cherished in grateful remembrance by him. They were now upwards of thirty years together, and during that long and eventful period not a single incident had occurred to mar or disturb the kindly feelings of esteem and friendship which had always existed between them in every relation of life. The deputation then withdrew.—Tuam Herald.

The Most Rev. Dr. Derry, Lord Bishop of Clogher, after paying his decennial visit to the Holy Father at Rome, returned to his residence at Loughrea on Monday evening (3rd instant) and received a most enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants—a demonstration worthy in every sense of the occasion which called it forth—expressive of the heartfelt joy they all felt at his arrival, and the devoted affection they entertain towards a prelate of whom the Irish Church is justly proud. The arrival of his lordship was heralded by the most enthusiastic cheers, and, notwithstanding his earnest remonstrances, the horses were taken from the carriage, and he was drawn amid the jubilant acclamations of a thousand voices, to the parish chapel, which he entered, and, after delivering an eloquent address to the crowded auditory, thanking them for the warm feeling of attachment which they manifested towards him, explained to the audience he had with the Holy Father—the object of his visit and the expression of filial affection with which the Pope spoke of the people of Ireland. The Bishop concluded by imparting the Apostolic benediction, after which his lordship re-entered his carriage, and the procession advanced through the town, which was magnificently illuminated.

An ordination held on the Feast of St. Peter and Paul, by the Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, at the Foreign Missionary College of All Hallows, the following gentlemen were promoted to the holy order of priesthood:—Revs. Malachy O'Callaghan, Belfast, Eng.; Hugh McDevitt, Sydney, Australia; John McCormick, Ottawa, Canada East; Wm. Rindua, Sydney, Australia; Henry Finnegan, Sydney, do; Patrick Farrelly, Marysville, California; Thaddeus Hogan, Brisbane, Australia; Richard Ellis, Melbourne, do; Edmund Sheedy, Newport and Menevia, England; P. McElroy, Liverpool, England; Michael D'Arcy, Sydney, America; Gerald Byrne, Melbourne, Australia; Patrick Moore, Melbourne, do; Daniel Meagher, Marysville, California; John Curtis, Nebraska Territory, America; Thomas O'Donnell, Melbourne, Australia.

A very large and influential meeting of the clergy of Westmeath was held on Monday July 3, in Mullingar, the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty presiding. The object of the meeting was principally to secure united action on the part of the priests in the event of a contested election in the county. The past parliamentary policy being fully discussed, a resolution of condemnation was unanimously passed, and the clergy present deemed it advisable to suggest to the electors of the county, in the future selection of members, to adhere most strictly to the policy of Independent Opposition, and to give no support to any candidate who will not pledge himself to that policy.

The annual first Communion and Confirmation classes of the parish of Trillick came off on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 27th and 28th, giving great credit to the Christian Brothers, the Presentation Convent, and the Sisters of Mercy—the Christian brothers having 87 for first Communion, while the Convents had 89 and the rural district 13 others, making a total of 189 children for first Communion. There were also 284 children, by the different establishments, confirmed by his lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty.

On Sunday, July 3, at Kilmacow parish church, a solemn High Mass was celebrated at half-past eleven o'clock: Rev. Father Purcell as celebrant, with the Rev. Thomas Barry as deacon, and Rev. John Moore as sub-deacon. After the first Gospel an edifying sermon was delivered by the Rev. Wm Walsh, which was listened to with marked attention by a vast congregation. The clergy were natives of the parish, ordained for England, and are now on a visit to their respective homes.—Cor. Waterford News.

Died, on the 29th ult., at the Convent of Mercy, Noville, in the 29th year of her age, and 12th of her religious profession, Mrs. Mackin (in religion Sister Mary Clare), eldest daughter of Michael M. Mackin, Esq., Kilmacow, Fintona. Her remains were interred on the 1st inst., at the Long Tower Chapel, Derry, in a vault belonging to the Sisters, amid the tears of the community. Though called away from this sphere of usefulness much before the ordinary period of human life, still her years were rich in merits; and we may confidently hope she is now enjoying the reward promised to those who instruct many unto justice.—Ulster Observer.

The annual examinations and exhibition of the pupils of St. Patrick's Convent of Mercy, Downpatrick, came off, with great credit to all concerned, on the 3d inst. Among those who specially distinguished themselves were Misses Annie Savage, Dorah Russell, O'Kane, Eliza M. Bullen, Bliza Russell, Polly, &c.

We (Roscommon Herald) congratulate the inhabitants of Boyle on the formation of a Catholic Young Men's Society in the town, and beg to direct attention to the address of the Society published in our advertising columns, in which are set forth the objects for which it has been established. The Society is under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Gilooly; and has received the sanction of our respected pastor and his clergy; and from our published list of donors it will be seen that it has received substantial support from all parties. We understand that the Society has rented a suitable house in the Main St., and the Reading-room and Library will be opened on Sunday, the 2nd of July. We wish the Society every success.

The bill for the incorporation of the North Kerry Railway has received the Royal assent.

A late opinion elicited by the magistrates of the Killarney Bench, from the law adviser at the Castle, says that a simple fishery license does not allow an angler to use more than one rod. In the case in question two were plied in trawling, and the opinion received was to the effect that a penalty attaches to the second, the license being, not to the one fisherman, but the one rod.

Every day large numbers of tourists and strangers visit the Dublin International Exhibition, which is now to be seen in all its attractive variety. On Monday evening, July 3d, the pleasure grounds were opened to the public, and the attendance was most numerous. The Exhibition building, which was most tastefully illuminated on the side facing the grounds, was closed at the usual hour. The promenades remained crowded up to an advanced hour in the evening. Total numbers of persons who visited the exhibition on Monday was 6,731. The number of persons who visited the Exhibition on Tuesday was 5,605.—Freeman.

A tower, commanding a view of the entire city and surrounding country, has been built in Cork, dedicated to the memory of the late Prince Consort, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's marriage, and named the 'Albert Tower.' A considerable revenue is derived from a trifling charge of admission to its summit, and these funds are devoted to the relief of the sick poor of Cork.

Portions of the bed of the Shannon above Doonas, were dry on Sunday, July 2. Large stones were exposed, over which many feet of water flow in other seasons. Much kine could go, at certain passages, half way across the river to cool their quarters and immerse the gad flies. Notwithstanding the low state of the water, salmon pail contrived to ascend, as many as five or six each were taken in a day by amateurs. Gentlemen of distinction are staying for enjoyment of the season, sport and scenery, at the Railway Hotel, and the recent rain will assist to stock the river.—Munster News.

A company has been formed for supplying Tram-roads with gas. It has obtained from P. W. Power, Esq., a small field adjoining the railway terminus, where the gas works will be erected; and it has entered into a contract with an eminent firm in Dublin for the erection of the works, the laying of the pipes, &c. The contractor will erect the works, make the gas, and secure a dividend of 6 per cent to the shareholders. The execution of the works at Tram-road is entrusted to the care of Mr. William Bar, of that city.

It is a source of unalloyed pleasure to learn that Mr. Lloyd, Q.C., chairman of Lismore quarter sessions, received a pair of white gloves recently, from Mr. George Kelly, Sub-Sheriff, these being no criminal cases in the calendar. His worship received those welcome proofs of the law-abiding character of the people of the district with evident pleasure, and congratulated the Sub-Sheriff and Grand Jury on the 'peaceable' state of the district, from which it must be inferred that, in the jargon of people like the chairman, every criminal case is a breach of the peace. A similar ceremony was gone through in Dungarvan, on which occasion his worship said he would accept the gloves as 'emblems of peace and tranquillity that now prevail in the county.' If a forger had been committed, his worship would receive no gloves, yet the county would be just as peaceable.—Universal News.

A fine boy, aged about five years, named Dineen, met with a fearful accident on Monday, July 3d. While playing on the top of a stone quarry with some other children, he was accidentally shored by one of his playmates, and fell down a considerable way, receiving very severe contusions about the head and face. He was taken up insensible, and conveyed to the south infirmary, where his injuries were attended to.—Cork Reporter.

Intelligence has just reached us of a shocking murder committed on Saturday, July 1st, near Mulla, within a few miles of Slievebreen. It appears that Denis Driscoll, a farmer belonging to the above place, followed a man named Cornelius Brien, and, with a scythe, severed the head from the body. There are numerous reports as to the cause which led to the murder, but it is confidently believed that jealousy had a good deal to do with it.—Slievebreen Eagle.

Informations have been lately taken by the Castle-marty magistrates, at the petty sessions, against Captains Richard and Jonathan Morgan, for violent assault on Mr. W. Stafford Hunt, whom they charged with insult to Lady Louisa Stuart, wife of Captain Richard, and sister to the Hon. Mr. Smith, of Ballinacraig. The insult is said to have been only a misconception of the lady's own. The assault was committed at night in the house of the complainant, who is a native of Kildare, and purchaser of the property of the late Mr. R. G. Davis, near Killeagh, county Cork.

At about seven o'clock on the morning of June 27th, two young men, named John Skeen and Peter Dolan, lost their lives while bathing at the village of Mornington, Co. Louth, a few miles from Drogheda. It appeared that a fisherman named Patrick Tiernan, on passing through the Rabbit-burrow, observed a quantity of clothes lying on the bank, evidently left there by bathers; but observing no person about he was induced to make a close search, when, melancholy to relate, he found the two bodies on the bottom of the stream. The unhappy occurrence has caused much consternation in the locality. The parties drowned were aged respectively sixteen and twenty, both fine young men, and connected with the locality.

Belfast.—About eleven o'clock this morning (the 12th ult.) two stone-throwing mobs met in King's-street, and proceeded vigorously to draw first blood. The engagement, however, was of short duration, the police dispersing them, and capturing several ringleaders. There are a great many loose stones, known as pavers, lying about several streets, quite convenient in case of an outbreak.

Shortly before twelve o'clock, two or three hundred men with bludgeons, dashed out of Smithfield into Brown-street, and broke windows of the houses on each side of the street. It was done so rapidly that there was no time to send for the police or organize any opposition. The mob ran through the street, then down others, and to Smithfield again, where they dispersed.

Great excitement prevailed Wednesday night. Some stone-throwing took place in the disturbed districts. Some personal assaults took place, but the large number of military and police, and the admirable arrangements of the authorities prevented any serious encounter taking place, although large crowds were assembled in the disturbed districts. About forty prisoners have been arrested. Several shots were fired from houses during the night. In one district, the Pound, the lamps could not be lighted, and police had frequently to retire out of it. The Lancers were called into requisition and cleared the streets. In the attack made in Brown-street yesterday morning no less than 224 plates of glass and several window sashes were broken.

The Ulster Observer says:—The first of July has been opened in Lurgan, County Armagh, with all due honor. Not for the last twenty years have we had such a display at the beginning of July. No less than thirty drums in the street at the same time, beating the usual party tunes. An artful way of, as it were, not playing illegal tunes is—'The Protestant Boys,' another, 'The Boyne Water,' another, 'The Girl I left behind Me,' (a favorite tune of theirs); a fourth, a medley composed of three or four party tunes; this all sounding from thirty fifes and drums—a new style of not playing party tunes. The drums and drummers were decorated with orange ribbons and lilies. Their going home showed they did not come unarmed, as firing was frequent. The Pope got the usual benedictions. No doubt on the forthcoming 12th, we may expect an unusual display. We hope all may pass off quietly.

A correspondent of the Ulster Observer writing from Newtownhamilton, on the 4th inst., says:—About one hundred Orangemen marched three deep along the road at Darkley, carrying firearms, which they occasionally discharged. They also had files and drums, and played party tunes. Another procession took place at Tullyheron, and on coming opposite to the house of the parish priest, the Rev. J. McLabon, they commenced playing 'The Protestant Boys,' and fired several shots. Several other parties paraded through the streets of this town, firing shots &c., which was kept up till after twelve o'clock. No opposition was offered to them, and no disturbance took place.

The Universal News publishes the following from a local paper:—The 'Peasants' have commenced election rioting operation in Armagh. On Saturday night last a number of men, said to belong to that organization, assembled in the streets, and raised shouts of 'To Hell with Queen and State,' 'Kirk for ever; no Miller'—Kirk and Miller being rival candidates. Party cries such as 'Carry men,' were added, and stones thrown, some of which struck and injured policemen. The police barracks was attacked, and all its glass broken. The police having been reinforced, charged the rioters, and made seven arrests. Much excitement existed during the evening and throughout Sunday; but the riot was not resumed. The opposite party did not accept the challenge addressed to them on the occasion. The Government have sent an additional force of constabulary to the places and districts in Ulster where the mob violence may possibly occur during the elections and 'anniversaries' week.

The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Earl of Dunraven, has been pleased to appoint Dr. O'Hanlon, of Rathkeale, a magistrate for the County of Limerick.

The Munster News, of July 5th, contains the following with regard to the crops in the county Limerick:—'A copious fall of rain on Monday night and since rendered infinite service to white and green crops in this district. Turnip seeds would have perished but for the showers. Some fields were sown a second time, and salt and such like strewn on the ridges to obviate the ravages of the fly, by which the first plantings were in some places wholly destroyed.'

Instructions having been issued from the Office to Mr. Curling, Sub-Inspector Constabulary, Ennis, County Clare, to take care that public houses were closed at 11 o'clock p.m., Constable Lynch summoned several parties, at petty sessions, for infraction of the law; but it having been found out that the doors of the establishments only remained open, owing to the want of clocks to note the minutes, and that no parties were imbibing potations at the prohibited period, the respondents were let off with a caution to be precise thenceforward.—Munster News.

Speaking of the culture of flax in Ireland, the Munster News says:—'We learn that profitable results were derived by some Limerick farmers from flax last year. A respectable landholder tells us that his returns of sales averaged about £20 per acre. He planted five, and had over 300 stone of scotched flax, which at 6s. 6d. per stone, amounted very nearly to the round amount mentioned. He would have had more, but he was obliged to steep twice in the same bog holes. He followed his own system, and kept never minding "printed directions," he had no instructors, and he deems such functionaries absolute humbugs. Experienced and skillful men were of course amongst them; but from the manner in which appointments were made by favor in certain cases, it was believed that the selections must have included shams. At all events, the landlord alluded to never saw the face of any of the order on his grounds, and his own knowledge afforded him fair remuneration. He has appropriated two or three acres to flax this year.'

In the Belfast flax market, on the 7th inst., Mr. Frew, a farmer residing at Killynchy, county Down, exhibited a sample of most excellent new flax. The quality of the article was so good that it speaks well for the prospect of the new crop.

Another curious case of libel has just been tried at Dublin. Lord Lifford wrote a letter to the Bishop of Derry, declaring that a Mr. Jones, a clergyman, had by preaching false doctrine nearly emptied his church. Mr. Jones, therefore, brought an action against Lord Lifford, and has just had £400 damages awarded him.

Recently at Killeel, the youngest son of General Chesney, aged about thirteen years, was shot through the arm while shooting in the locality, by the gun going off suddenly. The wound did not prove fatal, and the medical attendants from Newry and Killeel have good hopes of the young gentleman's recovery.

DECREASE OF THE POPULATION.—The births registered during the quarter, as already stated, amounted to 38,325, the deaths to 29,341, and the number of emigrants to 15,845, it would therefore appear that the population of Ireland decreased during the three months by 6,846, being the excess of the deaths over the births added to the number of emigrants.

The number of the Irish constabulary forces, including the staff, was 11,824 on the 1st of January last—a number smaller by 326 than at the beginning of the year 1864. The expenses of the force and of stipendiary magistrates in 1864 amounted to £596,310; of which sum £15,704 was borne by the counties, and the rest by the public purse. There are, as in 1864, 72 stipendiary magistrates.

St. Patrick.—St. Patrick and his zealous coadjutors—their only anxieties were for the salvation of the benighted Pagans, among whom they stood for the time. Having effected some conversions on a larger or smaller scale, generally a whole community at a time, a church was run up (as they say) in a very short period of time, and public worship established. A young acolyte standing on the wall of the enclosure, and ringing a hand bell with a will, as if the wot of boys would give sufficient warning to all the folk resorting to the humble house of God. The first church made use of by St. Patrick was a barn presented to him by the pious owner. It bore the name Saball Phadrug, Patrick's Barn, for centuries. The proximity of these humble oratories to the Round Towers has been already accounted for.—The vicinity of the towers and churches being established it naturally followed that some might be used for clochaidh (bellies) others as strongholds for the safety of the religious community in the neighborhood, or as a secure place for the Church plate and vestments. We can see nothing to prevent a watchman from climbing up the stairs from loft to loft, and taking far sights from any or all of the four apertures at the top, corresponding to the four cardinal points. The pious Breton, as he passes by one of the rude standing stones on a lone heath, and reflecting that it was set up by one of his Pagan ancestors in honor of some Celtic divinity considers it to be under the power of the devil in some sort, and that it will probably be found on the next Christmas Eve, moving along with other unsanctified members, to take a draught of water from the neighboring river. He takes a hammer or chisel, or in default of either of these implements, a hard flint stone, and cuts the figure of the cross on the grey mossy shaft. And now if any unfortunate traveller happens to be on the heath on the next or any other Christmas night, when the mighty upright stones will be noiselessly sweeping over the dry grass to or from the river, the stone which he has thus dedicated will, instead of crushing him, stand full before him, and keep him unharmed by the others. Even so a zealous pastor of ancient times in Ireland or Scotland, finding the hollow stone index still regarded with superstitious reverence by any of his flock, secured the services of a handy sculptor, who with chisel and mallet soon left in relief on one or more of the stones, as good a representation of the Crucifixion as could be effected. This is the case at Breobin in Scotland; the only other Round Tower in that country standing at Abersethy.—Dublin University Magazine.

Recently in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, the following property was sold as the estate of George Bennie.—Lot 1.—Part of the lands of Mount Carmel, with the mansion-house, offices, &c., held under fee farm grant, 98s. 1r. 2d.; estimated value, £170 per annum. Mr. Robert Glenn bought at £1,500. Lot 2 in the printed rental was first set up, and consists of the lands of Farmyle House, and part of Farmyle Demesne, held in fee, 48s. 1r. 3d.; estimated yearly value, £80, subject to an annuity of £160, for the life of a lady now aged about sixty years, and also to an annuity of £150, payable to the wife of the owner contingent on her surviving him, for her life; the age of the lady is fifty-one, the owner is aged thirty-eight years. This was bought by Mr. Montgomery, in trust, at £7,400.

Recently, in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, the following property was sold, as estate of Charles Nevill, held under fee farm grant, barony of East Omagh, Co. Tyrone, 46s. 1r. 2d.; estimated profit rent, £38 3s. 2d.; poor law valuation, £34 2s. Mr. Gladwell was the buyer at £920. Mr. A. Collins, solicitor.

In the Landed Estates Court lately, the townland of Fighish, in the barony of Ifla and Olla West, in fee, 76s. 1r. 2d.; rental, £581 3s. 2d.; was purchased by Mr. Murdock, in trust, for the Marquis of Waterford, at £10,000.

BALLOON ACCIDENT.—The Belfast News Letter gives an account of a balloon ascension which took place from that city a short time ago. Ten persons ascended in the balloon, which went well till 7 1/2 p.m., when it alighted on the Ouzlagh mountains. Here the grapple became entangled and did not hold, and the car bumped violently along the ground, breaking the ribs of some of the passengers. Three men pulled at the valve-line till it broke, when a further escape of gas, to lower the balloon, became impossible. Eight of the passengers by some means got out, when the balloon broke loose and carried with it the other two, the direction being seaward.—The remaining two were supposed to be lost, but intelligence was afterwards received that they had succeeded in getting out,—one being thrown out, and the other jumping on a hedge. In grappling, the balloon tore roofs of houses, &c.; it then went over the sea, and had been washed ashore recently.

A destructive fire recently occurred in Monte county Galway, by which the woollen manufactory of the Messrs. T. and J. Cliburn was totally destroyed. Nearly 200 hands will be thrown out of employment by this unfortunate occurrence, but the premises were insured. The fire originated from one of the workmen having placed a candle where it fell on some wool, in a loft, and, owing to the inflammable nature of materials, and the want of a fire-engine, nothing could be done to check the flames. A large amount of property was saved, but the machinery and a large quantity of stuffs in the looms were destroyed.

GREAT BRITAIN

The collections for the proposed Memorial to the late Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster are steadily progressing. The aggregate of amounts received and promised has now exceeded the total of £20,000.—Weekly Register.

The Rev. Father Boyle, after a residence of nearly five years among the Catholics of St. Patrick's parish, Anderston, Glasgow, was removed by his Bishop, Dr. Murdoch, to the parish of St. Aloysius, Springburn, near Glasgow. Anxious to pay him a mark of respect, the members of St. Patrick's Christian Doctrine Society determined to present him with an address and beautiful gold chain, &c. The presentation took place at the Chapel House on Monday, June 19th.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. IGNATIUS, WISHAW.—It was only the other day that amidst pomp and ceremony the Free Kirk of Scotland raised to her head as Moderator a minister whose chief recommendation was his zeal against Popery. By way of a calm and dignified answer to the rabid utterances of this person, a Dr. Begg, a few days only intervened and the Catholic Church with all the solemnity and dignity of her ancient ritual threw open the doors of a new Temple for the performance of her unchanged and unchanging Sacrifice in the very heart of Scotland. Nature has enriched with a vast store of mineral wealth the valley of the Clyde, and the industrious children of Catholic Ireland have thronged across the sea to toil in the coal mines and vast iron works which yield such a fund of wealth in this portion of the country. With the Irish, in God's wisdom came the Faith, and the new church of St. Ignatius at Wishaw, solemnly opened on Sunday, May 21st, is another monument of the apostolate. But a very few years and the beginning of the Catholic Mission of Wishaw was like the mushroom growth of the place, itself the smallest; now crowning the hill and visible for miles round, a Presbytery, School, and Church form a group which command and attract attention. All this under God has been the fruits of the labors of a zealous and devoted Priest, and he and his zealous Curate reaped a full harvest of consolation in the crowning of their efforts on Sunday last. The building is admirably adapted for its purpose, being essentially a working church—spacious, light, and unobstructed, simple and yet elegant, and though devoid of ill-placed and ill-judged ornament, a thoroughly ecclesiastical and

most effective building. The style adopted by the architect, Mr. Goldie, of London, who by this church has added another work of high merit to his professional reputation—is an early character of Gothic, all the architectural features being fitted to the local materials, as the work has been most creditably executed under his supervision by local contractors.—The building is well adapted to seat 700 people with comfort exclusive of sufficiently spacious sanctuary and commodious organ gallery, but on Sunday the Catholics from the neighborhood flocked in, with not a few Protestants, and not less than 1,100 persons occupied the whole available space. In point of cost, the church is one of the cheapest we are acquainted with, where no sacrifices of solidity and construction has been made for effect; the edifice complete, including even a handsome high altar of Osen stone, Serpentine and other marbles, and enamelled tiles, having been finished for about £1,400 without any extra charges whatever, a fact for which we have the direct authority of the Rev. Mr. McOay, and which we consider it due to the architect to draw prominent attention to, so rare is it to find members of his profession sufficiently careful on this point. The day fixed for the opening was the finest that could be, bright and warm, and long before the hour fixed for the commencement of the ceremony the church was filled in every part. High Mass was solemnly sung by the Right Rev. Dr. Strain of Edinburgh, in the presence of the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, the Venerable Bishop of the district, assisted by several Priests, who had kindly overcome the difficulties attending locomotion on 'the Sabbath,' to be present on this auspicious occasion. A very effective choir, conducted by the Rev. Alexander Reid, gave great eclat to the opening by their admirable rendering of a select Mass. The Rev. Dr. Arderton, of the Catholic University, Dublin, had been engaged to preach, but a telegram from him to the effect that he was unwell which reached Wishaw, necessitated immediate and hasty arrangements, and the Rev. Father Gleeson in the morning, and the Rev. Father Parkinsson, S. J., of Glasgow, in the evening, most ably and admirably, and with a prompt kindness not to be too highly praised, occupied the pulpit.—Cor. Weekly Register.

In one of the streets of London lately a swarm of bees alighted on a cab which had just drawn up at a restaurant. A man having procured a hive, set to work, and with assistance succeeded in securing the whole of the unexpected visitors, and took them away. A swarm of bees is rarely if ever seen in the streets of London, but it is not an uncommon occurrence for a swarm to stray considerable distances.

The annual meeting of the Prince Consort's Windsor Association has been held in Home Park, when the Prince of Wales came down to deliver the prizes. There were 117 in the first six classes for honest, sober, and industrious conduct, and 80 in the other classes. They consisted of sums of money from £5 downwards, accompanied by certificates and portraits of the late Prince. More than 120 of the certificates were signed by the Queen.

A Dr. Chapman, of London, has made a new discovery in the treatment of paralysis and apoplexy. The treatment is briefly described as the application of heat to one part of the spine and of cold to another part. The Medical Times and Gazette narrates several cases where parties afflicted have been given over by their medical attendants and who had been restored to perfect health by the treatment of Dr. Chapman.

In a recent debate in the House of Commons, the value of property in London was put at £900,000,000.

Mr. Edmund H. Burke, the Liberal candidate for Christchurch, in Hants, is a grandnephew of the celebrated statesman, Edmund Burke.

It is finally settled that the Great Eastern leaves the North early on 15th, and Valencia about the 19th.

The commercial treaty between France and England has been in operation six years. In that time the exports from the latter country have risen from £668,000 to £23,000,000, and from France the amount has been even greater.

A NEW EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—We learn from a trustworthy source that the Emperor Napoleon has entered into negotiations with some of the European Powers for calling a Congress, the principal objects of which are to be settlement of pending European questions, and a general disarmament. General Prince Wittgenstein, who arrived in Paris a few days ago from St. Petersburg, has, we understand, brought with him an autograph letter of the Emperor Alexander, expressing approval of the proposal. Prussia, Italy, and Spain have also expressed themselves favourable to the project. We are not aware whether the matter has yet been officially broached to England and Austria; but we believe negotiations on the subject will shortly be commenced with those Powers, and that the Emperor expects he will succeed this time in realizing his favourite idea.—Pall Mall Gazette.

PRITCHARD'S CONFESSION.—The following is the confession, verbatim, as made by Pritchard telegraphed to the Evening Mail by our special correspondent from Glasgow this day:—I, Edward William Pritchard, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., and L.A.C., &c., hereby make, in writing, in the presence of the Rev. R. S. Oldham, M.A., the following confession, for transmission by him to the proper authorities:—

It was when my wife was at Kilman, in the summer of 1863, that I first became intimate with the girl Mary McLeod, sleeping with her in my house, 23, Royal Crescent.

This continued at intervals up to the time of our removal to 131, Sanchiehall street. She became pregnant in May last, and with her own consent, I produced a miscarriage.

I have reason to believe that Mrs. Pritchard was quite aware of this, and rather sought to cover my wickedness and folly.

My mother-in-law, Mrs. Taylor, came last February to our house, and caught Mary McLeod and myself in the consulting-room; and the day before her death, having apparently watched us, she said to me, in the same room, 'You have locked her into a cupboard,' which was true, but nothing more passed.

I declare Mrs. Taylor to have died in the manner I have before stated, and I now believe her death to have been caused by an over-dose of Sautley's solution of opium. The account found in that bottle was put in by me after her death, and desigedly left there in order to prove death by misadventure, in case an inquiry should take place.

Mrs. Pritchard was much better immediately after her mother's death, but subsequently became exhausted, from want of sleep. I accounted for this by the shock produced by her mother's death, and, hardly knowing how to act, at her own earnest request I gave her chloroform.

It was about midnight, Mary McLeod was in the room, and in an evil moment, being besides somewhat excited by whiskey, I yielded to the temptation to give her sufficient to cause death which I did.

I therefore declare before God, as a dying man, and in the presence of my spiritual adviser, that I am innocent of the crime of murder, so far as Mrs. Taylor is concerned, by acknowledging myself guilty of the adultery with Mary McLeod and the murder of my wife.

John Stirling, Governor, witness. R. S. Oldham, witness. John Mutrie, witness. North Prison, Glasgow, July 11, 1865.

The earldom of Breadalbane, and extensive estates of the late marquis, including Taymouth Castle and others, of the annual value of upwards of £10,000 a year, are now the subject of litigation in the House of Lords. Since the death of the late marquis three claimants have appeared for the title and estates, and their respective claims are now the subject of litigation.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The Yarmouth Herald of the 13th inst., contains a list of some marine disasters not previously reported. That paper states that the packet scho. Forest Oak from Boston, when about 30 miles from Yarmouth, on Friday before last, ran against a whale with such force as to knock her fore foot nearly off. The schooner was at the time running at a speed of over 7 knots, and the whale was not seen till a moment before the collision. The schooner passed over the whale which must have been killed by the shock, and a mass of oil immediately appeared on the surface.

In the week that ended on June 17, the births in London and ten other large towns of the United Kingdom were 4,149, the deaths 2,477. The annual rate of mortality in the week in those 11 towns was 23 per 1,000 persons living.

In the newest and most elegant hotel in London a bedroom may be obtained for eighteen pence per night.

The weather is dry and hot in Scotland to an unprecedented degree, the mountain streams are drying up and the sportsmen are now in despair.

On Sunday, Mrs. Seddon, wife of an undertaker, residing in Compton-street, went up with a party of friends for an excursion to Spigg Forest, and whilst sitting on the grass was bitten by an adder, which must have been concealed near where she was seated, and which was killed by one of the party. Shortly after being wounded Mrs. Seddon's body began to swell in an alarming manner, and despite all the efforts of medical skill, she died Monday morning.

A noble Scottish earl, who has figured more than once in a court of justice, and not by any means in an enviable way, has just been examined in bankruptcy before the sheriff substitute at Linlithgow.—The Earl of Buchan made a personal statement with regard to his affairs, said he had been without allowance or means before he succeeded to the title and estates in 1857, except £130 from his wife's fortune, and that since he became a peer his estates had been in the hands of trustees and he had been allowed £500 a year for the personal expenses of himself and his family. "In consequence of his limited income" he had incurred fresh obligations, and together with these he had become liable for the heavy damages awarded in a divorce case in which the noble earl had figured as correspondent. This is a melancholy story for a peer of Scotland to tell.

Lord Westbury, the disgraced Lord Chancellor of England, has been succeeded by Lord Cranworth. This lord is a man of only ordinary abilities, a lawyer by profession, the child of wealth, and one who has never known adversity. In politics he is of the Whig school, but has never signalled himself by any act of consequence. He has twice been Chancellor. How long he will remain in office will depend on the strength the Whig party develops at the approaching election.

The continental correspondents are making up another match between the Royal families of England and Denmark. They say that the heir-apparent to the Danish throne, Prince Frederic, who was reported to be suing for the hand of a Princess of the house of Leuchtenberg, is about to go to England to woo the Princess Helena. The correspondents are good enough to add that such a union would be very popular in Denmark, although the last English marriage did not produce the political results that were expected from it.

One of the most satisfactory elections of yesterday is, we think, that of Sir John Acton, for Bridgnorth. It has long been a reproach to England and Scotland, and a ground for Roman Catholics at home and abroad to deny the religious liberality of the two countries, that no one who professes the unpopular faith could obtain a seat in Great Britain. Only one Catholic was returned to the late Parliament by an English Constituency, and he represented not an open constituency, but the Duke of Norfolk's borough of Arundel. So positive has been this exclusion that the advocates of a representation of minorities have given it as an instance of the grievances they would remedy, and have said, plausibly, though incorrectly, that the English Roman Catholics have not been represented at all. It is satisfactory to find that religious zeal does not in all cases urge the British elector to vote against a Papist. The Bridgnorth people in returning Sir John Acton have not only shown themselves superior to the prejudice that has hitherto prevailed, but they have placed in the House an accomplished man and one of the most thoughtful and judicious among the members of his Church.—Times.

A Toulon letter, in the Messager du Midi, says:—A ministerial despatch, it is said, recently forwarded to Vice-Admiral Count Bouet-Willaumez, asking whether he would be willing to arrive off Cherbourg on the 25th July with all his fleet, in order to take part in the proposed grand naval review of the French and English iron-cased squadrons.—The fleet will be ready, but the admiral will certainly not in that case there is an intention to send to Cherbourg the Couronne, Normandie, Glorie Provence, and Invinible; as to the Solferino, she is to quietly continue her repairs at Toulon, and the vice-admiral commanding-in-chief, accompanied by all his staff, is to leave by rail to hoist his flag on board the ship of the line Magenta.

William Freeman Daniel, M.D., F. L. S., late staff surgeon to her Majesty's force in Jamaica, from which island he arrived in England last September, with a constitution thoroughly broken up by climate died June 26, at Southampton, aged 47 years, and was buried at Kensalgreen, July 3. Dr. Daniel was well known to the scientific world by his indefatigable labors and researches on the climate and productions of the pestilential coast of Western Africa and other parts of the globe. He served the whole of his time as assistant-surgeon at our settlements on the African coast, and obtained his promotion to the rank of staff surgeon in 1853; since which he has twice been employed in the West Indies, and accompanied the 'Expeditionary Force' to China in 1860, where his love of his favorite pursuit, Botany, led him to make some additions to the flora of that interesting region, more especially of a fine new species of Tartary oak which may at some future day furnish timber for a dockyard at Hong Kong.—should our present iron clad not altogether supersede the demand for that invaluable wood in the construction of Britain's best bulwarks. Dr. Daniel was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was also a Fellow of the Geographical, Linnean, and Pharmaceutical Societies, to which he was a contributor of numerous valuable and scientific papers. He was well acquainted with many of the native languages of many of the African tribes, with some knowledge of Arabic, and in 1849 published a volume on the medical topography and native languages of the Gulf of Guinea.

Shortly after eight o'clock on the 10th instant when the men of Mr. Tucker, bookbinder, who has about one hundred men employed in the building, had left, a fire broke out in their work-rooms. These rooms are under the King's Library, and under the old guard room and Mr. Panizzi's private residence. It is stated they were the only rooms in the Museum in which lights are allowed. There were shortly some ten engines on the spot, about equally composed of steamers and those of the brigade. The fire was promptly extinguished without any material damage having been done.

UNITED STATES. Rev. Father Vaughan delivered a great lecture on Ireland in Tremont Temple, Boston, on the night of the 20th inst. The spacious building was crowded to suffocation, and the distinguished patriot Priest was exceedingly happy in his eloquence.

The Catholic Telegraph announces the death of the Rev. Henry Aschberg, a beloved young Priest of the Arch diocese of Cincinnati, and a German by birth. Our contemporary states that this is the fifth clergyman Cincinnati has lost within a short time.

PROTECTOR FOR CATHOLIC BOYS.—The corner stone of the Protector for destitute Catholic boys was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

It is intended that the structure to be erected shall be purely Gothic—length four hundred and twenty-five feet, breadth two hundred feet: but the present portion of it, which is promised to be finished by November, will be two hundred and thirteen feet by forty, with transepts. It will be four stories high, with basement, and will be erected at the cost of \$50,000.

The necessity of a new Cathedral in Brooklyn, N. Y., to take the place of the present humble structure on Jay street, has long been the subject of comment and anxious interest of the Catholics of that city. Measures, however, have recently been taken to supply this great want, and in a comparatively few years Brooklyn will have a beautiful and spacious Cathedral, and one that will be an ornament to the city and a practical proof of the lively faith and zeal that animates the faithful in that portion of the Lord's vineyard. The site for the Cathedral has been happily chosen. Perhaps it could not have been better or more appropriately selected. It is located on the high ground on Clermont and Lafayette avenues, and thus commands a fine view of the beautiful region with which it is surrounded. The ground includes a great block, and the work of preparing the foundation is already in progress.

We understand that our neighbors of Kane, under the auspices of Rev. Father Lunnegan are prepared to build immediately a new Catholic church at that place. General Kane, whose name the town bears, has generously donated a beautiful site for that purpose, as well as a large proportion of the building material. It is refreshing to meet with such men as the General in a community. His recent scars mark him as a General, not in the distance, where bullets harm not, but near the foe, where the minnie whistles its note of death; and now, at home in peace, he is in the front ranks, when there is a call for kindness and munificence. Well may the citizens of Kane feel proud of their General; and long must the Catholics of the community hold his name in grateful remembrance. We wish success to the new building, prosperity to the rising town of Kane.—Warren Ledger.

The St. Louis Republican of the 27th June has a long account of the laying of a corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph. Upwards of 20,000 people were present. The editor says:—The world renowned missionary, Father Weinegans, then addressed the multitude in the German language. At the close of his address the Archbishop stepped to the front of the platform, and as he raised his hand to sign himself with the sign of the cross, it acted like electricity; 20,000 hands were simultaneously raised to cross their foreheads with the sign of redemption.

The value of the copper taken from the Lake Superior mines in 1864 was nearly seventy millions of dollars.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Secretary of War has ordered that to secure equal justice and some personal liberty to the freedmen as to the other citizens and inhabitants, all orders issued by the post district and other commanders adopting any system of passes for or subjecting them to any restraints or punishment, not imposed on other classes, are declared void. Neither Whites nor Blacks will be deterred from seeking employment elsewhere.

THE SATURNALIA OF CRIME.—A most dreadful murder was committed yesterday afternoon by a German named George Wagner, residing at No. 515 Broom street. Wagner came home about 4 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon, and had some words with his wife regarding the custody of some money. The replies of the wife not pleasing him, Wagner caught up an axe, having a very short handle, and threatened the woman, who fled towards the door, frowning violence. She ran out of the door of the room into the hallway and from thence toward the back stoop. Wagner pursued her, and overtook his unfortunate victim just as she reached the back stoop. He did not attempt to seize her, but struck at her with the back of the axe, burying it into her brain and leaving it there. The woman fell to the floor and died almost immediately. Wagner was arrested. He was taciturn respecting the trouble between himself and his wife, and said he had been drinking very hard during the day. He is a cabinet-maker by occupation.—N. Y. Herald.

There were six hundred and sixty deaths in New York, week ending the 15th, being an increase of one hundred and six on the mortality of the previous week, and fifty on that of the corresponding week last year. Of the total number only two hundred and six were adults. The principal diseases were those of the bowels, there being from these causes two hundred and fourteen deaths, of which one hundred and forty-eight were from cholera infantum.

THE HARVEST IN MICHIGAN.—During the past two days the weather has been exceedingly favorable for harvesting operations. Most of the wheat previously cut has been secured. The harvest is about half through. It has thus far been secured in good condition. Advice from the line of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad state that the crop never was better. The Allegan Journal says of the wheat harvest in that county that it is now about finished. Taking the average, it is the largest and best crop ever raised in Allegan county. The grain has been secured in good condition, the weather having been extremely favorable. But little is rusted.—Detroit Free Press.

The N. Y. World says:—Unless all the indications are unusually deceptive the food crop of the United States for the year 1865 will be the largest ever known to our history.

The place of imprisonment of the assassination conspirators—Mud, Arnold, O'Laughlin and Spangler—has been changed by the President from the Aluany Penitentiary, as at first designated, to the Dry Tortugas, off the southern coast of Florida, and they are now on the way to that sequestered spot from Washington.

There has been a heavy three day's rain storm in Ohio and Indiana. A railroad train was thrown from the track near Columbus on the 21st instant, by which eight persons were killed and twenty-two injured. The engine of another train was precipitated through a moved bridge at Hillsboro, killing the engineer.

P. T. Barnum, whose world-renowned museum has been just destroyed, has issued a card saying that, in six months' time he will have built another splendid museum, which will far eclipse the one burned. He has despatched an agent to Europe to procure more "curiosities," and proposes to out-Barnum Barnum in his new Temple of Humboldt!

New York, 25.—A building on Farmer street which runs along the foot of Brooklyn Heights, fell this morning, burying in the ruins, Patrick Reagan residing in Gold street, John Nash of York street, and James Marine of New York. The building was one of those damaged by fire last April, when the roof fell in precipitating several firemen in the flames below. It was now being rebuilt and laborers were engaged in depositing earth on the roof for gardens to the residences on the heights above, when the supplies consisting of brick arches gave way.

A direct line of steamships between Baltimore and Europe is soon to be established. At a recent sale of Government vessels in New York, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company purchased three screw steamers and one propeller, and intend to put them, without delay, in operation as a line of ocean steamers.

The Metropolitan Police Department statistics show that over 10,000 lost children were found in the streets of New York and taken charge of by the police during the past year. Of the entire number all were reclaimed by their parents excepting 211, who were turned over to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The rain of yesterday caused a severe freshet in the Schuylkill river, which occasioned a great destruction of property. A number of small houses on the banks of the river have been carried away. The Alms House meadows are overflowed, and the trestle work on the western side of the Chestnut street bridge is carried away. The Schuylkill canal has been badly damaged, and several bridges along the Wissahickon have been carried away. In Manayunk the streets are flooded, several mills are also inundated, and a number of canal boats wrecked. The track of the Norristown Railroad is under water so that the trains cannot run.

On the 10th inst. a bonded warehouse at James-town, Ill., seven miles from Springfield, containing twenty-five hundred barrels of whiskey, was struck by lightning and its contents destroyed. The whiskey flowed down hill into the Sagamon, and was covered all the way and for more than a mile in sheets of flame. The Great Western Railroad bridge narrowly escaped being set on fire by the burning fluid. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

The Washington Chronicle, speaking of colored suffrage, says it is a stupendous delusion to expect Congress and the executive to do that for the uneducated freedmen of the South which the independent States of the North have failed or refused to do for the better trained and more experienced free colored men in their section.

The Charleston Courier complains of riots and breaches of the peace, saying the people cannot walk the streets at night without fear being robbed or killed. This sad condition of affairs appears to have arisen from the distinction of color maintained there. Negroes attack white citizens and white citizens attack negroes. The white and black soldiers also attack each other.

The ill feelings which have been for some time growing between white soldiers and negroes in Charleston has resulted in the mutiny of the 15th N. Y. infantry. They were disarmed and the privates put in Fort Sumpter and officers in Charleston jail.

ALBANY, July 10.—Much excitement was created at East Albany this p.m., by the shooting of a prisoner in the Police Court-room. Last Friday afternoon two girls, named Anne and Bridget Burns, went to the woods, a short distance from their home, to pick berries, and while thus engaged were seized by four men, who repeatedly violated their persons. Bridget, who is but 15 years old, cannot live, it is said. Soon after the crime was publicly known, Lewis Major, aged 40 years, and his son, were arrested, and recognized by the girls as two of their assailants. This afternoon they were taken before the police magistrate for preliminary examination; but the proceedings had scarcely opened when a brother of the girls shot the eldest Major twice in the arms and leg, and he was followed by his mother, who struck Major a heavy blow with a hatchet upon the head. Young Burns and his mother were arrested, and Major was carried to his house, where a threatening mob was only deterred from resorting to Lynch-law by the presence of a strong police force. Major was formerly an engineer on the Hudson Railroad, but was discharged for bad conduct.

Miss Harris—the young lady from Chicago who murdered her lover in Washington, some months ago for foul reasons—has been acquitted on the plea of insane impulse. Good for insane impulse, whatever that is! Murder among lovers will now probably take place frequently enough. When crime ceases to be punished as it deserves, national decay is looming up, for virtue is then gone down.—Univers.

CUSTOM HOUSE SEIZURES.—The Custom House Officers of Island Pond have great times with smugglers. The other morning N. W. Bingham, observing that a messenger from Canada was wrapped up in a huge great coat rather more warmly than the weather required, instituted an examination and delivered the mass of not less than a hundred and sixty yards of fine silk, which was snugly stowed away under his vest. A few weeks ago, the officers suspected that a car load of oats might possibly contain some wild oats, and upon probing it here and there their suspicions were fully verified. They found among the oats suddy packages, containing one hundred and ninety pounds of nutmegs, as much cloves, and about a hundred pounds each of indigo and pepper. The average weekly value of the seizures at the Island Pond Custom House is nearly \$500.

The North Carolina Times of the 22nd has the following:—The steam propeller Quinset, left Morehead City about six o'clock on Thursday morning, bound for Baltimore, with about 280 discharged soldiers belonging to the following commands; 15 to the 3rd U S Artillery; 9 to the 9th; 7 to the 16th New York; and 3 companies of the 76th Pennsylvania. About eight or nine o'clock, when off Cape Look-out Bay, the machinery refused to work, and the vessel being driven ashore by the breakers, was split into pieces and became a total wreck. Between 30 and 40 of the passengers are reported lost, of whom we are only able to obtain the names of the following, who we believe belonged to the 16th New York, but were being transferred to the 3rd Maine Artillery: John Wright, M. Finagh, John Good Mitchell and L. D. Wright. Lieutenant Demery, of the 9th Maine, is also reported among the unfortunate. The scene is described as being frightful and horrible, and some of the survivors are represented as acting most nobly in their efforts to save their comrades.

Hudson, N. Y., July 26.—This city was visited yesterday by a gang of roughs and thieves, who accompanied the excursion of the Ematt guard from Albany. The scoundrels spread all over the city, robbing and knocking down the citizens to their hearts content. For a long time they kept this up, for there was no one to molest them or make them afraid. When starting to return to the boat they commenced a series of the most brutal and devilish outrages, and still they were allowed to have their way. They amused themselves by firing stones, revolvers and guns at the people, varying this order of things occasionally by striking them with clubs, fists, and mistreating them in various other ways.—Leadon balls flew like hailstones. In fact, roughdom held a perfect carnival. A young man named Race of Hudson was shot in the leg; a boy named Bemy had his arm broken; another boy was badly beaten over the head with a club; officer Solspough, aged seven years, was pounded a most to a jelly. Many other persons were badly beaten and injured. The saloons and drinking places in the city were completely cleaned out and other occupants abused in the most shameful manner. Over 3000 people accompanied the excursion, over one hundred of whom were the very worst species of roughs. Many persons were robbed of their watches, money and other valuables. Prospect Hill was covered with men, women and children who had been driven from their homes and compelled to fly by the roughs for their lives. Only six arrests were made, and these were left off to-day with a little fine. The whole affair was one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated upon a law and order loving community. How long such dastardly outrages are to be tolerated with patience, remains to be seen.

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The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless prepaid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST—1865.

Friday, 4—St. Dominick, C.  
 Saturday, 5—Notre Dame des Neiges.  
 Sunday, 6—Ninth after Pentecost—Transfiguration of Our Lord.  
 Monday, 7—St. Cajetan, C.  
 Tuesday, 8—SS. Cyril, Large, &c., MM.  
 Wednesday, 9—Vig. St. Peter of the Shackles.  
 Thursday, 10—St. Lawrence, D.  
 The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—  
 AUGUST—1865.  
 Saturday, 5—Notre Dame de Pitie, Montreal.  
 Monday, 7—St. Martine.  
 Wednesday, 9—St. Philomene.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our latest English files are taken up almost exclusively with the details of the General Election now going on in Great Britain and Ireland. The returns up to the evening of the 19th ult.,—our latest date,—show 578 members returned, of whom 334 are Liberals, and 244 are Conservatives. The net Liberal gain so far is 20.

A Valencia telegram says the *Great Eastern* and *Caroline* arrived off there. The former goes to Bantry, whilst the latter is laying the shore-end of the cable, and this was to have been accomplished on the 21st or 22nd, if the weather kept moderate. The *Moniteur*, the official organ of the French Government, denies the truth of the rumor regarding a contemplated congress of European powers. Cholera had broken out in the Birmingham workhouse, and a large number of paupers are said to have been attacked.

From the neighboring Republic, we have nothing of interest to relate. Negro suffrage continues to be the principal topic of public discussion.

Death has been busy this week amongst the ranks of the public men of Canada. Our columns to-day contain accounts of the deaths of Sir E. P. Tache, Premier of Canada, the Hon. Judge Morin, and the Hon. Mr. De Beaujeu.

THE "TIMES" AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—If proof, other than that furnished by statistics, by the increasing number of churches, bishops, priests, convents and religious of both sexes, were needed to establish the fact that in England Popery has increased and is increasing, it would be found in the attention which the leading organ of British Protestantism pays to every act, to every movement, and to every utterance of the Catholic Church. No man heeds what the Methodists, or what the Baptists, what, in short, the Protestant dissenters say or do. No one deems their words or their acts of such consequence to the Empire as to require to be noted down, criticised, and, if possible, refuted. Spurgeon may rant as he listeth, and no man heedeth him; but if a Catholic dignitary, an Archbishop of Dublin, or of Westminster, address a few words of exhortation or of encouragement to their respective flocks, the entire Protestant press is a-gog, quoting, and misquoting, distorting and criticising the expressions of the speaker: and thus betraying, by their excitement, the nervous apprehensions under which they labor; and with which the consciousness that there is growing up around them an order of things hostile to Protestantism, and destined seriously to affect the political, social, and religious condition of the British Empire, inspires them. The attention which the Protestant press pays to the Pastorals of the Prelates of the Catholic Church is, we say, a proof most convincing of the powerful influence which that Church exercises on the public mind, and is therefore the highest compliment that our opponents can pay us.

Very naturally a Pastoral from the Archbishop of Westminster follows close upon his consecration; as naturally follows the criticism of the London *Times* upon that document, since the *Times* is par excellence the censor in all matters spiritual as well as temporal; and in a long editorial, more remarkable for its ill-temper than brilliancy, the London journal clearly establishes, to its own satisfaction, no doubt, and to that of its readers, that Dr. Manning is little better than a silly one, and that his flock who listen to his voice are the most stupid and the most fanatical of mortals.

Two points in the Archbishop of Westminster's Pastoral, especially, provoke the indignant comments of the *Times*: In the first place, it seems that the writer expects Catholics to accept the dogmas of the Church, in whose name he addresses them, "not upon their intrinsic truth," but on the authority which propounds them. In the second place, the Archbishop of Westminster, very mildly indeed, but still very plainly, and very firmly asserts the doctrine of "exclusive salvation." These are the two cardinal errors or defects of the religious system which Dr. Manning hopes that the people of England may yet be brought to embrace; errors, according to the *Times*, so monstrous, "that it is a marvel how any craving for spiritual opiates can reconcile an educated intellect" to them.

There can be no doubt, however, that all Catholics, and all Protestants to boot, who retain any tincture of Christianity,—that is to say, of Christianity as distinguished from mere natural religiosity,—do and must entertain both those errors which provoke the marvel of the *Times*. He who requires "intrinsic evidence" for his faith, who bases his belief in his religion upon the "intrinsic truth" of its teachings, can never rise above the natural to the supernatural order; can never hold or believe any one of these truths which alone distinguish Christianity from Theism or pure natural religion. There is, there can be, no "intrinsic evidence" for the supernatural truths of Christianity; and he who will not accept them except upon their "intrinsic truth," must reject them altogether. Where, or what is the intrinsic evidence for the truth of any one Christian dogma? for the doctrines of the Incarnation, of the Trinity, of the Atonement, of the Personality of the Holy Spirit, for the Inspiration of the Christian Scriptures, for the Resurrection of the body, and Life everlasting?—There is, there can be, none whatever. Our belief in all or any of these supernatural truths cannot rest upon their "intrinsic truth," but solely on an extrinsic basis, upon the credibility of the authority propounding them. It matters not whether that authority be a dead book, or a living Church; for in either case the principle is the same. Only in the natural order can we possibly have intrinsic evidence of the truth of any proposition propounded to us; and the first complaint of the *Times* then simply amounts to this: that Catholics are Christians in the sense that their religion is something more than mere natural religion or Theism; but to this reproach all Protestants who have not yet entirely eliminated the supernatural from their several religious systems, are obnoxious equally with Catholics, if not to the same extent.

But the doctrine of "exclusive salvation!" This is a nut too hard to crack; this is a proposition to which it is marvellous that any "educated intellect can reconcile itself!" And yet somehow or other, it is a doctrine which all Christians hold with the exception of the Universalists who indulge in pleasant dreams of impenitent strumpets, thieves and cutthroats—nay of Old Nick himself we believe at last—reigning with Christ in bliss, and, together with virgins, and martyrs and the undefiled hosts of heaven, singing the praises of the Lamb, with voices it is to be feared a little cracked, or out of tune with over-indulgence in doubtful whiskey, and a halloving of Falstaffian anthems at midnight. With this exception—that of the Universalists—all who call themselves Christians profess, either implicitly or explicitly, the offensive doctrine of "exclusive salvation;" all recognise that some are, and must be, excluded from the realms into which nothing impure or defiled can enter. Like the barber in Nicholas Nickleby, who would shave the baker, but who excluded the coal-heaver from the benefits of his razor, all admit that "you must draw the line somewhere," though they do not all agree where that line shall be drawn. One sect will have nothing to do with any one below the grade of bakers: another more comprehensive or more liberal extends its charities to the coal-heaver whom the other excludes; but all, with the exception of the Universalists, who take in everybody, rich or poor, clean or dirty, do draw a line, or limit beyond which there is no salvation. In matters of detail there may be differences: but in so far as principle is concerned, there are none in this respect, betwixt the most rigid and uncompromising of Papists, and the most lax and accommodating of all Protestant sects, with the exception of the Universalists. All the rest hold to the doctrine of "exclusive salvation."

What says the Anglican Protestant, for instance? According to him, all, without exception, who do not believe the several articles of the Athanasian Creed are damned; and he professes to believe, that "whosoever will be saved before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic Faith." (*Book of Common Prayer*). And that there may be no mistake about the matter, the 18th of the 39 articles, to which every Anglican minister must, before God, solemnly profess his entire and unqualified adherence, expressly declares that "they are to be had accursed that presume to say that every man shall be saved by the Law or Sect which he professeth, so he be diligent to frame his life according to that Law, and the light of Nature." Here is the doctrine

of "exclusive salvation" set forth in the plainest and strongest possible terms; and if it be a doctrine which men of refined intellect cannot reconcile themselves to, then of two things one:—Either the members and Ministers of the Anglican Church are not men of refined intellect since they profess solemnly before God to hold, and promise, to teach the said obnoxious doctrine; or they are the worst of perjurers and hypocrites since they solemnly attest before the Lord, their unqualified and hearty belief in a doctrine to which they cannot reconcile themselves.

We might, had we time, analyze the recognised symbols or formulas of other Protestant sects—such for instance as the Westminster Confession of Faith, the formula of all strict Calvinists—and therefrom deduce the same conclusions as those which we have drawn from the liturgy and formulas of the Anglican sect: for in every one of them, and in one shape or another, is to be found the obnoxious doctrine, that there are conditions assigned by God Himself; compliance with which is essential to salvation; though all the sects are not yet agreed what these conditions are. This, however, is a mere matter of detail which in no wise affects the principle at issue. All, like our friend the aristocratic shaver of beards, "draw the line somewhere."

So also does the Catholic Church. Claiming as within her pale all who have been baptized, and who have not by their own act separated themselves from her, she says to all, that beyond her pale there is no salvation. She does not strictly determine who are beyond that pale; for there may be some, and we hope that there are many, who belong to the invisible Church although in material error, or heretics through invincible ignorance or some intellectual defect. Now, not intellectual, but only moral error can exclude the person once baptized from the Kingdom of God. There must be resistance to grace vouchsafed, an obstinate closing of the eyes to the light, a wilful and malicious rejection of the presented truth, or indifference to it to constitute the latter or moral error: and thus, though there is nothing in these explanations to encourage a false confidence, it will be seen that, by her doctrine, the Church does not pretend to set any limits to the mercies of God; and that there is no incongruity betwixt the doctrine of "exclusive salvation" as by her held and taught, and the conclusions which the most refined intellect may deduce from natural premise, as to God's dealings with His creatures.

But not only do all the Protestant sects, not only does the Catholic Church teach the doctrine of "exclusive salvation" but we find it taught in its most uncompromising form by Christ Himself:—

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned."—*St. Mark*, 16, 16.

"He that believeth in the Son hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him."—*St. John*, 3, 36.

Here again we might multiply instances to any extent, to show that Christ Himself professed to limit His salvation *i.e.*, that He preached the doctrine of "an exclusive salvation," the very doctrine, in principle, which, in his Pastoral, Dr. Manning is taken to task for preaching, and which the *Times* tells us the refined intellect cannot reconcile itself to. And yet it is a doctrine which, so long as men admit a moral and an eternal distinction betwixt good and evil, the human conscience, heedless of dialectics, will recognise as intrinsically true. God is love, no doubt; but if He be all-wise and all-just, it is impossible to conceive that He can have made a revelation, and given laws to His creatures; and that He should ever cease to discriminate betwixt those who have accepted that revelation and obeyed those laws—and those who have scorned the one, and violated the other.

There is however one other consideration with regard to the doctrine of "exclusive salvation" as held and taught by the Church, which essentially distinguishes it from the same doctrine as professed by all Protestant sects. The latter make intellectual compliance with certain propositions the one condition *sine qua non* of salvation. The Catholic Church requires an intellectual assent to, or belief in, her teaching; but she requires more. With her, faith without works profiteth not; and with her it is not enough that a man believe, he must also do the works of justice or his belief will naught avail him.

Now, how is a man to do these works? It is not enough that he be told or taught his duty—or what he must do to obtain eternal life, for it is rarely from ignorance of their duty that men err. It is no use saying to the blind man "see," to the deaf man "hear," to the lame man "arise and walk," to the hungry "eat and be filled," unless you at the same time open the eyes of the one and the ears of the other, restore strength to the crippled limbs, and give solid food as well as good counsel to the hungry. The sects may tell a man what he should do, but, at the same time, most of them admit that, owing to his weakness, he is unable to do these things. The Catholic Church alone not only tells her children what they must do, but she professes to give them power to do it, and this she does through the Sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist which can be had in

her Communion alone. There are the ordinary and the divinely appointed channels of grace: and to her hand has been committed that bread of the strong of which whosoever eats shall have eternal life. Though this means we receive strength in the hour of need, by these are the flames of concupiscence quenched, and the fire of divine love kept burning strong and bright within us: so that he who faithfully and frequently participates therein, lives with a new life, and conscious of the change within him wrought by the life-giving sacraments marvels as he recognises the strange and unaccustomed fruits, not his own, which by the grace of God he is enabled to bring forth.

Exclusive salvation is, in short, the corollary of the proposition that something is essential to salvation, either sound doctrine or a sound and holy life. The body or sect which should profess a creed—and which at the same time should not assert belief in that creed as essential to salvation, would stand self-convicted of inconsistency, and therefore of falsehood: for of what use propounding a creed which it is not necessary to believe? Universalists who open the gates of heaven to all indiscriminately are consistent: so also are Catholics who have a creed and symbols of faith which, they pretend, embody truths revealed by God and therefore necessary to salvation. But the Protestant, who still professes to hold some of the truths of supernatural religion, and who does not assert belief in them to be essential to salvation is the most inconsistent of mortals, and all inconsistency is characteristic of error.

The reverend gentleman next proceeded to refer to the great change that had taken place in Italy within the past few years, where not less than fifty thousand copies of the Bible had already been distributed.—[Dr. Fuller's speech before the Orange-men of Toronto, as reported in the *Leader*, July 13.]

However extravagant may be the expectations which our worthy D.D. has found from this *distribution*, the whole experience of Protestant missions has taught wise and prudent men somewhat of moderation. Whether the Doctor's "great change" has been effected like Mr. Tomlin's, through the "medical department," or whether, by the mere "sowing" of bibles broadcast over the land, we fail to determine; but of this we feel sure, that unless the *distribution* be blessed in Italy with far other results, and the agents employed be of far other metal than those of China, Dr. Fuller's *gushing* nature is indeed doomed to bitter disappointment. That we may moderate those expectations, and thereby charitably lessen the disappointment, let us offer a few Chinese missionaries to the worthy Doctor's condescending notice. The first we would beg leave to introduce is Dr. Morrison, whom Gutzlaff, in his "China opened," terms, with more of bombast than historical accuracy, "the first herald of the Gospel in China." Dr. Fuller with his usual historical acumen, will not fail to discover the either unparalleled impudence or atrocious ignorance of this claim, and will see in it only another of those cases where Protestant egotism leaves itself open to every bungling impostor. Passing over the monumental stone discovered in 1625 near the city of Sin-gan-fou, the authenticity of which, though ridiculed by Voltaire, no one now disputes, and which proves China to have been evangelized before the seventh century, the learned Doctor will remember that even Gibbon allows that "the Christianity of China between the seventh and thirteenth centuries is unvincibly proved by the consent of Chinese, Arabian, Syriac, and Latin evidence." He will remember also that as early as the 13th century, there was already an Archbishopric of Peking, with four suffragan bishoprics, and that in the following century Pope Clement the Fifth appointed as Metropolitan the celebrated John de Monte Corvino, "a man," as Neander observes, "in whom we recognise the pattern of a true missionary, who"—(though not a hireling of any Protestant Society)—"spared no pains in giving the people the Word of God in their own language." In fact, Mr. Morrison's widow and second wife, informs us that it was from a Jesuit *Harmony of the Gospels* that this "first herald"—her husband—obtained any little knowledge of the Chinese language he ever possessed. But leaving these little historical and verbal inaccuracies to the Church Missionary Societies, let us consider the efforts and success of this "first herald."

Lest however the worthy Doctor, in reading over the sad records of the miserable failure of "missionary efforts," (to use the cant phraseology of the Societies,) should lay the flattering unction to his soul, that if Protestant missions have failed, so also have Catholic missions, let us premise, that long before the advent of this "first herald," Catholic "missionary effort" had been rewarded with thousands of thousands of converts, with their due proportion of glorious martyrs and confessors in all classes of society, from the haughty mandarin to the humble cooly; until Modern China may be said to have rivalled in faith and fervor the splendor of the Ancient Church—the glorious Church of the Catacombs.

But to return to our Missionary Doctor.—Whist Catholic missionaries, unpaid by Bible

Societies, were penetrating into the interior of China to preach the Gospel to whole villages of Catholic Chinese—perhaps to lay down their lives for Christ—our *first herald* was silently residing at Macao with locked doors. "So strong was his sense," writes his apologist, the Rev. W. Ellis, "of the necessity of caution, so unwilling was he to obtrude himself on the notice of the people of Macao, that he never ventured out of his house." As, however, there was no danger even of insult, much less of martyrdom, for our valiant missionary, his reverend apologist is pleased to remark, that "he carried his precaution further than was necessary; but adds, "it seemed better to err on the safe side." Certainly! Mr. Ellis, certainly! The hireling "fleeth because he is an hireling;" and with hirelings, prudence, even if unnecessary, will always be the better part of valor. Passing over, without comment, the dove-like cooing of this missionary Doctor, with his newly found and "beloved Mary," which he has been pleased to leave on record for the benefit of missionary Societies in general, and the spinster portion of their subscribers in particular, we will follow this ardent lover—no—apostle and first herald to Canton. We do so the more cheerfully, not it is true on account of any splendid missionary achievements, but because we find this *first herald* on an advanced pension of £500 a year (probably on account of the increased danger of the situation) coolly acknowledging the pre-existence of Catholic "efforts," and his indebtedness to Chinese Catholics for gifts of Catholic books and bibles, all in good Chinese. In his journal he says—"I cannot refrain from inserting, that I have now the assistance of Chinese Christians of the *Romish Church*." (One would have thought that out of gratitude to his assistants, he would at least have called their Church by its proper name.) Continuing his acknowledgments, he elsewhere records, "I read part of the Exposition of the Ten Commandments by the *Catholics*." His immediate teacher was Abel Yun, "a Roman Catholic Chinese from Peking," a convert of the Jesuits, who had "taught him the Latin language, which he speaks fluently." At another time the entry is, "Received from a Chinese Roman Catholic a present of three small volumes; his younger brother, an intelligent boy, sold me a book of Meditations."

LANCASTRENSIS.

DOES THE FAMILY-TIE EXIST ANY LONGER IN THE UNITED STATES—OR, AT LEAST, IS IT NOT WEAKENING EVERY DAY?

(Continued from our last.)

The end of marriage is not only the reproduction of human beings, since that end can be attained without marriage, but also the preservation of the child. Divorce is an obstacle to the attaining of that end; it is therefore opposed to the growth and improvement of family affection.—The principle of indissolubility, and therefore of preservation, no longer asserted, there must be necessarily a relaxation of the family tie in the community.

The principle of divorce implies a principle of injustice, generally towards one of the parties, but always towards the children, as is admirably proved by Viscount De Bonald:—

"Marriage, which precedes the family, and which produces it, composed of man and woman, is an *eventual* society.

Children supervening, this society, from having been *eventual*, becomes *actual*; if there are children, there are men to preserve and to educate, and there is a *reason* why the marriage should not be dissolved.

"If marriage is an *eventual* society, if this society is composed of three persons, the father, the mother, and the child, marriage is then really a contract between three persons, two present, one (the child) absent, but represented by public authority, voucher of the engagement taken by the parties of forming a society; for public authority always represents in the family, the person absent, the child before his birth, the father after his death. The contract enacted between three persons cannot be annulled by two, to the prejudice of the third, the weaker of the society; and this third person can never consent to a dissolution of the society altogether to its prejudice, for it is always minor in the society, even when it is of age in the State.

"Marriage is a natural, and not a commercial, association. The stock taken therein is not equal, since the man puts into this association the protection of strength, the woman the necessities of weakness; the results, in the case of a separation, are not equal, since the man goes out of this society with his full authority, and that the woman does not leave it with all her dignity, and that of all which she brought into it, virginal purity, youth, beauty, fecundity, consideration, wealth, she can, in case of dissolution, take nothing back but her money.

"Marriage is therefore naturally indissoluble."

In another place he says:—  
 "The engagement taken between three cannot be dissolved by two with prejudice to a third, since this third person is, if not the first, at least the most important; that every thing has reference to it, and that this person is the *reason* of the social union of the two others, who are no more father or mother without the child, than the child is son without them. . . . The father and mother who divorce are therefore two strong persons who agree in despoiling a weak one, and the State that consents to it become an accomplice in their brigandage."

The injustice which flows from divorce is, for its victim, the most galling that can be conceived and, consequently, the greatest foe to the family tie. Figure to yourself the shame and vexation of a woman, often innocent, sent back without honor, without a name, without any recognised position in society, to that paternal home she had left with the happiness and pride of unspotted beauty and the dignity of a wife; the spite and hatred of her family, wounded in the object of

their dearest affection; figure to yourself the feelings of a child at the sight of this unworthy treatment towards a mother for the love of whom it would willingly give its life. And suppose even the party dismissed to be guilty, what was a crime, becomes a scandal for a community, throws disgrace upon a whole family, and creates bad feelings amongst all its members. And the child who, on account of the divorce of its father and mother, sees its future prospect compromised, who is the victim of the dreadful consequences of the vengeance of a father, of the infidelity of a mother, what must be its feelings towards the authors of its miseries? Should they have given it existence to poison it afterwards by their disgraceful and scandalous separation? We now put the question: Are these inevitable results of divorce fit to cement family affection?—The mere thought of the possibility of divorcing, of contracting another union, tends to foster evil passions. Given the indissolubility of the marriage tie, the very first impulse of disorderly affection is stifled by the party, who is well aware that his vile passion can never be satisfied but by open concubinage. But, on the contrary, under the abominable regime of divorce, the facility of gratifying one's self under the protection of the law is an incentive which will often bring about the most disastrous results. That such is the case, no one can deny; it is conformable to the corrupt nature of man. And besides, experience—shameful, humiliating experience—corroborates our statement. England has shown to the world this odious offspring of divorce. Some years past, when the British Parliament discussed the necessity of restricting the facility of divorce, the Bishop of Rochester, in answer to Lord Malgrave, stated that, out of ten cases of application for divorce, there were nine in which the seducer had agreed with the husband to provide him with proofs of the infidelity of his wife.

The more a society is addicted to lewdness, the less it is accessible to the noble, pure and holy affections of the family. But the principle of divorce, in the midst of a community, is a powerful agent which leads directly to libertinism.—If even its members, terrified by the consequences of divorce, do not avail themselves of the infamous law, the immoral effects of the principle asserted will, nevertheless, be felt; it will be remarked that the standard of morals, in this unfortunate community, will lower, and consequently that the family tie will be weakened.—The noble affections, which constitute the happiness of domestic life, will be replaced by those which are the natural offspring of the principle of divorce. The New York Observer corroborates our statements.

We know with what thoughtlessness marriage, in general, is contracted. In the United States, more than any where else, young people are married with an unpardonable and frightful want of reflection. No bargain gives them less trouble. Of course, the indecent manner with which this solemn contract is treated by the majority of their ministers, who, in most cases, provided they receive their fees, do not even take the trouble of ascertaining that the parties are not already married, is not much calculated to inspire them with respect for marriage; the word of advice, on the reflections which are to be made, and the prayers that should be offered to God, before proceeding to so grave an alliance, is another cause of the thoughtlessness of young people about getting married. But in the United States, there is another cause which accounts for this disorder being carried to so great an extent, that is, the facility of divorcing. The parties are aware that, if they are not satisfied to remain together, they have the option of separating.—Now it is evident that marriages, contracted under such circumstances, with so little reflection, as is often the case in the United States, suppose even the parties do not avail themselves of the law of divorce—must unavoidably be unhappy; in such families the happiness of domestic life is unknown. And if the parties divorce, we have seen what are the consequences as regards the family tie.

The above considerations are more than sufficient to prove our assertion, but we will carry them still further.

PAROCHUS.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE.—The July number of this periodical has been received. The following is the table of contents:—

1. Une de Perdue, Deux de Trouves [conclusion].
2. James and Mary. A new Story. By Mr. N. Bonnessa.
3. Cardinal Wiseman [conclusion].—Rev. Mr. Ouellet.
4. Anequet of Montreal.—J. Royal.
5. Events of the Month.—J. Royal.

The annual Pic-Nic of the St. Ann's Congregation will take place, in the Victoria Gardens, on Wednesday, 23rd August. Particulars in a future advertisement.

The Richelieu Company's new steamer 'Quebec,' is fast approaching completion at Sorel. She will be the finest boat in Canadian waters. Length 290 feet, width 66 feet. The wheels are 32 feet in diameter, and 10 feet broad. There will be 150 state rooms. It is intended to have her finished so as to make a few trial trips before the close of navigation, and to place her upon the line with the 'Montreal,' upon the opening of navigation.

DEATH OF SIR ETIENNE PASCAL TACHE.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Hon. Colonel, Sir Etienne Pascal Tache, Knight, Life member of the Legislative Council of Canada, and Premier of the Canadian Ministry. He died on Sunday afternoon, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at his residence in Montigny.—He was born at St. Thomas in 1795; and was a descendant, we believe, of an ancient French family. He served in the war of 1812; and was an officer of the Canadian Chasseurs, fighting to preserve the connection of this country with the British Crown, against American aggression. He went to the frontier to fight the battles of his country. All Canadians of British origin know the important aid those of French descent rendered in that struggle, fighting side by side for a common object, and with a success which preserved Canada a British possession. The war over, Sir Etienne laid aside his sword, studied medicine, obtained the degree of a doctor, and practiced with success. In 1841 (the first Parliament after the union) he was elected a member of the Lower House for the county of L'Islet, and served till 1846. He was in this year appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General, and held that office for two years. In 1848 he was appointed a life member of the Upper House, together with a number of others, on the accession to power of the Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry. He was also appointed a member of that Ministry, holding the office of Commissioner of Public Works. He subsequently, in 1849 became Receiver-General in the same Ministry on the retirement of Mr. L. Viger. He retained his office when the coalition with the Upper Canada Conservatives was formed in 1854.

After his retirement in 1858, he had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen in person, in recognition of the steady and long services which he had rendered to the Crown in this country. Sir Etienne was also a Knight of the Roman order of St. Gregory. He was also a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners; a Director of the Grand Trunk Railway Company; and a member of the Council of Public Instruction of Lower Canada.—Gazette.

We have the painful duty to announce the death of Hon. Judge Morin which took place at Ste. Adele, County of Terrebonne, on Thursday last. He was born at St. Michel, District of Quebec, in 1803, and received his education at the Seminary of that ancient city, where his progress was both rapid and brilliant. He studied law under the late Hon. D. B. Viger, and was admitted to the bar at Montreal in 1829. Having continued in the Legislature after the Union, he entered the Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry on the 13th of October, 1842, as Commissioner of Crown Lands, and remained in that office until December, 1843. In 1845 he was elected simultaneously for the Counties of Saguenay and Bellechasse, but selected to sit for the latter County. He was returned again by the same constituency in the general election in 1849, when he was elected to the Speakership of the House, and remained in that position until 1851, when jointly with the Hon. Mr. Hincks as the Premier, they formed the celebrated Government that bears their names. From August 1853 to January 1855 he was Commissioner of Crown Lands, and in that year was raised to the Bench as a Judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada.—In 1859 he was appointed a Member of the Commission for codifying the laws of lower Canada.—Gazette.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, do hereby give public notice that entrance to the grounds known as the domain of Lavallrie for Pic-Nic parties, or other amusements, is strictly forbidden without a special permission from us.

G. DE LANDRIER, ALBERT LAPONTAINE.

Lavallrie, July 11, 1865. With reference to the above notice, we are authorised to state that St. Patrick's Benevolent Society having obtained permission to hold their excursion Pic-Nic at this favorite retreat—Lavallrie—and having secured two of the largest and finest steamboats on the St. Lawrence,—the Committee confidently state that they will be able to make this one the greatest Pic-Nic of the season, to be held on Thursday, the 10th instant.

OTTAWA, July 27, 1865.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

RESPECTED SIR,—The citizens of Ottawa had the pleasure of assisting, for the first time, at an examination and distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schools, which took place in St. Patrick's Hall, on Friday, the 21st ult.

Arrived at the Hall at half-past seven o'clock, I found it well filled, literally packed, but through the kindness of one of the Brothers, I soon found an excellent place to witness the proceedings of the evening.

The St. Patrick's Band opened the exercises, by playing some national and popular airs, and indeed they performed their parts well.

The opening address, by John Brady, was well rendered, very well composed, and highly applauded. The pupils of the first English class were then examined in Mental Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Algebra, and their answers to the different questions are a striking proof of the excellence of the system of teaching in use in the Christian Brothers' Schools. They were examined by Brother Valentinian, of the Institute, and we see at a glance that he is perfect master of his pupils; they move, come, go, as his signal directs; in a word, he has gained, by his kindness and gentlemanly manners, the affections of the Irish youth of Ottawa—they love him, and he certainly loves them. I, as well as all present, was quite surprised to hear with what ease and promptness they answered all the questions put them, especially in book-keeping and arithmetic; and I assure you, Mr. Editor, that they were closely examined: for Mr. Coffey, well known in this city for his knowledge of arithmetic, put to them the well known difficult problem, "When first the marriage knot was tied," &c., &c., and the solution was given by Arithmetic and Algebra almost instantaneously by a dozen or so of the pupils. Some other questions, very difficult, were proposed, and with the same effect. The fact is, that the Ottawa boys are as good as their neighbors, for they showed, by their ready answers, and the dexterity by which

they worked out the various problems put to them, that they made a good use of their time, and that the good Brothers who superintend them, had labored hard and successfully in imparting to them that knowledge which is calculated to render them hereafter good and successful men.

In the various branches of a sound commercial and practical education, we know of no schools superior to those of the Christian Brothers; their examinations afford additional testimony of their noble zeal and successful system—a zeal and success which have been acknowledged and commended in every land.

As to the various dialogues, pieces, &c., they were given with correctness and spirit. The "Yankee in France" put the audience in roars of laughter; while the "Everlasting Church," by the said Yankee, drew the attention of all, and was applauded with a truly Irish "clap." The other dialogues and pieces were such as would do honor to more pretentious heads.

After the distribution of prizes, His Lordship, Mgr. Guignes, our venerable Bishop, addressed the teachers, expressing, on his part, and on that of the audience, his pleasure at the advancement of the pupils, as was shown by the examination just finished.

Mr. E. McGillivray complimented the pupils on their success in the fields of learning, especially in arithmetic and book-keeping, in which, he said, they seemed to excel.

Mr. Cozens, Local Superintendent, warmly eulogized the system, order, and regularity of the school, which surpassed anything he had ever seen before, and congratulated the Trustees on the success and superiority of their schools, especially Rev. J. O'Connor, in whom, in his official reports, he had ever encountered the best of qualities.

Mr. Friel concluded by a few very appropriate remarks, which were highly applauded by the audience, among whom we noticed many of the leading citizens of Ottawa, thus encouraging laudably and officially the noble cause of education. All seemed to be well pleased with the exercises of the evening, and, without doubt, no one regretted his thus coming to give his appui to the Christian Schools.

But I am encroaching too much on your columns, and so, begging to be excused, I remain, yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Brockville, July 29, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—I have noticed, with no little satisfaction, in the last issue of your paper, reports of the various examinations which have taken place in many of our Upper Canadian Separate Schools—a satisfaction founded on the belief that a system which works so well under present disadvantages will, in the future, with proper legislation, give us scholastic institutions second to none in the Province.

We have need just now to disabuse the public mind, of the very groundless but widely-spread idea that our separate schools are inefficient—that the education to be had at such schools is far below the average of that to be acquired at Dr. Ryerson's establishments—and that our children so educated, though possessed of equal ability and brains, have not the scholarly attainments of those who receive their teaching in the common schools. We have the further need, and I doubt not that it is our true policy, with the school question at its present crisis, to convince our opponents that we have faith in our system, and are determined to unwaveringly maintain it by every lawful means. To my mind there can be no readier method for either purpose, than the positive and appreciable test of our public examinations, proving as they do by their unvariable success, the strength as well as the thorough efficiency of the principles we are battling for, when as fairly and equitably privileged as the largely subsidized system of our Provincial Common and Grammar Schools.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in asking the use of your columns for a brief reference to the result of an examination held in our Brockville Separate School on Wednesday last, present at which I had the pleasure of seeing a number of our Protestant fellow-townsmen, and amongst others the Local Superintendent, Rev. J. K. Smith; the Mayor, A. B. Dana, Esq.; the ex-Mayor, W. Fitzsimmons, Esq.; the Principal of the Victoria Common School, W. R. Bigg, Esq., and his first assistant, Mr. Kenny; the Editor of the Recorder, D. Wylie, Esq.; Dr. Gordon, and Messrs. W. McCullough, H. S. McDonald, W. A. Schofield, J. E. Ellwood, S. C. Surser, &c.

That portion of the forenoon given to the examination was spent in getting through with the junior classes; and the afternoon was devoted to the more advanced and senior department, and the awarding of the prizes, of which some thirty were distributed, to the deserving ones among the pupils. All the branches of what is known as a common or public school education were represented by the various classes, and each in turn was searchingly and honestly tested, unlimited opportunity being permitted to every person present to become individually satisfied that there was something beyond mere holiday show in the examination. As a simple looker-on, content to watch and listen, I felt proud of the creditable manner in which the various classes went through the ordeal, and where all did so well, it were almost unfair to particularise. But I cannot help noticing the remarkable proficiency of the three respective classes of History, Grammar and Arithmetic.—I have witnessed many examinations, but I have never seen so decided a success in any examination as was fairly gained by the three classes which I have named, and this, too, where questions and problems were put in all shapes and at perfect haphazard.

Were it not that I should be taking up too much of your space, I would give the names of the successful competitors for the different prizes, a number of which were the gifts of some of the Protestant gentlemen above named, one very fine prize carried off by Miss Kennedy being presented by Mr. Bigg. At the close of the examination a number of short and flattering speeches were made by several of the visitors, and our worthy parish priest, the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, took occasion in the course of his remarks, to express a hope, echoed to the full by one and all of his congregation, that the kindly feeling evinced in the attendance of so many friends of opposite persuasions and creeds, might ever continue.

I will only further trespass upon your columns to remark, that if there be any one locality in this Western Province in which the workings of the Separate and Common School systems can be fairly compared side by side, it is in our little town of Brockville. Our Separate School, supported alone by actual taxation and the annual Government grant, is within, I may say, a stone's throw of the Victoria Common School,—an institution thoroughly furnished with every manner of school apparatus, and possessing as able and as competent a staff of teachers as can be found in any similar institution from one end of the Province to the other. Here, therefore, if anywhere, must needs be apparent and manifest the often-asserted want of a proper educational standard in our Separate Schools. Yet, I venture to affirm that not one of those gentlemen present at the examination on Wednesday last would

avow the inferiority of our Separate School to that of its neighbor the Victoria School, either in the comparative attendance of pupils, the method of teaching adopted, its efficacy and success in the different branches taught, or the absolute and undoubted progress of the scholars. Certainly, Mr. Flynn, as head-master, and his very able assistants, the Messrs O'Leary and Collins, are deserving of every praise, for the evident care taken in the conducting of the school, and the more than satisfactory advancement of the children under their respective charges.

Trusting that I have not made my communication too lengthy, I remain, yours, &c.,

A SPECTATOR.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS, KINGSTON.

(From the British Whiz of July 27.)

Another happy re-union, in connection with these very admirable Schools, was held on Wednesday evening, in the new St. Patrick's Hall, for the purpose of Distribution of Prizes awarded to successful competitors at the Examinations held on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The Pupils, taking advantage of the Distribution, decided to give a Concert in the Hall the same evening, and obtained the consent and assistance of their respected teacher, Brother Arnold, and for that purpose distributed a number of tickets among their friends and the friends of the Schools. The consequence was that the Hall was crowded to the utmost with ladies and gentlemen. In the chair was the Very Reverend V. G. Dollard (in the absence of His Lordship Bishop Horan, who is at present undergoing his labors in the Diocese, but who, however, was represented by the better part of his clergy), and at his side was the Recorder, James O'Reilly Esq., and many other influential Catholic gentlemen of this city.

The preparations for the Concert and distribution of prizes were admirable. A temporary stage was erected at one end of the Hall and decorated with the flags and banners of the Schools. The Concert opened the evening's entertainment, the Boys' Band playing a Grand March, and keeping up their playing at intervals throughout the evening. The pieces on the programme numbered eighteen altogether, and passed off very successfully. Professor Green, a professional lately arrived in town, gave two fine Piano Solos with very good grace. Master C. Birmingham, a very promising lad, recited three difficult Recitations very nicely, and was much applauded. His delivery is really excellent, considering his age. Master M. Quinn recited some very comical selections, and from his mirthful way, excited admiration. Two dialogues, in which Master's Hart, Nelligan and Fahey took part, were executed. The rest of the programme consisted of four Piano Duets, nicely sung, and as well appreciated. After the Concert, a Drama of three acts, 'Village Education,' in which the pupils already noticed played conspicuous parts. The Drama was a serio-comic one, and the different roles were performed with credit.

The manner in which the programme was executed delighted every one present, and evidenced on the one hand great care and pains-taking on the part of the Christian Brothers, and of assiduity and application on the part of the pupils.

The Distribution of Prizes was next in order, and valuable books, to the number of two hundred, were presented to the successful pupils at the examinations. The books were for the best part very costly ones and it must be with great pride that the pupils will ever cherish them as mementoes of their school days. The prizes were given away by Father Dollard, assisted by Brother Arnold.

After the Distribution, Mr. C. Birmingham asked the audience for a few minutes' indulgence, for a ceremony which he knew would meet with favour among them. Some time ago, the pupils of the Schools, seeing the untiring efforts used by their teacher in giving them a proper scholastic and religious education, determined to present Brother Arnold with some token, however small, of their esteem for him. The matter was left in his (Mr. B.'s) hands, and the private subscriptions of the pupils were handed over to him. He felt at a loss to find a proper present for their beloved teacher, but had selected two beautiful volumes, one the Life of our Saviour, and the other that of His Blessed Mother. Master Hart then read the following address, presenting the Presents to Brother Arnold:—

Rev. and Beloved Teacher:—As the much wished for and happy hour of vacation draws near—that hour universally hailed with delight by us School boys—we cannot help the feeling of sadness that unbidden mingles with our joy; sadness as the unwelcome reflection forces itself upon us, shall we ever again meet in our class rooms, our dearly beloved and justly respected Teacher, Brother Arnold, or our light-hearted and merry companions?

Two years have flown by since our reverend and beloved Bishop, ever anxious to promote the welfare of his children, placed this School near your fostering care. Since that period you have incessantly labored for our happiness, assisting us with untiring solicitude to thread the flowery paths of knowledge, guiding with unremitting zeal and patience our youthful and untutored minds.

Not alone have you implanted the foundation of a sound English education—not alone have you instilled in our minds the truth of our holy religion, and impressed on our hearts our duties, both moral and social, but you have gone even further, you have awakened among us a taste for music, that Heaven-inspired art; you have taught us to spend our hours of recreation in the study of that delightful science which, doubtless, will be to many of us in after years the means of spending our leisure hours in innocent amusement.

We cannot this evening separate without expressing to you, our much esteemed Teacher, our heartfelt thanks for all the trouble you have taken with us during the past two years. Our hearts would indeed be dead to every noble sentiment and fine feeling, could they recall without emotions of the deepest gratitude, the watchful care you have ever evinced in everything pertaining to our welfare. May we now, beloved Teacher, hope for pardon for all the pain and trouble we have ever caused you, and while doing so, beg your acceptance of the accompanying gift, which, though trifling in its intrinsic value will, we know, be appreciated by you; being a copy of the life of Our Divine Redeemer, and one of His Blessed Mother.

Trusting the perusal of these words may, at some future time, recall for an instant to your memory your grateful and fondly attached pupils.

Signed on behalf of the pupils of the Christian Schools.

James Hart, Michael Quinn, Cornelius Birmingham, E. O'Reilly, William Flood, Martin McGonigle, Joseph Norris, Timothy Fahey, Edward Leana, Kingston, July 19, 1865.

Being contrary to the rules of the Order, Brother Arnold, to whom the Presentation had come unexpectedly, the matter having been kept dark, was barred from making a reply, although his feelings could not have been otherwise than those of pride and gratification. Rev. Father Lonergan then, on behalf of Brother Arnold, made a suitable reply, full of praise to the boys for their conduct for the past year, and to Brother Arnold, for his interminable efforts to educate them in a Christian-like manner.—Father Dollard next addressed those present, complimenting the pupils on the vast improvements in their studies for the past year. He was present at the examinations on Monday and Tuesday, and could bear testimony of their advancement in the various studies. They solved the most intricate questions of the most difficult studies of the day, with an ease which could not fail to surprise every one, and the proficiency they showed in Arithmetical, Bookkeeping, Geometrical and other studies was great. He went on for a long while in the same strain, complimenting the

Boy's Band on their admirable improvement, after which he called for three cheers for the Schools and Brother Arnold, the Boys' Band and Mr. Flock, their Band Master. Mr. O'Reilly proposed cheers for Fathers Dollard and Lonergan, Bishop Horan and the Queen, which were all heartily responded to. The Band played 'St. Patrick's Day' and 'God Save the Queen,' after which the audience separated, having sat it out till after eleven o'clock. It would almost be unfair to close this notice without recording the very rapid improvement the pupils have made under the superintendence of Brother Arnold, the greater part of them being now fit to enter the Counting House, or other positions where education is required. The summer vacation of six weeks has already commenced, and the School will not re-open until the beginning of September.

Birth.

In Belleville, C. W., on Saturday, July 22nd, the wife of Mr. F. Papineau, of a son.

Died.

At La Providence, on Thursday, the 27th ult. at half-past ten o'clock a.m., Julia Woodrich, widow of the late William Connolly in his lifetime a Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, aged about 70 years.

In this city, on the 27th ult., Patrick William, son of Mr. Patrick Coyle, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Of disease of the brain, at the Manor House, Co. Louth, on Saturday morning, 28th ult., the Hon. George Rene Saxeuse de Beaujeu, Member of the Legislative Council, and Seigneur of Nouvelle Longueuil and Soulanges, aged 55.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Aug. 4, 1865.	
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$30.00 to \$21.62; Prime Mess, \$17.50 to \$9.00; Prime, \$16.50 to \$10.00.	
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	..\$9.00 to \$9.50
Hay, per 100 bundles	..\$0.00 to \$0.00
Straw,	..\$0.00 to \$0.00
Beef, live, per 100 lbs	6.50 to 7.50
Sheep, clipped, each,	..\$4.00 to \$6.00
Lamb,	2.00 to 3.50
Calves, each,	..\$5.00 to \$8.00
Hogs	7.00 to 8.00



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHAMMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 7th instant. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

By Order, F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Secretary.

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

ST. ANNE'S. Excellent Summer Lodgings are to be had at this pleasant Village. For particulars, apply at this Office, or to M. BASILE SAUVE, St. Anne's.

No. 1850. PROVINCE OF CANADA, Circuit Court. District of Montreal, CHARLES GAREAU, Plaintiff; vs. HENRY LONGPRE, Defendant. PUBLIC NOTICE—Will be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the undersigned Bailiff, at the Store of the Plaintiff, in the City of Montreal, on the 7th day of AUGUST next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the goods and chattels of the Defendant, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Boots and Shoes. Terms Cash. Montreal, 27th July, 1865. P. LECLERC, B.S.O.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!! E. PERRY & CO., (Successors to D. Grinton, First Prize Trunk Manufacturers) SOLICIT the attention of intending purchasers to their entirely new and extensive Stock, which comprises every variety of TRUNKS, PURMANCEAUX, VALISES, HAT-BOXES, TRAVELLING-BAGS, SATCHELS, &c., &c. 375 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. July 20, 1865. 5w.

WANTED, FOR the Parish of St. Sophie, County Terrebonne, THREE FEMALE TEACHERS, two of them capable to teach French and English. For information apply to J. G. J. Mireau, Sec. Treasurer. July 14, 1865. 4-in.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, O.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of—YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS, OOLONG & SOUCHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVISIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at 128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1865. 12w.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S PAMPHLET ON ALGERIA.—The Paris correspondent gives the following outline of the pamphlet lately written and printed for private circulation by the Emperor Napoleon on the state of Algeria.

The prohibition against publishing in the French papers any portion of the Emperor's private memorandum on Algeria gives it all the charm of forbidden fruit, and every one longs to taste what is so carefully held beyond his reach. The memorandum is printed at the Imperial printing-office; it forms a handsome quarto pamphlet of 88 pages, with of course all the attractions of clear bold type and beautiful paper, and, as I have already observed, it is limited to a small number of copies—I believe not quite a hundred. Why it should not be generally circulated I cannot say, and the public would be pleased to know the Emperor's opinion on what he has seen and heard in the important dependency which France has held for 35 years, with reference to its past and present condition, and its prospects.

The vices which his Majesty has detected in the management of the Arab tribes, are followed by the measures he proposes as their remedy, and these I extract textually:—

1. To declare that the Arabs are French citizens, since Algeria is French territory, but that they continue to be governed by their civil statutes conformable to the Mussulman law; that, nevertheless, such Arabs as may desire to be admitted to the benefits of the French civil law shall, on their demand, be invested with the rights of French citizens.

2. To proclaim the admissibility of the Arabs to all the military offices of the empire, and to all the civil offices in Algeria.

3. To restore to the Arabs all the free lands on which they have lived for a certain number of years. It is of little importance whether these lands are proper for colonisation or not. I attach much greater value to the faithful execution of the *Senatus-Consultum* than to the establishment of a few European farms.

4. To respect the organisation of the tribes, and not to create individual property, but as an exception, and wherever it is asked for by the parties interested.

5. To provide that personal property, which created pursuant to the *Senatus-Consultum* of the 22nd of April, 1863, shall be inalienable for two or three generations, and not liable to seizure by creditors who have a lien only over a portion of the revenues.

6. To decide that the Azels, or domainial property, shall not be farmed out but by one-half each year, and in the following manner:—The Director of the Domain shall make the division of the lots and fix the amount of the leases; the *Dejmas* assisted by two commissioners *ad hoc*, named by the French authority, shall distribute the lots to the tenants who are to pay the rent and the impost; and in cases of the tenant's insolvency the *Dejmas* shall be bound by the price of the location.

7. To declare that expropriation for public utility shall not take place but in accordance with a decree of the Emperor.

8. To establish Registers of the Civil Status in all the tribes, such registers to be kept with the greatest care.

9. To recall to the military territory the Arabs who are still organised in tribes and not to admit into the civil territory any but those who live in houses, or possess property close to the European centres.

10. To restrict the action of the forest laws, and to revise them, so that the Arabs may not be deprived of the only means they have of procuring pasture for their flocks.

11. To settle the question of powers and competence between the French jurisdiction and the Mussulman jurisdiction, so that this last shall take cognisance only of affairs having reference to the religious laws, while all other matters shall be referred to the French tribunals. To declare that the period allowed for appeals as fixed by the 30th article of the decree of 1859 shall begin from the date of the notification of the judgment delivered by the Gadi. To provide legal assistance for the indigent Arabs.

12. To organise a Mussulman Consistory for each province, and to appoint a building committee for each mosque of the first class. The Mussulman Consistory will perform the same duties for the Mussulman worship as the Protestant and Jewish Consistories. The Consistory will also be consulted as to the acts of beneficence and public relief on behalf of the Mussulmans. To give official solemnity to the celebration of the great Mussulman festivals.

13. To reduce the *Mutjies* to three for each province, to enlarge at the same time the powers of the Cadis with a view to bettering their position by larger revenues; to exercise greater vigilance in the choice of the magistrates; to establish rules and regulations for admissions and promotions in the native magistracy.

14. To designate a Tribunal of First Instance for each province, which shall have the right exceptionally of judging supremely in appeals in cases which present no religious character of the kind already mentioned, and to the amount of 10,000fr. at least, until such time as each province shall have a tribunal (*Cour Impériale*).

15. In order to avoid as much as possible errors on the part of the Directors of *Zouaia*, to transform these establishments either into mosques consecrated to worship, or into schools for superior instruction. To place the *Zouaia* under the supervision of the *Djemmas*, the native chiefs, and the *Bureaux Arabes*.

16. Military tribunals not to have cognisance of any crimes but those which involve capital punishment and hard labour for life. To leave the other crimes and misdemeanours to be judged by the disciplinary commissions established in each circle, with power to impose a sentence of two years detention, at most, in the agricultural penitentiaries. At present offences committed at Tugent—that is to say, in the desert, are judged at Constantine, and both the accused and the witnesses are obliged to perform a journey of 400 leagues, coming and returning.

17. To constitute as speedily as possible and without waiting for the operations prescribed for the execution of the *Senatus-Consultum*, the *Djemmas* of the tribes—that is, the non-elective Municipal Council, who are to watch over and restrain the native chief, assisting him in all matters interesting to the commune.

18. To call as promptly as possible on the *Djemmas* to give their advice as to the employment of the sums paid by the natives on account of additional centimes.

19. To authorise the constituted Donors to contract loans with the Credit Foncier on the security of their communal property, until such time as their budgets are organised.

20. To take in the military territory, on the basis of the impost, the average amount of taxes paid for the last 10 years; to fix on a single impost which shall not be changed for 10 years, and to apportion it by tents.

21. In the civil territory to convert into a single impost, fixed once for all, the divers contributions due to the commune by the Arabs admitted to European centres.

22. In the civil territory to increase to one-third the number of Mussulman members of the Municipal Councils. To name a native deputy in the communes when the natives are in a sufficient number.

23. To augment the number of the native members in the commissions of the *mout de pie*, savings-banks, prisons, academy, &c. To choose those members by preference from among the notables not holding salaried offices, so as to draw closer the

relations between the French and native populations.

24. To create at Algiers a superior school for the study of Mussulman legislation.

25. To develop Mussulman public instruction in the communes of the civil territory, as in the towns. To recognise the superior Mussulman schools so as to be able to procure from them agents of Mussulman justice, and secretaries for the Arab language. To create a school of arts and trades in each province. To create Mussulman orphan asylums for boys and girls in each province.

26. To establish in the hospitals special wards for the natives, and to provide for religious service of the dead. To propagate vaccination, to give medical advice gratis, to establish infirmaries for the natives in the circles where there is no hospital, and to appoint each Bureau Arabe a physician for the tribes.

27. To transform the central prisons set apart for the natives into agricultural penitentiaries, one for each province; to provide for religious service, and to respect as much as possible the tombs of the Mussulmans. To collect into one distinct place the natives undergoing the punishment of hard labor—contact with European convicts completing their perseverance.

28. To order what remains in the towns of the houses *habous* be respected, so that the indigent shall not be left without refuge.

29. To prepare every year, on the 15th of August, a list of the condemned whom it is possible to pardon.

30. To recommend to all the administrative authorities to lay aside the abrupt and often contemptuous manner with which they receive the natives, whose affairs oblige them to present themselves at the *Bureaux Arabes*.

In the second part of his memorandum, the Emperor treats the questions of colonisation, free trade, European groups of 'centres' of population, concessions, difficulties of immigration, extension of towns, and simplification of the administration.

The Emperor Napoleon's departure for Plombières has been postponed till Saturday. At a Privy Council which was held on Wednesday, the subject of Algeria is supposed to have been discussed. All the Ministers are known to be opposed to the Emperor's scheme for making Algeria a kingdom under the *suzeraineté* of France; and as the public agree with the ministers, it is not unlikely his Majesty will, at least for the present, abandon his plan. The coming municipal elections are exciting more than ordinary interest, as it is understood there will be no official interference with the electors, the government being desirous to accept the result of the elections as an index of the wish of the country for an onward movement in the path of liberty or the contrary.

Paris, Thursday.—The *Paris* of this evening says: Upon the invitation of France and England several Powers will send vessels to be present at the *fetes* at Oshbourg and Brest.

There has been a public execution—by guillotine, of course—at Orleans; 10,000 persons, but very few women, were present. Houdebine, the murderer, had been convicted and pardoned twice before; and now, convicted again of murder only, he asked for pardon to satisfy the requirements of the law. 'Yet how can the Emperor pardon me?' observed Houdebine. 'He has done so twice already. This time, however, I am not guilty.' The priest gave him absolution, which he barely accepted, and a Sister of Charity a tumbler of mulled wine, which he refused; then there was a rushing sound like the cut of a cavalry sword, a thud in the basket, and the 10,000 returned to their work.

ITALY.

Rome.—The anniversary of the coronation of the Pope was celebrated at Rome and in the provinces with great loyalty and enthusiasm, as well by the French troops as by the natives. The Duke de Montebello and his staff were received at the Vatican; so were the members of the Roman municipality, who assured His Holiness of their entire devotion to his person and office, and returned him their thanks for his gracious clemency lately extended to political offenders.

The Pope celebrated the anniversary of his coronation by an amnesty—the details were not published when I last wrote to you, but it appears that the entire body of political prisoners (42 in number) have received a diminution or remission of their sentence on the sole condition of their recognition of its justice. Among those who have confessed their crimes and implored the Pope's clemency are the Chevalier Fausti, and the surgeon Ferri, the latter condemned for poisoning the poor Neapolitan soldiers in the Hospital of the Consolazione and instructing the assassins of the *Sent* as to the readiest way of striking a mortal blow, by practising their skill with the poignard on the dead bodies in the hall of anatomy. Vianuzzi and Petroni made no petitions and have not therefore, been included.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

A solemn triduo was celebrated on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th ultimo, in three churches in Rome, on the occasion of the centenary of the institution of the Union of the Sacred Heart.

The *Monde* states that a new college has been founded at Frascati by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The Prince Borghese had made them the magnificent present of his noble Palazzo Mondragone for the purpose. The Prince had annexed but one condition to his generous gift, namely, that admission to the new College should not be restricted to youths of noble birth.

Rome, July 13.—The Pope left Rome this evening for Castel Gandolfo. M. de Sartiges set out this morning for France.

THE ROMAN CATACOMBS.—The Cavaliere de Rossi, the great living authority on Christian art de Rossi, has just brought out from the pontifical press the first volume of a grand 'Illustrated History and Description of the Catacombs.' It promises to supply the want of an authentic guide to these deeply interesting remains, which the colossal French work of Ferret failed to satisfy from the license given to his pencil in improving and beautifying the often rude originals of his drawings. The antiquarian research of de Rossi has produced full documentary evidence of the continual attention the catacombs received, and the care bestowed on their adornments, such as we now see them, by pious Christians and pilgrims up to about the time of the destruction of the Roman Empire. The consequent confusion of the State and upheaval of social life led to their gradually falling into neglect, until after a century or two the very existence of these remarkable monuments had perished out of memory, and re-discovery in the seventeenth century revealed a perfectly fresh world of wonders to ecclesiastical archaeologists whose treasures have hitherto been only explored in part. De Rossi's work is in quarto, fully illustrated with chromo-lithographs of the several paintings, &c., and to credit to the present state of Italian art.—*N. Y. Nation*.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 6.—This evening in the Congress, Senor Nocedal supported a proposition against the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the Government could not take part in the debate, on account of certain negotiations now pending between Spain, Italy and other Powers.

The *Post* says:—The Spanish Government has just despatched circulars to its foreign diplomatic agents, announcing its intention to recognise the Kingdom of Italy.

Advices received at Madrid from Santo Domingo to the 8th ult. give the following as the terms of the Convention concluded between the Spanish and Dominican Generals prior to the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops:—

1. The Dominican Government recognises that it is solely to an act of magnanimity on the part of the Spanish people that they will owe the independence they are about to enjoy.

2. The Dominicans who, faithful to Spain, may wish to remain in Santo Domingo, will live under the protection of the laws, their persons and interests

being respected, and those who may leave the country will have the option of returning 'libreto' during their wish, and will enjoy the same advantages as the Government of the Republic will pay to Spain an indemnity for the expenses of the war, the amount of which will be subsequently determined by treaty.

3. The Dominican Government solemnly engages not to alienate all or any of their territory without the consent and authorisation of Spain.

4. Upon the abandonment of the island by Spain the sick of the Spanish army now in hospital will remain until their restoration to health; being tended and assisted with care, their expenses to be paid by an officer of the Spanish Military Administration who will remain on the island for that purpose.

MADRID, Wednesday.—In the Senate to-day the bill modifying the press law was passed by 117 against 16 votes.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the clergy, the recognition of Italy by Spain may now be regarded as an accomplished fact.

MADRID, July 12.—The Senate yesterday adopted the bill ratifying the Ontomo Tariff concluded between Spain and France.

AUSTRIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna writes on the 6th inst:—

When first the Minister for Foreign Affairs began to treat with Count Belcredi, that statesman gave him (Count Mensdorff) to understand that he should not be disposed to take office unless the reductions which the Chamber of Deputies had proposed to make in the Budget for the year 1865 were agreed to. I know not what passed between the Emperor and his distinguished official adviser, but certain it is that his Majesty before he left for Ischl, gave orders that such reductions should be made in the army and navy as would lead to a saving of 5,500,000fr. thereabouts. The Imperial Government, after having been subjected to great moral pressure by the Lower Chamber of the Reichsrath, agreed to a reduction of 20,000,000fr. in the estimates for the present year; but the Chamber being determined to get rid of the deficit, insisted on further retrenchments being made in the military and naval departments.

Lieutenant-General von Frank, the Minister of War, and Baron Burger, the Minister of Naval Affairs, declared that further reductions were impossible, and the Upper House therefore expressed disapproval of the propositions made by the guardians of the public purse. The natural consequence of such a proceeding was that the Lower House expressed its resolve not to continue its examination into the estimates for 1865 until the sum to be expended during the current year had been agreed on. As the deadlock lasted a whole fortnight, it was feared the Reichsrath would be prorogued, and that M. von Schmerling and his colleagues would attempt to carry on the business of the State without a Budget. For several days neither the Upper nor the Lower House held a sitting, but the day before yesterday the nominees of the Crown were requested to assemble at the usual hour [12 o'clock] in the Palace of the Estates of Lower Austria. At 11 o'clock, or thereabouts, Prince Charles Auerperg, the President of the Austrian House of Lords was summoned to the presence of the Emperor, with whom he found the Minister of War, Marshal Hess, Count Clam-Gallas, the commander of the first corps d'armee, which has its head-quarters at Prague, and one or two other military men of high rank and standing. A long conference was held, and ultimately Prince Auerperg was empowered to make an important communication to the assembly over which he presided. Soon after 12 o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday the galleries in the Upper House which in general are empty, began to fill, and in the course of a few minutes the were crowded to excess, it being generally expected that the Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor's second brother would read an Imperial Message. As the Archduke chanced to have a roll of paper in his hand when he entered the hall every eye was for a time fixed on him, but the attention of the whole House was soon directed to the President, who after having rung his bell three or four times, spoke as follows:—

Unforeseen occurrences having induced the Committee of Finance of this House to re-examine the Estimates of the War and Naval Department it intends to make new propositions in respect to them. It was for this reason that no sitting could be held yesterday, and that the debate on the Budget for the year 1865 cannot be continued to-day.

When the President had done speaking there was such a general move towards the door that the galleries were soon almost empty. In the course of the day the Minister of War informed the Committee of Finance of the Upper House that the Government 'having taken into consideration the state of affairs, would not object to a considerable reduction being made in the estimates for the military and naval departments.' On being asked whether the reductions made by the Chamber of Deputies were possible, Lieutenant General von Frank replied in the affirmative. By the 1st of August all the Austrian armies will be on a peace footing, and a strenuous attempt will then be made to reduce the expenditure of some of the military administrative departments. At present the annual charge for medicine for each soldier is 10fr., so that the total outlay for 'doctor's stuff' for an army of 450,000 men is 4,500,000fr., or £447,000. For three days there was a great rise in the foreign exchange, it being confidently expected that the Bank Act would be suspended for a period of 12 months. It is a positive fact that the question has recently been mooted in official circles, but the rapid deterioration of the paper currency so alarmed the Government that it yesterday afternoon empowered the *Abend Post* to declare that a modification of the Bank Act is not intended. The sum which the State if it faithfully discharge its obligations to the Bank—will have to raise during the present year is 60,000,000fr. that is 24,000,000fr. for the sums of 11 and 13 millions recently voted by the Reichsrath; 26,000,000fr. for the Bank (up to February next); and 6,000,000fr., which have been advanced to the Minister of Finance by Vienna and other capitalists. The 'inordinate outlay for the army during the last 16 years has greatly impoverished the people; there will hardly be any difficulty in raising the 60,000,000fr. in Austria, if the new Ministry be composed of good men. The new appointments, as I am credibly informed, will be made public to-morrow or on the following day. M. von Lucan, the Secretary-General of the National Bank, denies that he has been invited to take office as Minister of Finance, and it would seem that his name has been confounded with that of Baron Pipitz, a Government employee, who is Governor of the establishment in question. Count Mensdorff has long been treating with Baron Pipitz, but that high functionary has hitherto declined to undertake the management of the Department of Finance. Fortunately there is no truth in the report that Baron Helfert, who was Under-Secretary of State when C. von Leo Thun was Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education, will now be placed at the head of the educational department. Baron Helfert is an Ultramontanist of the purest water, and consequently obnoxious to all those persons in the Empire who are of opinion that the Papal See ought not to have been allowed to encroach on the prerogatives of the Crown. During the last four days there have been several animated discussions between Count Mensdorff, Count Belcredi, and M. von Mallich, and it is said that they were more than once in danger of parting in anger. The principal result of the prolonged negotiations between the above-mentioned statesmen is that the principle of the continuity of the Hungarian constitution has been fully accepted by the Emperor.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says that the programme of the new Cabinet of Vienna, so far as regards foreign policy, is marked by three great points.—1. The maintenance of the firm resistance shown by Count de Mensdorff-Pouilly to the exaggerated views of Prussia, and a renewal of efforts to bring the ques-

tion of the Duchies to a prompt solution. 2. Respect for and development of the Federal principle in Germany. 3. Closer relations by means of commerce, between Austria and the Western Powers.

The Emperor of Mexico appears to be alive to the encouragement of every description of enterprise calculated to give stability to his *virginia*. He invites emigration from both the United States and Europe, has given contracts to Americans for telegraph lines from the United States through both the Eastern and Western sections of the country, and is offering great inducements to capitalists to work the rich and exhaustless mines with which Mexico abounds. Among other novelties, the capital is soon to have street railways for which the exclusive privilege has lately been granted to a New York company. Meantime the contest between the Republican and Imperial troops in different sections goes on, though nothing decidedly new in this respect is announced.

TURKEY.

COSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—The rumors that cholera has broken out here and at Smyrna are unfounded. A short quarantine is, however, imposed on vessels sailing between the two ports. The parties implicated in the Djeddah massacre have been arrested.

RUSSIA.

Sr. PETERSBURG, July 10.—An imperial ukase has been issued decreeing that in order to facilitate the traffic across the European frontiers of Russia the import dues now levied on some articles of commerce will be partly abolished and partly reduced.—*Reuter*.

A fearful hurricane occurred at the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th of May. The English mail steamer *Athens*, from Mauritius, was totally lost, and seventeen other vessels were wrecked. Seventy lives were lost.

UNITED STATES.

The Detroit Free Press says:—Barley, the notorious Lake Erie pirate, who captured the steamer *Philo Parsons* last September will be taken from Detroit to Sandusky on Monday morning on the same steamer he captured. At Sandusky he will be transferred to the steamer *General Grant* and taken to Port Clinton for trial. Those who desire to see this noted individual, and at the same time take a fine steamboat ride among the Islands in Lake Erie can do so, returning on Tuesday evening. The *Parsons* will stop on the way down at Put-in-Bay and Kelley's Island, where there are good hotels with ample accommodations.

THE NEW YORK 'HERALD' OF NEW YORK.—Our columns of city intelligence are darkly blotted every day with murders, garrottings, highway robberies, burglaries and violent assaults with deadly weapons. The streets are evidently unsafe for the unarmed traveller. The very sidewalks, in open day, are pitfalls of death to those who may have about them a sum of money worth stealing, a valuable watch or a diamond breast-pin. Three or four deadly assaults, for purposes of plunder, take place every day, even before the darkness of night gives shelter and courage to the bravos who think little of human life in the accomplishment of their designs. This is a fearful picture; but that it is a true one there is unhappily too much evidence in daily public reports.—*N. Y. Herald*.

About four o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, June 29th, two angry looking clouds approached each other from the north and south and met at a short distance west of the village of Viroqua, Vernon county, Wisconsin. The people watched the threatening events with deep solicitude. When these two forces came in contact, they whirled off at a tangent and moved in an easterly direction and passed through the very heart of the beautiful village, carrying death, destruction, and danger in their progress. In a moment about fifty buildings were demolished and scattered to the winds, seventeen persons killed and about one hundred men, women, and children injured. The hurricane continued eastward in its course; and it is yet unknown where its havoc ceased. For several miles east of Viroqua it destroyed everything in its course. The total destruction of property is estimated at \$200,000. At the schoolhouse, which was totally demolished, about half a mile east of the village, eight children were killed, and all the others, including the teacher, were more or less injured.

Last Monday morning George Smith, a boy only seven years old, residing at Pleasantville, thirty miles from New York, told his parents if they insisted upon sending him to school that he would throw himself on the Harlem Railroad track, which was near his father's land, and receive such injuries as would compel them to keep him at home. They thought nothing of the threat, and having ordered him to school forthwith, supposed he had gone until they learned that he had executed his menace. When the eleven o'clock mail train passed the village, George laid his left arm upon the track, and the cars passed over it, severing nearly the whole of his head from the limb.

The engineer perceiving him then for the first time stopped the train, when the child ran off, and was found with his shattered and bleeding arm behind his back, sitting on a fence whistling 'Yankee Doodle' and pretending that nothing had happened.—Before he could be taken home, George fainted from pain and loss of blood, but when restored and a surgeon was summoned, he refused most obstinately to take any anesthetic agent, but told the medical gentleman to cut away. The scalpel was used on the mangled limb, but the little fellow never whimpered or complained. Not a nerve trembled during the operation, which must have been very painful; indeed, the boy did not speak until it was all over when he remarked with great satisfaction and an air of triumph:—'Well, I am glad I did it; I can't be sent to school for a while anyhow.'

The child acted with wonderful coolness, saying he first put his right arm on the track, but reflecting that when he grew up he would not be able to write well with the loss of that limb, he substituted his left. His parents are much distressed at the occurrence, and apprehend that if he is sent to school again he will destroy himself. The boy's conduct is almost in-plicable, and his fortitude and determination extraordinary for one of his years.

The Unionists of Charleston are petitioning that their cotton, rosin, and turpentine—which they had purchased under rebel rule, and hid in the hope that, at the restoration of the Union, something might be saved to purchase the necessities of life, but which was seized by the United States authorities at the time of the capture of the city—may be returned to them, that their families may be saved from utter destitution.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING ON THE CANADA FRONTIER.—A despatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:—The Commissioner of Customs Nathan Sergeant, Esq., is engaged in exposing and defeating a most extensive system of smuggling, which has been in existence for some time past along the Canadian frontier, from New Hampshire to Lake Superior. It has been ascertained that hundreds of men, of pretended respectability along this wide extent of territory, are actively and secretly engaged in smuggling liquors, teas, silks, spices, laces, and other valuable light goods from Canada into the United States to evade the payment of duties which rightfully belong to the Government. Many men of wealth, bounty breakers, and substitute agents, whose business has been broken up in the Northern States since the close of the war, have entered largely into the traffic, having agents on both sides of the lines, who assist in the transmission of the goods across. So extensive are the ramifications of this gang, that they have suborned or intimidated hundreds of well disposed citizens on the American side of the frontier, so that many connive at it indirectly by being afraid to inform the Government agents of the operations of these knaves, who threaten to burn the houses and barns of those who give

information, or kill and steal their cattle. The smugglers have boats on the lakes which introduce goods, regularly across the line until their operations were interfered with recently by the agents of the Treasury Department, who have been sent out to break this traffic. They have also women engaged in the business, who smuggle under their skirts many of the light goods mentioned. To such an extent has this last method of smuggling been carried, that the Department has appointed female examiners at various points along the line, whose duty it is to examine the persons of every woman coming from Canada, and in this way many have been detected in introducing smuggled goods. The department has adopted the most efficient measures to break up this contraband traffic, and numerous seizures of liquor, spices, and silks, have been made.

Barnum's Museum, New York, and eighteen other buildings with it, were destroyed by fire on Thursday, the 20th ult. The loss is put down at one million and a half of dollars. A terrible scene took place at the museum; the wild beasts—tigers, lions, bears, panthers, and the rattlesnakes, the anacondas, and the constrictors, and the alligators, and a large white whale were let loose upon each other from their cages and from their tanks by the flames, and they perished, destroying each other, and howling and hissing in fire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Four large steamships are to be built in England for the Prussian government.

A CHURCH BURNED BY LIGHTNING.—During divine service on Sunday evening last a storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, broke over Stamford. The congregation attending St. Mary's Church were greatly alarmed by a flash of lightning, followed by a loud peal of thunder; at the same moment the interior of the church was lit up by what appeared to be a sheet of flame, which seemed to emit innumerable sparks, giving out a strong sulphurous odour. The people, after some hesitation, made towards the door, some screaming, while others had fainted; and the falling of masonry from the upper part of the building greatly heightened the alarm, as it was supposed that the spire was tumbling. This caused those near the north door to rush back, and a scene of great confusion ensued. Viscount Courbounne and Sir Stafford Northcote (who were present at the service, having come down to prosecute a formal canvass of the borough), with other gentlemen, were active in their exertions to restore order and tranquillity. A daughter of the ex-Mayor and several other ladies had fainted, and Miss Clapton, daughter of the Conservative election agent at Stamford, was conveyed home in a similar condition by Sir Stafford Northcote. Beyond the fright no personal injury was sustained. The damage throughout the tower and spire is believed to be very extensive. A sermon was being preached by a nephew of Archbishop Paul, the rector, in behalf of the Church building Society, but, of course, no collection was made. The alarm felt in the town was so great that the services in the other places of worship were abruptly brought to a close.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ORANGE RIOT.—At half past two o'clock on Sunday afternoon the funeral procession of a deceased Orangeman left Ascot-street, off Athol-street, Scotland-road, for the Anfield Cemetery. The cortege consisted of a hearse, two mourning coaches, the members of the Orange Lodge of which the deceased had been a member, and other persons on foot. Several of the Orangemen wore the badge of their order—the orange lilies. The procession passed along several streets to the cemetery without molestation. The police, who were not informed of the funeral till a short time before it took place, had however, heard that several men having orange lilies in their coats had been attacked by a mob in Kirkdale-road, and they were on the alert. The head constable, Major Grigg, divisional superintendent Ride (the inspector of the section), and several constables were near Athol-street when the procession started. The chief constable and the divisional superintendent took a car and preceded the funeral procession as far as the Netherfield and Walton roads, and seeing nothing to excite apprehension returned, and passed the procession in Kirkdale-road. The neighbourhood of Scotland-road became very much excited about this time, and the procession had returned to Ascot-street, and the mourners had partially dispersed, a party of them (amongst whom were those who displayed the lilies) were followed through Great Homer street by a number of Roman Catholics. In Portland-place they were attacked by the mob, which numbered from 500 to 600 persons. Stones and bricks were thrown, and a regular riot ensued, in which both men and women took part. Two constables who had gone off duty, being in Victoria-street, went to the spot, and very promptly and energetically took some of the ringleaders into custody. The prompt conduct of these officers produced a pause in the riotous proceedings. They took their prisoners to Rose-hill Station, had them locked up, returned to the scene of the disturbance, and apprehended three Orangemen, who had in their possession a quantity of lilies. The inspector of the section was soon on the spot with a number of constables, and dispersed the mob. The police on duty was strengthened by additional patrols throughout the district; and throughout the evening this part of the town, particularly in the neighbourhood of Prince Edwin-street and Roscommon-street, was in an excited state. During the afternoon, a woman was knocked down for attempting to snatch an orange flower from a man's button-hole.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

DIALOGUE IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—It is not alone printers and compositors who will enjoy the following. It is a capital and very forcible illustration of a printing office dialogue:

Foreman of the office.—Jones, what are you at now?

Compositor.—I'm setting 'A House on Fire'; almost done!

Foreman.—What is Smith about?

Compositor.—He is engaged on a 'Horrid Murder.' Foreman—Finish it as quick as possible, and help Morse through with his telegraph. God, what are you trying to get up.

Bob.—A panic in the money market.

Foreman—Thomas, what are you distributing?

Thomas.—Prizes in the gift lottery.

Foreman—Stop that and take hold of 'A Run-away Horse.' Slocum, what in creation have you been about this last half hour?

Slocum.—Justifying the 'Compromise measure,' what my sub set up.

Foreman.—You chap on the stool there; what are you on now?

Chap on the stool.—On the 'Table' that you gave me.

To eman.—Lay it on the table for the present; no room for it.

Compositor.—How about those 'Municipal Candidates'?

Foreman.—Run them in. What did you say, Slocum?

Slocum.—Shall I lead these 'Men of Boston'?

Foreman.—No; they are solid of course.

Compositor.—Do you want a full-faced head to 'Jonny Lind's' family?

Foreman.—No; put them in small caps. John, haven't you got up that 'Capital Job'?

John.—No Sir; I'm out of sorts.

Foreman.—Well, there's this 'Million of California Gold,' and when you get through with it I'll give you some more. Wilson, have you finished 'The Coalition Party'?

Wilson.—Yes, it's all up.

Editor.—What do you want now.

Printer's Devil.—More copy, sir.

Editor.—Have you completed that 'Eloquent Thanking Discourse'?

Printer's Devil.—Yes, sir; and I have just got up 'A Warm Winter.'

SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, AND BILIOUS HEADACHE, all proceed from derangements of the stomach and liver; and no medicine yet discovered, so certainly, speedily, and thoroughly cleanses, tones and regulates these organs as BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. The warrant for this unqualified assertion is a mass of testimony, which any jurist in the land would pronounce conclusive. For example: Edward Warren, of Clinton street, Brooklyn, writes, under date January 14, 1862: "After having suffered eight years from constantly recurring sick headache, two vials of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS cured me. This was five months ago, and I have had no relapse." Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson, of Great Jones street, New York, says: "Your Pills have restored my enjoyment of life. I had been in almost constant misery with bilious headache for many years. No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I tried your Pills. They have not only banished the disease, but wonderfully improved my general health." 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 SUGAR-COATED PILLS should be used in connection with the Pills. 430 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.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT!—A man was hurt. His injuries were great and his suffering intense, but a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment which happened to be at hand saved him. That man will never be without it again, if possible to procure it, to have ready in case of similar accident. No one knows what a day may bring forth. We may be well to-day and sick to-morrow. Be provided beforehand. Henry's Vermont Liniment is a great Pain Killer. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C.E. August, 1865.



THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT SINCE THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE, Is that of MCGARVEY'S determination to REDUCE the Price of his entire STOCK FIFTEEN PER CENT.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his Friends and Customers for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last 15 years, wishes to inform them of the extension of his SHOW ROOMS and STOCK during the past winter, in order to supply the increasing demands of his business, and especially since his removal to the new buildings, notwithstanding the reports that some of his rivals in trade have endeavored to circulate of his having been sold out and left the place. These statements have been made to many of my customers with the hope that they would take no further trouble in finding out my new place of business. These and similar contemptible statements, which I consider too low to take further notice of, have induced me to make a few remarks. First, I would say that I am not sold out, neither have I left the city, but can be found any time during business hours at my new warehouses, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 ST. JOSEPH STREET, second door from M'GILL STREET. I call on any party in Canada or the United States, from whom I have purchased goods since my commencement in business, to say if I owe them one dollar after due or ever had an extension or renewal during that time. If those parties would only devote their time and attention to business as I have done, they would not have to resort to such contemptible means of getting trade. Seeing the desire that exists with a portion of the trade to run me off the track, I am now aroused to a new emergency, and determined to reduce the prices of my goods at least FIFTEEN PER CENT., which the advantage of the largest and best adapted premises, together with getting up my stock entirely for cash during the past dull winter, will justify me in doing, having given up importing Chairs and Furniture from the States for the last two years, and engaged largely in the manufacture of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs and Furniture of every description, and made the Chair business a very important branch of my trade, having now on hand over 11,000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 32 different patterns, many of which are entirely new styles. My prices will be reduced on and after Monday, the 17th instant, as follows:—Wood Seat Chairs formerly 35 cents, will be sold at 30 cents, and every other kind of Wood Seat Chairs will be reduced from 5 to 10 cents, large Rockers, with arms, \$1.15, formerly \$1.30, and every style of Cane Seat Chair will be reduced from 10 to 25 cents. The usual line of discount will be allowed to the trade and all wholesale customers. To enumerate my stock would be useless, but I will give an outline of my new buildings and a few leading articles of stock. My present SHOW ROOMS were built by myself in 1863, with every facility for carrying on the most extensive wholesale and retail furniture business in Montreal, and is 60 feet front by 97 feet deep. The first floor is used for book and Library Cases, from \$25 to \$100; Wardrobes, \$20 to \$90; Dining Tables \$10 to \$25; Bureaus, \$10 to \$30; and various kinds of heavy and bulky goods. The second floor for the display of fine Parlour, Dining and Chamber Suites, from \$60 to \$250; Fancy Chairs, What-nots, and such other light goods. Also, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Ash and Chestnut, with walnut carving, and marble and wood tops. Painted and Grained Suites, in all the different imitations of wood and ornamental colours, with wood and marble tops, varying in price from \$16 to \$75; Hair Mattresses, from 20 to 50 cents per lb; Geese and Poultry Feathers, from 25 to 75 cents lb; Moss, Husk, Sea Grass and other common Mattresses, from \$2.50 to \$6 each; 30 hour and eight day Clocks, from \$2 to \$15 each; Gilt Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Toilet Glasses, from \$1 to \$25 each,—with every article in the Furniture line a equally low prices. A large supply of solid Mahogany and Veneers of all sizes and other Cabinet Lumber kept constantly on hand; with Curled Hair, Webbing Springs, Glue, and every article in the trade, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for first-class furniture in order to avoid the necessity of having to sell surplus stock at auction. I have always adopted the motto of quick sales and light profits, which has secured for me a steady trade at the dull season of the year. To those in want of furniture I would say don't take my word, but call and examine the stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. If not for my late removal, and the statements above alluded to, I would consider the present notice entirely unnecessary. Terms—Under \$100, strictly cash; \$100 to \$400, three months; \$400 to \$1000, four to six months; by furnishing satisfactory paper. Please call at

OWEN MCGARVEY'S, Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, Continuation of Notre Dame Street, 2nd door from McGill Street. May 25.

Waltham watches and Ayer's Pills are said to be the highest specimens of American art, each of their kind: one in mechanics and the other in medicine. With a Waltham watch in one pocket and a box of Ayer's Pills in the other, you should be at your work in season with the health to pursue it.—[Advertiser, Norway, Me.] READ! READ!! READ!!! AN ATTACK OF PLEURISY. Montreal, C.E., May 13, 1864. Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, New York. Dear Sirs,—Last fall, my wife was attacked with Pleurisy in a severe form, so that she was helpless, and I felt doubtful of her recovery. By reading one of your almanacs which was left at the house, she was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. After taking two bottles she began to experience relief, and with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, which were recommended to be taken with the Sarsaparilla, she was completely cured by the use of five bottles. I feel bound, for the benefit of the public, to certify to this cure. Yours, &c., JOHN GOONBODY, No. 8 DUMARAIS ST.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 475

The relaxing heats of summer leave behind them a long train of evils. The most universal of these are general debility, and its sure attendant, lowness of spirits. For these we can recommend a speedy and unfailing cure in the shape of Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. O. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. It is, in our opinion, a medicine sui generis—alone, unapproachable. It seems to reach the fountain head of the difficulty in the digestive organization, and thus to relieve the secretions and blood of the mæstrics morbi, or cause of disease. Its tonic properties gives vigor to the membranes of the stomach, and promote the secretion of the gastric juice, which dissolves the food, while its cordial, soothing, and alterative influence, imparts general regularity and strength to the action of the secretive organs, and seems to fortify the constitution. Such is our own experience of its effects, and we believe it is confirmed by the evidence of all who have tried it, or had an opportunity of witnessing its operation. For Sale by Jones & Evans, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is not difficult to distinguish the lady of delicate tastes and instinct, from the less refined of her sex, by the quality of the perfumery she uses. The fashionable dames and demoiselles of South Central America prefer Murray & Lanman's Florida Water to every other odor for the handkerchief, and have clung to it for twenty years to the utter neglect of Lubin's extracts and other full-bodied, but by no means refreshing, perfumes of Europe. Our own elegantes are now ratifying the Spanish verdict on this most flower-like of all floral essences. See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine. 203 Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

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And Regular Line between MONTREAL and the PORTS of THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTIER, CHAMPLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMTIO, and other intermediate Ports. ON and after MONDAY, the 1st May, and until otherwise ordered, the STEAMERS of the RICHELIEU COMPANY will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows: The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robt. Nelson will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier, Square) for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SEVEN o'clock P.M., precisely, stopping going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to meet the Ocean Steamers at Quebec may depend to be in time by taking their passage on board this steamer, as a tender will take them over without extra charge. The Steamer EUROPA, Capt. J. B. Labelle, will LEAVE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SEVEN o'clock P.M. precisely, stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers, every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, and Port St. Francis; and will LEAVE Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock P.M., stopping at Lanoraie. The Steamer NAPOLEON, Capt. Charles Daveluy, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lanoraie, Berthier, Petit Nord and Grand Nord, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday, at FOUR o'clock A.M. The Steamer CHAMPLY, Capt. F. Lamoureux, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chamby every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chamby every Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M., and Wednesday at noon, for Montreal. The Steamer TERREBONNE, Captain L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne every Monday and Saturday at FOUR P.M., Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Boucherville, Varennes, Bout de l'Isle & Lachenaie; and will leave Terrebonne every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M. The Steamer LETOILE, Captain P. C. Malhot, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday and Saturday at 4 P.M., Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at St. Paul L'Hermite; and will leave L'Assomption every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M. This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERRE, General Manager. OFFICE RICHELIEU COMPANY, June 26, 1865.

How VERY ASTONISHING.—That so many people annually die, with consumption. Do you know that a slight cold is often the foundation of this insidious disease, and that a single bottle of Dow's Elixir will cure a dozen slight colds. Delay is death! Procrastination is more than a thief, it is a murderer. The worst cases may be cured by the timely use of the Elixir. Keep a bottle on hand for family use. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. August, 1865.

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ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the forerunners to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses. They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

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WANTED, for the Catholic Dissident School, Parish of St. Patrick of Rawdon, a TEACHER—one who Teaches English and French preferred. For information, apply to Alexander Daly, Sec-Treasurer, if by letter, post-paid. Applications received till the 5th of August. Rawdon, July 20, 1865.

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ESTABLISHED 1861,

ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,— I beg to thank you for the great amount of support and patronage you have hitherto so liberally bestowed upon me, and trust by my continued care and attention to secure the same in a still larger degree. With this object in view, I beg to solicit the favor of a call for the purpose of inspecting my new Summer Stock, consisting of a choice selection of English and Foreign Tweeds, Doekings, Angoras, &c. All goods I warrant will not shirk, and are made up in the most finished style and best workmanship. The prevailing fashions for the ensuing season will be the Broadway and Prince of Wales Suits. These I have always in stock in an immense variety of first-class materials. My much admired Eclipse Pants always ready in various patterns, ready made or made to measure from \$3.00; Vest to match \$2.00. My Juvenile Department is unrivalled. The most suitable materials and newest designs introduced. Assuring you of my most prompt attention to all orders, and soliciting the favor of a call during the coming week. I remain your obedient servant. J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR. 42 St. Lawrence Main Street. 12m. May 11.

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[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address E. A. & G. E. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.



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New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

Dear Sir:—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.—Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL.

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to you, we candidly believe one half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq., of 159 West 14th Street, N. Y., says, 'he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers, &c. Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters. Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck. Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is an impostor. We sell it only in bottles. Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe. P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York.

John F. Henry & Co., 303 St. Paul Street (New No. 515) Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Canada. March 1, 1865. 12m.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures, GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony, Have more respectable people to Vouch for them, Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harried and Difficult Breathing

Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World. READ WHO SAYS SO: From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.

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From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church. Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.—Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Ratztown, Berks County, Pa. Dr. C. Jackson—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.—Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut street, Philadelphia: February 8th, 1864. Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulency—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed.—Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM: Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863. Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours, JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature 'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle. PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 AROH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co., PROPRIETORS.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada; 308 St. Paul Street, Montreal, O. E. March 1, 1865. 12m.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

OPPOSITE "WITNESS" OFFICE, 396 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal. BUGS! BUGS! BUGS! MAY has come and so have the BUGS!—Now is the time to get rid of them, which can be effected at once by using HARTE'S EXTREMATOR. A certain remedy. Price 25 cents per box.

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER. The Subscriber is receiving twice a week fresh supplies of this celebrated Mineral Water, which is pronounced by the leading Physicians of Canada to be the best in use. Sent free to all parts of the City. SEEDS! SEEDS! All kinds of Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, Mushroom Spawn, &c., &c., warranted fresh. Concentrated Lye, Horsford's Yeast Powder, Fresh Cod Liver Oil, &c., &c. J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST.

May 11. KEARNEY BROTHER, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) MONTREAL, AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR. It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to 40 per cent with an equal amount of light. Jobbing punctually attended to.

S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR, CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS. Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. 12m.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL. B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL. THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No 32 Little St. James St.

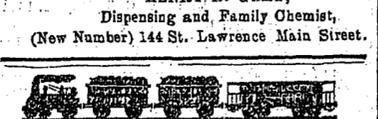
L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.) THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass iron, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c. AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c. Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones. L. DEVANY, Auctioneer. March 27 1864.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 1 1/2-in PLANK—1st, and 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1 1/2-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR. JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864.

ESTABLISHED 1859. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

Carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the City. The greatest care and attention is paid to the Dispensing Department, and every Prescription is prepared under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, whose experience in one of the largest Dispensing Houses in England and the large Dispensing trade which he has acquired during the last six years in Montreal, is sufficient guarantee that all Prescriptions will be accurately and scientifically prepared. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, (New Number) 144 St. Lawrence Main Street.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

Table with columns for train destinations and times. Includes Central & Western Districts, Eastern District, and Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition for 1865.

G. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. July 20, 1865.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1865.

Open to Competitors from all Canada, WILL BE HELD AT THE CITY OF MONTREAL, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, The 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of September next IN THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, ST. CATHERINE STREET, And upon the grounds known as the 'Priests' Farm,' Fronting on Guy and St. Catherine Streets. PRIZES OFFERED—\$12,000.

The Prize List and Rules of the Agricultural Department, and Blank Forms of Entries, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, No. 615 Craig Street, Montreal, or of the Secretaries of County Agricultural Societies. The Prize List, &c., and Forms of Entries of the Industrial Department, may be obtained of the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Mechanics' Hall, Great St. James Street Montreal. Entries of Stock, &c., must be made on or before SATURDAY the 2nd September, at the Office of the Secretary, No. 615 Craig Street, Montreal. Entries of other Agricultural Products and Implements must be made at the same place on or before SATURDAY the 17th September.

Entries in the Industrial Department may be made on or before the 15th day of September, at the Office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. A fee of Five Shillings (entitling the holder to free entrance during the Exhibition) will be required from each Exhibitor. Arrangements have been made with the principal lines of Railways and Steamers to return to their destination unsold goods from the Exhibition free of charge. Foreign Exhibitors in the Industrial Department will be allowed space, so far as practicable, to display their Products, but cannot compete for Prizes. For further information, application should be made to the undersigned joint Secretaries of the Lower Canada Agricultural Societies. G. LECLERC, Sec'y Board of Agriculture. A. MURRAY, Sec'y Board of Arts, &c. Montreal, July 20 1865.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

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

L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE August 25, 1864. 12m.

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

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS.

Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provision, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1865. 12m.

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., MORRISBURG, C. W. Nov. 29, 1864.

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood! Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER,

when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SOALD HEAD, SOURVY, It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection with

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS. THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, and PILES.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial. FOR SALE BY J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Davidson & Co., Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.