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VOL. XVI.

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THE POOR SCHOLAR.

HIS LEGENDS AND TALES.

BY WILLIAM BERNARD MAC CABE.

CHAPTER III .- THE MAGICIAN -- A LEGEND.

It was midnight, and the miserable Francis was pacing up and down the dark dungeon in which he had been immured, dragging, at every step, a long chain which was fastened by a fetter to his right foot. He had been foodless for more than a day; for, so delighted was he with him new white borse that he had never thought of descending from its back to take refreshment; and then followed the races, his triumphs, his disaster, and now his imprisonment for many hours! The pangs of hunger were goawing him, when as they are; and that, therefore, you will come he heard the clank of chains outside the door, a beavy bar withdrawn, and he saw the gaoler enter his cell followed by a small animal, the size or nature of which he could not distinguish.

Here,' said the gooler, laying down a pitcher of water and a small loaf of bread-' here, foul magician, is the last refresement you shall ever receive from the bands of a Christian. I have come, bowever, less for the purpose of supplying you with food, than to enjoy the pleasure of telling you, that in twelve hours from this time you norant creature like myself-and these questions shall be burning at the stake.'

So speaking the gaoler nurried out of the cell, drew the bolt, and again fastened up the door on the outside with heavy chains.

'My good man,' cried Francis, whilst the harsh sound of the clanking chains rattled in his ears, 'you have quitted the cell so bastily that you have left your dog behind you.'

'I am not the dog of the goaler; I serve a more generous master,' spoke a voice behind Francis, and when he turned round he saw standing smiling before him the young man with the bushy red beard.

Francis' hair stood on end, his teeth chattered together, and his knees seemed to sink under his weight, at this strange voice and this unexpected the single word:

' Heliodorus!"

'Yes,' replied the young man with the bushy, red beard- the same-your friend-Heliodorus, who so generously gave you his noble white horse, and made you be bailed as the winner in

'Avaunt fiend-tempter-deceiver-foul magician!' said Francis, turcing away in horror trom Heliodorus.

'Come, come, Francis, oe more complimentary to your friend than to bestow upon him the same names which have so lately been applied to yourself. But please yourself, my friend. It cannot be so bad a thing to be a magician, when even the virtuous Francis is designated as a member of he fraternity."

' And why am I so,' exclaimed Francis, bursting into tears, 'but that in a moment of weakness I listened to your proposal, and yielded, even without one evil intention on my part, to your

' Well,' replied Heliodorus, 'in what respect are you worse than if you had resisted the generous and disinterested offer I made you?"

'Look at these chains,' answered Francis. bitterly; 'look at myself-a prisoner, starving, and doomed to die an ignominious death in a few hours, amid the execration of my fellow-crea tures.

Oh,' said Heliodorus, 'if you have determined thus to put an end to your life, I admit, I can not prevent your doing so.'

'I have made up my mind to no such thing,' rejoined Francis. 'I must submit to what I can not avoid; I must bear a doom from which there is no escape."

'There is a mode of escape,' whispered Heliodorus.

· From this prison-from these chains?' asked Francis, anxiously.
'Aye,' replied Heliodorus—' from both—and

that in one moment.' 'And how can that be done?' inquired Francis. 'Tell me but the way, and I shall forgive

you all the injuries you have done me.' 'The way in the most simple in the world; it

same master to whom I have bound myself. 'I understand you,' answered Francis. 'Let as be desired-I abjured Christ.'

me think-let me think for a few moments on the position in which I am placed.

'Very well,' said Heliodorus, 'think as long as you like; but whilst you are thinking I shall be doing something to serve you. As the ma- sumed its natural appearance. greian spoke these words he advanced to the I beseech you, said Heliodorus, act to Ab it is true, and the Prefect, it forgot morphosed into a roasted capon that was embedded in a jelly-like sauce, that would tempt the most fastidious appetite:

Francis, whilst this change was taking place, chest, and buried in the flesh, as if it had formed tent; whereas now, I am almost a fugitive; for was not told to him until the tollowing morning, addressed Heliodorus in these words:

'I am aware that I am doomed to die by fire in the course of a few bours; that from that escape but one—that one you offer to me. If I avail mysetf of it, I can escape from the danger which otherwise is inevitable. Is it not so, Heliodorus ?"

'You have stated the case precisely as it is. I am happy to perceive you view things exactly to the conclusion, which any man wuo had a regard for his life would arrive at,' answered Heli-

'I know,' replied Francis, 'I have in this affair with you acted like a fool; and, before I go further, I should like to know what you mean by serving the same master as yourself; I would like particularly to be informed how it is that you yourself have become a magiciaa, and wherefore it is that you have beset a weak, poor, ig-I now call upon you to answer truly—I call upon you to do, so in the name of God, of the blessed Pope Gregory, and of all the Saints.'

Heliodorus turned pale when he heard bimself thus adjured; his red, bushy beard seemed to be the name of God and his Saints were pronounced, it had been ignited. His countenance, however, the earth. retained the expression of agony, which would be shown by a man who had been subjected to an instantaneous but intensely severe pain.

'Thus appealed to, Francis,' he said, 'I must answer truly every question you put to me. I have assumed no fictitious form in appearing before you. I am, like yourself, a man. You son of the noble and virtuous matron, Barbara, resting place. of Catania. In my youth I was ever victous, and as I grew up to manhood I added to my other sins that of being ambitious. I desired to become Prefect of my native city; but I soon was taught, when I tried to attain that office, that I had made myself so notorious by my vices, that I would stirup a mutiny in Sicily, if, by bribery or other base means, I obtained the appointment from the Emperor. I saw that by human means the gratification of my desire was impossible; and therefore I determined to see if I could not be aided by the practicers of magic. With this intention I repaired to a Jew doctor, who was notorious amongst, all the wicked men. in Catania as a necromancer, and I asked his advice. I readily obtained from him that which I sought for. He gave me a paper on which were written the words of the Pater Noster, and said - Take this with you to the burial ground of the heathens; ascend the high rillar that stands in the midst of all the tombs; and when you have climbed to the top, tear this paper and scatter the fragments in the air. You will soon see a strange being before you, who will use various devices to tempt you to descend to him. Disregard them all; for if you yield to them he will tear you to pieces on the spot. He will ask you wherefore you have come there? Tell him that he knows that already. He will then ask you to consent to certain conditions; if you comply with them you can descend in safety, and he will be your friend forever afterwards.' Such were the words of the Jew doctor. I acted as he had directed; and when I had torn the paper, I saw rise from the earth the form of a huge dark man, whose skin was as black as ebony, and on whose head was a high crown of sparkling flames. I need not tell you of the various artifices he used to induce me to descend from the pillar ;but at last, finding all his efforts to be vain, he put to me the question I had wished for :-Wherefore art thou here?' 'Thou knowest already,' I replied. 'Then,' said the demon, 'I will do my utmost to serve thee, on condition that thou wilt now, from thy heart and with the lips abjure Christ. Do this, I will give thee is, said Heliodoius, to take service with the one of my own farorite imps—the ready Gaspar as ame master to whom I have bound myself.'

Oh God!' exclaimed Francis, unable to restrain his feelings of horror and terror.

Agam the bushy, red beard of Heliodorus flamed up as with a furious fire, and again it re-

beach on which the goaler had deposited the wa- mention; that, name again; it causes to me the changed into a fee. Day by day he is lessening ter and bread, and there muttering a few words most dreadful torture. But to continue. I deover them; then water was changed into warm, scended from the pillar; I kissed the right hand be is pushing me out of every place in Catania, ricu, spiced wine, the rumes of which he sprinkles holy constant attendant, There is not a spot on which he sprinkles holy cell with a rich odor, and the bread was meta- bestowed upon me, as my constant attendant, There is not a spot on which he sprinkles holy

was again pacing his cell, his senses were thus for itself a nest there, Francis perceived a round wherever he has been my incantations can be of than he visited the prison in which Francis was assailed, his hunger and his thirst attacked by and minute globe of ever flickering flame, not an avail. And what is the result? That I, confined. There his servant made a sincere conthese luxurious means of pacifying both, he yet larger than the top of a man's finger. It burned who but a short time ago was esteemed as a had the resolution to resist them, and turning on incessantly; and, as if sportively, sending forth away his head from them, lest his eyes even now and again a long dart of fire which reddened Heliodorus.

dreadful death there is no mode by which I can my conscience and my remorse, if I were to con- really are-pieces of rotten wood, clay, peobles, sent to part with it.7

> 'And is there no mode by which that fire can be extinguished?' asked Francis, his feelings of pity overcoming both his surprise and horror.

> put out that stame,' replied Heliodorus : 'it is live virtuously for the future.

' And on! why not repent?' asked Francis.

Gaspar, show what it is to have a servant such as you to command; come, come—be active.'

The spark of blue flame dashed from the Leo.' breast of Heliodorus to the bench on which the food of Francis lay, and no sooner did it alight, than it started up in the form of a man, but still no more than an inch in height, and still retaining seemingly, the substance of the flame.

Break the chains of Francis,' said Heliodo. changed for an instant into one mass of fire when rus. The minute imp ran through the links of the heavy chain. As it touched them they meltbut the fire was extinguished as speedily even as ed as if they were wax, and fell in fragments to of sorcery.'

> 'With the same quickness with which Gaspar has broken your chains he could release you from prison: Wherefore, then, not accept the offer I have made you, and be again free. Gaspar, vanish.'

The imp disappeared as the word was spoken, and Heliodorus placed his hand at his breast as I have abstracted its wealth, and replaced it by appearance his tongue with difficulty articulated have already recognized me as Heliodorus, the if to indicate that the imp had returned to its

> 'I have asked you two questions,' said Francis. 'One of these you have answered; but to the other you have as yet given no reply: Wherefore have you placed temptations and trials in the way of one so humble as myself?"

'It is a question,' said Heliodorus, 'which I am obliged to answer with perfect truth. It is connected with my own fate and fortune, and future success. For a time after I had taken service with the demon, I was successful in all wished, and in every vice I desired. Over all who committed sin I had power; it is only the sinless that could ever be safe from my direct attacks. If an enemy displeased me, I could easily get rid of him by poisons, so curningly contrived, that his death appeared to be natural; and then I had boundless wealth at my command. Such was my situation when your master was appointed Bishop of Catania. His virtues, his charities, his care of the poor, his tenderness towards orphans and widows, his prayers, his fastings, his religious exercises are winning souls to heaven, are sanctifying every portion of the city of Catania; and I find that, wherever he has been, I am without power. Either he or I must quit Catania. There is not the slightest chance? of my ever being a Prefect, if he should remain bere as a Bishop. I cannot make a direct attack upon him because he is sinless, and, therefore impervious to my assaults: but I may attack him indirectly; that is, through the weaknesses, the foibles, or the vices of those for whom be has a human affection. Thus, I have twice distracted his sermons - twice prevented him from bringing them to a conclusion, by means of the idle curiosity of his congregation; and thus, too, I have been able to attack him through your boyish vanity as an equestrian. If I can persuade you to become a magician, it may disgust him with the world-induce him to abandon his bishopric, and thus leave Catania free to me to exercise my art, and gain by it that high and distinguished office that I covet.'

'And so,' remarked Francis, ' to obtain the Prefectship of Cataus for yourself, you would sacrifice my soul.'

'I have sacrificed my owo,' said Heliodorusshould I care more for you than for myself?"

But wherefore intermeddle with Bishop Leo. He knows nought of you - has never injured you.

Fool! every pious act be performs is an injury to me; every man he converts from vice to viriue is a soldier taken from my ranks, and the number of my adherents; and hour by hour

wonder-worker, am now denounced as a cheat. Formerly man fancied I bestowed upon them should take the pleasure in looking at them, he with its heat the skin that covered the heart of gold, and jewels and magnificent ornaments; but to perfect virtue was by ridding it of a magician, when Leo looks upon what these, my dupes, "It pains,' said the magician—'it pains very imagined were precious gifts, his touch, the sign much, but not so intensely nor so constantly as of the cross, a prayer, exhibits them as they sea-shells-things either disgusting, contemptible, or valueless. Thus it is that Bishop Leo has injured me - nay, more, for the powerful adjuration that you used, and the name with which you There is but one water in the world could have appealed, compels me to tell you the truth -compels me in my own despite to tell it all to the water of repentance; the bitter tears of a you; and therefore I must declare, that though sinner sorrowing for his offence, and resolved to be knows it not, I am animated with a mortal batred towards him; for it is by him alone, and through his means alone, that I can be deprived 'The remedy would be worse than the dis- eventually of life. There is no chain, no fetter, ease,' said the magiciae. 'What ! give up the no gyve of any kind that mortal man can fapleasures of this life to be, as you are doomed to bricate, sufficiently strong to bind my limbs as a be, burned at the stake. No-no! But come, prisoner. I can be held and tied down as weak and helpless as an infant by one thing alone, and and that is by the stole of your master, the pious

"Indeed!" said Francis pondering on the fact thus disclosed by Heliodorus.

Aye!' continued Heliodorus, 'and therefore do I strive to drive him out of Catania. My life, my ambition alike depend upon his defeat.-Already he has placed me in peril; already, through his means. I have been placed in presence of the emperor, and accused of the crime

'I knew not that,' observed Francis. I never heard of the circuinstance before.

'I have already told you that my cheats have been discovered by the pious exercises of Leo,' continued Helioderus. "Without knowing my name, he has pointed one family where my hand must have administered poison; in another, that some trumpery, the worthlessness of which be exhibited; in another, that I had corrupted the minds of the young; in a fourth that I was contaminating all the relations of life by my words and my example. Upon these charges I was asrested, and I permitted myself to be carried from Catania to Constantinople. Once out of the jurisdiction of Leo, my omnipotence was restored to me, and when brought into the presence of 'A pound of gold a man!' they all cried with the emperor I derided his threats, and scoffed a one voice, and their eyes glistened with cu his declaration that he would slay me. 'Give me,' I sani, ' but some water to drink, and then my undertakings. I could indulge in every sin I you may do with me what you please. They prepared to give you this very instant: for I brought into the presence of the emperor a large cask filled with water. I saw it-bounded into about my escape, and in a minute afterwards the it, and said to the emperor-If your Majesty wishes to slay me, you must seek for me in Catagold shall be in your possession. nia.' With these words I plunged into the water, and vanished from their sight. My faithful Gaspar rendered me invisible to their view. He can do the same for you if you will become, like me, the servant of the same master. What say you, Francis?

'Let me see, answered Francis, 'which is the more powerful of the two-the master that I serve, or that to which you have given your allegiance.'

'The master you serve leaves you to be burned at the stake, and provides you meanwhile with but stale bread and cold water to, satisfy the cravings of nature. The master 1 serve will preserve you from the prison and the stake, and supplies you with rich viands and with costly wine. But come, taste of Gaspar's cooking; I see you are almost fainting with hunger.

'I am-I am,' said Francis, in a low voice, and now weakened with hunger; 'but still, starving | leader. as I am, I must now, as I have ever done, bless myself before I eat.'

And speaking these words he made the sign of the cross on his fotehead, and as he did so, that which had seemed to be capon changed into a piece of four carrion, and the pitcher of wine was hands. changed into rancid water, in which earth-worms and slugs struggled as if in deadly contention with each other.

Better to die of hunger than taste of such food as that,' said Francis, pointing to those losthsome objects.

Curses on your mummery and your superstition ! exclaimed Heliodorus; no arts of the demon can withstand them. I leave you, miserable slave of the priests, to die perisbing with bunger at the burning stake.

With these words Heliodorus vanished; but before Francis was conscious that he was alone, he had thus replied:

'And if I do so die, it will be but fitting pun ishment for my folly, in having listened to you.-God grant that heaven may accept sit; as a suffi-

fession to him of all that had passed between himself and Heliodorus, and thus was Leo apprised, that the only chance of restoring Catania who had devoted himself body and soul to the service of Satan.

In accordance with the request of Leo, the Prefect directed the instant liberation of Francis, and at the same time sent four of his soldiers to the house of Heliodorus to arrest him.

The orders of the prefect were in both instances punctually executed. Francis was set free, and the soldiers were on their way from the mansion of Heliodorus with its master as their

Heliodorus inquired who was his accuser before the tribunal of the prefect, and when he was informed that it was the bishop Leo, he trembled with fear.

'Then it is in accordance with the wishes of Leo, that I am now your prisoner,' said Heliodorus to the soldiers.

'It is,' answered the soldier, 'and his charge against you is, that you are a magician.3 'Alas!' thought Heliodorus, 'I am now belo-

less, unless I can practice upon the weakness of these men, and induce them to fail in their duty. He turned thed boldly round to the soldiers, and said, 'I wish to escape from you.'

'Then we shall take care you do not do so, cried all the soldiers with one voice, and each at the same time seizing hold of him.

'Yes,' continued Heliodorus, laughing in the faces of the soldiers, 'I tell you plumly what I wish, because I contend that you should consent to my escape.'

'Consent to your escape !' cried the leader of the soldiers. 'Is it that the centurion should break our backs with the blows of his vine sapling; or that the tribune should touch us with his stick, and our fellow soldiers knock us on the head like so many dogs, and despatch us with stones and clubs. Let you escape!"

'It is as much as our own lives are worth.' 'Not at all,' said Heliodorus, 'unless you are all such pious you his that you are afraid to tell a lie; and so very rich that you will refuse to receive a pound of solid gold a man.

The soldiers looked at each other when this

tempting offer was made to them.

'Aye- a pound of solid gold each. Mind you-I do not promise you that which I am not have the gold buried close by where I stand .-You have to promise me that you will tell a lie

The men whispered together for a few minutes and their leader then replied. 'We consent to tell the lie on condition you give us the gold this instant.'

'Very well,' said Heliodorus, 'dig with your swords in the earth-on the very spot where I now stand, and you will there find the gold. I waited until we should get thus far before I asked you to let me escape,'

The soldier drew his sword; but scarcely had he moved the earth with its point when the yellow glittering metal was seen sparkling beneath the surface; and at the same moment the other soldiers dug their swords into the earth, and each unloosed a mass of gold which he eagerly clutched up in his band.

'Fly now wherever you choose,' said the soldiers all together.

But what lie shall we savent ?' asked their

All I desired was your consent to tell a falsehood, and to let me escape. Having done soyou may repeat what you now witness; it will not be contrary to the fact; but still it will not be the real reason why I have escaped from your

As Heliodorus spoke this—he stamped his foot -and the wondrous horse 'Cæsar,' such as it had appeared in all its beauty to Francis, bound ed into the road, and Heliodorus jumping upon its back, both horse and rider vanished from the

sight of the soldiers. It was with the tale that Heliodorus had, by means of a magically fabricated steed, effected

his escape from their custody, that the soldiers appeared before the prefect and Bishop Leo. I do not believe in any such magic borse, said the Prefect.

Bat I do. observed the bishop, although I have not seen him, and your eyes have looked upon him. Do you so soon forget the white horse with which Francis won so many prizes in your presence.

ponnit; they found that what they concerved.

These words reminded Heracides of the some reluctance in that the next day be conducted Heliodorus be that the next day be conducted Heliodorus be that the next day be conducted to his throne and

that the next day be conducted Heliodorus beingel roadings paved!

The prefect and the bishop were still conversation for the emperor, when seated on his throne and
in a upon the latrocity of Heliodorus, when there
administering justice to his subjects.

Art thou Heliodorus, of Catana? asked the
Greek emperor—a man of exalted rank, named emperor.

Heraclides who said. I deem it to be my duy.

Tam Heliodorus, of Catana, answered the order from the emperor to arrest a man named services to your majesty. Heliodorus, who, by the exercise to plais magic by Thyservices, cried the emperor. Lescorn art. has recently escaped from Constantinople. I landed at the port with the intention of making to insult me thou shalt be punished. this communication, in the first instance, to the prefect; but what was my surprise to be hailed for scorning me. Look to the image of thy as I stepped on shore, by a young man with a father.' bushy red beard, who said to me, 'You are weler to Constantinople. Upon that condition I promise you, that the voyage, which generally lasts vered, blackened mass of broken stones and fitteen days, shall be performed in one.' 'If you' be Heliodorus,' I answered him, 'I will grant you what you ask, with this understanding, that the image of an emperor sale from thy malignant if I am a second day at sea, I shall cast you into necromancy? For this outrage thou shall be at, with six large heavy stones tied to your heels.? I accept the offer, he said. "All I ask of you, is not to place me in the power of Bishop Leo.' I promised to do this for him.

Then if you have given any such promise to . exclaimed Francis.

What vile slave art thou? asked Herachdes, who presumes thus to speak so freely before thy superiors? Dost thou mean to say, that the man with whom I have conversed is not Helie-. dorus 🗥

I mean not to offend illustrious Heraclides, meekly replied Francis; 'I am quite sure that the individual who addressed you is Helicdorus, and I know that the reason be walks with impunity the sea shore, is because it is a place that has not yet been visited by Bishop Leo. It shall not be so another day. When I said that Heliodorus nad deseived you, I only wished to apprise you, that he had induced you to do that which could alone save his life, at least, for a time: for he is aware he cannot be put to death but in Catania."

Silence with thy babbling, fellow!' cried the infuriated Heraclides. 'He and thou, and every other villian, cannot be ignorant that we have strong goals and expert executioners in Constantimople. As long as I remain in Catania the life of Heliodorus is safe. The emperor has directed he should be transmitted to Constantinople. The commands of an emperor are sacred in the eyes of a faithful officer.?

"I-bave but stated the truth, said Francis; and from the moment you quit Sicily I shall remain on the sea shore, watching for the return of Heliodorus.'

The proud Heraclides turned angrily away, and repaired to the sea shore, where he saw that Heliodorus was already on board of a splendid sailing vessel, the timbers of which were painted red, and the sails seemed to be made of a light - blue silk, whilst the ropes were composed of twisted silver.

Come, illustrious and magnanimous Hera clides, to a ship which is alone worthy of bearing one so great and so grand as yourself. Come with all the attendants and soldiers you desire. It is richly provisioned for you all. Comecome speedily—before Leo reaches the shore. You shall be in a few hours in Constantinople. -Such was the manner in which Heliodorus was heard by Francis addressing the baughty officer of the Imperor.

Heraclides, with his followers, ascended the ship of Heliodorus; and as it passed out to sea. Francis saw Leo and the citizens of Catania burrying to the sea side. Before they could reach it the vessel had disappeared, and Francis, addressing the bishop, said-'I entreat of you, before you return to the city, to bless all this shore; so that henceforth, if a magician should land upon it, he may become utterly powerless. I saw Gaspar - the imp of Heliodorus-capering with delight along it, before he' fled into the magic ship, as if the land itself were bedewed with sin, and rendered fertile in wickeddess, by the many impieties and crimes that have been here perpetrated.

The request of Francis was complied with. A solemn procession was formed along the shore; the cross was borne aloft; the fumes of incense arose; holy water was sprinkled in abundance; prayers were said psalms were sung and the episcopal benediction was pronounced over thousands of kneeling Christians.

Here, said Francis, bere I will remain, and with this as my only weapon. He kissed the stole of the bithop as he spoke, and then clasped it to his heart. Here, if Heliodorus should ever return to Catania, he is sure to alight: and here I am defermined he shall be punished for his manifold crimes.

Meanwhile the magic ship of Heliodorus had put to sea.

What marvelous thing is this? said Herasolides il already we have lost sight of Catania.

Where are we now?

Where are we now?

Reggio, said Heliodorus.

Supplied to Reggio! cried Herachdes. Is it possible that we are near Reggio ? No, answered Heliodorus, for we are now

at Cotrone? repeated Heracudes. Do you positively say we are now at Cotrone?'
No!' answered Heliodorus, for we are now

at Ofranto? Pexclaimed Heraclides; wby, but a minute ago we were at Catania, and yet

'And thou, proud emperor, shall be punished

As Heliodorus spoke these words, he placed come to Catania, Heraclides. You come in his hand on his breast, seemed to draw forth a Irish history. - Dublin Freeman. search of the magician Heliodorus. I am the spark of fire, and to fling it at the equestrian person you seek for. All I demand from you is statue of the late emperor. The spark struck protection from Bishop Leo, and a safe conduct the image, and it fell as if the thunderbolt had lighted upon it, for it lay upon the earth shismoking rubbish.

. What! exclaimed the emperor, is not even starved to death in prison.

· I defy thee, proud monster!' replied Heliodorus. Attempt to deprive me of food, and thou and every one who dwells to Co stantinople shalt starve of hunger. All thy corn shall be changed Heliodorus, you have been completely deceived, into pebbles—thy flour into asnes—thy wine into gall.

'I will talk no longer with thee, miscreant magician that thou art. Executioner, strike off his head this moment. I will not stir from this throne until I see him slain, said the emperor.

"Then thou shalt sit there forever," answered Heliodorus. As he said this the executioner forced the magician on his knees. Bid the executioner strike, and then I say-look to thine own image.'

Strike off his bead,' cried the enraged emperor. The heavy sword of the executioner was raised; it whirled in the air, and then directed with a sure aim at the neck of Heliodorus, it struck against a mass of marble, from which the most graceful form of phrase, and who can prosprang two balls of fire, which bursting through the roof of the palace with a loud crash, the jeering words were heard, Emperor, seek for me again in Catania.

The emperor saw that in the place where Heliodorus knelt was his own marble image, removed from its pedestal and decapitated by the sword-stroke of the executioner.

Rage-grief - astonishment - kept the emperor mute for many minutes. At length he said, the richest countship in all Sicily shall be bestowed upon the man, whatever be his condition in life, by whom that villain Heliodorus is arrested and put to death. Heraclides, return to Sicily, with all speed, and, as you shall answer for it with your own existence, see that this de cree of mine be literally fulfilled."

The emperor's decree had scarcely been pronounced than it was in process of fulfillment .-The imp of Heliodorus had borne the magician back to Catania; but as it approached the sea shore on which it intended to deposit its burden in safety, the fumes of the holy incense weakened it-the strength of the prayers that had ascended to beaven relaxed all its energies-and the miserable Heliodorus fell from its grasp to the earth, with his ribs fractured and his legs bro-

'Foul hend!' cried Heliodorus, writhing in agony, why bast thou thus misused me?

"I can not do otherwise, said the imp, bovering over the place in which Heliodorus lay .-The ground on which you now lie has been consecrated by the prayers of Bushop Leo, and I can not approach it nearer. Farewell, Heliodorus. for an hour. At the end of an hour you and I shall be associates for ever.'

With this stole I bind you,' said Francis. Pray for pardon and forgiveness now, for your moments in this world must be few and brief.'

I die as I have lived-in my sins,' exclaimed Heliodorus. 'Such are my last words in this world. From this moment forward I am silent.'

The horn of Francis summoned the bishon and citizens of Catania around him. The bishop knelt by the side af Heliodorus, exhorting him to penance; but the wretched man looked on Leo with silent scorn.

A pile of faggots meanwhile was collected ;and when all was prepared for the execution of the magician, Francis approuched to bear him to the pile. He called upon Heliodorus to speak; he entreated of him to give utterance but to a single word. Francis looked in the face of Heliodorus. All expression of rage and malice, and

scorn had departed from it. Heliodorus was dead.

THE END.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW CARDINAL .- On Friday, the day when it was supposed his emirence the Oardinal, the good and great Archbishop of Davin, would have re seived the hat, a lecture was given to a large assemblage of the inhabitants of Naas. The rev. lec luser, the parish priest, first sketched the history of the Roman Empire, the last of the four great em pires the world has seen. In doing so he was aided by a fine map of the city of Rome, and its environs. Bethen viewed Rome as the centre of a far greater power-that of religion, and pointed out how the cardinal body was gradually formed to aid the head of the church. Every thing appertaining to that most emisent body was illustrated by descriptive quotations from learned authors, and a series of at Ofranto? exclaimed Heraclides; why, but a minute ago we were at Catania, and yet among the minute ago we were at Catania, and yet are of faith, and gratitude to the Holy Father for and Mesers. John Hunter and William Nimmick autyou say we have reached Otranto. But, oh, this mark of his more than parental love.

To them, and as not to be overheard by the preto them, and as not to be overheard by the preto them, and as not to be overheard by the preto them, and as not to be overheard by the preto them, and as not to be overheard by the preto them, and as not to be overheard by the preto them, and as not to be overheard by the preto them, and as not to be overheard by the preto the a megiciau.

Lido not fear death in Constantinople, said con the Quirinal Hill, the summer residence of the the Hon. M. J. French R.M., and Oaptain Graham.

Leliodorius As long as I am here I am more Roman Pontiffs. On the occasion of the investore J.P.; by whom he was committed for examination the prefect they ran to the place where they had lide not fear death in Constantinople, said on the Quirinal Hill, the summer residence of the the prefect they ran to the place where they had lide not fear death in Constantinople, said Roman Pontiffs. On the occasion of the investure concealed their gold; but when they looked Heliodorus. As long as I am here I am more with the ineignia of their exalted rank, the newly-bound that what they conceived to powerful than the emperor burself. These words reminded Heraclides of the warn. some of the many splendid Roman palaces. Thither hasten the clite of society resident in Rome to offer their bable that he will be detained under the Habeas; congratulations, and give expression to their joy-A Roman Prince decorated with the sacred purple would give such audiences in the sacred purple of his ancestors. An Austrian French, Spanish or other ant and Privy Conneil ordering: - That from and continental Cardinal would hold these receptions in after Wednesday, the 27th day of June, 1866, every the palace of his respective national embassy; but the first Irish Cardinal will receive the felicitations be a drover or dealer in cattle, or a person frequent of the members of the Sacred College of Roman Heracinges, who said, Trueem it to be my down and most willingly do I tender my princes and princesses, in the noble Papal palace on to inform you, that I have comerbither with an magician, and most willingly do I tender my princes and princesses, in the noble Papal palace on the information of the princesses, in the noble Papal palace on the information of the princesses, in the noble Papal palace on the information of the princesses, in the noble Papal palace on the information of the princesses, in the noble Papal palace on the princesses and princesses, in the noble Papal palace on the princesses, in the noble Papal palace on the princesses and princesses, in the noble Papal palace on the princesses and princesses, in the noble Papal palace on the princesses and princesses, in the noble Papal palace on the princesses and princesse the Quirinal Hill. This new and almost upprecedented honor conferred on the yenerable and illusthe services of a magician. Wretch! for daring affectionate esteem with which the Father of Christrious Dr. Cullen is another convincing proof of the tendom regards one of his most devoted sons, and unless he shall satisfy the proper officer app inted to reveals at the same time the cordial sympathy his see the said disinfecting process carried out, that he Holinessentertains towards the Irish people. The is not wearing or bringing into Ireland clothes public consistory at which his Grace of Dublin will which have been worn by him or any other person in be elevated to the purple will take place on the 18th an infected district or locality while in Great Britain inst., a day which will be memorable in the annals of or elsewhere.

On the 12th alt., the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Dishop of Ossory, administered the Sacrament of Con firmation to nearly 100 children in the parish chapel of Windgap. The clergy present were Rev. Wm. Maher, P.P.: Rev. John Walsh, C.C., Windgap; Rev. Edward Welsh, P.P., Mooncoin, and Rev. Mr. Maher, P.P., Owning.

DINNER TO ISISE CATEGUIC SISHOPS. - A most delightful entertainment was given last evening, by the leading Catholic citizens of Cork, to the Catholie Bishops who assisted at the ceremony of the dedication of the splendil church of SS. Peter and Paul. With the exception of the Right Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick, all the Bishops were present, as the honored guests of the Catholic laity of the city. If possible sny other day would have been selected for the dioner, Friday not being generally regarded as the most favorable for such entertainments. But, as the festival of the great patron saints of the Church happened to fall on Friday, there was no help for it, and the only thing that remained to be done was to do the beat thing under the circumstances. And to do Mr. Cotton the barest justice, the best possible thing was accomplished by him; for the dinner, though necessarily limited to fish, was of the most varied and elegant character. and left nothing to be desired by the company. The wines were of the choicest quality: and a capital band pleasingly filled up the intervals between the speeches. And, what is not always to be said with truth of after-dinner oratory, the speeches were really admirable, some of them of the highest order. The tone was well given by the distinguished bishop of the diocese, who carries to the very highest degree of perfection the art of embodying a sentiment in pose the name of the individual singled out for such compliment with almost matchless felicity. Dr. Deluny was in his element, in his finest vein, in the presence of so many eminent dignitaries of his charch, surrounded by the foremost members of his spiritual flock, and cheered by the support of so many of his clergy-and on an occasion, too, of such landable pride and gratulation. A noble spirit of Christian charity pervaded the speeches of all the bishops, who had come from the various dioceses of the province, and some from remote dioceses, to witness the completion of a really giorious work of Catholic piety, and take part in the crowning act of us dedication to the purposes of religion. The guests expressed themselves charmed with all they witnessed, but more especially with the thorough union of priests and people, pastors and flock, no: only evidenced in the erection of a temple, worthy of the grandest days of the lifth church, but equally in the intense interest manifested by the laity of all classes in the proceedings of the day.

The name of the preacher of the day, Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, was hailed with a storm of applause, and was responded to in a manner quite in keeping with his lordship's reputation as an orator and scholar. Unr readers have had an opportunity by the perusal of the beautiful discourse given last evening in these columns, of appreciating the justice of the tribute so enthusis

trious preacher. Among those deservedly bounred by the chairman, and in his most effective and telling, manner, were Rather John Murphy,' and the distinguished architect, Mr Pugin. Amidst the warm applause and with the full concurrence of the assembly, the bishop described in eloquent language the successful labors of Father John, and the splendid creation of the genius of Mr. Pugin. Every work said in praise of priest or artist was received by the company in a manner that must have convinced both how highly their respective labors and merits were appreciated by the foremost members of an enlightened and cul-

tivated community.
It is scarcely necessary to say the mention of the name of the chairman was the occasion of an expression of feeling of which the most stoical might be proud. But, from the way in which Dr. Delany accepted the compliment paid him, it would be impossible to accuse him, at least, with any semblance of

justice, of sternness or insensibility. The other names mentioned were those of the Mayor, the High Sheriff and the City Members, each of whom expressed their thanks in brief terms, suited indeed to the advanced hour to which the proceedings had reached. About 11 o'clock the company rose, after having enjoyed a delightful meeting, and on an occasion the most apspicious

The company numbered some 120. The Most Rev. William Delany, D.D., Lord Bishop of Oork, occupied the chair. - Cork Examiner, June

The Ulster Observer of 26th ult. says: On Monday evening a meeting of the members of St. Mark s congregation was beid in St. Mark's Sunday-school, for the purpose of protesting against the elevation of orange flags on the tower of that church, as being contrary to the wishes of the majority of the congregation. The chair was occupied by Joseph Kidu,

Eaq, J.P. The action of libel brought by the Rev. Patrick O'Neill, P.P., of Rostrevor, against the Newry Tele graph, has been tried in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin. The said libel was contained in a communicated' article, stating that the reverend gentleman had written to one of the members of a Dorous Committee in Rostrevor, demanding that all the fonds collected should be handed over to himself, or else that he should denounce the society from the alter. The jury found for the plaintiff, with a farthing damages.

Among other troubles, Ireland has one thousand attorneys.

Seven regiments have arrived in Ireland from England, to replace those ordered to emback for India and the Mediteraneau.

A MURDEROUS OUTRAGE. - A report has just reached Mallingar that Mr. Hornige, J.P., of Cal verstown, when on his way to Tyrellspass Church, was fired at by one of two men standing behind a ditch, but fortunately escaped injury. No more particulars has reached us up to the present.

At the annual meeting of the Holywood Town

J.P. bylwhom he was committed for examinations at Wednesday's petty sessions. It appears that he left Cashel on the passing of the Suspension Act, and had only been at home a few days. It is pro-Corpus Suspension Act

THE CATTLE PLAGUE. - The Gazelte of last evening contains a proclamation from the Lord Lienten after Wednesday, the 27th day of June, 1800, every person coming into Ireland, known or believed to ing markets, slaughter houses, or dairies, or places where cattle are kept or collected in Great Britain, or coming into Ireland to purchase cattle, or who has been employed as a harvestman or farm, laborer in Great Britain during the present year, shall submit to such disinfecting process as may be ordered;

BRUTAL CONDUCT OF AN ORANGE MOE AT AN-MAGHMORE, Co. ARMAGE -I beg permission to draw public attention in the columns of your widely-circulated journal to the orutal conduct of an Orange mob in Annaghmore, on St. John's Eve, as also to how Mr. Miller, R.M., and Atkinson, J. P., acted on the occasion. There were 36 of the police force sent to Annaghmore to preserve the peace, as we understood, but which in reality were sent to protect the Orange party. I believe it is well known a riot occurred here on St. John's Eve 1865, for which three men were convicted at the last July Assizes, two being sentenced to nine months' and one to twelve months' imprisonment in Armagh Jail. But the Orangemen, not thinking they had satisfaction enough, resolved to come back to Annighmore, de-claring they would have blood for blood. They said nothing else would satisfy them than to leave Annaghmore like Islandmagee. The Catholic clergy told their people on Sunday week not to have any bonfires on St John's Eve, which was strictly obeyed. On the Tuesday following, Mr. Atkinson, J P. came to Anaghmore to know would we have bonfires. We told him we would have none. He said he heard the clergy had spoken against it, and we said yes. -He said he only wanted to know, that be might know how to divide the police, and also stated if we would have a fire be would protect it with police. They assembled according to appointment at Crow Eill, and marched to Annaghmore about three quarters of a mile distant, where they were met by Mr. Atkinson and his two sons, and Mr. Millar, R.M., at the Gravel Hole Loaning, where the riot occurred last year, which by the Protestants is called the Bloody Loading. The above-named gentlemen stood in the loaning until the Orangemen passed them by, and then followed the Grange party through Aunaghmore in triumph. At between eight and nine o'clock in the evening the yells of the drumming party was shocking. They also keet up a constant fire of pistol shots from the time they entered Annaghmore until they left it. They were not satisfied with marching through Annaghmore once with fife and drums, to the number of twenty, playing party tunes, and aggravating the Catnolics in every shape they could, such as cursing the Pope, &c., but they marched back to Annaghmore escorted by a large number of police. They still kept firing pietols, but none was sought to be arrested, or as much as one of their names taken. Before they left Annaghmore it was rumoured they were going to burn Davidson's house. Be is in Armagh Jail, for the last rict. His house is of the road, and stands in the fields, so undaunted Orangemen ran off the road, and took the fields in the direction of Davidson's house where they mela young man called John M'Niece, who is an apprentice to a man called Dunlop, a carpenter. The infuriated mob said be fired a pistol at them. They ran at him, shouting 'This is Unnningham, let us have revenge for Dunlop's blood. Now, shoot him, shoot him.' He ran in the direction of the moss; the mob pursued, and at last succeeded in catching him. They knocked him down, kicked him, and jumped on him, and cut him in the head with an iron weapon. something similiar to a bill book. They were shouting to:each other for a pistol to shoot him, and said they til Constable Beattie, of Loughgall, and the inspector of the county (Fawcett, I believe, is his name), stopped the men in a potato field, and kept them standing there until M'Nicce was almost murdered, they looking on. I told the sub inspector and Constable Beattie to push on the potice, they were killing the man. I thought it was a Protestant that was being murdered at the time. Another person also told them to push forward to save the man's life let him be who might. But no; they kept standing in the field until he was almost murdered, and then they came to the spot, and dragged the party off him. They found a piece of iron on one of the party who was arrested, and the iron was shown to the sub-inspector. He ordered the man to be kept a prisoner; and from another person who was beating him a pistol was taken, and he was also arrestad. M'Niece was then raised up and made a prisoner, after being murdered almost. He was unable to go any further. His informations were taken on Sunday against three men but not one of them is sought to be arrested. I believe there is a warrant against M'Niece, and the police were there to-day to see was he able to be removed to Armagh Jail. under the charge of firing a pistol. It is well known be could have no pistol at all, but when the police came to take him away from the field, several of the Orangemen came forward and presented to them a double-barrelled pistol. which they stated they found with him. I was an eye witness to al! this; and I am sure the police could have got a hundred pistols from the same party, had they wanted them. Now, the parties were all strangers who were arrested for attacking M'Nisce. They were let off, and now neither the magistrates nor police know them. Mr. Atkinson said they would be all strangers who would come to Appaghmore, and assured as that none of his tenants would annoy us; but still they did come. - Cor. Ulster Ob-ANOTHER ORANGE OUTRAGE .- Portadown Sunday

June 24.-Last night a large body of Orangemen, headed with about twenty drums and fifes marched to Annaghmore along the road leading to the railway station, where they halted and separated, one por-tion going towards Tagy and the other in a different direction—the latter passing within a short distance of the residence of Mr. Nicholson, J P., of Orenagy, who heard a shot fired in a field close by, when some of them jumped over the ditch, and seeing a men named John M'Neice, they fell on him and beat him in a brutal manner. The police who were on duty at Annaghmore came up and made several arrests.

Nicholes Peterson, of South Mall, Cork, ship owner and house and land agent, has been gazetted as ser king the benefits of the bankruptcy act.

The number of pounds of tes entered for consump-

tion at Belfast for the week ending June 23, was 57,076 lbs., against 64,903 lbs. the previous woek, making a total of 1,715,509 lbs. same time last year. The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Oustom. 6d., same time last year.

In the town of Passage, Cork, recoully, a young apprentice 19 years of age, named Robert Neville, was arrested on a charge of Federical cormore partious life in the fresh of the federical corner of the federical corner of the federical corner of the fresh on the federical corner of the federical corn daughter of of a publican in that town, and one was bhaded Inscribed to my dear cousin, D. D. Mulcaby, Femian convict. Neville was held for trial bail being refused.

On Saturday evening, 23d ult., as an lold man named Horgan, was passing through Patrick street, Cork, he was tripped by a lady's crinoline and fell on the pathway. The result of the accident was that the poor man had his right leg broken, besides receiving a severa shockito his system. He was taken to the North infirmary in a cerious state.

The Northern Whig states that no new cases of cattle plague have broken out in the infected district of Drumrs, and that the disease from which several of Mr. Erskine's cattle are cuffering is believed to be the ordinary long disease.

Alaborer, named Jeremiah Donovan living in Albert Row, a lane off Corn Market Street, Cork, got nome on a late evening somewhat the worse for drink, and had a quarrel with his wife. The dispute, however, did not continue long, and the wife retired from the 100m in which they were, leaving him sitting on a chair with his head resting on a table, and apparently asleep. Subsequently the wretch attacked as little-daughter Honora, an interesting child of about five years of age, whom he pushed out of the window of the room, and the little thing fell shricking to the ground, a height of fourteen feet. The injuries received were not fatal, though of a most serious char-

On the same day, a woman named Eliza O'Erien, was brought to the North Infirmary to receive treatment for some wounds-which she stated were sustained by her in her efforts to prevent her busband from cutting her throat.

A man named John Callaghan, an the morning of the 231 ult., was found burned to death on a lime. kiln, near Mallow, where he resided. He was a laborer, and had been in the habit of sleeping there at night. It is supposed, he fell in while asleep.

The Green flag of the Corporation of the City of Cork which was duly hoisted on the flag-staff on the New wall, excited the indignation of the military authorities, who refused to allow the band of the 2nd Queen's Regiment to perform for the public promenade unless the green were struck down. An order by Mayor Cantillon was at once sent to have the flag removed, but the caretaker, Mr. Hodnett, refused, saying that the Council had ordered him to fly it, and force alone could prevent his doing so. Thereupon, the toady Mayor ordered some policemen to take down the flag, which they did to the satis-faction of Cantillon Sir John Benson, and General

The Examiner says: -An account has reached Dingle of the death at New York, of Mary, relict of the late Mr. John O'Shea, formerly of Reelquaine, west of Dingle, at the entraordinary age of 125 years.

Maurice Murray, Esq., Deputy Liegtenant, Beach Hill, Cork, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Cork.

The Irishman says: - Information is wanted of Barry Fitzpatrick, printer, who was in Philadelphia in January, 1866, and worked at Gleener & Co., printers, north east corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his wife, Hannah Fitzpatrick, 8 Kyle street, Cork.

The Dublin Irishman says :- information is wanted of Thomas Grimaldi, who sailed from Falmonth, in England, in or about 1846; when last heard from, in 1858, war in Lynchburg, America. Information will be thankfully received by his brother, J. Grimaldi, of Lower Glanmire Road, Cork.

The Limerick Chronicle says :- The take of salmon this season upon the River Shannon continues to be extraordinary abundant, surpassing anything of the kind witnessed within the memory of living man. A correspondent writing from Glin informs as that there were on yesterday seventy six salmon taken in a single craw, which averaged about 8 lbs. weight each, and four or five draws of a smaller number. He says this great success is a means of circulating a considerable sum of money in the various towns along the southern shores of the Shannon.

A woman named Frances Cunningham, recently, in Kilrueu, aite: having had a dispute with ber hasband, and lifting a chisel to strike him, subseto each other for a pistol to shoot him, and said they quently attempted spicide with a razor. She in-would pull the tongue out of his head. The police flicted a severe wound, and has been since committed took the fields after the mob, but had not run far un-) to jail as a lun stic. She and her husband are said to be natives of Limerick.

> There were great rejoicings and festivity at Ach Hill, Towers Castle, Kilmallock, on Saturday evening 233 ult., in consequence of Mr. Evans having attained his majority. The tenantry on the estates were invited to dinner, and confires blazed on the surrounding hills in bonor of Mr. Evans, who is said to be a great favorite with all classes.

> The Kilkee (county Clare,) steeplechases afforded great amusement to a large assemblage. The first race was won by Capt. Farnell's 'Gipsy' (ridden by Howard), beating Mr. Maher's 'Little Moll,' Mr. Lyons 'Maid of Honor,' and Mr. Studdert's 'Wile's daughter, and Mr. Lalor's 'Frailty.' The selling stakes fell to the lot of Mr Maner's 'Nancy Till.' Mr Burke's o.m. Topsy walked over for the cop.

> The Limerick Chronicle of the 26th ult., says:-Thomas Greene, Esq., J.P. of Ennis, has men engaged cutting down a most luxuriant clover field on his property near that town. The men who are engages moving it, and who have log experience in their calling, declare it to be one of the best meadow crops they ever cut down. The bay crop promises well throughout the entire county of Clare.

> The Clare Journal has received the most favorable reports of the state of the flax crop. Mr. Michael Reidy, of Newmarket-on-Fergus, who is the proprieto of a flax mill, has kindly sent an excellent specimen of the crop, as grown by bim. It was sown from Riga seed on the 15th of April last, is now over three and a half high, and is beginning to flower.

> At the late Ennis Quarter Sessions, in the four fishery appeals, wherein Charles Farrell, Thomas Galvin, Michael Grimes, and Denis Grimes were appellants, and Mr. John Bindon Alton, Secretary to the Board of Conservatives, was the respondent, there was a long legal argument on various points between the legal gentlemen at both sides, which at length resulted in the Obsirman affirming the decison of the magistrates at Six-mile Bridge, by which appellants were fined £5 each and costs, for fishing during the weekly close time. Mr. Peter C'Brien, barrister at-law, son af the late M P. for Limerick, John O'Brien, practised with success at the same Stesions.

In the Court of Exhequer, Dublin, on Thursday, 21st ult., before Baron Fitzgerald and common jury, the hearings of the case of Andrew Moir v. Wm. Joan W. Graham was resumed. The action was brought to recover damages laid at 1500, for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed on April 12th, 1866, in Redmond's betel, South Frederick street on the plaintiff, a merchant, tailor, by the defendant, a gentleman residing in Lower Gardiner street. The defendant denied the allegations in the summons and plaint. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £40 damages; and 6d costs. and the same

House for the week ending June 23, was £11,294 15s. Two of the most eminent judges on the Irish Bench 6d., same time lass year.

[are ex reporters, while two of the gentlemen yearnity Richard Westropp, Esq., of Ballysteir, Askeston, admitted to the barrin Ireland are icompositors by are ex reporters, while two of the gentlemen remently has been appointed to the Commission of the Peage, trade, the one having served his apprenticeship in for the County of Limerick. 30, too, has John a Derry office, and the other in Monagian. Both <u>"蓬(喀(胡龙山等新作)工程,即秦秦斯宁中,多州人市,湖州东西村的集团之人,于从四村市中多大的</u>

A dock of sheep, the property of William Taylor of Balliagulla' (between Galcullen and Stepaside) County Dablin), numbering about thirty-five, were malicionaly injured lately.

Company of the Control of the Contro

The Wicklow quarter sessions opened on the 25th ult. before W.J. Eendrick, Esq. Q.U. chairman In additional, the Grand jury his worship said, that so successful as this year, and the number of porsons the business for disposal consisted of five cases of who angle is considerable. On Thursday last Mr. breach of the Peace Preservation Act : two of felony and one of assault : four insolvent cases; one appeal; (wenty-nine olvil bills, thirteen of which were defeaded; seven ejectments, only one being defended, and twelve license applications.

Suunders' News Letter says that the crops throughout the county Wesford look well and promise an abundant yield. Pasture and meadow all that could pa desired since the late rains-

The Leinster Express says: During the past week we have had a continuance of rainy weather at intervals, with occasional gales. The crops is all directions are most flourisning and luxuriant.

The late rain has been of great service to the crops throughout the county Louth, all of which now look most flourishing, especially the wheat - Sounders'-News Letter . .

The late rains have saved the crops in the county Meath. Meadow and pasture land were apparently Lord Mayor for Dublin for the year 1867, it being burnt up; but now all is verdant and flourishing .-Crops of all descriptions are very forward and pro-

Saunders' News Leiter thus speaks of the state of the crops in the county Westmeath: We never gaw the crops look more promising at this time of the year. Hot summer weather from this to the middle August would bring an early harvest, notwithstanding that everything looked very backward a il buth or two since. A Ballibay correspondent, under date June 55,

writes: I have just seen a stalk of flax, measuring and a hair acres of the same, also that it grew six freely recognized; but now that he is a member of inches during the last seven days. No better prospects were ever given to farmers at this season.

Captain Richard Lambert, of the Villa, Galway, and Francis Lorenzo Comyn, Esq., of Woodstock, Galway, have been appointed to the commission of the peace for the borough of Galway.

The Wexford People says: At the annual meeting of the New Ross Town Commissioners held on June 20, on the motion of Mr John Brown, seconded by Dr. Mullin, Dr. M. P. Howlett was unanimously elected Chairman for the ensuing year.

Kilkenny County quarter-sessions opened on the 25th ult. The calendar was very light there being only six criminal cases-four for grievous assault, one for having firearms without license and one for icrcibie possession. The civil business comprised 100 civil bills, and 17 ejectments.

At the Kildare quarter sessions there were only seven cases for the Grand Jury to investigate, besides sixty-nine civil bills and six ejectments. Mr. William Boland has been elected Chairman

of the Mountmeilick (Queen's County) town commissioners.

it is said that the honor of a Baronetcy is about to be conferred on Mr. Ennis, formerly member for

At a late Oldcastle (Meath) patty sessions, Joseph Gray, Baltrasna, and two others named Began [father and son! were convicted of being engaged in the manufacture of Poteen. Gray for having in his house a quantity of prepared mail, was fined in £6, with the option of going to Trim jail for three months, and the elder Began, on whose premises was found nestly concealed, a keg of hogwash, was for such offence similarly dealt with. At the time of his accest Bagan was engaged with his son in removing s still and worm. Tuey had for purposes of conveyance az ass and cart and a jennet, all of which had been forfeited, while for this last offence the Begans were find in £6 each, otherwise three months

On the 18th uit., a man named William Rutledge aged 30 of Great Elbow lane, died in the Meath hospital from the effects of the blow of a brick which he received on the head on a previous day.-Tas blow was given to him by a man named Henry Ratledge, with whom he had a quarrel. The deceas-

guard, a cattle dealer named Keogh, and two traveling agents, Messrs. Purcell and Shirley, were more or less injured, the latter gentleman severely, Dr. castle Races, Wednesday, is the Derby day of the Cabalan, who attended the sufferers, not being able North, and on that day all the principal shops, facup to she time I write, to pronounce him out of danger.

The Fermanage quarter sessions opened on the 25th ult., before P. J. Blake, Esq., Q.C., Chairman. His worship, in addressing the grand jury, compli-mented them on the state of the county. He was appy to tell them that their duties would be very light on that occassion, as they had only two cases to deal with, and they required no particular jobservations from him, as they were of that ordinary class which they were in the habit of investigating.

was recently accidentally drowned off Bow Island, whither he had gone in a boat towed by the steamer Devenish.

The Derry Guardian says: On Saturday last, 23d ult., about the hour of three o'clock, a shower of and fell within a few miles north-east of this city, which injured very seriously the flax and potato cops in the places visited by it. It extended over valley of Fangbanvale, including Connybrewer, Elington, and Longfield, and had the effect of not only cutting off the flax and potate stalks, but even perforating the cabbage leaves, as though bullets bad been discharged amongst them, and also breaking glass in the windows struck by it. We have been credibly informed that some of the stones resembled square pieces of ice, and were fully as large as musket balls.

The Derry Sentinel says: At the last Burnfoot perty sessions, John Grannay of Gortnaskeagy, was charged by Mr. M B. Lane, solicitor, on behalf of the Marquis of Donegal, with the burning of Gort-naskaagh mountain, and having been convicted, was seutenced to pay a fine of £2 10s. and costs, or to be imprisoned for two months. The fine was paid During the trial it was elicited that an impression prevailed among the peasantry that the baronies of innishowen had been proclaimed with a view to assist in the preservation of game, and hence the burning of so many mountains, it having been stated that similar outrages had occurred at Urris mountain and other places.

A correspondent from Mount Bellew Bridge, under data June 26, writes : A young man named Barrett, residing at Morganure, a place about four miles distant, proceeded on Sunday morning, accompanied by two children, to a stream near his dwelling for the purpose of bathing and was unfortunately drown. The poor fellow was but eighteen years of age and an only child.

The Bligo Independent, in noticing, the recent death of Captain McGowan, says : His many friends in Sligo will learn with regret of his death, which took place in Glasgow, on the 13th of June. For many years Captain McGowan commanded one of the steamboats trading to out, port—a post he filled with great predit. He was a skilled and cautious Lavigator, and had the confidence of all who were in the habit of travelling with him. He was much esusemed and respected by all classes in Sligo, by whom he is sincerely regretted. His remains were brought Over here by Steamer, and intered with those of his wife in the Old Abbey.

The Galway quarter sessions opened on the 23d Accionary to the Parice of Wales. — Au acciult, before William W. Brereton, Esq., Q.C., who, dent, of which the consequences might have been uit, before William W. Brereton, Esq., Q.C., who, dent, of which the consequences might have been very serious, Lappened to the Prince of Wales in a hour a quarter past one o'clock yesterin addressing the Grand Jury said the calendar, was

We (Tyrawley Herald) are informed that for the last 20 years angling on Lough Con has not been Knor, of Lowvalley, killed five spring salmon, lost five more, and raised several. On Tuesday, Mr. Knox jun, Rappa Castle, killed three salmon, and lost his line with another fish. The samon killed weighed from 91bs to 121bs. The angling on the Moy, both above and below the town is also good.

A sample of wheat, taken from a field belonging to Major Hamilton Dundas, near Tipperary, has been left at our office. It is in full ear, and measures over tour feet .- Nenugh Guardian.

Charles Butler Prior, Esq., of Crossogue Houses Thurles, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Tipperary.

THE MAYORALITY OF 1867. - We are rejoiced to perceive that the Liberals and Catholics of the Dublin Corporation—and we also hope the Liosral Protestants-are about putting forward Alderman what is called the Protestant year .- By-ite-bye, it is very strange that we never hear of our Protestant friends in the North, or at the other side of the water, crying out for a Catholic year! Nevertheless, we and emoluments to that a Protestant member is to be elected this year, we see no one more fitting for it than the able, energetic, and enlightened Alderman Joynt, who has, at all times, and on the most trying occasion proved himself an upright, thoroughly consistent Liberal Protestant. If Mr. Joynt were in the Imperial Parliament-as we hope he will be thirty-two inches, and the owner says he has two at no distant day-his abilities would no doubt, be distinguished position of 1:3 chief magistrate. With our abis cotemporary, the Freeman, we feel satisfied that, if elected, he will not disappoint the hopes of his friends, and that his experience, tact, energy, and ability will add digdity to the post of first magistrate of the chief municipality of Ireland . .

> The Tipperary Free Press says :- The cases for trial at the ensuing Clonmel Assizes are important, and are as follows: James Dillon, of 17th Regiment stands charged with being one of the armed party who fired on the Constabulary of Glenbane, near Tipperary James Ryon, same offence. Micheal Ryan, similar charge (on bail). Michael Lalor, declaring himself a Fenian at Tipperary. John Buckley, charged with the wilful murder of Lorenzo H Jephson, Esq., J.P., at Carrick on-Suir. James Waishe, with firing a shot from a revolver pistol at Constable Timothy Quaid John Heffernan, with using treasonable language and shouting for Stephens and the Irish Republic. Edmond Magrath, Edmond Ryan, John Dannaher, and Michael Hogan, with rescuing, at the Tipperary races, a prisoner named Edward Walshe, arrested under a warrant from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenaut.

> Recently, a young man, named Michael Gleeson, residing at a place called Kilkeary, near Nenugh, while in a paroxysm of rage, felled his brother Wm. to the earth, cleaving open his skull, and leaving him to all appearance dead. The cause of this rash act is attributed to a settlement respecting some landed property, followed by vexations livigation, which had the effect of making the brothers irre-

> concilable enemies. Recently a valuable colt of the Rev. Fraccis Oleary, P. P., was seized with a lockjaw, brought on, it is supposed, by an unskillul veterinary operation three weeks proviously; and the symptome were so decided that the animal had to be descroved. The colt was half brother to the winner of the Norwood stakes of 100 guneas at the last races, and said to be worth 100 guiness .- Nenagh Guardian

GREAT BRITAIN.

DESPERATE RIOT. - From some cause not explained the Irish laborers employed in the iron shipbuilding ed identified Henry Butledge previous to his death as the person from whom he received the injury.

A serious accident occurred near the railway station of Armagh on Friday evaning, 22d ult., to the passenger train due from Dublin at 5 pm. The property of the number, whose skulls are frequency of the surprise of all present when he read,— twenty pears ago, and are quite threaddhare; he as before, 'I protest against it.' The bride—'Oh, its stockings only, its gives the name of Smith, and on Wednesday last a most desperate protest against it.' The clergyman for the second and judging from his language, he belongs to Scottenesses in the neight of tashon twenty pears ago, and are quite threaddhare; he as before, 'I protest against it.' The bride—'Oh, its stockings only, its gives the name of Smith, and on Wednesday last a most desperate protest against it.' The clergyman for the second land, but when questioned on the subject gives an land of the protest against it.' The clergyman for the second land, but when questioned on the subject gives an land of the protest against it.' The bride—'Oh, its stockings only, its gives the name of Smith, and on Wednesday last a most desperate wents.' The clergyman for the second land, but when questioned on the subject gives an land of the protest against it.' The brideg-Oh, wears no shoes, and goes only its gives the name of Smith, and on Wednesday last a most desperate ago, and are quite threaddare; he wents no shoes only it wents ago and goes only its give the name of Smith, and on Wednesday last a most desperate ago, and are quite threaddare; he wents no shoes only it wents ago and goes only it wents ago and goes only its give wents. The clergyman for the second of the stock in the protest against it.' The brideg-Oh, and goes only its give wents no shoes, and goes on hi yards, iron works and factories on the Tyne, have three of the number, whose skulls are fractured, will die from the effects of the injuries sustained. Newtories and building yards and other places of business in the district are closed. On Wednesday fully one man without any objection. hundred thousand persons were on the Town Moor at the races, and among them a large number of Irish and north country pitmen. Towards the latter part of the afternoon about three hundred Irishmen marched about the course, armed with bludgeons, and crying, 'To bell with Garibaldi.' They tried to pick a quarrel with several Englishmen, but did not

succeed for a time. At last they came upon a party of pitmen playing at pitch and toss, and one of their number having A young man, named William Robert Johnson, said aloud, 'Here a e the Feniane coming,' the Irishmen set upon him and beat him shamefully. The pitmen immediately caught up their 'marrows,' and having armed themselves with sticks they attacked the Irish, and a desperate affray ensued. The wirmen had the sympathy of the people, and though the Irish had been knocking every one down within their reach, the parties who had been first assailed scon changed the fortunes of the day and punished the Irish most fearfully. The police come up in force to quell the fray, and they had the sympathy of the mob in doing so, and the Irish were routed in all directions. They sought shelter behind tents and carts, but the police succeeded in taking the principal ring-leader into custody, the most of whom had been fearfully beaten by the English. A number of the rioters were in custody at ten o'clock on Wednesday night. Sixteen persons, mostly Irish, were removed to the infirmary badly wounded, and the case of three of them, Murphy, McNeil and Finnighan, seem hopeless. The populace are very much exasperated against tie Irish .- Times.

THE RIOT AT NEW (ASTLE. - On Thursday morning a number of Irishmen were brought before the ma-gistrates at Newcastli, charged with being concerned in a riot at the races All the prisoners had received some wounds, mostly on the head and face. It was a strange and painful spectacle to see so many men placed in the prisopers' dock at once, with their heads in bandages, Ind otherwise maimed. They were principally powerful-looking fellows. After some evidence had been given they were remanded tor a week.

Five hundred bank clerks in London have been thrown out of employment by the recent bank stop-

A case was decided in the Sheffield County Court on June 21, the evidence in which disclosed to what in and endeavored to beat off the cow, which turned an enormous extentmilk is adulterated with water. Mr. Goodlad, of the Park, was sued for his milk bill, and he declined to my it because pure milk had not been served him. His defence availed, and a verdict with costs wasrecorded in his favor.

The Carlisle (Enland) Examiner states that a the east end of the athedral in that city they uncovered a large number of stone shafts, each about five feet in length a difour and a half inches in diameter. There seems to be little doubt that they are relics of the fire ff 1292, which burnt down the Priory of Carlisle and thirteen hundred houses.

The hay barvest has commenced this year in the neighborhood of Ludon much earlier than usual.

day afternoon. His Royal Highness, who was riding at a foot's pace with one of his Kquerries and two ladies, had just reached the extreme end of the row, nearest to the Queen's Gate, was in the act of turncontrol over his horse, suddenly dashed at full speed down the incline; and into the very midst of the party. The Prince's horse, being right in the path so vigorous as they usually do at that (June 15) of the charging horseman, and receiving the shock on its flank, or sh ulder was instantly knocked down turning over like a rabbit struck by shot, and apparently rolling upon its rider, while the intruder passed clear over both. For a moment it seemed im-possible that the Prince could escape without injury to life or limb from the struggles of his own bosse.-He disengaged himself, however, and got up without assistance, though at first he looked somewhat ansken, and as if suffering from a blow on the head. Becovering almost instantly, and never lesing his selt-possession for a moment, he seated himself on a bench close by, while the horse was being caught, and his hat and cane picked up by the bystanders. Long William Lane Joynt as a candidate for the office of before any great crowd of equestrians had time to collect he had mounted again, and, rejuining the ladies, was riding home as if nothing had occurred, but not without some visible traces of the fail, upon his face and dress. It was altogether a very narrow escape, as the few who witnessed it can testify, and should not deprive our Protestant fellow countrymen | the Prince's composure in a very trying position did | induced the experiment. of their fair share-but nothing more-of all honors | great credit to his presence of mind and good humor. If not quite unburt, he may well congratulate himself on having come off with nothing worse than a few bruises from a collision that might easily have proved fatal. Whether the unfortunate author, or agent of the catastrophe has been identified, and whether any particular blame attaches to him, is more than we can say. It was natural perhaps that he should appear dumbfounded at the time, and should have exhibited far less nerve than His Royal Highthe metropolithn Corporation, we hope that impor- ness. It is an unpleasant sensation, at best to be tant body will unbesitatingly elevate him to the run away with, and one cannot help pitying a man ness. It is an unpleasant sensation, at best to be who, being run away with, finds himself helplesely riding down the heir apparent to the crown. But why should people take horses into Rotton row which they cannot hold or manage, and why should they be allowed to ride at a pace which endangers the lives of others? These are questions which are be-coming very urgent, and the marvel is, not that collisions should now and then occur, but that they are not of daily occurrence. Nothing can be easier than to prevent galloping when the road is thronged, and, still more, galloping on the wrong side Why. should not the park-keepers take riders to task for gross breaches of the condition upon which they are admitted to what is virtually, during certain hours of the day, an equestrian promenade. The mere dislike of being thus signalled out and becoming the objects of remark would generally be sufficient to deter persons from offending, any such interference on the part of the park-keepers would certainly be supported by the great majority of riders. Let us hope that after so emphastic a warning, better discipline may be enforced, and that his Royal Highness may have the satisfaction of knowing that he has not incurred the risk of a violent death in vain. A desperate and ultimately subcessful attempt at

matrimony was made at Llangollen parish church a few days ago. Everybody was in readiness to proceed with the ceremony—the elergyman at the altar, one of the churchwardens and the parish clerk close by. Before, however, going on with the marriage service, the churchwarden interrogated the bridegroom as to whether he was a married man already, and read a letter which stated that he was married. This the bridegroom indignantly denied, and as there was no proof of a previous marriage, the service was proceeded with and went on interruptedy until the placing of the ring. Clergyman - With this ring I thee wed. Studegroom - With this ring I thee wed.' Clergyman-' With my body I thee worship. Bridagroom - 'No, indeed, I can't say that; I will worship no one but God.' Upon this the clergyman closed the book and walked off to wards the door, but on the entreaties of the bride and bridegroom, and on his promise that he would repeat the words, the reverend gentleman kindy returned to the altar and proceeded with the lesson, but to the surprise of all present when he read,day, nowever, another effort was made to effect a and eating them day. union at the same altar, and with better success, the bridegroom repeating every word after the clergy

Mr. Couch, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court of Judicature, and Mr. Morgan, Chief Justice of the High Court for the North-western Provinces, have received the hozor of knighthood.

There is in custody at Leith a gang of housebreakers, all under fourteen years of age

All the ironmasters in the Coatbridge district have given their workmen warning of a reduction of wages. Should the men offer any resistance to the reduction, it is believed that the masters will at once lock out, and rather damp out their furnaces than retire from the position they have taken up.

Janet Downie died at Alyth, Scotlend, last month at the age of one hundred and four years.

THE SCOTCH CATTLE TRADE.-The number of Scotch lean beasts now being purchased for the purpose of being grazed in the east of England is rather considerable. On Monday Mr. R. Stroyan, a wellknown Scotch cattle dealer, left Norwich for Scotland for the purpose of selecting a number of beasts on commission. Hitherto beasts having been brought from Scotland and offered for sale on Norwich cattle. | Supreme Court of the State. hill; but the rinderpest having closed markets for the present, cattle are being selected in Scotland and sent direct into Norfolk, &c. The rinderpest has nearly died out in the eastern counties of England, and as it is also happily extinct in Scotlandwith the exception of the counties of Stirling, Kinross, Fife, Perth, and Forfar-the sales of Scotch cattle to the graziers of East Angila are likely to be very considerable. It may be interesting to note that the finderpest leaves Scotland with a bovine population estimated at about 936 000.

In the anticipation of a general election a project has been set on foot to nominate Mr. Gladstone as a candidate for London.

On June 16 Mrs. Arbuckle, wife of the foreman of Bankton Mains, Scotland, along with her daugnter and son, the latter a fine boy ten years of age, went into a field to remove a calf They had got the animal into a wheelbarrow when the cow, excited by the interference with her off-pring, and probably also by the sight of a red shawl worn by Mrs. Arbuckle, attacked and knocked the latter down. The boy in his anxiety to save his mother bravely rushed upon him, caught him in the belly on her hores and tossed him into a dirch, where he lay apparently dead. On assistance arriving, the boy was taken bome, and was found to be severely injured. Mrs. Arbuckle is not much burt .- Edinburgh Courant .

A gentleman in Calthness, on whose veracity we some workmen was recently levelling the ground at | can rely, informs us that recently be had a letter from a friend in Lewis, who states that, while making some improvements about his house, he resorted to an old method of breaking a large shore boulder namely, by kindling a fire on the top, and then popring water on it, when strange to relate, in the very centre of the stone he found a large copper. brooch, quite perfect, and firmly imbedded init. The question is, how long has is been these? -lb.

The Edinburgh Scots non says that in the different counties of Scotland the hay crop will be uncom-monly light. So deficient, indeed, is it in many parts, that farmers do not appear to consider that its cutting and winnowing would be remunerative, and they were eating it off with sheep. Pasture fields have suffered fully more from the drought than grass | guns. intended for hay, and many fields are quite bare; ing, when a gentleman, who seemed to have lost all The cereal crops in those districts which are generally regarded as the best farmed in Scotland are not so far forward, nor do they, on the whole, look season of the year.

General Sir John MacDonald died in Perthebire on June 5, aged 76 years. He joined the British army in 1803.

The International Enfield Rifle Match between twenty English and twenty Scottish, volunteers for a plate, vaine one thousand guineas, took place at Educburgh on June 12. The English won, scoring 1,070, and the Scottish 1,059.

At a meeting of the Clyde Shipbuilders and Enginters' association held on the 18th, the masters resolved to open their work for workmen unconnected with trade unions, on condition of their accepting 57 hours' pay for 57 hours work.

An old-fashioned four-horse stage coach started from London to Brighton lately with a full load of passengers, and is continued running. It has five relays of horses, and it makes the journey in six hours. The abolition of toll gates on the roads

The cattle plague returns published on Saturday are highly satisfactory. Only 623 new cases are reported against 987 the week previous.

In the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on the 18th, Peter Grieve, a leather merchant, of that city, was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for wilfully secting are to his shop in January last.

SUPPLICIOUS MANUFACTURE OF WAR MATERIALS .-The Detective police belonging to the War Department at Woolwich have just discovered an extensive system of the manufacture of friction-tubes for the firing of cannon, privately carried on in two dwellsaid, shipped to Ireland. On proceeding to the houses in question, every room was fitted with pleases. turning-lathes and other machinery, the men on the p:emises being workmen emyloyed during the day in the Royal Arsenal Ordnance Department. One of the detectives, when about entering a room, was asked by a female not to do so, as she had two children lying in bed there who were ill of fever. The officer, however, was not to be deceived by such a ruse, and on entering the room he found some thousands of friction-tubes already manufactured and packed in boxes for removal, with sufficient detonating powder and other explosive substances to Jestroy one half the row of houses. The discovery has been reported to the proper authorities, and the houses in question are under surveillance. - Globe.

A HERMIT IN THE MOUNTAINS .- The Carlisle Jour not describes the vag tries of a man who has turned recluse and taken up his abode in a cave on Skiddaw, in the Cumberland lake district in England. It appears that about three years ago an eccentric. looking man of tail and slender build, a pale complexion, and speaking with a Scotch accent, paid a visit to Keswick, where he occupied lodgings for a week. During that period he made frequent excursions up Skiddaw, a ways returning with his clothes covered with mud; and his mysterious wanderings excited considerable attention at the time, various stories being set affat for his search for precious metals or a hidden treasure. Leaving his lodgings in Keswick, the stranger took up his abode on the breast of Skiddaw, sleeping at night in a small cave or pit, sheltered by a portable roof of reeds and lined with moss. He has now, except a short interval, remained about three years upon the mountain, sometimes passing his time upon Skiddaw, at others moving on to Sandleback and Helvellyn, one of his fancies being to preach sermons to the mountain sheep. His appearance is described by those who have seen him as ludicrous in the extreme. His hair is thrown over his shoulder and hangs far down his back and forms the only protection for the head; his c othes seem to have been in the height of fashion couple were obliged to return home in exactly the evasive answer. He makes almost daily visits to same relationship as they had left it. The following | Keswick, where he purchases tea and sugar, mixing

UNITED STATES

A grand caurch is in course of completion at Har ford, Cr., or Rev. Father Lynch. It is dedicated to St. John-the material is of brown stone, the style Gothic, and a heavy tower will surmount the structure. When completed, the cost will be \$100,000, and it will rank among the finest churches in the country.

We announce with deep regret the demise of Rev. James Tracey, late assistant Pastor of St. James' Church, which took piace on Monday morning, 9th instant, at the residence of his parents, at Roxbury, The Rev Mr. Tracey was born near Fermoy, co. Cork, Ireland. He was ordained priest for the diocese of Boston, at St. Hyacinthe, Canada, in Nov., 1864. - Boston Pilot

The trial of five priests of St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardesu, Missouri, who were arrested for preaching without subscribing to the oath imposed by the new State Constitution, has been further postponed to the December term. Another revd. gentleman has been tined five hundred dollars, for celebrating a marriage while refusing to subscribe to the same oath, and he has taken an appeal to the

A DEPLORABLE CALAMITY. - With inexpressable sorrow we announce the sudden death of three most zealous priests, and two ecclesiastical students. of the renowned order of St. Alphonsus Liguori, the Redemptorists. The following is the brief mention made last week by the papers of the day:

A dispatch from Annapolis, July 10, says: A sad accident occurred here last night. A party of seven, composed of five priests and two students, left Annapolis at four o'clock on a pleasure trip down the bay. When off Thomas Point, Father Classens was lost overboard, and while endeavoring, to save him the boat capsized and Fathers Bradley, Goodemann, and students F.F. Kenny and Ruoge were lost. The two others remained clinging to the boat and drifted ashore on Thomas Point, and then walked to Washington City, arriving this morning.

SUFFERING IN THE SOUTE. - The reports that reach us daily through the papers and other sources concerning the frightful straits to which the unfortunate people of the south are reduced is harrowing in the extreme; and noises a peedy aid be afforded them, starvation must ensue. Indeed according to the statement of the correspondent of one of the New York papers who has recently passed through Northern Georgia and Alabama, actual starvation immediate and absolute, is pressing upon the inhabitants.
Along the route travelled by this same correspondent the spectacle of gaunt and haggard (women and children, lean with nanger, and stricken with poverty in its many guises, met his eyes, wherever a desolute cottage on the road side revealed its wretched, oc. cupants.—The men, the natural protectors of these unfortunates, and shose who should legitimately care for them, have in the majority of cases, been swept away by the war, and their widows and orphans have been left to struggle against hard fortune with only, a precarious obscity between them and wholesale destruction by bucges. -St. Lonis Guardian.

For the first time the anniversary of American Independence was celebrated on the 4th conjointly by British and American war vessels in an English port. All Her Majesty's ships at Portsmouth hoisted the American flag at the main royal mast, and at noon all ships above ten guns, fired a salute of twenty one

The great fire in Portland destroyed the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, together with the schools and Bishop Bacon's pastoral residence attached. It is said that the loss will reach nearly \$200,000. There are but two other Catholic churches in the place.

Five years ago a man in the Ohio State Prison succeeded in making his escape. A few days ago he returned and expressed a desire to serve out his will term. The only explanation given is that while out: of prison he got married-it would be ungailant to say anything more.

LEAD MINE - We see by the Mi higan papers that the Holyoke lead-mine is making a very satisfactory exhibit. Their principle lode is 30 feet wide and well charged with mineral from foot to hanging wall, giving a lack of about 50 feet. It is estimated that it will yield half a ton of ore per cubic fathom. and that its cost in stopping will be about \$12 perfathom. Another vein of silver lead has also been struck about 15 feet north of the first mentioned, which is said to be biggest thing yet found in the silver lead region. Its specimens are very rich, the ore being of a much finer grain than any previously taken out, and closely resembling the richest crea found in Colorado.

In Hartford, Conn., within a few days past, three men and two females committed suicide because of jealousy and disappointment in love. A Mr. Bolles, fifty years of age, killed himself, because a widow named Shaw had, as he said in a letter addressed to her, 'bin seen sitting very closely and very lovingly with some men, and had exhibited more affection for others than she had for him. Upon his person was found the following: 'I am now going to kill myself for the reason, this day, Mrs. Shaw asked me to go to bed. I went to bed. I am not quite a fool : yet I got up and went down, and found her chatting and inghouses at Plumstead, for a person in business in drinking whiskey with Mr. Wells (one of the board-Greenwich, by whom it is known consignments have ers). She says 'Oh God!' but I got her and she been made to a firm in Liverpool, and by them, it is cannot deny this. She is through with me, and I said, shipped to Ireland. On proceeding to the am going to test alone, and she may go where she

> Unicago, July 16 .- A fire to day destroyed all the frame buildings on State street, south of Park street, for half a block, and south of Peck Court, the same distance. Tairty frame buildings, occupied as stores and saloons below, and tenements above, were consumed. Fifty families were rendered houseless .-Loss, \$100,000.

> Catholicism is one. Protestantism is many .-Truth is one. Error is numerous. Throughout every age of Christianity, Catholicity has been been the same. In every day of its history Protestantism has been changing. Indeed, no one can tell what Protestantism really is. To-day it is one, to morrow it is another. Truth never changes. Error always. The inference is obvious Catholicity is the one holy religion of Jesus Christ—God-made, Protestantism is man made; always changing. Choose ye, be-tween them. Choose between a God made and a man made religion. By their own merits they shall be judged.— Catholic Telegraph.

> OCCUPATION OF EX GENERALS .- The American War Department has been for some time preparing an army register, which shall contain the names of all the soldiers in the Federal armies. When completed it will be composed of five volumes of 600 pages each.

> A little boy met with a shocking death in the town of Shirley, Mass.. a few days since He mas, with others, attending school, near which was a sand-bank, into which the children dug holes; into one of these holes thry thoughtlessly caused this boy to enter, when they closed or filled up the entrance and left him. The teacher soon after made inquiries ior the missing boy, when she was informed by thos knowing the cause of his absence, that they had buried him in the sand-bank, and which proved but too true; for upon removing the sand and dirt, the little fellow was found really dead, being actually buried alive.

The Family newspaper in Rhode Island is classed among the articles of prime necessity, along with pig and putato, and is safe from the flood tide of commercial disaster. Creditor cannot touch it-the sheriff must respect it. Happy people! Happy

In New York they put their old churches to rather queer uses. One has become a sareaparilla manufactory, another is converted into a livery stable. quite a number are run as bowling saloons, and still another has been changed into a theatre.

Peaches are selling in Columbus, Geo., for 25 cents a dozen.

Thread is made in New Orleans from the stalks of the cotton plant.

The wife of one of the wealthy men of Detroit was detected in smuggling a few days since but, owing to her 'position in society,' was allowed to leave on disgorging her plunder. The authorities will not let the lady's name be known. The Board of Councilmen, New York, have re-

passed over the Mayor's veto of 18 to 4, the resolation for a ten years' contract to light the city with coal gas.

NEW YORK, 19 .- The rope factory of Henry awrence & sons, Williamsburg, was struck by lightning yesterday. Four boilers exploded, two or which were driven trough a brick wall to to a distance of 600 feet, destroying several large trees on their course. The other two passed through a brick stable, which was completely destroyed; one man was killed. Damage \$20,000. The Presebyterian Church of Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, was slightly damaged by lightning. Two persons were killed in the street of Brooklyn. The seed oil factory of the New York Oil Company, 18th street and the Primary School-house adjoining, were destroyed by fire last night. The maccaroni factory of Mr. Billings was damaged; loss, \$50,000; partially insured.

The estimated losses by fire on the 4th July a throughout the United States, are set down at nearly \$3,000,000!

MONEY THEOWN AWAY .- The revenue of the Government having greatly exceeded the estimates, the surplus ought to have been devoted to paying off the national debt, or the taxes upon individuals onght to have been reduced as is the coustom in England. But, instead of this, Congress has wasted two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in corrupt jobs and this year the taxes will be higher than ever. N. Y. Herald.

THE HEALTH OF NEW YORK .- PROGRESS OF THE Choluna: During the week ending at 20 p.m. last-Saturday, 827 deaths occurred in New York, beingy an increase of 334 as compared, with the previous; week. The details are not known, but with the exception of 44 cases of sunstroke, the excessive mortality is chargeable to diarrheal diseases The localities which are the most crowded, where cleanliness is simost unknown, and whose atmosphere contains the greatest amount of organic matter, are those in which the increase took place. This immense increase in the mortality of the city may had said to arise from the increased putrefaction of animal matter, and is an indication of the means to be employed to arrest its decomposition. Beside 2.23 deaths from distributed diseases, there were 8 deaths. deaths from distributed diseases; there were very sides that caused by the heat, 44 from sinsulation and sides of congestion, of the brain. Not with standing all sides deaths from distributed diseases, choices, had but it withing but we commence the week with six oases. of which three have proved fatal.

J GILLIES.

C. E. OLERK, Editor.

PERE TELEFORM

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Bingle copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no

tellers will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 27.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY-1866. Friday, 27-Of the Octave. Saturday, 28-St. Nazarius Celse, &c., M. M. Sunday, 29 Tenth after Pentecost. Monday, 30. -St. Martha. V. Tuesday, 31-St. Ignatins, C. Wednesday, August 1-Octave of St James: 2-Ligouri, B. C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our latest news from Europe is by the steamers Hermann and City of Paris, which bring dates down to the 12th inst. We regret to learn there is but a very slight probability of the speedy termination of the great war now going on in the heart of Europe. The armistice which the Emperor of the French proposed to the belligerent powers has not been agreed upon ; negotiations, however, still continue, and it is to be hoped that they will finally result in the establishment of a solid and enduring peace honorable to all parties. As a proof that Napoleon is thoroughly in earnest in this great work of reconciliation, it is stated in semi-official Vienna papers that he has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect an armistice, and that armed mediation has been anmounced at the Prussian headquarters. Whether this means that France is prepared to join her legions to those of Austria, and enter the arena of war side by side with that great Power, our despatches are too meagre to allow us to decide with precision; certain. however, it appears that Austria has played her cards with admirable dexterity, in converting France, by one master-strope of policy, from a cool, callons spectator, as she had previously appeared to be, into a most friendly power, if not positive ally. In any case, the new face of things seems to be exceedingly favorable to the Papal cause, in which is involved the creat cause of givil and religious liberty everywhere, for it is morally impossible that the two great Catholic powers of Europe, now that they are on the able opportunity presented itself, to offer its good point of being masters of the situation, can submit to any terms that will be in the least detrimental to the justly-established claims of the Holy See. If Austria will, at any future date, through the instru- dian Volunteers, adding an expression of his desire mentality of France, cede Venetia to the 'Robber | that a confederation of all the British American King," Victor Emmanuel, we sincerely hope that Colonies might soon be accomplished. Lord Broug-Napoleon will not neglect this golden opportunity to have tardy justice done to the Sovereign Pontiff .-There is another important question which will nerhaps receive some developments in the course of these negotiations. - we refer to the fate of Poland. Who knows but that a new Poland will ret spring up from the ashes of the old, to be the bulwark, as in the days of chivalry, of civil liberty and Christian civilization? In whatever direction the cloud that at present overbangs Europe will burst, it is difficult not to admire the great efforts made by the Emperor of the French to have matters settled by diplomacy rather than by the stern alternative of war. As an instance of this untiring energy, we are told by the out. Signals through the whole cable were perfect. Paris correspondent of an influential English journal, that during the whole of the 4th of July the Emperor sat by his telegraph wire in the Tuileries, and till very far in the night, talked with Berlin, Vienna, and Florence. " Alone, with only his telegraphic operator," continues our authority, "he settled by on the increase. Nine deaths occurred one day last direct communication with the Emperor of Austria, after midnight, the details of the transfer of Venetia." It is not easy to understand how such persistence. coming from so high a quarter, can be unsuccessful, especially in the face of the threatened armed intervention with which Napoleon has lately backed up his proposals, and to which we have already referred. The thorough earnestness of the French Emperor in this matter is still further shown by another piece of intelligence which reaches us to the effect that the authorities of Toulon have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to arm ten steam vessels, with all our fellow-citizens should thay additional attena certpin number of frigates and corvettes. Notwithstanding the intervention on the part of France, of which we have spoken, the Italians, we are told, are advancing in spite, it is said, of the French orders. This is probably the reason why the French iron clad done this week in the Canadian Pathament. Indeed agnadron, as we are informed immediately afterwards. so completely is public attention engrossed with Mr. was ordered to Venetia on the night of the 11th .--So far as the Austrians are concerned, we are agsured that they are evacuating Venetia, but are leaving the fortresses there well garrisoned. Since the engagements of which we spoke in our last number, they have had five successive encounters with the Italians at Borgoforte, and each time Victor Emmanuel's mercenary horde was completely routed. As to the war in the North, it is stated that, whilet as portion of the Prussian army was marching on Frankfort-on-the Main, another had taken possession of Prague, or was about to do so. Prince Charles kolds the railroad to Prague, and seems likely to marchidirect south to Vienna. The Empercr of Aust

the reliance, he had placed upon the devotion of his

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ing about an armistice with liny. Not merely had CATHOLIC CHRONICLA DESCRIPTION TO BE SEED TO THE PROPERTY OF T offered to mediate with Prussia for ta-suspension of not make peace by which Austria's position as a great power would be shaken ; "sooner than this, he would carry on the war to the utmost extremity. All available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks filed up by conscription and volunteering. Called to arms by the newly-awakened spirit of patriotism, Austria has been severely visited by mistortune, but she is not humiliated nor bowed down.

The chief topic of interest in our British exchanges is the formation of the new Ministry. Lord Derbyi after some difficulty has succeeded in forming a not a question of the right of the State to inquire Cabinet with the following result, published in the into seditious teachings, and rebellious preaching, supported the Civil Rights Bill for the black reasonable cause of complaint in this particular London Morning Herald :-

First Lord of the Treasury-The Earl of Derby, Lord High Chancellor-Lord Chelmsford. Lord President of the Council - Dake of Bucking

.bam. Lord Privy Seal-Earl of Malmesbury, G.C B. Chancellor of the Exchequer - sigh: Hon. B. Disraeli.

Home Secretary-Right Hon. S. H. Walpole. Foreign Secretary-Lord Stanley. Colonial Secretary-Earl of Camarven. War Secretary-General Peel. Indian Secretary-Viscount Crapborne. First Lord of the Admiralty-Right Hen. Sir

John Pakington, G.C.B. Postmaster-General-Duke of Montrose (not in the Cabinet). Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster-Not filled

President of the Board of Trade-Sir Stafford

President of the Poor-law Board - Mr. G. Hardy, Lord Steward-Duke of Marloorough (doubtful) Comptroller of the Household - Lord Burghley. Lord Chamberlain-Earl of Eradford. Vice-Chamberlain-Lord Claude Hamilton.

Master of the Horse - Duke of Beaufort. Master of the Backhounds-Lead Colvile. First Commissioner of Works - Lord J Manaers

(in the Cabinet).
Lords of the Treasury-Sir R Bateson, Hon. G Noel, Lord H. Scott.

Join: Secretaries of the Treasury-Colonel Taylor, Mr. Ward Hunt. Under Secretary for War Department - Barl of

Longford. Unda: Secretary for Indian Departmen:-Sir

James Ferguson. Attorney General-Sir Hugh Cairns-Solicitor-Feneral-Mr. Bovill.

IRELAND. Lord-Lieutenant-Marquis of Abercorn. Irish Tecretary-Lord Nase (in the Cabinet).

ECOTLAND. Lind Advocate-Mr. Patten.

As to the foreign policy of the new Government in the present critical state of affairs. Lord Derby made a statement in the House of the Lords on the 9th, in which he said that he held it to be the duty of the country to maintain amicable relations with all foreign countries, avoid entanglement with foreign disputes, and to abstain from all vexatious and ir-Fitating interference or advice. With respect to the war in Central Europe, the Government should maintain a peaceful neutrality, but would be prepared, in conjunction with other Powers, whenever a favoroffices for the restoration of peace. Commanding the action of the United States Government in relation to the Fenians, he paid a warm tribute to the Canaham in a speech lately delivered in the House of Lords, made use of these memorable words:-"Austria is the only power whose conduct (in this European war) can be justified. Italu has not the shadow of a pretext to take Venetia" The utterances of so distinguished a man on this question are of great weight, and tend powerfully to show that the Robber King" is very far from having the sympathy of the whole British public on this all-engrossing topic. The latest news about the ' Great Eastern' is that the telegraphic fleet arrived off Valentia on the 13th. The cable was successfully spliced to the shore end, and the Great Eastern commenced paying In the absence of any matter of political interest

from the United States, our exchanges take up considerable apage in discussing the best means to be taken against that dreadful pestilence, Cholera, which is now, we are sorry to say, slowly but surely week among the troops on Hart's Island, near New York, and ten in Governor's Island, whilst in the city itself two cases proved fatal, and in Brooklyn seven deaths occurred out of sixteen cases. Although no alarmists, we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that our community has not yet completely escaped danger from the Cholera this year, for the hot weather, which will continue for some time to come, is exceedingly favorable to the spread of this alarming disease It, therefore, behoves our Sanitary Committees and police to redouble their energies if possible, whilst tion to the clearliness of their premises, and to their own temperate habits, to avert, as much as lies in our power the approach of the dread sconrger.

Very little of interest to the general public has been Galt's new Tariff Bill, that every other political matter seems to sink into insignificance. This new measure had undergone considerable modifications since its introduction into the House, and our Ministerial contemporaries confidently pasare as that when brought forward, it will receive the support of a large majority of both Houses of Parliament.

VOLUNTEER PAY .- There is a good deal of dissatisfaction existing among the memocre of the Active Force who have been on the frontier, in contequence of their being deprived of the arrears of pay still owing them. This does not rest with the officers alone, but extends to the men as well - many of the latter being creditors of the Government to the amount of \$20 and upwards. It is to be hoped that this state of things will not be allowed long to contrin has issued a manifesto, in which he says that tinue. The services of these men may again be rethe heavy misfortunes which have befallen his army quired at any moment; but the Government ought to ment his heavy to its remarks his heavy to its remarks his heavy to its remarks his heavy to be heavy his heavy to be heavy him heavy her before his heavy moment. of the North move his heart to its mmost core; but are made on one side, they should not be wanting on are made on one side, they should not be wanting on the other; and that if the men' are to night with a limits of that State, subject only to the same people, the courage of his army, upon God and his heart they expect their pecuniory wants will be good and sacred right, had not wavered a single attended to - Transcript.

and the second of the second

of the French requesting his good offices for bring. Missouri -Our readers are aware that the de- Massachussetts. If he has not this right; then mocratic pariy in power in this State bas passed at follows logically that petter has the United a law ensching that no one shall be permitted to States citizen the civil right to teach, preach, or BIHTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY ELIDAY hostilities, and for opening negociations for peace, teach, teach, or exercise the functions of the functions of the minister of This offer he accepts, and announces himself prepared minister of religion until he shall bave taken a religion in any. State, except under such conto make peace upon bonorable conditions, to prevent certain outh by it enjoined. This of course im- ditions, as that State may see fit to prescribe; bloodshed and the ravages of war. But he would plies that the citizen of the United States has no and that therefore in the United States there the whole labric of education depends; this is right to open a school, to preach or address a exists neither liberty of education. nor freedom congregation on religious subjects, or to exercise of religion, as a civil right, common to all U. permission of the particular State in which he resides; for, of course if the latter have the right to impose any restrictions upon teaching, preaching, praying, or offering sacrifice to God, it has an equal right to prohibit them altogether. It is but of its right to probibit these acts to citizens of the United States, against whom no offence has been established, or stands recorded in any of the Courts of Law. Thus it will be seen that the question embraces the question of the right of teaching, or liberty of education; of the right of preaching or religious liberty-not merely in so far as the residents of the particular State of Missouri are concerned, but of all the citizens of the United States. If every unconvicted citizen of the United States has the civil right to open a school and teach, to build a church and preach therein, liable of course to prosecution in he teach or preach seditious doctrines, or doctrines subversive of the political order of the State, then is the law of Missouri a violation of the rights of the citizens-not of Missouri only; but of the United States. If it be not such a violation, then the United States citizen bas not in virtue of his citizenship, the right to open a school and teach. to build a church and preach therein, subject of course to the conditions above indicated-without a special license from the particular State of which he is for the time being a resident. It would follow from this, we say, as a logical consequence, that any one of the Southern States would have the right to prohibit all colored people within its jurisdiction from teaching or preaching, except upon such conditions as its Legislature might see fit to prescribe. This is as clear as any proposition in Euclid.

Let us proceed to apply these principles according to the rules laid down by the advocates of the Civil Rights Bill lately carried by a twothird vote in the Senate against the Presidential veto .- and more narticularly according to the law as laid down by the Hon. Mr. Turnbull in his great speech in the Senate. Mr. Turnbull is we believe, an eminent jurisconsult of the United States, and he is certainly a powerful speaker, land a master of the art of logic-fence.

Now, according to this gentleman, a citizen of United States, carries with him all the civil rights-not all the political rights or privileges indeed-but all the civil rights, of that citizenship into the State, no matter which, in which, for the time being, he may select to fix his domicile; therefore, argued the speaker, the negro, in that he is now a citizen of the United States, bas, and must be protected in. al! the civil rights of a United States citizen, whether he select to reside in the State of Connecticut, or in that of South Carolina. Now apply this same principle to the case of the teacher or minister of religion in the State of Missouris prohibited by the Legislature of that State from exercising his functions except upon certain conditions by it prescribed.

Every citizens of the United States, not con victed of any crime, either has, or has not, in virtue of that citizenship, the civil right to open a school and teach, to build a church and preach therein, so long as he teach and preach nothing subversive of the State, or contra bonos mores. If he has that right, and as the right to preach and teach is a civil, not a political right, or accident, the citizen carries that civil right everywhere alone with him, into every State into which it may please him to move; and State law has no more right to deprive him thereof, or to limit him in the exercise thereof, than has the State law of South Carolina or Virginia to deprive the black man, resident within its limits, of any of his civil rights as a citizen, or to limit him in the exercise thereof, on the plea of his color.

We do not of course presume to offer any opinion of our own as to the constitutionality of the law just carried for protecting the civil rights of the negroes lately raised to the status of citizens : but we quote high authority for what we assert ; and we contend that, if the logic of the Hon. Senator of Illinois be worth one straw in favor of the black man's right to all the civil accidents of United States critizenship, irrespective of the adverse laws or legislation of the particular State of which be may chance to be a resident ; then also the preacher or teacher resident in Missouri, being a citizen of the United States. has, if the right to teach and preach be a civil. not a mere political right-and therefore a right distinction of race, color, or creed-the right, the local laws of Missouri to the contrary notwithstanding, to preach and teach within the

instant. He had addressed himself to the Emperor - Civil Rights and the Test OATH IN subject to were he resident in New York, or cation of the child belongs to the parent before

The apologists for the Missouri Test Oathand such apologists we have in Canada amongst the writers for the Rouge press, because the Catholic Chuch is the object chiefly aimed at by of the above dilemma they please. They warmly man of he conquered Slave States, as constituspirit of the United States constitution, as in from the Bench of the Supreme Court by intellectual grants such as Chief Justice Marshall and others, quoted by the Hon. Mr. Turnbull. Well then we would propose to them the following questions :-

1. Is the right to preach and teach, and ex. ercise the functions of a priest, a right which the Legislature may confer, limit, or withhold at its pleasure? Is it a civil right, common therefore to all free citizens? or a mere political right, or accident which the Legislature may give, take away, or abridge as it sees good?

2. If a civil right, common to all citizens; and if according to the principle of the black man's Civil Rights Bill, the citizen of the United States always carries along with him all his civil rights into every State of the Union which he may select as his domicile-what better right has the State of Missouri to limit, or assign peculiar conditions for, the exercise of the civil right of teaching and preaching, than would have the State of Virginia to limit, or impose restrictions upon the civil rights of emancipated black citizens of the United States resident within its borders?

3. But if the right to teach, and exercise the functions of a priest, be not a civil right of the citizen of the United States, and common therefore to all without distinction, of locality, of color, of politics, of race, or of creed: if every free citizen of the United States has not the civil right to open and teach school, to officiate at the altar, to preach, and exercise the functions of the Christian priesthood-how, and with what face can the Pays, or any other Rouge organ, maintain that United States citizenship carries with it all the advantages, rights and immuities of freedom of education, and freedom of religion? How, and with what face can it pretend to criticise the action of the European Governments which do not give to foreigners the right to teach and preach doctrines subversive of the Roman Catholic religion and the existing political orders?

In short the whole question resolves itself into this. Is the right to teach and preach a civil right, common to all citizens? or is it a mere political right, or accident, that the State may confer, restrict, or withhold at its pleasure !-These questions we address to the Paus in particular, and we wait respectfully for a reply.

· Throughout the British Empire, now-a-days, tais right to preach and teach, &c., is recognised as a Civil right, inhorent in all its citizens

A FALSE ALARM .- Our contemporary of the

Daily Witness has another grumbing article, in a late issue, on the School Question. This time the learned editor's anxiety, or rather ire, is excited by the sad prospect looming in the distance. that the present School Bill before Parliament is to put the Protestant minority of Lower Canada completely under Popish swar, -a sway which, if we believe the Witness, is of a most merciless description. So far, however, as the public nave been let into the secrets of the Bill referred to. there does not seem to be the slightest foundation for this storm of indignation on the part of our contemporary. There are many other organs of Protestant opinion in Lower Canada besides the Daily Witness of Montreal, and we have failed to see in them a single remark showing that the interests of their co-religionists in the matter of education are in the slightest danger. So long as this is the case, and until Parliament will have given us a little more jokling into the matter, we will treat this last cry of " Popish encroachments" on the part of the Watness as only another " false alarm," a species of childbe quite an adept. We, too, will watch the fate inty of a baron of the United Kingdom of Great of this Bill with some anxiety, because we believe | Monck. that every change in the School Laws of this Province bas, as a general rule, an important pearing on the rising generation, and, as such, is well worthy of the attention of every well-wisher entrance of the Legislative Council wing. Through common to all United States citizens, without of his country. There is, however, one great prisciple on which the whole foundation of educa: tion rests, and which we have frequently endeavored to instil into the mind of our contem. porary, but as yet, it appears, in vain; else, why conditions or restrictions as those he would be all this bue and cry? It is this: That the edu: Times 13th: Trestrement to the second of t State of the state

! belongs to the State , and that it is consequently an act of gross injustice, and a flagrant abuse, of spower son the part of the State to compel the parent to contribute to a school to which he has a religious objection to send bis child. This is the principle on which the principle which the greatest names in the annals of statesmanship have unswervingly dethe functions of a minister of religion without the States citizens, and inherent in that critizenship, fended, and it in this age of ours, when almost every principle on which society rests. has men with opponents, any person will be found foolbarde enough to contest this great truth, he may safely promise himself the well-merited scorn, some day the Missouri democracy-may take which born or other, of the wisest and best of his race. If the Protestants of Lower Canada shall have any matter of legislation, they know well in what tional, as strictly in accord with the letter and quarter to apply, to remedy their grievances. So far as we are concerned, we earnestly hope that harmony with the legal decisions pronounced equal and impartial justice will be meted out to all irrespective of creed or nationality, and as we will never be satisfied if we see our co-religionists deprived of a single right that belongs to them, according to the principles of the natural law and of the Constitution under which they have the happiness to live, so are we anxious that our Protestant fellow-colonists should have every advantage to which in justice they have a right. More than this no reasonable man will ask us to grant : to wish for less, would be contrary to the first promptings of Christian justice. Such being the case. and such the sentiments which animate the whole Catholic body in Lower Canada, it is with no little surprise that we observe the Daily Witness raise, without the slightest reason, this tremendous shout of "Popish encroachments," thereby contributing most effectually to generate much lamentable dissension in a community which has, up to the present, been distinguished for a remarkable degree of barmony, union, and bappiness. From the gloomy bigotry of the Darly Witness we appeal with pleasure to our other Protestant exchanges of Lower Canada, equally able if not more so, but less bigoted, and we respectfully ask them if anything in the previous history of this Province justifies this grave suspicion raised by our Evangelical contemporary against the Catholic majority of Lower Canada.

> CONSECRATION OF THE NEW BISHOP OF ST. HYACINTHE. - The Minerve, of the 21st instant, contains the following interesting communication, relative to the consecration of the new Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. It will be seen that a special train will leave Montreal for St. Johns on the morning of the consecration, and return the same afternoon :--

> "On Sunday, the 29th July instant, the Consecration of the new Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, the Rt. Rev. Charles Larocque, will take place in the Church at St. Johns. The Consecrating Prelate will be His Lordship, the Administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec, assisted by their Lordships, the Bishop of Montreal and the Bishop of Ottawa. All the Bishops of the Province have given us to hope that it will be possible for them to do their new confrere in the Episcopare the honor of being present at his con-

> "The new Bishop has requested me to inform his friends and the members of the clergy of the different Dioceses of the Province in general, that he has made no particular invitations for bis consecration; but that he hopes, nevertheless, that all those of his confreres who will not be detained by the duties of their situation, will do him the honor of assisting thereat, to ask of God to pour down upon him His most abundant graces and benedictions, and to enhance by their presence the magnificence of that ceremony in uself so beautiful and so grand.

> "A special train will leave Montreal for St. Johns on Sunday morning, at a quarter past seven. So that all those who will go to St. Johns by Montreal, can avail themselves, on Saturday night, of the generous hospitality of the Bishonric and Seminary of Montreal, who hav kindly consented to this arrangement, and they will be certain to be at St. Johns in time for the ceremony, which will commence at 9 o'clock sharp. The passage from Montreal to St. Johns is done easily in an hou. This special train will return to Montreal on the same afternoon, Sunday.

> "His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe will take possession of his Diocese on the following Tuesday, the 31st July. His Lordship will arrive at St. Hyacinthe at nine o'clock in the morning, and will immediately proceed to the Episcopal Palace, with their Lordships, the Rt. Rev. Bishops, and all the members of the Clergy, who will be kind enough to accompany him from Montreal. A few moments afterwards will commence the ceremony of the installation, which will probably terminate at eleven o'clock.

(Signed)

L. Z. Moreau, Priest. Sec.
Bishopric of St. Hyacinthe, July 19th 1856.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent Britain and Ireland unto Charles Stanley, Viscount

ACCIDENT AT THE HOUSE -About half-past gever p.m., on Treeday as the Parliamentary buildings were being lighted up, an explosion of gas took place which carried away the stone sters at the Speaker's some defect in the pipe leading into that portion of the building, an escape of gas bad taken place, completely filling the chamber under the steps; and as the young man opened the door leading thereto with light ir hand, the explosion took place instantaneously, with a fearful crash, but forturately doing no other damage. Work was immediately roommenced

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ST. Ann's Schools .- We had the pleasure of being present at the closing exercises of the scholastic wear of the St. Aon's Schools, Griffintown on Friday afternoon. It was really a pleasant sight to witness the large number of pupils (over 560) who are receiving a good education from the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, who have charge of this Institution. The literary and musical exercises of the day were conducted in a most creditable manner, and although the pupils generally performed their parts very well, we cannot refrain from mentioning in a particular manner young Master Brown, whose elocution in the various pieces which he recited elicited universal applause. This young gentleman is, we believe, a grandson of our old friend. ex. Mayor Rodier. At the close of the literary exercises the premiums were distributed to those who had distinguished themselves in their classes, after which C. S. Rodier, Esq., spoke a few appropriate words of advice to the pupils and their parents. Mr. Curran, Advocate, also delivered an eloquent address, which was received with marked approbation. Previous to the close of the proceedings the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, in his usual happy style, addressed those present, saying that he was pleased to find that everything had succeeded so admirably in the Schools up to the present time. He also stated that he had no doubt but that next year the scholars would advance still more rapidly in their studies, since the Christian Brothers had kindly consented to furnish a more numerous staff of professors. During the afternoon, at intervals, the proceedings were enlivened by the beautiful strains of the St. Ann's Band, which is in connection with the School, and was organized through the instrumentality of the Rev. Father O'Farrell. In conclusion, we must say that the Christian Brothers deserve the best thanks of the community for the great exertions which they are constantly making for the moral and intellectual advancement of the youth of the city of Montreal .- Transcript.

> EXAMINATION IN ALEXANDRIA. ALEXANDEIA, July 16th 1866.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.) .

Mr. Editor,-Believing that a brief account of the Examination and D.stribution of Prizes at the Convent School of this place will interest many of your readers in this neighborhood, I respectfully ask of you the favor of making room

in your columns for the following. The examination took place on Tuesday, the 10th instant, in the presence of His Lordship Bishop Horan, and several reverend gentlemen-viz., the Rev. Mr. Chisholm, the Pastor of the Parish; the Rev. Mr. M'Carthy, of Wilhamstown, and the Rev. Mr. Masterson, of St. Raphael. There were present also a large number of the parents and friends of the pupils. I need not mention the several branches in which the pupils were examined; suffice it to say that the examination was long and severe, and that the scholars, by their prompt and correct answers, gave proof of their progress in learning; whilst at the same time it was evident that the teachers had well and truly performed their duties towards their pupils; the proof of this is that the most fastidious grumblers expressed themselves satisfied with the results witnessed at the exami-

Wednesday, the day after the examination occasion was by the Rev. Pastor deemed proper for the pupils to offer to their friends and the public at large, a musical and dramatic entertainment, with a view of procuring funds for the enlargement of the Convent buildings.

The proceedings commenced at 2 P.M., at which hour already a large number of persons was present. It was a matter of regret that his Lordship, Bishop Horan, was absent; he returned to Kingston the previous evening. In addition to and Edward Baker. the reverend gentlemen mentioned above, there were present the Rev. Mr. McDonell, of Lochiel, and three Ecclesiastical Students, who will shortly be elevated to the dignity of the Priestbood.

The programme was most liberal; the songs and pieces of instrumental music were many, varied, and choice, and were admirably sung and played. The young ladies, Misses Lizzie and Sarah Harrison, Agnes McDonald, Agnes Doyle, Mary B. McDonell, Catherine C. Quigly, and Jane C. McDonell deserve great praise for purposes; it was 104 ft. by 56 ft. high, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves.

logues were recited, which amused the audience, Aylmer and of the counties of Ottawa and Ponwhils: they were also instructive. A number of the younger pupils recited a piece called "The took considerable interest in the erection of the Juniors' Appeal," being a pleasing description in institution, and now that the building has been verse of Convent life. The recitation was clear destroyed, universal regret is expressed. The and distinct. It was enlivened by a couple of people of the neighborhood had used great and songs charmingly sung by Miss Harrison, who has commendable exertions to raise so large a sum as dantly. The high prices which have ruled in all a sweet and melodious voice, and a correct ear. This young lady is evidently possessed of fine musical talent.

Tue little drama, entitled, " Madam Patural's Will; or, The Disappointed Inheritors," is a very amusing piece, and it was rendered more so by the admirable acting of the young ladies; the ease and self-possession displayed by them in the performance of the piece frequently elicited the applause of the audience. Misses Lizzie Harrison, Jane C. McDonell, Jennet P. Mc-Donell, Mary B. McDonell, and Jennet Chisholm, may well be proud of the manner in which they acted their respective parts.

I should also mention the recital of several literary compositions by three young ladies, Misses Agnes McDonald, Lizzie Harrison and Mary

B. McDanell. These compositions were very creditable specimens of their progress in writing. Towards the close of these proceedings the prizes were distributed to those who distinguished themselves during the past Scholastic year. It would be gratifying to be pupils as well as their friends, if a list were published; but this is a favor parent they are deprived of it. The question I cannot reasonably expect from you, as I have now arises, how shall this building be restored?

l intended. gratulated the purils on the progress they made effort. Under the circumstances it will be an plexy, while on a vielt to ner brother in aw, E. during the last Scholastic year, the teachers on solutely necessary for them to appeal for outside Oongdon; Esq. Chelsea, Michigan, Mrs. Jane E. during the last Scholastic year in the leachers and solutely necessary in the manner they had performed their irksome but assistance as it were. We would suggest to Sterry Hant, of Norwich, Connecticut, aged 63 jeans.

The manner they had performed their irksome but assistance as it were. We would suggest to Sterry Hant, of Norwich, Connecticut, aged 63 jeans.

The manner they had performed their irksome but assistance as it were.

important dutie towards those under their them whether it would not be well to make some charge, and the farents on the success of their appeal to the Legislature in their strait. It behalf of their children, have not been made in

The Revd. gentleman continued by saying that in his opinion a beginning should be made towards the enlirgement of these buildings, to render them more convenient both for teachers and pupils. The present buildings were erected amidst many difficulties and perplexities, and it was deemed at the time imprudent to build on a larger scale, as it was difficult to predict the future success of the undertaking .-The establishment has been in existence for ten years. Its past success is a promise for its future stability. The estimable teachers, the Sisters of the Holy Cross, who have had charge of it in the past years, as well as those who have charge of it to-lay, have all given satisfaction to the inhabitants of this place. It is therefore for them, not only becoming, but, in a manner, necessary, to erect a building which, while it will promote the comfoit of Teachers and pupils, will be for time to come a mark of their appreciation of the establishment.

The pupils, with the view of obtaining funds for the enlargement of their dear Convent School, have made a demand on the purses of their friends for admission to this entertainment. They have labored hard to render it payable to ell. here. The frequent applauses bestowed on them, the many friendly remarks made, the pleasant countenances of the audience, indicate that their ef-

forts have been successful. To conclude, Mr. Editor, taking all in all, the Exhibition was most delightful, and was splendid evidence of the attention paid to the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils of the Con-

SPECTATOR.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO THE REV. M. STANTON, WOLFE ISLAND.

Rev. and Dear Sir, -It is with feelings of the most profound regret we have heard the announcement that you are about to be removed from this Mission, and that your connexion with us, as Curate of the Parish, has ceased to exist: we need not say with what sorrow we bring ourselves to realize the fact, or how poignant will be the parting-for what tie can bind so strongly as that which unites Priest and

Daring your sojourn here you have endeared yourself to the people by your many acts of kindness and Christian benevolence, as also by the faithful and zealous discharge of all your priestly functions. We beg of you, therefore, to accept this slight token of our love and esteem; and, though time and

distance intervene, rest assured, dear Father, that not the least pleasing of our recollections will be that of your residence amongst us. In conclusion, permit us to express the hope that

we may not be forgotten in your prayers, and sub-scribe ourselves, on behalf of the congregation, your devoted children in Christ. THOMAS DAWSON, JOSEPH WOODS,

PATRICE M'AVOY, JAMES COILE, John Bares, Edward Bares. PATRICE DAWSON,

REPLT. My Dear Friends .- Painful as is at all times the severing of the tie which unites Priest to his people, to me it is particularly so.

Among you, it was my happiness to be called upon for the first time, to discharge the sacred offices of

The truly Catholic faith, the fervent piety, and the respectful obedience that distinguish you, rendered was appointed for the distribution of prizes. The the exercise of the ministry an agreeable duty. Now, my dear fliends, accept my heartfelt thanks for this kind address, and the very handsome present that accompanies it; and be assured, wherever I may be called, I shall ever remember, with feelings of gratitude, the good Catholics of Wolfe Island; and wnen of Brock-and died. The ball passed into the lac's offering up the "Holy Sacrifice," I shall not fail to left side through the heart, and a portion of the lung nyoke God to bless them, both here and hereafter. coming out in the centre of the chest, and also passinvoke God to bless them, both here and hereafter. Your devoted servant in Christ,

MICHAEL STANTON, Pricet. To Mesers. Thomas Dawson, Joseph Wood, James Ceile, Patrick McAvoy, Patrick Dawson, John Baker,

The Examination of Kingston Convent, in our next, being too late for this issue

Our readers will have seen the reports, and. we have no doubt, will have been very sorry to hear, that the fine Convent building at Aylmer was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening. The building had not been completed, but so far as finished had cost the very large sum of \$12,000. The building was erected solely for educational would have been sufficiently spacious for a large At intervals between the songs, several dia- number of pupils. The people of the village of bolidays. tiac, of all denominations, felt great pride and Michel, took a very lively interest in the success of the institution, and had, we understood, invested the very large sum, for him, of one thou sand pounds. Others had also subscribed liberally. | indeed all others .- Ottaw : Citizen. Of course as the building was not assured against fire, the investment of the worthy Cure and the others who had so kindly assisted in the erection of the institution are swept away; and what is worse, just as the fair prospect of success was so doing would be inserted in the estimates. dawning upon the promoters of the institution, and they had begun to contemplate the great usefulness which would attend their labors and sacrifices, the devouring element destroyed all, and leaves them in a less able position than ber Leat. when they started with their enterprise. It is not possible to over estimate the great usefulness which such an Institution would exert in the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac; and it is, therefore desirable that some such institution, where a first class elegant and practical education could be acquired, should be in the neighborhood. Just as the value of the Institution was becoming apalready taken up more space in your paper than It is quite certain that the people of Aylmer and neighborhood had exhausted their greatest effort After the prizes were distributed, the Revd. in the first instance, and that they will now find Mr. Chisholm addressed the audience. He con- extreme difficulty in gathering means for another gratulated be purils on the progress they made effort. Under the circumstances it will be ab-

children. Parents have to-day the satisfaction, seems to be the settled policy of the country to of knowing that the sacrifices they have made in grant aid to educational lastitutions, and we presume that aid is granted in all cases in proportion to the merits. If the Policy is a just one, and we suppose that it is, we know of no case more deserving the attention of Government and Parliament than the one now under discussion. We respectfully draw the attention of our Legislators to the very peculiar case. We would be very much pleased to see steps taken to afford such assistance as the educational interests of the Counties of Octawa and Pontiac are entitled to. We do not ask that there shall be any departure form established precedents, but that a share of the money usually voted for higher education shall be set apart to assist and encourage the promoters of the Aylmer Institute. In asking so much we solicit no more than the Legislature can well afford to bestow .- Ottawa Citizen .

Ottawa, July 14th .- Militia General Order No. 1 in to-day's Guzette contains the following :- 1 t. Prince of Wales Regiment, Volunteer Rifles: to be Lieut. Colonel, Major C. H. Hill, Vice Devlin, whose resignation is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire, retaining his rank.

Order No. 2 authorizes the formation of new Volunteer compainies at Lachine, Carillon, Chatham Richmond County, Carleton, Napanee, Tamworth, and Willerton.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT OF JAIL .- We mentioned a few weeks ago that five prisoners had escaped from jail, only one of them being recaptured. Yesterday morning the attempt was repeated, the locks of the five cells having been broken, and the inmates. 13 in number, finding their way to the irongate inside of the principal entrance. This was between 12 an l a.m. The sentry on duty observed the scoundrels making desperate efforts to break open this lock also, and at ouch gave the alarm. The prisoners ekedaddleg back to their old quarters, and have been specially taken of by Mr. Payette. It was rumoured in sown that there had been snother Fenian raid, but on applying for information at the jail, we found out such was not the case. The Fenian prisoners were not among those who desired to take legal bail. an investigation of the subject by the authorities will likely take alace to day. - Transcript of 23d.

SUDDEN DEATH .- A man camed Emery Labre, aged 57, gied suddenly at the Bonaventure Denot at 4.55 on Friday evening, when about to take the train for his residence at the village of Rigard. The coroner held an inquest the same night, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the circumstances.

The three companies of the P.C O. Rifle Brigade, now stationed at Ottawa will rejoin their regiment at Montreal on the 30th inst., and will be succeeded by three companies and the band of the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment.

FRONTIER FORCE .- The Military authorities have made a reduction of about one half in the number of troops stationed on the Nisgara frontier. At Fort Erie the force is reduced from eight to two companies, while cut one company will be stationed at Welland, and one at St. Catherines, until further ordera.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDEST AT TORONTO. - A VOLY meiancholy accident occurred on Tuesday morning on Victoria street, by which a boy named James Petch Ried of some 16 or 17 years of age, was shot dead by a man named George Brock. It seems that a dog belonging to the deceased had been chasing some chickens belonging to Brock in the yard of the latter, and that Brock ordered the lad away, threatening at the same time that if it were not taken away he would shoot it. Brock, who keeps a second hand store near the corner of Victoria and Ade'aide streets, then procured a double barrelled pistol from the shop, and upon returning to the pard took aim at the dog, which had in the meantime taken refuge under a table in the wood shed, and pulled the trigger. The charge, however, did not go off, but the next moment one of the barrels of discharging its contents in the heart of the deceased, who stood some distance from Brock. Young Read instantly cried out that he was shot, and fell into the arms of his widowed mother who ran to his side. He was assisted a few paces toward his mother's residence - which adjoins that ing through the right hand, which the deceased appears to have had against his chest at the time. MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT-The St John's

News of Friday records the following : -Thos. Dunn McGinnis, a fice lad of scarcely 13 years of age, youngest child of Wm McGinnis, Esq. was out shooting, in company with other joung boys, about a mile distant from his nome at Iberville. While engaged in loading his piece, and leaning over it, pressing the charge home, by some unfortu-nate occurrence, the gun discharged its contents, the ramrod passed into the body of the boy, entered the heart, and killed him instantly. It is said that the poor lad exclaimed to one of his companions young Arthur,—' Wamsley, I'm shot, and immediately fell a lifeless corpse. The body was conveyed to the house of his brother near by, where a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict returned of accidental death. Dr. Wight conducted the post-mortem examination. Young McGinnis was a pupil of Mr. Shewan's school, Montreal, and was at home for his

THE CROPS - From all quarters we have the same cheering intelligence of the crops. Wheat, oats peas, potatoes and garden stuffs never looked better and should no unforseen circametance arise between this and harvest time, no tetter year for the agriculturists will have ever passed over. Hay has already been harvested and hes yielded abun-\$12,000. The Cure of the parish, Rev. F. these articles during the present year in Ottawa, as well as elsewhere, we may confidently assure ourselves will find shortly their proper level, and the cost of living become something more in keeping with the purse and wishes of the workingman, and

On Saturday Mr. McConkey in the House asked if it was the intention of the Government to place the parliament buildings in Toronto in a state of repair. The Attorney General West stated that such was the intention, and the necessary sum for

It is stated that, based upon a resolution of the tariff bill, adopted in the House on Tuesday night, the Governor General will, in a short time, issue a proclamation putting an ecd to the free port system at Gaspe and Sault Ste. Marie on the 15th of Septem-

The plans and designs of a new Cathedral at Antigonish have been completed by the Architect, Mr. Hamill, and operations preparatory to its erection are in progress. The building will occupy a site on the elerated ground adjoining the residence of the Bishop of Arichat .- Picton (N. S.) Standard. A great fire at Charlottetown, P.B.I., on the 15th destroyed 100 houses. Damage, \$200,000; and ac-

other at Cauning, N. S., destroying about fifty houses. Birth.

In this city, on the 20th instant, Mrs. Francis Mullin, McGill Street, of a son. Died Suddenly, on the 16th instant, of pulmonary apo-

WYOMING PLANE ROAD. - The Township Conneil of Enniskillen and E. McGarvey, Esq., have arrived part of the road between Wyoming and Petroliacompleted in three months; and that part of it from Petrolia to Oil Springs completed in six months .-Oil Springs Chronicle.

Mr. Geo. H. Simard of Quebec, on Saturday last received over \$700 in gold from the De Levy Gold Mining Company.

HUBRICANE AT NICOLET.-We learn from the Journal de Trois Rivieres that on Sunday night, 15th inst last, at six o'clock, Nicolet was visited by a terrific and very destructive horricane. The hail has destroyed the peas. The wind has demolished five barns, amongst which was that of the priest of Nicolet : several others have had their roofs carried off to a distance of three or four acres. Several buildings are injured, and the disaster extends over a lenght of 40 acres, or about a mile and a half. Fortunately there has been no human life lost.

FLAX. - We were this week shown sever I stalks of flax, grown on the farm of Mr W. J. Careon, Gore of Garafraxa, the shortest of which measured 44 inches in length. The soil upon which it was grown was light and sandy, and had been but poorly prepared for flax, yet the crop will be a most abundant and profitable one. - Crangeville Sun, 12th.

The Quebec Mercury says, as Mrs. Hubert Cimon and another lady of St. Rtienne de Malbaie, were driving down a hill on Tuesday on their way to the Quebec steamer to meet the young Cimons returning home for the holidays, the horse ran off and both ladies were killed by the fall.

At Bothwell, C. W., on Friday, a man named R. J. Flood, when attempting to get on the morning express train west, while the train was in motion, was thrown down, and his body being caught between the car steps and the platform, one of his legs was taken off and his body horribly mutilated, from which he died in about forty five minutes. He was a resident of Sandwich, C.W.

A brakesman on the Northern railway was killed on Wednesday morning, waile on board one of the trains, by his head coming in contact with a bridge crossing the track. The deceased was a young man, unmarried, and resided in Toronto.

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE-FOUR MILLIONS OF DULLARS.

To issure the Treasury of the States of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th April 1866 decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital has decided to issue this loan at sixty-eix(66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The Bonds, payable to bearer, are of 500 francs. or one hundred dollars (gold), each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the compons payable semi annually, on the lat of April and the 1 st of October, in Paris or in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue being at 65 dollars (gold) wil: give more than 71 per cent. interest on the invest-ment From 1870, \$12,000 will be annually sppropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those cancelled will be applied

to the further reduction of the debt. It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in

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

Spherintians received and Connors paid following Banking Houses.

Mesers. EDWARD BLOUNT & Co., Paris, France. Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the object of his mission to the Rev. Clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at Kingston this 2nd day of July 1866. † E. J. Bp. of Kingston.

The venerable Catholic Clergy, throughout the United States and the Canadas, (expedite this good work,) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof, and forward the same by Draft or Express to the Central Office at the Banking House of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the Bonds will be immediately transmitted to them. ROBIET MUBPEY Agent.

Apostolical Nunciature ?

in France.

Panis, May 20th, 1866. Mr. Robert Murphy, Paris:

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

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

It would, Sir, be especially agreeable to me to earn the names of those persons who have either ubscribed to the loan or sided the subscription. With the hope that your efforts may speedily be

crowned by the most ample success, I am happy to assure you, Sir, of my sentiments of the most distinguished consideration.

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

The scutching mill at Streetsville, belonging to Messrs. Gooderham, of Toronto, was destroyed by at an understanding by which the latter is to rebuild fire on the 9th inst, together with \$6,000 worth of the Wyoming Plankt Road from Wyoming to Oil flax which it contained. The building and massprings: Mr. McGarvey has undertaken to have that chinery were valued at \$2,000. There was no infire on the 9th inst, together with \$6,000 worth, of surance. The disaster, however, will cause no in-terruption in the working of the linen mills, in whdich there are upwards of a hundred hands em-

At Hamilton, on Tuesday morning, an aged men. about 50 years of age, was found dead in the Bay, near Cook's wharf. He had on dark pants and coat white cotton stockings, and boots from which the legs had been cut. Deceased had nothing on his person by which he could be identified.

A rather singular accident, attended with a fatal result, occurred in the neighborhood of Kilmurnock a few days ago. Mr. Alex. Orr, of Lamberton, while in bed, early in the morning, was seized with a violent fit of coughing, during which he swallowed some false teeth, with a plate attached. Medical assistance was speedily procured, and an emetic having been administered the teeth were rejected. Nothing serious was at first apprehended, but it is now supposed that the gullet must have been lacerated, as dangerous symptoms soon set in, and shortly afterwards Mr. Orr expired.

MIDGE - We regret to hear from some of our farmers of the appearance of the midge in countless numbers on last year's stubble fields. In one case the stubble was ploughed down, and the farmer was lately engaged in cross plonghing, when he observed the insects turned up by the plough in myriads. In other cases we hear the same reports; and there cannot be but little doubt that we will this season be visited by this pest to a great extent. The midge proof wheat, however, is already out in head, so that in all probability it will be far enough advanced to successfully resist the attacks of the insect. But we are afraid the other varieties will suffer severely, if present appearances do not mislead .- Gult Reporter.

M:LITARY .- Capt. P. Brunell, of the 17th Battalion, Levis Volunteer Infantry, and Mr. Elie Brunel his brother, have both obtained first-class certificates after very satisfactory examinations before Lord Alexander Russell, commandant of the Quebec Milltary School.

Sciolde in London, July 16.—Early yesterday morning, Mr. D. Murray Osborne, formerly of Hamilton, committed suicide, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. His throat was cut from ear to ear, the jugular vein being completely severed .-Death must have been almost instantaneous.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, July 24, 1866

Flour-Pollarde, \$4,50 to \$5,00 ; Middlinge, \$5 25 \$5,30; Fine, \$5,75 to \$6,00; Super., No. 2 \$6,20 to \$6,30; Superfine \$6,65 to \$6,70; Fancy \$7,00 to Extra, \$7,50 to \$8,00 ; Superior Extra \$8,75 to \$9,00; Bag Flour, \$3,50 to \$3,70 per 112 lbs.

Eggs per doz, 00c to 00c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.

Lamb.

Calves, each

Batter, per 1b. - New worth 160 to 170., accordng to quality. Oatmenl per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,70 to \$5,00:

Wheat-U C. Spring ex cars \$1.50. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5,40 to \$\$,12; : Seconds, \$5,15 to \$6,00; First Pearls, \$0,00 to \$0,60 ..\$9,00 to \$9,50 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. Beef, live, per 100 lbs 9,00 to 60,00 Sheep, each, --\$6,00 to \$8,00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

2,00 to 4,00

..\$3,00 to \$5,00

July 21, 1868 e. d. s. d. Flour, country, per quintal, 20 0 to 21 0 14 0 to 15 6 Oatmeal. el o 9 0 10 9 Indian Meal. ďο Wheat, per min., 0 to Barley, do per 50 lbs Peas, do. 0 0 to 0 Peas, 0 10 Oate, do. 1 0 to Butter, fresh, per 1b. 1 3 to 0 Do, salt do 1 0 to 1 0 Beans, small white, per min 0 to 0 Potatoes, per bag 3 3 to 3 9 Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0 \$10,00 to \$11,60 Beef, per 100 lb Pork, do 0 10 to 1 Lard, per lb Mutton do 7 to 0 Lamb, per quarter Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 8 to 0 9 10 0 to 12 G Turkeys, per couple Apples, per bil \$5 50 to \$6,00 Ha-, per 100 oungles. \$6,00 to \$8,50 Straw \$3,00 to \$4,50

WANTED,

For the R. C. FEMALE SEPARATE SCHOOL, a first-class Female Teacher. Salary liberal. Appli ation to be made (if by letter, post-paid) up

to the 10th August, next, to
M. ADAMSON, Chairman,
Board of R. C. S. School Trustees. Belleville, C.W., July 21st, 1866.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Re E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one ofthe mest agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, ig now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OFEN

to the Pupils. .

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable ha yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the lat Sep mber, and ends on the First Thursday of July July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets .- W. Delton respectfully , inorms his friends and the public, that he keeps con-

stantly for sale the following Publications: -Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boetor Frank Leslie's Newspaper, harper's weekly, Boetof Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Morth ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Table 1, Fisher Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unite Franco-Americain, N.Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illubtrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demoresty Faskion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Gedey's Lady's Boo, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazatta Transactint Talagraph Willedge Tribus Boo and Harper's Magazine. Montreal Heraid Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defrichen The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Mineral Books, Marchand sic Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Meta-Est. the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptionssecsived for New spapers and the garines of the second sec

We certify the above to be a correct translation + E.J. Bp. of Kingston. from the original. Kingston, And July, 1866. The Think on the

The state of the s

e felial asin crance from ed viniting PARIS. June 28. - The opinion seems to be gaining ground; that factive intervention on the part of

France will not have to be waited for soy longer; indeedit is affirmed that it is already decided upon. Prince Napoleon had an interview with the Emperor most friendless and destitute of God's creatures at he was soon quieted for sver, and at that moment yesterday, and it was noticed that he came away in the present moment; and T believe that even in men regarded but little such wounds as could be in. quite a joyful mood ... What passed between them can only be surmised; but the surmise is that he has obtained all he wanted. It is said that M. Bene-detti, the French Amhassador at Berlin, is about to come to Paris, ostensibly on leave of absence - really to be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. Drouyn de Lihays, who was the Foreign Minister for peace, whereas his successor, an intimate friend of Count Bismark, would be a War Minister. More-over, M. Drouyn de Libuys is not always consulted very delicate affairs. Should intervention be the order of the day it would probably be undertaken not long after the Chamber separates. The Emperor purposes to go to Fontainebleau on Sunday if the Bession be not prolonged .- Times Corr.

The French Society for the Encouragement of Virtue held its annual meeting on June 24th at the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, under Presidency of Baron del Dadoucette. The three principal prizes were awarded to a servant, a ballet girl and a nun. The servant had distinguished herself by faithful devotion to her employer's interests; the nun by her energy and courage in the hospitals of Smyrna; and the ballet girl, by her good conduct, industry and success whilst dencing at the Porte St. Martin Theatre for the support of her family. - London

Universe. In the Chamber the other day several attempts were made to introduce the question of war into the discussions of the Budget; but the President very properly stopped a premature debate. Enough, however, was said to prove that there is a strong war feeling in the Chamber - London Telegraph.

The journals of the south of France speak in the most favorable terms of the crops of rye, oats, barley, and wheat. The yield of potatoes, peas, brans, and other regetables is also nousually abundant.

ROME,-The Roman correspondent of the Post, Writing under date of June 20th, says-On the morning of Sunday, the 17th inst., the

cannons of the Castle of St. Angele announced to Rome and the world that Pope Pins IX had entered upon the 21st year of his pontificate. It was certainly an event to be celebrated with extraordinary demonstrations, for extraordinary has been the duration of the present Pope's reign as compared with those of the majority of his predecessors According to ecclesiastical chronicles, 258 pontiffs have occupied St. Peter's Chair for more than 18 centuries in direct succession; but of these only nine, including Pius IX., have reigned for 20 years or unwards. They were St. Sylvester i, the great antagonist of Arianism, who was elected in 314 and died in 335, after 21 years' reign. St. Leo the Great, elected in 488, also reigned 21 years, during which he had to encounter the fury or barbarian invasions, and especially that of Attila. Adrian I , elected in 772. reigned 23 years and 10 months. St. Leo .II, his successor, reigned 20 years and 6 months, enjoyed the protection of Charlemagne, and crowned that Emperor in 800. During a reign of 21 years and 10 months Alexander III., elected in 1159, signalised himself by repeated conflicts with three anti-popes, besides Henry II, of England, and the Empero-Frederick of Germany. Urban VIII:, elected in 1623, reigned 21 years, out a lapse of five centuries had softened down the aspect of Europe, so that Janseniste, and similar erring ecclesiastics, were the chief antagonists he had to combat. Clement XI., elected in 1700, reigned 21 years. The list closes with the sixth, seventh, and ninth Popes Pius -Pope Braschi reigned upwards of 24 years and his successor Chiavamente 23, and we know that their reigns were as eventful as that of the present Pontiff has bisherto proved. It is curious that these longlived Popes should have been all Italians, and the first four mentioned Romans.

His Holiness, having received on Sunday the customary official congratulations on the anniversary of his election, will have to accept eimilar demonstrations to morrow as being the anniversary of his ceronation. Among the other testivities by which this event is to be commemorated is a grand review of the Pontifical troops, to be present at which the battalion of Zonaves arrived this morning from Velletri, and the foreign Chasseurs from Anagui.

The officers of His Holiness's army had with peculiar interest the anniversary of his coronation, as it is on that day that military and other promotions are generally announced.

An issue of the new decimal coinage is also expected to rejoice the sight of the Romans to morrow-and even to day, it the annual largesse of five baloccui, dispensed to each of as many poor women and childern as can crowd into the ample Belvedere Court at the Vatican, should be given in the form of a new quarter lira or franc, instead of the traditional grossetto or half paul.

Ross, Jone, 23 -The Pontifical troops were reviewed on Thursday, being the feast of St. Louis of Anzaga, and the anniversary of the Pope's coronstion, at the Champ de Mandeure of the Farnesina outside Ponte Molle, and occupying the flat space between Monte Mario and the Tiber.

Four hundred of the Zonaves under the Colonel de Charette, the Countes de Fermel, de Saizey, de Fronsuns &c., marched in the day previous from Velletri and other outposts to take part in the sham fight and were quartered at the barracks of Papa Giulio, and Gesue Marie. About 5 o'clock the Com mander-in chief of General Ransler came on the ground and the manœuvres began, the Artillery, two regiments of Chasseurs, the Dragoons, Gendarmerie and Swiss taking part in it. An immense crowd was assembled to witness it. I was glad to remark the presence of nearly every member of the Royal family of Naples, of the Roman aristocracy, and even of the citizens.

The manœuvres which were nearly invisible to the ordinary spectator from the clouds of dust and smoke, were said by the officers present both of the Papal and French armies to have gone off admirably and the appearance of the troops was most soldier, like, and as far as possible from the slovenly showiness of the Papal troops in 1850 Mgr. de Merode has literally created an army and an esprit de corps. and those who remember the army of those days and compare it with the smart and workmanlike troops of to-day, can beat appreciate the result of his long tenure of the war-office.

The Pope passed down the road leading to the Parnesina about six, and gave his solemn blessing to his gallant band of defenders. No moment could have been better chosen, for the telegrams had just arrived with the Piedmontese declaration of war, in which Victor Emmanuel invokes the genius of Ita-

Lian unity to aid bis arms. Let any reader compare that almost heathen prolamation with the solemn appeal of the Kaiser to the God of Battles, on taking up the gage of the revolution. Not a mention is there of the intervention of Providence -not an invocation of the blessing of heaven on the cause of Italy. Progress has eliminated God from the very celicial documents in which His Holy Name was once an essential form of sano.

I have neither words or heart to talk of the fearful persecutions of priests and religious persons now carrying on in the Italian provinces. At Milan, Bologna, Florence, Ancona, Naples, Ferrara, Turin, Modena, Jesi, Cesena, Lucca, Pistoja, Eari, Anellino, Mieti, Genos, Savona, and every town of note in Italy, the private, nobles, and fracti, are filling the

The none are to be expelled entimesse in a few twocks. The reversion Divgalek: leading the fusilier farious proofs of incapacity You may, perhaps, and where they are to go God alone knows of battalion of the 31st, a lieutenant colonel of only recollect that I about two months ago publicly stated. prived of their community, driven from their be-loved closters, robbed of the little portion on which his forehead, and a captain at his side was shot in they and their families relied for their life long sub, both legs; many men fell, and the gray horse of a sistence, unable to work, and in most cases utterly unfitted for secular life, they are perhaps among the Protestant England when their case is fully known flicted by an iron shod hoof, even in the agonies of and an appeal is made, the hearts of many of our death. The Austrians stood galland, and made an separated brothers and sisters will be opened to the attempt to set fire to the bridge; but the difference wrongs of the nuns of Italy, and that a voice way be litted in their defence where alone it has a chance of being listened to, in the English House of Parliament. To thousands of unfortunate ladies the plesent law is a sentence of starvation; who can live on 21d. a day? And that is the magnificent remu-neration subject to fines and extortions, meted our to the senior members of the religious orders bound aby vows. The monks may fight through their difficulties, but in the case of female and aged religious the case is a desperate one, and it is only just and lit-ting at the present time that the work of their hands should be prominently brought before the Catholic abettors of the Wnig foreign policy; especially if, as seems possible, the right of changing their repre-sentatives is once more thrown into their hands:

How the Church regards the coming a ruggle is evident from the magnificent advice of the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna to the Tyrolese, volunteers, on blessing their standard - It is not only the cause of your Emperor you are about to defend, my sons,' he said, 'but the cause of European order, the Church in every Catholic land, of the hearths and homes of Obristian Europe, of monarchy and religion everywhere,

The new decimal currency is issued in the Pontifical States, and has entirely obviated the momentary crisis. The Pont fical Funds continue steady, and the fictitious value of foreign gold went down three francs on each napoleon immediately, and business transactions have been rendered perfectly easy in oonsequence. - Car of Tablet.

The Bishop of St. Brieux has arrived in Rome bringing 150,000f. for Peter's Pence from his poor and scatt red diocese in Bretague.

About three hundred priests and religious are now imprisoned in the citadel and prison of Capua. Another Jesuit Father, Padre Protan, has been ar-

reated at Milan; he has been committed to prison. Cardinal Antonelli, who has been seriously ill, has now almost recovered, and taken frequent carriage e xercise in Rome. The Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says : - Cardinal Antonelli's illness is attributed to his losses through the bank failures in London. These losses are estimated at a million

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE 27TH.

(From Correspondent of the Times). It was about 8 o'clock, and the duck of the evening was rapidly closing in, when the Jagers first felt their enemy. On the right hand side of the road, about half a mile before the bridge, stands the first house of the village. It is a large square farm house, with windows without glass, but with heavy gratings. The Austrians had occupied it in force, and their outlying pickets, as they retired before the advancing Prussians, formed line across the road beside it. As soon as the Jagers came within sight the garrison of the farmhouse and the formed up pickets opened fire upon them. From the grated windows and from the line of soldiers in the road there came one rapid volley, which told severely on the Prussian riflemen, but these went quickly to work, and had fired about three times before the Anstrians, armed only with muzzle-loading rifles, were able to reply. Then the noise of musketry rose high, occasionally swelling into a heavy roar, but sometimes falling off so that the ear could distinguish the separate reports. But this did not last. Major von Hagen, commanding the 2nd battalion of the 31st, which was following the Jagers on the first sound of the firing, had put his troops into double quick time, and was soon up to reinforce the riflemen. It was now nearly dark, and the flashes of the rifles, the reports of the shore, and the shouts of the combatants were almost the only indications of the positions of the troops; yet the white livery of the House of Hapsburg. could be seen that the regid fire of the needl was telling on the Austrian line in the road, and the advancing cheers of the Prussians showed that they were gaining ground. Then while the exchange of shots was still proceeding rapidly between the window-gratings of the farmhouse and the Prussian firing parties who had extended into a corn field on the right of the highway, there was a sudden pause in the firing on the road, for the Jagers, supported by the 31st, had made a dash and were bearing the Austrians back beyond the farm house to where the cottages of the village closed on each side of the road, and where the defenders had hastily thrown some newn down willow trees as a barricade across

Then the tumult of the fight increased. Darkness had completely closed in and the moon had not yet risen; the Prussians pressed up to the barricade, the Austrians stoutly stood their ground behind it, and, three paces distant, assailants and defenders poured heir fire into each other's breasts. Little could be seen, though the flashes of the discharges cast a fitful light over the surging masses; but in the pauses of the firing the voices of the officers were heard encouraging their men, and half-stifled shricks or gurgling cres told that the bullets were truly aimed. This was too severe to endure. The Prussians, firing much more quickly, and in the narrow street, where neither side could show their whole strength. not feeling the inferiority of numbers, succeeded in tearing away the barricade, and slowly pressed their adversaries back along the village street. Yet the Austrians fought bravely, and their plans for the defence of the houses had been skilfully though hastily made : from every window muskets flashed out fire, and sent bullets into the thick ranks of the advancing Prussians, while on each balcony behind a wooden barricade Jagers crouched to take their deadly aim; but in the street the soldiers, huddled together and encumbered with clumsy ramrods, were unable to load with ease, and could return no adequate fire to that of the Prussians, while these, from the advantage of a better arm, poured their quick volleys into an almost defenceless crowd.

As the battle in the street was pushed inch by inch towards the Iser, the Austrians, in every house which the foremost ranks of the Prussiaa possed, were out off from their retreat, and were sooner or later made prisoners, for the houses of the village do not join on to each other, but are detached by spaces of a few yards, and there is no communication from one house to the other except by the open street. The whole of the Prussian force was now up, and, extending between the houses which the first combatants had passed by, cut off the escape of their

garrisone, and exchanged shots with the defenders. With shricks and shouts, amid the crashing of broken windows, the heavy sounds of falling beams. and the perpetual rattle of the fire arms; the battle was heavily pressed down to the narrow street, and about half-past 11 the moon came up clear and full to show the Austrian rearmost ranks turning viciously to bar the Prussians from the bridge. The moonlight, reflected in the stream, told the assailants that they were near the object of their labor, and showed the Austrians that now or never the enemy must be hurled back. Both sides threw out skir mishers along the river bank, and the moon gave them light to direct their aim across the atream :while on the first plank of the bridge the Austrians turned to bay, and the Prussians pausing some short paces from them, the combatants gazed at each other for a few moments. Then they began a fiercer fight Emperor could allow Count Clum Gallas to retain after the manner of snow in air.

Prussian field-officer, with a ball in his heart, fe! heavily against the wall, kicking smid the ranks but he was soon quieted for aver, and at that moment attempt to set fire to the bridge; but the difference Major General Baron Edelsheim of their armament again told upon them here, and it is said that, galled by their hard fortune, they charged with the bayonet, but that the Prussians also took kindly to the steel, and this charge "caused" no the defenders were ultimately obliged to retire across the bridge. 1 458.27 (3.35. 3)

. While this combat, was proceeding; slowly along the street, another fight was carried on upon the railway almost with an equal progress, and with an almost similar result. A party of the Austrians fell back from the point where shots were first exchanged, and where the railway crosses the road, along the action for some time. BENEDER's army has fallen line. They were pushed by some Prussian detachments, but neither side was here in strong force, and here, too, the needle gun showed its advantage over the old fashioned weapons of the Austrians, for the latter fell in the proportion of six to one Prussian. The railway bridge was not broken, but the lines were torn up by the retiring troops, and the line is now not passable by trains. The Prussians pushed over both bridges after the retreating Austrians; the latter threw a strong detachment into a large unfinished house, which stands by the chaussee, about among themselves, we have no hesilation in bemade a stand, but not of long duration; they had lost many killed, wounded, and prisoners; many of their officers were dead or taken; but they stood till displayed, and allows that success was in every they could gather in all the stragglers who had estimates purchased at a very heavy sacrifice. And cared from the houses of the village, and, harassed by the pursuing Prussians, drew off aulienty by the main road to Munchengraiz. Thus terminated a contest, which fought upon both sides with the greatest were no Austrian soldiers within three miles of Podoll-bridge, except the wounded and the taken. There was no artillery engaged on either side; it was in it great advantage from the superiority of their arms over that of their opponents, not only in the rapidity, but in the direction of their fire, for a man with an arm on the nipple of which he has to place a cap naturally raises the nuzzle in the air, and in the hurry and excitement of action often lorgets to lower it, and only sends his bullet over the heads of the opposite ranks, while the sold ier armed with a breechloading fires it off without raising the butt to his shoulder, his shot takes effect, though often low, and a proof of this is that very many of the Austrian prisoners are wounded in the legs,

The road to Podoll was this morning crowded in the wounded; every cottage in the way was converted into a temporary hospital, and the little vil-lage of Swierbin was entirely filled with stricken men. The sick bearers, one of the most useful corps which any army possesses, were at work from the beginning of the action. As the combatants passed on these noble-minded men, regardless of the bullets and careless of personal danger removed with equal hand both friend and enemy who were left writhing on the road and carried them carefully to the rear where the medical officers seemed to make no distinution in their care for both Austrian and Prussian. Not only was it those whose special duty is the cure of the wounded who alone were doing their best to ease the sufferings of those who had suffered in the combat; soldiers not or duty might be seen carrying water for prisoners of both sides alike, and gladly affording any comfort which it was it their power to give to those who overnight had been firing against their own hearts! Nor is this wonderful, for after the flash of the battle is over, and the din of musketry has died away, the men of this army cannot forget that one common language links them to their adversaries, and that, after all, it is probably German blood which, flowing from an Austrian, trickles over

In the village the utmost disorder gave evide the severity of the contest. Austrian knapsacks, shakos, clothes, and arms, were scattered about in wild confusion. Dead horses lay in the ditches by the roadside. White coats and cloaks, which had been thrown off in the hurry of the fight, lay scattered along the soad; the trees, which had formed the Austrian barricade, and still on the side of the street, held many a bullet. The cottages had been ransack of their furniture, and their beams and roof trees had. been torn down to form defences for the doors and windows; while along the street and upon the banks of the river lay objects which in the distance look like bundles of untidy uniform, but which on nearer approach are seen to be the bodies of slain soldiers. Sometimes trey lie in twos or threes, twisted together as if they had gripped one another in their agony, and sometimes single figures lie on their backs, staring with livid countenance and half-closed hazy eyes straight up against the hot morning sun. The dark blue uniform with red facings of Prussia and the white with light-blue of Austria lie side by side. but the numbers of the latter much preponderate, and on one part of the railway three Prussian corpses opposits 19 Austrian form a grisly trophy of the superiority of the needle gun.

BENEDER ANNOUNCES THE DEFEAT OF HIS ABEY - HOW THE NEWS WAS BECEIVED AT VISHBA.

Vienna (July 1) Correspondence London Times] Though it was yesterday evening known that the Feldzeugmeiscer von Benedek had failed in his attempt to cut off the communication between the Prussian armies under command of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederic Charles, the public was not prepared to hear that the Saxon troops and the left wing of Austrian army had been defeated and forced to retreat in the direction of Prague. The news was orphanages. The collection made at Easter in becommunicated to the inhabitants of this city by means of an extraordinary supplement to the Weiner Zeitung, which was published and posted at an early hour this morning. General von Benedek thus announces the defeat of the left wing of his army, and the consequent removal of his head grarters from Koniginhof to Koniggratz, a small fortress about 22 English miles south of Josephstadt:

DUBENEC, June 30, 6 P M. The repulse of the Saxon and First Austrian corps d'armee obliges me to retreat in the direction of Koniggratz. At the foot of Benedek's laconic despatch is the

following semi-official article: From the Feldzengmeister's communication, that he, in consequence of the repulse of the Saxons and First Austrian corps d'armee, was retreating in the direction of Koniggratz, we, being for the moment without any nearer information on the subject, must suppose that the left wing of the Northern army advanced to the northwest of Jicin (Gitechin), and there found the enemy in a strong position, from which it was unable to dislodge him. We must further couclude that the Feldzeugmeister, being un. Willing to subject his army to further severe losses, has fallen back in the direction of Koniggratz, with the intention of attacking the enemy as sonn as he may think fit to quit the position which he now occupies. The courage and constancy of our troops, and the well-known energy of their commander, render it probable that the enemy will soon be deprived are gaseous, however they may leave the nature of

that General von Benedek was loth tobave General. Count Clam Gallas placed under his command. The Count Claim Gallas placed under his command. The general parameter of the First corps d'armee helongs to the sion, like he was raised in a mill full grant of the First corps d'armee helongs to the sion, like he was raised in a mill full grant one, of 'em' Gyulai school, and is totally unable to teep pace with it. This, gentleman, who, by the by is, one, of 'em' such go ahead soldiers as Gablenz Ramming and mounted his norse one cold morning before day. Edelsheim. Up to two days ago almost all the fight light; for the purpose of riding down to Miling had been done by the sixth and tent corps d'armee ford in time to take the morning stage coach for Phi-(Lieutenant Generals von Ramming and von Gablonz), and the First Elight Cavalry division, under less and travelless had done their breakfast. 😘

The War in Bohemia is awful work ... The Austrians, we are told, lost 15,000 men is their various encounters with the army under the CROWN PRINCE of PRUSTIA; they had 25,000 put hon de combut in change in the fortune of the fight; certain it is that their vain attemps to arrest the progress of the army under Prince FREDERICK" CHARLES -a together, :40,-000 men in five days. The priconers are computed at 15,000, leaving 25,000 for the dead and wounded. Whole battalions have been annihilated; whole corps—the Claim Gallas, the Gablez, and the Saxon Corps, no less than the Kalick Brigade - are so utterly broken up as to be unable to reappear in back behind the Elbe, taking up its position between the fortresses of Josephstadt and Koniggratz, greatly dishesrtened and disorganized, according to the account of Austrian officers, prisoners in Prussian hands. The desertion of Italian solders from the Austrian ranks is on the increase. These are merely Prussian statements; but, however much we may feel disposed to charge them with exaggeration, however much we may wonder why the Prussians did not ratter give us an account of the casualities. a quarter of a mile beyond the bridge, and again lieving that the havoc has seen tremendous on both sides. Indeed, every bulletin or letter proceeding from either camp bears witness of the extreme valour yet, horrible as the carnage has hitherto been, it must be looked upon as a mere prelude to the pitched battle now unavoidable, in which a quarter of a million of men will probably be engaged on either vigour and determination yet resulted in a clear vic- side. The vast strength to which modern armies tory for the Prusians for when the last dropping are swelled by conscription, and the means of shots ceased, about 4 o'clock this morning, there destruction and locomotion which attain every day greater efficiency, have a tendency to condense into s few months, and into one or two Titanic actions. all the horrors which in former ages stretched over purely an infantry action, and the Prussians derived | years' campaigning, though we have the recent experience of America to convince us that the magnitude of a struggle is no security against its

continuance. In these sauguinary conflicts, the Austrian troops fought obstinately and well, but they were fairly beaten, and they were beaten, according to all the accounts that have reached us, by the more rapid fire of the Prussian infantry. From first to last it is the Needle gun that has apparently carried the day, and the Needle-gun is simply a Breech-loading Rifle of very indifferent quality. In principle, as well as in construction, it is not to be compared with several Breech-loading Rifles manufactured by English with hospital waggons and ambulance cars bringing | makers ; but imperfect as it is, it has proved quite good enough to secure victory for the Prussians in almost every enco unter .- Times.

The Prussians pressed on with extraordinary vigor, so that at last the wing was cut off from the main body and a perfect panic set in; the retreat of the Austrians became changed into a rout, and the bridges over the Libe did not suffice to afford a paasage to the mass of fugitives.

HUNGARY.

Austria proposes that Hungary assumes a portion of the State debt, and that loans and commercial questions be treated in common of means of special

INDIA.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS. - We learn by a letter from Calcutta, addressed to the Journal de Bruxelles, that the various missions are succeeding; admirably. The girls' schools, kept by the nuns, some of whom are Irish, while others are French are patronised by Protestants as well as Catholics, and the Anglican his last pastoral for confiding the education of their soon came to nothing, partly because young women in India marry well, as soon as they attain the proper ages, provided they are well-behaved and accomplish-It is more difficult to set up large establishments for the plain education of the young. Nevertbeless, the College called Daint Francois Asxier de Unlcutta, has succeeded so well under the direction of Belgien missionaries that it has won the good will of Catholics and Protestants alike. Last year the medical attendant of the house published a letter, stating that the building was too confined, and consequently unwholesome. A subscription was therefore opened, which realized 60,000 trance, and to which the Protestants contributed even more than the Catholica. More money being required, a second appeal was made, which was heartily responded to by Protestants as well as Catholics. In consequence of the unsatisfactory result of the last examinations. it was resolved at a meeting, at which the Anglican Bishop presided, to amalgamate the two Protestant colleges in order the better to make head against the rival Catholic establishments. In January last the Oatholic missionaries opened a school at Hyderabad, similar to the one at Calcutta. The Abbe Caprotti. a native of Ganoa, is the superior, and he is assisted by Italian and Irish priests. The Delhi Gazette, a Protestant Journal, spoke the other day in very high terms of this new achool, and of the superior. At Bombay the best schools in the town were those which had been established by Mgr. Steins. He bas lately been compelled to set up a Catholic coli ge, and to devote part of the staff of the mission to its service, in consequence of one college having been founded by the Protestant Bishop, and another by the Presbyterians and Freemasons. The Catholics of India contribute very liberally to religious objects. Indo European Correspondence contains long lists of subscribers every week, especially to half of these institutions in the Uhurch of St. Thomas amounted to 860 rupees, upwards of 2,000 francs. -The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is thriving so that it has been found; necessary to divide it into four. Its last work was to found an asylum for fallen women. The chacity of the faithful was appesied to, as usual, and in a short time upwards of ,000 francs were subscribed. Though Mgr. Van Heule was only here a few months, he still lives in the memories of us all, and it is by his spirit that we are animated. If a work has been projected by him or spoken of with approbation, it is put in hand at once without time being lost in deliberation. His name is respected by all, even by heathers and Pro-

We are expecting the Duke of Alencon, son of the Duke of Nemours, and Prince Conde, son of the Duke of Aumale. May they conduce to the honor of the Catholic religion here as much as the Dake of Brabant did last year.

NATURE OF THE SPOTS ON THE SUS. - On the solar envelope, of whose fluid nature there can be no doubt, says Herschel, we clearly perceive by our telescopes, an intermix use (without blending, or mutual dilution), of two distinct substances, or states of matter; the one luminous, the other not so; and the phenomena of the spots and pores tend directly to the conclusions that the non-luminous portions of any advantages which he may have obtained. the luminous doubtful . They suggest the idea of The inhabitants of Prague and Vienna are in great radiant matter floating in a non radiant medium, consternation, and on all sides it is asked how the showing a tendercy to separate itself by subsidence,

FORE GN INTELLIGENCE. dungeons. At: Capuarthey number 900 in one prison than ever. The discharges were more traded, and the command of the First corps during be having. Wassesing Joan — in what is known earthe support and the command of the First corps during be having. Wassesing Joan — in what is known earthe support and the command of the First corps during be having. Wassesing Joan — in what is known earthe support and the command of the First corps during be having. Wassesing Joan — in what is known earthe support during the war in Loop bardy in 1866 given multiple and of Pike county, Pa., there is a man, who has the during the war in Loop bardy in 1866 given multiple support of the last in a few weeks, received the first corps during the war in Loop bardy in 1866 given multiple support of the last in a few war in the hard where they are to go God alone knows of De- bartalion of the last is about two months ago publicly stated. This title he has gained from the fact that he always and where they are to go God alone knows of De- bartalion of the last is about two months ago publicly stated. This title he has gained from the fact that he always and where they are to go God alone knows of De- bartalion of the last is about two months ago publicly stated. talks (even in conversation) as if he were a majorgeneral on parado, or to use a more common expres-

ladelphia. He rode up to the hotel just as the board.

He dismounted, and, walking into the ber-room, ancke to the landlord in his usual thundering tone. Good morning, Mr. L how do you do this

morning?' Very well; Mr. Rickets; how do you do? Oh! I am well, but I'm so cold I can't hardly

talk.' Just then a nervous traveler, who was present, ran up to the landlord, and, catching him by the coat, said, Mr. L-, have my horse brought as soon as possible:

What is the matter, my dear sir; has anything happened?

Nothing upon earth, only I want to get away from here before that man thaws."

TRACEING A For. - It does now and then happen that scoffers, who seek amusement by poking sly fun at the members of the Institute of France, come off second best in the encounter. An instance of this fact occurred at a social reupion in an aristocratic faubourg, at which a mixed company was present, and among the rest a well known savant. Thinking to expose the old gentleman to ridicule, without in the least compromising himself, an impudent young coxcomb approached the academician, with an air of pretended respect, and, in the hearing of several adies and gentlemen, asked leave to propound a grammatical query.

"Oh, certainly, said the old gentleman, good humoredly, 'I will do my best to satisfy your curiosity. . 'Then, sir,' returned the fop, 'would you please to tell me which of these two expressions in the more elegant, 'Give me some water,' or 'Bring me some water?'

'Why,' returned the academician, with an imperceptible twinkle in the oye,' 'I should say that, in your case, a more appropriate phrase than either would be Lead me to water!"

The questioner's curiosity was satisfied.

IMPORTANCE OF WHOLESOME BEDS .- Sleep to the workingman is emphatically Nature's sweet restorer, reinvigorating the physical system, which through much toil has become weary, and keeping up that flow of life and spirits which are necessary to the performance of the arduous duties of farm life. A comfortable bed, as we are all aware, conduces greatly to one's rest. On this subject, a recent wrî 'er 8878 :--

Of the eight pounds which a man eats and drinks in a day, it is thought not less than five pounds leave his body through the skin. And of these five pounds a considerable per centage escapes during the night while he is in bed. The larger part of this is water, but in addition there is much effete and poisonous matter. This, being in great part gaseous in form, permeates every part of the bed. Thus all parts of the bed, mattress, blankets, as well as sheets, soon become foul and need purification.

The mattress needs the renovation quite as much as the sheets. To allow the sheets to be used without washing or changing, three or six months, would be regarded as bad housekeeping; but I insust if a thin sheet can absorb enough of the poisonous excretions of the body to make it unfit for use in a few days, a thick mattress, which can absorb and retain a thousand times as much of these poisonous excretions, needs to be purified as often, certainly, as once in three months.

A sheet can be washed. A mattress cannot be renovated in this way. Indeed there is no other way of cleansing a mattress but by steaming it, or picking it to pieces, and thus in fragments exposing it to the direct rays of the run. As these processes are Bishop of Calcutta blamed the former severely in scarcely practicable with any of the ordinary mattresses. I am decidedly of the opinion that the good children to Cataolics. Great efforts were made, old fashioued straw bed, which can every three accordingly, to establish Protestant schools, but they months be changed for fresh straw, and the tick be washed, is the sweetest and healthiest of beds.

If in the winter season the porousness of the bed makes it a little uncomfortable, sp:ead over it a comforter or two woolen blankets, which should be washed as often as every two weeks. With this arrangement, if you wash all the bed coverings as often as once in two or three weeks, you will have a de. lightful healthy bed.

Now if you leave the bed to air, with open windows during the day, and not make it up for the night before evening, you will have added greatly to the sweetness of your rest, and in consequence, to the tone of your health.

I heartily wish this good change could be everywhere introduced. Only those who have thus attended to this important matter can judge of its influence on the general health and spirits.

CHEMICAL FREEZING AGENTS. - In that hot-bed of wonders, the chemist's laboratory, great degrees of cold are procurable by using highly volatile liquids for evaporation. A man may be frozen to death, it is said, in the extremest heat of summer, simply by keeeping him constantly drenched with other. By the assistance of liquid sulpheric acid, water may be frozen in a red hot vessel. But that remarkable substance, liquid carbonic acid, takes the highest rank of all known freezing agents. In drawing it from the powerful reservoirs in which it is necessarily kept, it evaporates ao rapidly as to freeze itself, and is then a light, porous mass, like snow. If a small quantity of this is drenched with ether, the degree of cold produced is even more intolerable to the touch than boiling water—a drop or two of the mix-ture producing blisters, just as if the skin had been, burned. Mr. Adams states, that in eight minutes he has frozen in this way a mass of mercury weighing ten pounds.

APPEARANCE OF THE GLACIERS. - With regard to the appearance of the Glaciers, different travellers have given different opinions. Some extol their beauty to the stars; others, again, seem to think very lightly of them in this respect. Campbell, the poet, on this point, says: ! That the picturesque grandeur of the glaciers should sometimes disappoint the traveler, will not seem surprising to any one who has been much in a mountanious country, and recollects that the beauty of nature in such countries is not only variable, but capriciously dependent on the weather and sunshine." M. Bourrit's description of the glacier of the Rhone isiquite, eschanting :- 'To form an idea, he says, 'of this superb spectacle, figure in your mind a scaffolding of transparent ice, filling a space of two miles, rising to the clouds, and darting flashes of light like the sun. Nor were the several parts less magnificent and surprising. One might see, as it were, the streets and buildings of a city, erected in the form of an amphitheatre, and embellished with pieces of water, casoades, and torrenta. The effects were as wonderful as the immensity and height. The most beautiful azure - the most; splendid white-the regular appearance of a thousand pyramids of ice, are more easily to be imegined than described.

When Ike began to learn music, said Mrs. Partington of her dutiful son, 'I was inflated with the idea that the chapter of genius would mantle his brow. The constant erreamer was his favorite inthe luminous doubtful. They suggest, the idea of strument, and when he tuned it the birds reased ato sing in our garden. Then it was I felt so dilated that several times I thought my head was hollow, such a delightful echo was there.'

CHIMBER ENTER-AIRMENTS. - The Chinese are fragal and retired in their habits and in their domestic life entremely regular. Social intercourse as a means of amusement lelrare. Teven their children have few solive sports and amneements, Games of chance are smoot the only indecements that bring them to-gether and a dish of tea, a basin of rice, or a pipe of tobacco, are the only refreshments ever offered. Occasional entertainments are given by the higher classes. They are formal and wearisome in the ex-The guests are seated at small tables, admiting two or three persons each, and so arranged that every one may see the master of the house. The first ceremony is to drink the entertainer's health by lifting a cup with both hands to the forehead, emptying it and turning it down to show that it is empty. Bvery person's mess is then set before him. Its quantity is regulated entirely by the guest's dignity or rank. If a guest leaves anything, it is sent to his house in a solemn procession. Wine and tea are drank at intervals; the dishes frequently changed and after a short recess and promenade, the dessert is served. A play, or dance is often performed for the amusement of the guests; and after four or five hours have elapsed they return home.

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.. NUMBEAL FIGURES. The present numeral figures, 1, 2, 3, &c., have not been very long in use. They are said to have been brought to Europe from Arabic. Hence they are generally termed Arabic cyphere. The Arabs, however, as has been pretty clearly established, obtained them from India, about the year 000. They appeared in Eugland about the year 1250, and were at first employed in astronomical, geometrical and abstruce mathematical works only. Their use was apparently little valued till after the discovery of printing, when it was soon found that a strippling at school, in a country village could, by the help of these figures, in a few minutes work a sum that the most eminent mathematician of the twelfth century could not have reckoned in a whole day with the Romen numerals then in use .-The earliest occurrence of the present vulgar figures apon a monument is said to be 1454. In common accounts they were not generally used until about the year 1600.

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