

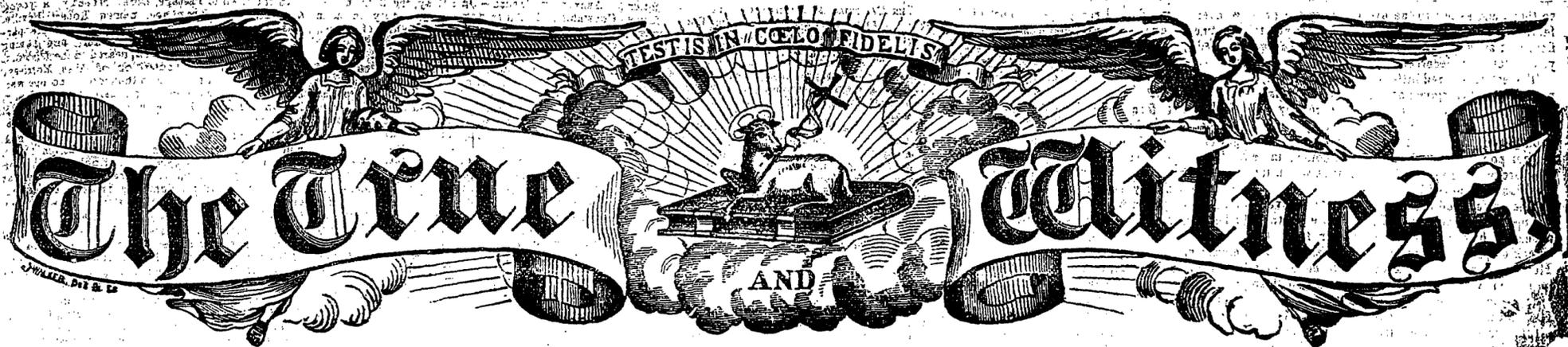
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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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 letter to his right foot. He had been foodless for more than a day; for, so delighted was he with his new white horse 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 The pangs of hunger were gnawing him, when he heard the clank of chains outside the door, a heavy bar withdrawn, and he saw the gaoler enter his cell followed by a small animal, the size or nature of which he could not distinguish.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 gaoler, laying down a pitcher of water and a small loaf of bread—'here, foul magician, is the last refreshment you shall ever receive from the hands of a Christian. I have come, however, 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 shall be burning at the stake.'

So speaking the gaoler hurried 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 hastily that you have left your dog behind you.'

'I am not the dog of the gaoler; 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 appearance—his tongue with difficulty articulated 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 hailed as the winner in so many races.'

'Avast! fiend—tempter—deceiver—foul magician!' said Francis, turning away in horror from Heliodorus.

'Come, come, Francis, be 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 the 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 temptations.'

'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-creatures.'

'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 is,' said Heliodorus, 'to take service with the same master to whom I have bound myself.'

'I understand you,' answered Francis. 'Let 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 magician spoke these words he advanced to the bench on which the gaoler had deposited the water and bread, and there muttering a few words over them, the water was changed into warm, rich, spiced wine, the times of which filled the cell with a rich odor, and the bread was metamorphosed 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, was again pacing his cell, his senses were thus assailed, his hunger and his thirst attacked by these luxurious means of pacifying both, he yet had the resolution to resist them, and turning away his head from them, lest his eyes even should take the pleasure in looking at them, he addressed Heliodorus in these words: 'I am aware that I am doomed to die by fire in the course of a few hours; that from that dreadful death there is no mode by which I can escape but one—that one you offer to me. If I avail myself 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 as they are; and that, therefore, you will come to the conclusion, which any man who had a regard for his life would arrive at,' answered Heliodorus.

'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 magician, and wherefore it is that you have beset a weak, poor, ignorant creature like myself—and these questions 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 himself thus adjured; his red, bushy beard seemed to be changed for an instant into one mass of fire when the name of God and his Saints were pronounced, but the fire was extinguished as speedily even as it had been ignited. His countenance, however, 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 have already recognized me as Heliodorus, the son of the noble and virtuous matron, Barbara, of Catania. In my youth I was ever vicious, 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 strap 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 practitioners 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 pillar 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 here? 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?'

'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 thy lips abjure Christ. Do this, I will give thee one of my own favorite imps—the ready Gaspar—to wait on thee and to do thy bidding.' I did as he desired—I abjured Christ.

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

'Again the bushy, red beard of Heliodorus flamed up as with a furious fire, and again it resumed its natural appearance.

'I beseech you,' said Heliodorus, 'not to mention that name again; it causes to me the most dreadful torture. But to continue. I descended from the pillar; I kissed the right hand of the demon as my lord and master; and he bestowed upon me, as my constant attendant, Gaspar. See how I cherish him.'

As the magician spoke these words he opened his vest, and there, on the very centre of his

chest, and buried in the flesh, as if it had formed for itself a nest there, Francis perceived a round and minute globe of ever flickering flame, not larger than the top of a man's finger. It burned on incessantly; and, as if sportively, sending forth now and again a long dart of fire which reddened with its heat the skin that covered the heart of Heliodorus.

'It pains,' said the magician—it pains very much, but not so intensely nor so constantly as my conscience and my remorse, if I were to consent to part with it.'

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

'There is but one water in the world could put out that flame,' replied Heliodorus: 'it is the water of repentance; the bitter tears of a sinner sorrowing for his offence, and resolved to live virtuously for the future.'

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

'The remedy would be worse than the disease,' said the magician. 'What! give up the pleasures of this life to be, as you are doomed to be, burned at the stake. No—no! But come, 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 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 Heliodorus. The minute imp ran through the links of the heavy chain. As it touched them they melted as if they were wax, and fell in fragments to the earth.

'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, vanished.

The imp disappeared as the word was spoken, and Heliodorus placed his hand at his breast as if to indicate that the imp had returned to its resting place.

'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 my undertakings. I could indulge in every sin I 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 cunningly 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 here 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 follies, or the vices of those for whom he 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 Catania for yourself, you would sacrifice my soul.'

'I have sacrificed my own,' said Heliodorus—'should 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 he performs is an injury to me; every man he converts from vice to virtue is a soldier taken from my ranks, and changed into a foe. Day by day he is lessening the number of my adherents; and, hour by hour he is pushing me out of every place in Catania, in which I was entrenched as in a fortress. There is not a spot on which the sprinkles holy water that is not taken away from me; for there my charms no longer can work. Before he came to Catania I considered myself as omnipo-

tent; whereas now, I am almost a fugitive; for wherever he has been my incantations can be of no avail. And what is the result? That I, who but a short time ago was esteemed as a wonder-worker, am now denounced as a cheat. Formerly men fancied I bestowed upon them gold, and jewels and magnificent ornaments; but when Leo looks upon what these, my dupes, imagined were precious gifts, his touch, the sign of the cross, a prayer, exhibits them as they really are—pieces of rotten wood, clay, pebbles, 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 have appealed, compels me to tell you the truth—compels me in my own despite to tell it all to you; and therefore I must declare, that though he knows it not, I am animated with a mortal hatred towards him; for it is by him alone, and through his means alone, that I can be deprived eventually of life. There is no chain, no fetter, no gyve of any kind that mortal man can fabricate, sufficiently strong to bind my limbs as a prisoner. I can be held and tied down as weak and helpless as an infant by one thing alone, and that is by the stole of your master, the pious Leo.'

'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 of sorcery.'

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

'I have already told you that my cheats have been discovered by the pious exercises of Leo,' continued Heliodorus. 'Without knowing my name, he has pointed one family where my hand must have administered poison; in another, that I have abstracted its wealth, and replaced it by some trumpery, the worthlessness of which he 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 arrested, 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 the emperor I derided his threats, and scoffed at his declaration that he would slay me. 'Give me,' I said, 'but some water to drink, and then you may do with me what you please.' They brought into the presence of the emperor a large cask filled with water. I saw it—bounded into it, and said to the emperor—'If your Majesty wishes to slay me, you must seek for me in Catania.' 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 I 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 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 forehead, and as he did so, that which had seemed to be capon changed into a piece of foul carrion, and the pitcher of wine was 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 loathsome 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 perishing with hunger 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 punishment for my folly, in having listened to you. God grant that heaven may accept it as a sufficient penance for my sins.'

CHAPTER IV.—RETRIBUTION.

The faith, the humility, and the sincere penitence of Francis were not unrewarded; for no sooner had Bishop Leo heard of his arrest, which

was not told to him until the following morning, than he visited the prison in which Francis was confined. There his servant made a sincere confession to him of all that had passed between himself and Heliodorus, and thus was Leo apprised, that the only chance of restoring Catania to perfect virtue was by ridding it of a magician, who had deroted 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 captive.

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.'

'Alas!' thought Heliodorus, 'I am now helpless, unless I can practice upon the weakness of these men, and induce them to fail in their duty.' He turned then 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 plainly what I wish, because I intend 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 youths 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.

'A pound of gold a man!' they all cried with one voice, and their eyes glistened with cupidity.

'Aye—a pound of solid gold each. Mind you—I do not promise you that which I am not prepared to give you this very instant; for I have the gold buried close by where I stand.—You have to promise me that you will tell a lie about my escape, and in a minute afterwards the gold shall be in your possession.'

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 hand.

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

'But what lie shall we invent?' asked their leader.

'All I desired was your consent to tell a falsehood, and to let me escape. Having done so—you 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 hands.'

As Heliodorus spoke this—he stamped his foot—and the wondrous horse 'Cæsar,' such as it had appeared in all its beauty to Francis, bounded 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 horse,' said the Prefect.

'But 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?'

'Ah! it is true,' said the Prefect. 'I forgot that. Go, soldiers. You cannot be censured, because you could not catch a magician when so mounted.'

'Go, soldiers,' said the bishop in a low voice



A flock of sheep, the property of William Taylor, of Ballyculla, (between Gallicullen and Steapside, County Dublin), numbering about thirty-five, were maliciously injured lately.

The Wicklow quarter-sessions opened on the 25th ult., before W. J. Landrick, Esq., Q. C., Chairman, in addressing the Grand Jury the worship said that the business for disposal consisted of five cases of breach of the Peace Preservation Act; two of felony and one of assault; four insolvent cases; one appeal; twenty-nine civil bills, thirteen of which were decided; seven ejectments, only one being defended, and twelve license applications.

Saunders' News Letter says that the crops throughout the county Westmeath look well and promise an abundant yield. Pasture and meadow all that could be 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 in all directions are most flourishing 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—Saunders' News Letter.

The late rains have saved the crops in the county Meath. Meadow and pasture land were apparently burnt up, but now all is verdant and flourishing.—Crops of all descriptions are very forward and promising.

Saunders' News Letter thus speaks of the state of the crops in the county Westmeath: We never saw the crops look more promising at this time of the year. Hot summer weather from this to the middle of August would bring an early harvest, notwithstanding that everything looked very backward a month or two since.

A Balliboy correspondent, under date June 25, writes: I have just seen a stalk of flax, measuring thirty-two inches, and the owner says he has two and a half acres of the same, also that it grew six 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 Connyn, Esq., of Woodstock, Galway, have been appointed to the commission of the peace for the borough of Galway.

The Westford People say: At the annual meeting of the New Ross Town Commissioners held on June 26, 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 forcible 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 Mountmellick (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 Athlone.

At a late Oldcastle (Meath) petty sessions, Joseph Gray, Balmross, and two others named Began (father and son) were convicted of being engaged in the manufacture of Potteen. Gray for having in his house a quantity of prepared malt, was fined in £6 with the option of going to Trim jail for three months, and the elder Began, on whose premises was found neatly concealed, a keg of hogwash, was for such offence similarly dealt with. At the time of his arrest Began was engaged with his son in removing a still and worm. They had for purposes of concealment a sack and cart and a jacket, all of which had been forfeited, while for this last offence the Began were fined in £6 each, otherwise three months in jail.

On the 18th ult., 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.—The blow was given to him by a man named Henry Rutledge, with whom he had a quarrel. The deceased identified Henry Rutledge 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 evening, 23d ult., to the passenger train due from Dublin at 5 p.m. The guard, a cattle dealer named Keogh, and two travelling agents, Messrs. Purcell and Shirley, were more or less injured, the latter gentlemen severely. Dr. Cahalan, who attended the sufferers, not being able up to the time I write, to pronounce him out of danger.

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

A young man, named William Robert Johnson, was recently accidentally drowned off Bow Island, whither he had gone in a boat towed by the steamer, Devonish.

The Kerry Guardian says: On Saturday last, 23d ult., about the hour of three o'clock, a shower of hail fell within a few miles north-east of this city, which injured very seriously the flax and potato crops in the places visited by it. It extended over the valley of Fingavale, including Donnybriewer, Enagton, and Longfield, and had the effect of not only cutting off the flax and potato stalks, but even perforating the cabbage leaves, as though bullets had 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 Kerry Sentinel says: At the late Burnfoot petty sessions, John Greaney of Gortnaskeag, was charged by Mr. M. B. Lane, solicitor, on behalf of the Marquis of Donegal, with the burning of Gortnaskeag mountain, and having been convicted, was sentenced 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 outbreaks had occurred at Urris mountain and other places.

A correspondent from Mount Bellew Bridge, under date 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 drowned. This poor fellow was but eighteen years of age and an only child.

The Sligo 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 our port—a post he filled with great credit. He was a skilled and cautious navigator, and had the confidence of all who were in the habit of travelling with him. He was much esteemed and respected by all classes in Sligo, by whom he is sincerely regretted. His remains were brought over here by steamer, and interred with those of his wife in the Old Abbey.

The Galway quarter-sessions opened on the 23d ult. before William W. Brereton, Esq., Q. C., who, in addressing the Grand Jury said the calendar was comparatively light.

We (Tyrawley Herald) are informed that for the last 20 years angling on Lough Cora has not been so successful as this year, and the number of persons who angle is considerable. On Thursday last Mr. Knox, of Lowvalley, killed five spring salmon, lost five more, and raised several. On Tuesday, Mr. Knox, Rappa Castle, killed three salmon, and lost his line with another fish. The salmon killed weighed from 9lbs to 12lbs. 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 four feet.—Nenagh Guardian.

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

THE MAYORALTY OF 1867.—We are rejoiced to perceive that the Liberals and Catholics of the Dublin Corporation—and we also hope the Liberal Protestants—are about putting forward Alderman William Lane Joynt as a candidate for the office of Lord Mayor for Dublin for the year 1867, it being what is called the Protestant year.—By-the-by, 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 should not deprive our Protestant fellow countrymen of their fair share—but nothing more—of all honors 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 occasions proved himself an upright, thoroughly consistent Liberal Protestant. If Mr. Joynt were in the Imperial Parliament—as we hope he will be in no distant day—his abilities would no doubt, be freely recognized; but now that he is a member of the metropolitan Corporation, we hope that important body will unhesitatingly elevate him to the distinguished position of its chief magistrate. With our able 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 dignity 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 Glenbeac, near Tipperary. James Ryan, same offence. Michael Ryan, similar charge (on bail). Michael Lalor, declaring himself a Fenian at Tipperary. John Buckley, charged with the willful murder of Lorenzo H. Johnson, Esq., J. P., at Carrick on Suir. James Walsh, with firing a shot from a revolver pistol at Constable Timothy Quaid. John Hederman, with using treasonable language and shouting for Stephens and the Irish Republic. Edmund Magrath, Edmund Ryan, John Dannaber, and Michael Hogan, with recruiting, at the Tipperary races, a prisoner named Edward Walsh, arrested under a warrant from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Recently, a young man, named Michael Gleeson, residing at a place called Kilkenny, near Nenagh, 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 vexatious litigation, which had the effect of making the brothers irreconcilable enemies.

Recently a valuable colt of the Rev. Francis Cleary, P. P., was seized with a lockjaw, brought on, it is supposed, by an unskillful veterinary operation three weeks previously; and the symptoms were so decided that the animal had to be destroyed. The colt was half brother to the winner of the Norwood stakes of 100 guineas at the last races, and said to be worth 100 guineas.—Nenagh Guardian.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DESPERATE RIOT.—From some cause not explained the Irish laborers employed in the iron shipbuilding yards, iron works and factories on the Tyne, have been in a very excited condition lately. A fortnight ago a man was beaten to death in a faction fight at Wallsend, and on Wednesday last a most desperate affray occurred at Newcastle races, in which forty persons were wounded, and it is quite possible that three of the number, whose skulls are fractured, will die from the effects of the injuries sustained. Newcastle Races, Wednesday, is the Derby day of the North, and on that day all the principal shops, factories and building yards and other places of business in the district are closed. On Wednesday fully one 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 hell 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 said aloud, 'Here a s Fenians 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 pitmen 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 soon changed the fortunes of the day and punished the Irish most fearfully. The police came 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-leaders 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 Finighan, seem hopeless. The populace are very much exasperated against the Irish.—Times.

Tax Riot at Newcastle.—On Thursday morning a number of Irishmen were brought before the magistrates at Newcastle, 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 prisoners' dock at once, with their heads in bandages, and otherwise maimed. They were principally powerful-looking fellows. After some evidence had been given they were remanded for a week.

Five hundred bank clerks in London have been thrown out of employment by the recent bank stoppages. A case was decided in the Sheffield County Court on June 21, the evidence in which disclosed to what an enormous extent milk is adulterated with water. Mr. Goodlad, of the Park, was sued for his milk bill, and he declined to pay it because pure milk had not been served him.—His defence availed, and a verdict with costs was recorded in his favor.

The Carlisle (England) Examiner states that as some workmen were recently levelling the ground at the east end of the cathedral in that city, they uncovered a large number of stone shafts, each about five feet in length and four and a half inches in diameter.—There seems to be little doubt that they are relics of the fire of 1293, which burnt down the Priory of Carlisle and thirteen hundred houses. The hay harvest has commenced this year in the neighborhood of London much earlier than usual.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—An accident of which the consequences might have been very serious, happened to the Prince of Wales in Rotten-row, about a quarter past one o'clock yesterday afternoon. His Royal Highness, who was riding at a foot's pace with one of his Equerries and two ladies, had just reached the extrem end of the row, nearest to the Queen's Gate, was in the act of turning, when a gentleman, who seemed to have lost all control 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 of the charging horseman, and receiving the shock on its flank, or an 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 impossible that the Prince could escape without injury to life or limb from the struggles of his own horse.—He disengaged himself, however, and got up without assistance, though at first he looked somewhat shaken, and as if suffering from a blow on the head. Recovering almost instantly, and never leaving his self-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 before any great crowd of equestrians had time to collect he had mounted again, and, rejecting the ladies, was riding home as if nothing had occurred, but not without some visible traces of the fall, upon his face and dress. It was altogether a very narrow escape, as the few who witnessed it can testify, and the Prince's composure in a very trying position did great credit to his presence of mind and good humor. If not quite unharmed, 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 attached 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 Highness. It is an unpleasant sensation, at best to be run away with, and one cannot help pitying a man who, being run away with, finds himself helplessly riding down the air-apparent to the crown. But why should people take horses into Rotten-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 becoming 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 object 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 emphatic 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 successful attempt at matrimony was made at Llangollen parish church a few days ago. Everybody was in readiness to proceed with the ceremony—the clergyman 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 interruptedly until the placing of the ring. Clergyman—'With this ring I thee wed.' Bridegroom—'With this ring I thee worship.' Bridegroom—'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 kindly returned to the altar and proceeded with the lesson, but to the surprise of all present when he read,— 'With my body I thee worship,' the bridegroom said as before, 'I protest against it.' The bride—'Oh, do say the words.' No, I cannot say such words. I protest against it.' The clergyman for the second time closed the book and left the church, and the couple were obliged to return home in exactly the same relationship as they had left it. The following day, however, another effort was made to effect a union at the same altar, and with better success, the bridegroom repeating every word after the clergyman without any objection.

Mr. Oouch, 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 honor of knighthood.

There is in custody at Leith a gang of house-breakers, all under fourteen years of age.

All the ironmasters in the Coastbridge 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 Aylth, Scotland, 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 well-known 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-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 Scotland—with the exception of the counties of Stirling, Kinross, Fife, Perth, and Forfar—the sales of Scotch cattle to the graziers of East Anglia are likely to be very considerable. It may be interesting to note that the rinderpest 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 daughter 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 offspring, 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 in and endeavored to beat off the cow, which turned upon him, caught him in the belly, and her horns and tossed him into a ditch, where he lay apparently dead. On assistance arriving, the boy was taken home, and was found to be severely injured. Mrs. Arbuckle is not much hurt.—Edinburgh Courier.

A gentleman in Odithness, on whose veracity we can rely, informs us that recently he had a letter from a friend in Lewia, who states that, while making some improvements about his house, he resorted to an old method of breaking a large stone boulder—namely, by kindling a fire on the top, and then pouring 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 in it. The question is, how long has it been there?—Id.

The Edinburgh Scotsman says that in the different counties of Scotland the hay crop will be uncommonly light. 'So deficient, indeed, is it in many parts, that farmers do not appear to consider that it is cutting and mowing not so remunerative, and they were waiting it off with sheep. Pasture fields have suffered fully more from the drought than grass intended for hay, and many fields are quite bare. 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 so vigorous as they usually do at that (June 15) season of the year.

General Sir John MacDonald died in Perthshire on June 5, aged 70 years. He joined the British army in 1803.

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

At a meeting of the Clyde Shipbuilders and Engineers' 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 induced the experiment.

The cattle plague returns published on Saturday are highly satisfactory. Only 625 new cases are reported against 337 the week previous.

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

SUSPICIOUS MANUFACTURES 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 dwelling-houses at Plumstead, for a person in business in Greenwich, by whom it is known consignments have been made to a firm in Liverpool, and by them, it is said, shipped to Ireland. On proceeding to the houses in question, every room was fitted with turning-lathes and other machinery, the men on the premises being workmen employed 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 destroy 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 MOORSTAINS.—The Carlisle Journal describes the vagaries 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 tall 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, always returning with his clothes covered with mud; and his mysterious wanderings excited considerable attention at the time, various stories being set afloat 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 Saddleback 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 clothes seem to have been in the height of fashion twenty years ago, and are quite threadbare; he wears no shoes, and goes on his peregrinations in his stockings only. He gives the name of Smith, and judging from his language, he belongs to Scotland, but when questioned on the subject gives an evasive answer. He makes almost daily visits to Keswick, where he purchases tea and sugar, mixing and eating them dry.

UNITED STATES.

A grand church is in course of completion at Harford, Ct., by 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 place on Monday morning, 8th 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 Girardeau, 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 fined five hundred dollars, for celebrating a marriage while refusing to subscribe to the same oath, and he has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State.

A DEPLORABLE CALAMITY.—With inexpressible 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 Olassius was lost overboard and while endeavoring to save him the boat capsized and Fathers Bradley, Goodemann, and students F.F. Kenny and Rogge 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 SOUTH.—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 unless a speedy 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 North Georgia and Alabama, actual starvation immediately 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 hunger, and stricken with poverty, in his many gazes, met his eyes, wherever a desolate cottage on the road side revealed its wretched occupants.—The men, the natural protectors of these unfortunate, and those 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 charity between them and wholesale destruction by hunger.—St. Louis 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 guns.

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 term. The only explanation given is that while out of prison he got married—it would be ungalant to say anything more.

LEAD MINE.—We see by the Michigan 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 30 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 per fathom. 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 ore 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, 'been seen sitting very closely and very lovingly with some men,' and had exhibited more affection for others than she had for him. Upon his passion was got to bed. I want to bed. I am not quite a fool; yet I got up and went down, and found her chatting and drinking whiskey with Mr. Wells (one of the boarders). She says 'Oh God!' but I got her and she cannot deny this. She is through with me, and I am going to rest alone, and she may go where she pleases.

CHICAGO, 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. Thirty frame buildings, occupied as stores and saloons below, and tenements above, were consumed. Fifty families were rendered homeless.—Loss, \$100,000.

Catholicism is one. Protestantism is many.—Truth is one. Error is numerous. Throughout every age of Christianity, Catholicity has 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, between 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 Shirely, Mass., a few days since. He was, with others, attending school, near which was a sand-bank, into which the children dug holes; into one of these holes they thoughtlessly caused this boy to enter, when they closed or filled up the entrance and left him. The teacher soon after made inquiries for the missing boy, when she was informed by those knowing the cause of his absence, that they had buried him in the sand-bank, and which proved 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 potato, and is safe from the flood tide of commercial disaster. Creditor cannot touch it—the sheriff must respect it. Happy people! Happy publishers!

In New York they put their old churches to rather queer uses. One has become a sarsaparilla manufactory, another is converted into a lively 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 discharging her plunder. The authorities will not let the lady's name be known.

The Board of Councillors, New York, have re-passed over the Mayor's veto of 18 to 4, the resolution for a ten years' contract to light the city with coal gas.

New York, 10.—The rope factory of Henry Lawrence & sons, Williamsburg, was struck by lightning yesterday. Four boilers exploded, two of which were driven through a brick wall 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 Presbyterian 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 macaroni factory of Mr. Billings was damaged; loss, \$50,000; partially insured.

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

MONEY THROWN 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 ought to have been reduced as is the custom 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 CHOLERA.—During the week ending at 2 o'clock last Saturday, 327 deaths occurred in New York, being 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 almost 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 be said to arise from the increased putrefaction of animal matter, and is an indication of the means to be employed to arrest its decomposition. Besides the deaths from diarrheal diseases, there were 50 deaths caused by the heat, 44 from inflammation, and 10 from congestion of the brain. Notwithstanding all these deaths from diarrheal diseases, cholera had but 11 victims; but we commence the week with six cases, of which three have proved fatal.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE... PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY... J. GILLIES, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 27.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our latest news from Europe is by the steamers Hermain 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 announced 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-stroke of policy, from a cool, calm 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 great cause of civil and religious liberty everywhere, for it is morally impossible that the two great Catholic powers of Europe, now that they are on the 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 instrumentality of France, cede Venetia to the 'Robber-King,' Victor Emmanuel, we sincerely hope that Napoleon will not neglect this golden opportunity to have tardy justice done to the Sovereign Pontiff. There is another important question which will perhaps receive some developments in the course of these negotiations, - we refer to the fate of Poland. Who knows but that a new Poland will yet 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 overhangs 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 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 Tuilleries, 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 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 a certain 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 squadron, as we are informed immediately afterwards, was ordered to Venetia on the night of the 11th. - So far as the Austrians are concerned, we are assured 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, whilst a 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 holds the railroad to Prague, and seems likely to march direct south to Vienna. The Emperor of Austria has issued a manifesto, in which he says that the heavy misfortunes which have befallen his army of the North move his heart to its utmost core; but the reliance he had placed upon the devotion of his people, the courage of his army, upon God and his good and sacred right, had not wavered at a single instant. He had addressed himself to the Emperor of the French, requesting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely had the Emperor readily responded to his demand, but he offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities, and for opening negotiations for peace. This offer he accepts, and announces himself prepared to make peace upon honorable conditions, to prevent bloodshed and the ravages of war. But he would 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 filled up by conscription and volunteering. Called to arms by the newly-awakened spirit of patriotism, Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, 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 Derby, after some difficulty, has succeeded in forming a Cabinet with the following result, published in the London Morning Herald: - First Lord of the Treasury - The Earl of Derby, K.G. Lord High Chancellor - Lord Chelmsford. Lord President of the Council - Duke of Buckingham. Lord Privy Seal - Earl of Malmesbury, G.C.B. Chancellor of the Exchequer - eight Hon. E. Disraeli. Home Secretary - Right Hon. S. H. Walpole. Foreign Secretary - Lord Stanley. Colonial Secretary - Earl of Carnarvon. War Secretary - General Peel. Indian Secretary - Viscount Cranborne. First Lord of the Admiralty - Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, G.C.B. Postmaster-General - Duke of Montrose (not in the Cabinet). Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster - Not filled up. President of the Board of Trade - Sir Stafford Northcote. President of the Poor-law Board - Mr. G. Hardy. Lord Steward - Duke of Marlborough (doubtful). Comptroller of the Household - Lord Broughley. Lord Chamberlain - Earl of Bradford. Vice-Chamberlain - Lord Claude Hamilton. Master of the Horse - Duke of Beaufort. Master of the Backbushes - Lord Colville. First Commissioner of Works - Lord J. Mansel (in the Cabinet). Lords of the Treasury - Sir R. Bateson, Hon. G. Noel, Lord H. Scott. Joint Secretaries of the Treasury - Colonel Taylor, Mr. Ward Hunt. Under Secretary for War Department - Earl of Longford. Under Secretary for Indian Department - Sir James Ferguson. Attorney General - Sir Hugh Cairns. Solicitor-General - Mr. Bovill. IRELAND. Lord-Lieutenant - Marquis of Abercorn. Irish Secretary - Lord Naas (in the Cabinet). SCOTLAND. Lord 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 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 irritating 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 favorable opportunity presented itself, to offer its good offices for the restoration of peace. Commending the action of the United States Government in relation to the Fenians, he paid a warm tribute to the Canadian Volunteers, adding an expression of his desire that a confederation of all the British American Colonies might soon be accomplished. Lord Brougham 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. Italy 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 Valencia on the 13th. The cable was successfully spliced to the shore end, and the Great Eastern commenced paying out. Signals through the whole cable were perfect. In the absence of any matter of political interest from the United States, our exchanges take up considerable space in discussing the best means to be taken against that dreadful pestilence, Cholera, which is now, we are sorry to say, slowly but surely on the increase. Nine deaths occurred one day last 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 all our fellow-citizens should pay additional attention to the cleanliness of their premises, and to their own temperate habits, to avert, as much as lies in our power, the approach of the dread scourger. Very little of interest to the general public has been done this week in the Canadian Parliament. Indeed so completely is public attention engrossed with Mr. 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 assure us that when brought forward, it will receive the support of a large majority of both Houses of Parliament. VOLUNTEERS PAY. - There is a good deal of dissatisfaction existing among the members of the Active Force who have been on the frontier, in consequence 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 the state of things will not be allowed long to continue. The services of these men may again be required at any moment; but the Government ought to understand that where brave and great sacrifices are made on one side, they should not be wanting on the other; and that if the men are to fight with a heart, they expect their pecuniary wants will be attended to. - Transcript.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE TEST OATH IN MISSOURI. - Our readers are aware that the Democratic party in power in this State has passed a law enacting that no one shall be permitted to preach, teach, or exercise the functions of a minister of religion until he shall have taken a certain oath by it enjoined. This of course implies that the citizen of the United States has no right to open a school, to preach or address a congregation on religious subjects, or to exercise the functions of a minister of religion without the 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 not a question of the right of the State to inquire into seditious teachings, and rebellious preaching, but of its right to prohibit 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 if 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 has 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 two-third vote in the Senate against the Presidential veto, - and more particularly 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 juriconsult of the United States, and he is certainly a powerful speaker, and 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, has, and must be protected in, all 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 Missouri prohibited by the Legislature of that State from exercising his functions except upon certain conditions by it prescribed. Every citizen of the United States, not convicted 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 along 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, in 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 citizenship, irrespective of the adverse laws or legislation of the particular State of which he 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 common to all United States citizens, without distinction of race, color, or creed - the right, the local laws of Missouri to the contrary notwithstanding, to preach and teach within the limits of that State, subject only to the same conditions or restrictions as those he would be

subject to, were he resident in New York or Massachusetts. If he has not this right, then it follows logically that neither has the United States citizen the civil right to teach, preach, or exercise any of the functions of the minister of religion in any State, except under such conditions, as that State may see fit to prescribe; and that therefore in the United States there exists neither liberty of education, nor freedom of religion, as a civil right, common to all U. States citizens; and inherent in that citizenship. The apologists for the Missouri Test Oath - and such apologists we have in Canada amongst the writers for the Rouge press, because the Catholic Church is the object chiefly aimed at by the Missouri democracy - may take which horn of the above dilemma they please. They warmly supported the Civil Rights Bill for the black man of the conquered Slave States, as constitutional, as strictly in accord with the letter and spirit of the United States constitution, as in harmony with the legal decisions pronounced from the Bench of the Supreme Court by intellectual giants 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 exercise 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 immunities of freedom of education, and freedom of religion? How, and with what face can it pretend to criticize 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 Pays in particular, and we wait respectfully for a reply.

Throughout the British Empire, now-a-days, this right to preach and teach, &c., is recognized as a Civil right, inherent in all its citizens. A FALSE ALARM. - Our contemporary of the Daily Witness has another grumbling 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 sway, - a sway which, if we believe the Witness, is of a most merciless description. So far, however, as the public have 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 inkling into the matter, we will treat this last cry of "Popish encroachments" on the part of the Witness as only another "false alarm," - a species of childish play in which our contemporary appears to be quite an adept. We, too, will watch the fate of this Bill with some anxiety, because we believe that every change in the School Laws of this Province has, as a general rule, an important bearing on the rising generation, and as such, is well worthy of the attention of every well-wisher of his country. There is, however, one great principle on which the whole foundation of education rests, and which we have frequently endeavored to instil into the mind of our contemporary; but as yet, it appears, in vain; else, why all this hue and cry? It is this: That the edu-

cation of the child belongs to the parent before it belongs to the State; and that it is consequently an act of gross injustice, and a flagrant abuse of power on the part of the State to compel the parent to contribute to a school to which he has a religious objection to send his child. This is the principle on which the whole fabric of education depends; this is the principle which the greatest names in the annals of statesmanship have unwaveringly defended, and it, in this age of ours, when almost every principle on which society rests, has met with opponents, any person will be found foolhardy enough to contest this great truth, he may safely promise himself the well-merited scorn, some day or other, of the wisest and best of his race. If the Protestants of Lower Canada shall have any reasonable cause of complaint in this particular matter of legislation, they know well in what quarter to apply, to remedy their grievances. So far as we are concerned, we earnestly hope that 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 harmony, union, and happiness. From the gloomy bigotry of the Daily 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 confreres in the Episcopate the honor of being present at his consecration. "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 his 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 itself 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 Bishopric and Seminary of Montreal, who have 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 hour. 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 1866.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Charles Stanley, Viscount Monk. ACCIDENT AT THE HOUSE. - About half-past seven, p.m., on Tuesday as the Parliamentary buildings were being lighted up, an explosion of gas took place which carried away the stone steps at the Speaker's entrance of the Legislative Council wing. Through some defect in the pipe leading into that portion of the building, an escape of gas had taken place; completely filling the chamber under the steps; and as the young man opened the door leading thereto, with light in hand, the explosion took place instantaneously, with a fearful crash, but fortunately doing no other damage. Work was immediately commenced to ascertain where the leakage had occurred. Ottawa, Times: 13th.

ST. ANN'S SCHOOLS.—We had the pleasure of being present at the closing exercises of the scholastic year of the St. Ann's Schools, Griffington, on Friday afternoon. It was really a pleasant sight to witness the large number of pupils (over 500) who are receiving a good education from the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, who have the 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.

important duties towards those under their charge, and the parents on the success of their children. Parents have to-day the satisfaction of knowing that the sacrifices they have made in behalf of their children, have not been made in vain. The Revd. gentleman continued by saying that in his opinion a beginning should be made towards the enlargement 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-day, 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 comfort 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 all here. The frequent applauses bestowed on them, the many friendly remarks made, the pleasant countenances of the audience, indicate that their efforts 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 Convent. 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 the can bid so strongly as that which unites Priest and people.

During 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 subscribe ourselves, on behalf of the congregation, your devoted children in Christ.

THOMAS DAWSON, JOSEPH WOODS, JAMES COLE, PATRICK McAVOY, JOHN BAKER, EDWARD BAKER, MICHAEL STANTON, Priest.

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 Priest.

The truly Catholic faith, the fervent piety, and the respectful obedience that distinguish you, rendered the exercise of the ministry an agreeable duty. Now, my dear friends, 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 when offering up the "Holy Sacrifice," I shall not fail to invoke God to bless them, both here and hereafter. Your devoted servant in Christ, MICHAEL STANTON, Priest.

To Messrs. Thomas Dawson, Joseph Wood, James Cole, Patrick McAvoy, Patrick Dawson, John Baker, and Edward Baker.

The Examination of Kingston Convent, is 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 purposes; it was 10 1/2 ft. high, and would have been sufficiently spacious for a large number of pupils. The people of the village of Aylmer and of the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, of all denominations, felt great pride and took considerable interest in the erection of the institution, and now that the building has been destroyed, universal regret is expressed. The people of the neighborhood had used great and commendable exertions to raise so large a sum as \$12,000. The Cure of the parish, Rev. F. 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 thousand pounds. Others had also subscribed liberally. 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 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 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 apparent they are deprived of it. The question now arises, how shall this building be restored? It is quite certain that the people of Aylmer and neighborhood had exhausted their greatest effort in the first instance, and that they will now find extreme difficulty in gathering means for another effort. Under the circumstances it will be absolutely necessary for them to appeal for outside assistance as a resource. We would suggest to

them whether it would not be well to make some appeal to the Legislature in their straits. It seems to be the settled policy of the country to grant aid to educational institutions, 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 Ottawa and Pontiac are entitled to. We do not ask that there shall be any departure from 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 Gazette contains the following:—1. 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 companies at Lashbro, Carleton, Onabach, Richmond County, Carleton, Napanee, Tamworth, and Willmerton.

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 and 1 a.m. The sentry on duty observed the sound of the making desperate efforts to break open this lock also, and at once gave the alarm. The prisoners skeddaddled back to their old quarters, and have been specially taken by Mr. Payette. It was rumoured in town that there had been another 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 place to-day.—Transcript of 23d.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Emery Labre, aged 57, died suddenly at the Bonaventure Depot at 4.55 on Friday evening, when about to take the train for his residence at the village of Rigaud. 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 join 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 FORCES.—The Military authorities have made a reduction of about one half in the number of troops stationed on the Niagara frontier. At Fort Erie the force is reduced from eight to two companies, while at one company will be stationed at Welland, and one at St. Catharines, until further orders.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT TORONTO.—A very melancholy accident occurred on Tuesday morning on Victoria street, by which a boy named James Petch, 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 dog 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 Adelaide streets, then procured a double barreled pistol from the shop, and upon returning to the yard 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 discharging its contents in the heart of the deceased, who stood some distance from Brock. Young Petch 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 of Brock—and died. The ball passed into the left side through the heart, and a portion of the lung coming out in the centre of the chest, and also passing 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 fine lad of scarcely 13 years of age, youngest child of Wm McGinnis, Esq., was out shooting, in company with other young boys, about a mile distant from his home at Iverville. While engaged in loading his piece, and leaning over it, pressing the charge home, by some unfortunate 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,—"Wamesley, 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. Wright conducted the post-mortem examination. Young McGinnis was a pupil of Mr. Shewan's school, Montreal, and was at home for his holidays.

THE CROPS.—From all quarters we have the same cheering intelligence of the crops. Wheat, oats, peas, potatoes and garden stuff never looked better and about as unforeseen circumstance arise between this and harvest time, no better year for the agriculturists will have ever passed over. Hay has already been harvested and has yielded abundantly. The high prices which have ruled in all 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 indeed all others.—Ottawa Citizen.

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 so doing would be inserted in the estimates. 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 end to the free port system at Gaspe and Sault Ste. Marie on the 15th of September next.

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 elevated ground adjoining the residence of the Bishop of Antigonish.—Picton (N. S.) Standard.

A great fire at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on the 15th destroyed 100 houses. Damage, \$260,000; and another at Canning, N.S., destroying about fifty houses.

Birth. In this city, on the 20th instant, Mrs. Francis Malin, McGill Street, of a son.

Died. Suddenly, on the 16th instant, of pulmonary apoplexy, while on a visit to her brother-in-law, E. Osgood, Esq., Chelsea, Michigan, Mrs. Jane B. Steery, of Norwich, Connecticut, aged 83 years.

WYOMING PLANK ROAD.—The Township Council of Ennisville and E. McGarvey, Esq., have arrived at an understanding by which the latter is to rebuild the Wyoming Plank Road from Wyoming to Oil Springs. Mr. McGarvey has undertaken to have that part of the road between Wyoming and Petrolia completed in three months; and that part of it from Petrolia to Oil Springs completed in six months.—Oil Springs Chronicle.

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

HURRICANE AT NICOLET.—We learn from the Journal de Trois Rivières that on Sunday night, 15th inst. last, at six o'clock, Nicolet was visited by a terrific and very destructive hurricane. 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 length of 40 acres, or about a mile and a half. Fortunately there has been no human life lost.

FLAX.—We were this week shown several stalks of flax, grown on the farm of Mr. W. J. Carson, Gore of Garafaxa, 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 was a most abundant and profitable one.—Orangeville Sun, 12th.

The Quebec Mercury says, as Mrs. Hubert Cimon and another lady of St. Rienne de Malbasio, were driving down a hill on Tuesday on their way to the Quebec steamer to meet the young Cimos 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 brakeman on the Northern railway was killed on Wednesday morning, while 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 DOLLARS.

To insure 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-six (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 coupons payable semi annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st 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) will give more than 1 1/2 per cent. interest on the investment. From 1870, \$12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; and 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 vain. 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.

Subscriptions received and Coupons paid at the following Banking Houses. Messrs. 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. J. 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. ROBERT MURPHY Agent.

Apostolical Nunciature in France. PARIS, May 20th, 1866.

Mr. Robert Murphy, Paris: Sir.—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 said 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 especially 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 support 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 I declare to them that you are, under the orders of Messieurs Edward Blount & Co., alone authorized to negotiate the bonds of the Pontifical loan in America, and I add thereto that the subscription is for the immediate 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 subscribed to the loan or aided 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 Myra.

We certify the above to be a correct translation from the original. J. E. J. Bp. of Kingston. Kingston, 2nd July, 1866.

The scutching mill at Streetsville, belonging to Messrs. Gooderham, of Toronto, was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst., together with \$6,000 worth of flax which it contained. The building and machinery were valued at \$3,000. There was no insurance. The disaster, however, will cause no interruption in the working of the linen mills, in which there are upwards of a hundred hands employed.

At Hamilton, on Tuesday morning, an aged man 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 Kilmurrock a few days ago. Mr. Alex. Orr, of Lamerton, 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.

MINGS.—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-ploughing, 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.—Gait Reporter.

MILITARY.—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 Military School.

SCIENCE 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

Table with market prices for flour, sugar, and other goods. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with retail market prices for various goods like flour, oatmeal, and butter. Columns include item names and prices.

WANTED,

For the R. C. FEMALE SEPARATE SCHOOL, a first-class Female Teacher. Salary liberal. Appli class 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 Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Table, Esq.'s Zeitung, Criminal Zetting, Courrier des Etats, Union Franco-Americoan, N.Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic, and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad, Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, O'Leary's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine, Montreal Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union National, Le Perroquet, La Science and Le Dérivatif, Les Nouvelles, Dime Novels, Dime Songs, Books, Job's Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 23.—The opinion seems to be gaining ground that a treaty of intervention on the part of France will not have to be waited for any longer. Indeed it is affirmed that it is already decided upon. Prince Napoleon had an interview with the Emperor yesterday, and it was noticed that he came away 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. Benedetti, the French Ambassador at Berlin, is about to come to Paris, ostensibly to leave of absence—really to be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who was the Foreign Minister for peace, whereas his successor, an intimate friend of Count Bismarck, would be a War Minister. Moreover, M. Drouyn de Lhuys is not always consulted in 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 session 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 de Ladoucette. 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 dancing 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 rice, oats, barley, and wheat. The yield of potatoes, peas, beans, and other vegetables is also unusually abundant.

ITALY.

Rome.—The Roman correspondent of the Post, writing under date of June 20th, says—

On the morning of Sunday, the 17th instant, the canons of the Castle of St. Angelo announced to Rome and the world that Pope Pius 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 upwards.—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 of 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, signalled himself by repeated conflicts with three anti-popes, besides Henry II, of England, and the Emperor Frederick of Germany. Urban VIII., elected in 1623, reigned 21 years, but a lapse of five centuries had softened down the aspect of Europe, so that Jansenists, 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, Chiavennato 23, and we know that their reigns were as eventful as that of the present Pontiff has, hitherto proved. It is curious that these long-lived 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 similar demonstrations to-morrow as being the anniversary of his coronation. Among the other festivities by which this event is to be commemorated is a grand review of the Pontifical troops, to be present at which the battalion of Zouaves arrived this morning from Velletri, and the foreign Chasseurs from Anagni.

The officers of His Holiness's army hail 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 Komus to-morrow—and even to-day, if the annual largesse of five baiocchi, dispensed to each of as many poor women and children as can crowd into the ample Belvedere Court at the Vatican, should be given in the form of a new quarter lire or franc, instead of the traditional grossetto or half paul.

Rome, June 23.—The Pontifical troops were reviewed on Thursday, being the feast of St. Louis of Anagnina, and the anniversary of the Pope's coronation, at the Champ de Marsure of the Farnesina outside Ponte Mole, and occupying the flat space between Monte Mario and the Tiber.

Four hundred of the Zouaves under the Colonel de Maréville, the Comtes de Fermel, de Saizey, de Fougues &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 Genie Marie. About 5 o'clock the Commander-in-chief of General Rausler came on the ground and the manoeuvres began, the Artillery, two Regiments of Chasseurs, the Dragons, Gendarmes 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 manoeuvres 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 soldierly, like, and as far as possible from the slovenly shewiness 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 best appreciate the result of his long tenure of the war-office.

The Pope passed down the road leading to the Farnesina 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 Italian unity to aid his arms.

Let any reader compare that almost heathen proclamation 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 official documents in which His Holy Name was once an essential form of invocation.

Angono. At Capua they number 900 in one prison and the day prisoners are included in this return.—The monks are to be expelled en masse in a few weeks, and where they are to go God alone knows. Deprived of their community, driven from their beloved cloisters, robbed of the little portion on which they and their families relied for their life-long subsistence, unable to work, and in most cases utterly unfitted for secular life, they are perhaps among the most friendless and destitute of God's creatures at the present moment; and I believe that even in Protestant England when their case is fully known and an appeal is made, the hearts of many of our separated brothers and sisters will be opened to the wrongs of the nuns of Italy, and that a voice may be lifted 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 present law is a sentence of starvation; who can live on 2d. a day? And that is the magnificent remuneration subject to fines and extortions, meted out to the senior members of the religious orders bound by 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 fitting at the present time that the work of their hands should be prominently brought before the Catholic abettors of the Whig foreign policy; especially if, as seems possible, the right of changing their representatives is once more thrown into their hands.

How the Church regards the coming struggle 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 Christian Europe, of monarchy and religion everywhere.'

The new decimal currency is issued in the Pontifical States, and has entirely obviated the momentary crisis. The Pontifical 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 consequence.—Cor of Tablet.

The Bishop of St. Brieux has arrived in Rome bringing 150,000fr. for Peter's Pence from his poor and scanty diocese in Bretagne.

About three hundred priests and religious are now imprisoned in the citadel and prison of Capua.

Another Jesuit Father, Padre Protan, has been arrested at Milan; he has been committed to prison.

Cardinal Antonelli, who has been seriously ill, has now almost recovered, and taken frequent carriage exercise 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 crowns.'

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 dusk 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 of 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 Austrians, 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 shot, and the shouts of the combatants were almost the only indications of the positions of the troops; yet it could be seen that the rapid fire of the needle-gun 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 hewn down willow trees as a barricade across the way.

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 their 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 shrieks or gurgling cries 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 rear, the Austrians, in every house which the foremost ranks of the Prussians passed, were cut 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 garrison, and exchanged shots with the defenders. With shrieks 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 vainly 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 skirmishers along the river bank, and the moon gave them light to direct their aim across the stream;—while on the first bank 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 fierce fight

than ever. The discharges were more frequent, and in the narrow way the bullets told with more severe effect. Here Von Drygalski, leading the fullier battalion of the 31st, a lieutenant-colonel of only two days standing, went down with two bullets in his forehead, and a captain at his side, was shot in both legs; many men fell, and the gray horse of a Prussian field-officer, with a ball in his heart, fell bravely against the wall, kicking amid the ranks, but he was soon quieted for ever, and at that moment man regarded but little such wounds as could be inflicted by an iron-shod hoof, even in the agonies of death. The Austrians stood gallantly, and made an attempt to scurry to the bridge; but the difference of their armament again told upon them, 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 change in the fortunes of the fight; certain it is that the defenders were ultimately obliged to retire across the bridge.

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 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 a quarter of a mile beyond the bridge, and again made 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 they could gather in all the stragglers who had escaped from the houses of the village, and harassed by the pursuing Prussians, drew off silently by the main road to Munchengratz. Thus terminated a contest, which fought upon both sides with the greatest vigour and determination yet resulted in a clear victory for the Prussians for when the last dropping shots ceased, about 4 o'clock this morning, there 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 purely an infantry action, and the Prussians derived its 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 muzzle in the air, and in the hurry and excitement of action often forgets to lower it, and only sends his bullet over the heads of the opposite ranks, while the soldier armed with a breech-loading rifle is not 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 with hospital waggons and ambulance cars bringing in the wounded; every cottage in the way was converted into a temporary hospital, and the little village 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 distinction in their care for both Austrian and Prussian. Not only was it those whose special duty is the care of the wounded who alone were doing their best to ease the sufferings of those who had suffered in the combat; soldiers not on duty might be seen carrying water for prisoners of both sides alike, and gladly affording any comfort which it was in their power to give to those who over night 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 the white livery of the House of Hapsburg.

In the village the utmost disorder gave evidence of the severity of the contest. Austrian knapsacks, sables, 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 road; the trees, which had formed the Austrian barricade, and still on the side of the street, held many a bullet. The cottages had been ransacked 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 a body lies in two or three, twisted together as if they had gripped one another in their agony, and sometimes single figures lie on their backs, staring with livid countenances and half-closed heavy 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 opposite 19 Austrian form a gaily trophy of the superiority of the needle gun.

GENEVA ANNOUNCES THE DEFEAT OF HIS ARMY—HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED AT VIENNA.

(Vienna (July 1) Correspondence London Times] Though it was yesterday evening known that the Feldzeugmeister 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 communicated to the inhabitants of this city by means of an extraordinary supplement to the Wiener 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 quarters from Koniginhof to Koniggratz, a small fortress about 22 English miles south of Josephstadt:

Dresden, June 30. 6 P. M. The repulse of the Saxon and First Austrian corps d'armes 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 Feldzeugmeister's communication, that he, in consequence of the repulse of the Saxons and First Austrian corps d'armes, 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 (Gitschin), and there found the enemy in a strong position, from which it was unable to dislodge him. We must further conclude that the Feldzeugmeister, being unwilling to subject his army to further severe losses, has fallen back in the direction of Koniggratz, with the intention of attacking the enemy as soon 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 of any advantages which he may have obtained. The inhabitants of Prague and Vienna are in great consternation, and on all sides it is asked how the Emperor could allow Count Clam-Gallas to retain

the command of the First Corps d'armes; he having, during the war in Lombardy, in 1856, given multiple proofs of incapacity. You may perhaps recollect that about two months ago publicly stated, that General von Benedek was to have General Count Olam-Gallas placed under his command. The commander of the First Corps d'armes belongs to the Guelph school, and is totally unable to keep pace with such advanced soldiers as Gabelenz, Ramming, and Edelsheim. Up to two days ago almost all the fighting had been done by the sixth and tenth corps d'armes (Lieutenant-Generals von Ramming and von Gabelenz), and the First Light Cavalry division, under Major-General Baron Edelsheim.

The War in Bohemia is awful work. The Austrians, we are told, lost 15,000 men in their various encounters with the army under the Crown Prince of Prussia; they had 25,000 put hors de combat in their vain attempts to arrest the progress of the army under Prince Farnborough. Altogether, 40,000 men in five days. The prisoners are computed at 15,000, leaving 25,000 for the dead and wounded. Whole battalions have been annihilated; whole corps—the 'Clam-Gallas,' the 'Gabelenz,' and the 'Saxon Corps,' no less than the Kalk Brigade—are so utterly broken up as to be unable to reappear in action for some time. Bismarck's army has fallen back behind the Elbe, taking up its position between the fortresses of Josephstadt and Koniggratz, greatly disheartened and disorganized, according to the account of Austrian officers, prisoner in Prussian hands. The desertion of Italian soldiers 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 rather give us an account of the casualties among themselves, we have no hesitation in believing that the havoc has been tremendous on both sides. Indeed, every bulletin or letter proceeding from either camp bears witness of the extreme valour displayed, and allows that success was in every instance purchased at a very heavy sacrifice. And 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 side. The vast strength to which modern armies are swelled by conscription, and the means of destruction and locomotion which attain every day greater efficiency, have a tendency to condense into a few months, and into one or two Titanic actions, all the horrors which in former ages stretched over 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 sanguinary 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 inferior quality. In principle, as well as in construction, it is not to be compared with several Breech-loading Rifles manufactured by English makers; but imperfect as it is, it has proved quite good enough to secure victory for the Prussians in almost every encounter.—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 Sibe did not suffice to afford a passage to the mass of fugitives.

HUNGARY.

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

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 Bishop of Calcutta blamed the former severely in his last pastoral for confiding the education of their children to Catholics. Great efforts were made, accordingly, to establish Protestant schools, but they 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 accomplished. It is more difficult to set up large establishments for the plain education of the young. Nevertheless, the College called Saint Francois Xavier de Calcutta, has succeeded so well under the direction of Belgian 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 50,000 francs, and to which the Catholics contributed even more than the Protestants. 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 Catholic missionaries opened a school at Hyderabad, similar to the one at Calcutta. The Abbe Caprotti, a native of Genoa, 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 school, and of the superior. At Bombay the best schools in the town were those which had been established by Mgr. Steils. He has lately been compelled to set up a Catholic college, and to devote part of the sum 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 orphanages. The collection made at Easter in behalf of these institutions in the Church of St. Thomas amounted to 860 rupees, upwards of 4,000 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 charity of the faithful was appealed to, as usual, and in a short time upwards of 6,000 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 repeated by all, even by heathens and Protestants.

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

NATURE OF THE SPOTS ON THE SUN.—On the solar envelope, of whose fluid nature there can be no doubt, says Herschel, we clearly perceive, by our telescopes, an intermixture (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 points tend directly to the conclusion that the non-luminous portions are gaseous, however they may leave the nature of the luminous doubtful. They suggest the idea of a radiant matter floating in a non-radiant medium, showing a tendency to separate itself by subsidence, after the manner of snow in air.

Wanderung-John.—In what is known as the Upper end of Pike county, Pa., there is a man, who has the ironical sobriquet of 'Whispering John Ricketts.' This title he has gained from the fact that he always talks (even in conversation) as if he were a 'major-general on parade; or to use a more common expression, 'like he was raised in a mill.' This gentleman, who, by the by, is one of 'em, mounted his horse one cold morning before daylight, for the purpose of riding down to Philadelphia. He rode up to the hotel just as the boarders and travellers had done their breakfast. He dismounted, and, walking into the bar-room, spoke to the landlord in his usual thundering tone. 'Good-morning, Mr. L.—how do you do this morning?' 'Very well, Mr. Ricketts; 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!'

TRAINING A FOP.—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 reunion in an aristocratic saloon, 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 ladies 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 eye, '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 workman 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 writer says:—

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 insist 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 sun. As these processes are scarcely practicable with any of the ordinary mattresses, I am decidedly of the opinion that the good old-fashioned straw bed, which can every three 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 straw bed makes it a little uncomfortable, spread 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 delightful 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 extreme heat of summer, simply by keeping him constantly drenched with ether. By the assistance of liquid sulphuric 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 so 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 mixture 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 traveller, will not seem surprising to any one who has been much in a mountainous country, and recollects that the beauty of nature in such countries is not only variable, but capriciously dependent on the weather and sunshine.' M. Bourri's description of the glacier of the Rhone is quite enchanting:—'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, cascades, and torrents. 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 imagined than described.'

When he began to learn music, said Mrs. Partington of her dutiful son, 'I was imbibed with the idea that the "chapter of genius" would "mangle" his brow. The constant streamer was his "favorite" instrument, and when he tuned it the birds ceased to 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.'

Chinese Entertainments.—The Chinese are frugal and retired in their habits and in their domestic life extremely regular. Social intercourse as a means of amusement is rare. Even their children have few active sports and amusements. Games of chance are almost the only amusements that bring them together. 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 extreme. The guests are seated at small tables, admitting 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. Every person's mess is then set before him. His 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 drunk 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.

Numeral 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 Arabia. Hence they are generally termed Arabic cyphers. The Arabs, however, as has been pretty clearly established, obtained them from India, about the year 600. They appeared in England about the year 1250, and were at first employed in astronomical, geometrical and abstract 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 Roman numerals then in use.—The earliest occurrence of the present vulgar figures upon a monument is said to be 1454. In common accounts they were not generally used until about the year 1600.

CAMPION AND MOSQUITOES.—Camphor is the most powerful agent to drive away mosquitoes. A camphor bag hung up in an open casement will prove an effectual barrier to their entrance. Camphorated spirits applied as a perfume to the face and hands will act as an effectual preventive; but when bitten by them, aromatic vinegar is the best antidote.

Every man is closely connected with his every fellow man; nor should any distance of relationship enter into consideration where there is a common nature.—St. Augustin.

We often make life unhappy in wishing things to have turned out otherwise than they did, merely because that is possible to the imagination which is impossible in fact.

An Invisible Advertisement.—More than words can say for it, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER works for itself the moment a bottle is opened. It breathes its own recommendation, and circulates it through the room. You sprinkle it upon your handkerchief and carry with you an inexhaustible bouquet. If your skin is tender, what so soothing after shaving as this delicious toilet water, diluted? Used in this way, it removes tan, freckles, and all superficial roughness, and in nervous headache and hysterics, it soothing odor acts like a charm.

Purchasers are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine. 536 Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, E. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

Purgation and Invigoration.—By means of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, these two processes are made one and inseparable, and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence. For this reason they are decidedly the most successful alterative medicine ever prescribed for paralysis, palsy, nervous weakness, general debility, and vertigo or dizziness. These complaints are always in some degree connected, either as effects or causes, with a morbid condition of the stomach, the liver, or the intestines. Upon these organs the Pills act with a directness, promptitude, and curative power, that is simply astonishing, while at the same time they communicate vigor to the whole organization.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 427

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



PAIN KILLER! IT IS A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND. PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivalled FAMILY MEDICINE.

It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received numerous testimonials, showing this medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attended upon.

Taken internally, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea and Cramp and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painters' colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, SORE THROAT, SUDDEN COLDS, COUGES, &c.

Be aware of Counterfeits. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Prices 10 cents; 25 cents; 50 cents per bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, 378 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. July 19, 1866.

A LAZY MENDICANT.—Miravaux was one day accosted by a sturdy beggar, who asked alms of him. "How is this, I inquired Miravaux; that a lusty fellow like you are unemployed? Ah! replied the beggar, looking very piteously at him; "if you did not know how lazy I am!" The reply was so ludicrous and unexpected, that Miravaux gave the vagrant a piece of silver.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman:—"We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as 'bright as a button.' And during the process of teaching its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. July, 1866.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. For Throat Troubles they are a specific. N. P. WILLIS. Contain no opium, nor anything injurious. Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston. An elegant combination for Coughs. Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston. I recommend their use to Pacific Speakers. Rev. E. E. CHAPIN. Most salutary relief in Bronchitis. Rev. S. SIZEMAN, Morristown, Ohio. Very beneficial when suffering from colds. Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis. Almost instant relief in the distressing labour of breathing peculiar to asthma. Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease. T. DUGANNE, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. July 1866. 2m

WORDS OF COMFORT TO THE WEAK.—In addition to the ailments common to both sexes woman has special ailments of her own, which demand our sympathy, and should receive relief if possible. It is possible. In her peculiar trials she needs strengthening and sustaining, and the functional derangements to which she is subject can only be removed by a preparation combining the properties of a tonic and regulating medicine. Alone among remedies of this nature stands BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Wholly vegetable, perfectly innocuous, and especially adapted to delicate and over susceptible organization it will be found invaluable in all the peculiar exigencies of the sex. Used at same time with the Sarsaparilla, BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a powerful help in effecting a complete cure, carrying off from the system the vitiated and depraved humors set free by the Sarsaparilla, and thus enabling the organs to resume their healthy functions at the proper and natural seasons. 510 Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, E. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

CONVENT OF VILLA-ANNA, LACHINE, (NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST.) This Institution contains in its plan of education every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the sciences becoming their condition. The diet is wholesome and abundant. In sickness as in health, their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all times and in all places. Constant application will be given to habituate them to order and cleanliness, in a word every thing that constitutes a good education.

This House is situated in the splendid property of the late Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, on the river St. Lawrence opposite Gangnawaga.—The means of communication to Upper Canada and United States are of easy access. A magnificent Garden, and very pleasant Play-Ground, well planted with trees, are at the disposition of Young Ladies. The Course of Instruction is in both languages, French and English. There is a particular Course in English for Pupils who wish to study only this language. Particular attention is paid to the health. The Branches taught are: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Mythology, Polite Literature, Geography, Domestic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, Drawing, Music—Piano, Harp. The Superior Course comprises: Philosophy, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Fractional Chemistry, Astronomy, &c.; &c. TERMS.

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"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philada." This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc., either upon man or beast. Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signatures of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

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