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THE TREASURE.

Translated from the French of Emile Souvestre for the Banner of the South. By R D. T., of South Carolina.

In an attic chamber of a poor looking mansion sat a young girl and an old soldier.

The furniture of their modest apartment, while it bore witness to the poverty of the occupants, testified also to the self-respect which sustained them under its trials. Order, taste, and neatness gave an air almost of elegance to the simple arrangement of the few articles of comfort that Still surrounded them. Everything was just in its right place; the fire burnt brightly in the nicely swept hearth, the carpet, though faded, was stainless and free of cust, while the snowy muslin curtain which shaded the little garret window, seemed almost embroidered by the numberless darns that kept it together. Some few jars of simple flowers ornamented the half-raised window, scattering their sweet perfume through the little chamber.

The sun was just setting. One lingering ray still illumined the lowly dwelling, giving an added charm to the glowing cheek of the young girl, and seeming to revel in the long silvery locks of the old veteran. He was half reclining in an old arm-chair, which the thoughtful love of his young purse had made most comfortable to him by the many soft cushions she had manufactured, and covered with patch work of bright colored chintz. An old footstool had been converted into a resting place for his wounded foot, and the only arm left to him by the fortunes of war, rested on a small round table on which stood his meershaum and the little tobacco bag embroidered with pearls.

The old soldier had a strongly marked and deeply forrowed face. But the harsh outlines were softened by an expression of perfect candor, and most winning frankness. An immense grey moustache hid the halt smile which played about his lips, as his gaze rested almost unconaciously on the young girl. While he is looking after indulging in strong liquors. I know this spent the greater part of the day in trolicking the past thirty years. But where could we get ship. Such was precisely the condition of our at her, we will try and see her as he did.

She was about twenty years of age - a perfect brunette, with tender and expressive feasome clear limpid stream, whose beautiful trea ingly.
sures are seen at a glance. She held a paper in The Suddenly she stooped and seemed to listen

What is the matter ?' asked the old man.

'Nothing!' she replied and her countenance expressed her disappoitment.

'You thought you heard Charles ?' asked the soldier.

'Yes, it was that,' replied the young reader, his day's work must now be over, and it is about his usual hour for coming in.'

When he does come in, you mean,' replied Vincent in an irritated tone.

Lucille's lips parted quickly as though she would wish to speak and justify her cousin. But her better judgment prevailed, for she checked not look so conscious and confused? herself instantly, and then seemed to fall into a reverse.

Old Vincent took hold of his moustache with his only remaining hand, and began twisting it violently. This was his usual manner of express-

ing his indignation against his nephew.

Our young soldier is marching on the wrong road, Lucille. He often comes into us at night table. in most uncivil moods, neglects his work to go and amuse himself at fetes and public houses, squanders all that he earns; and mark you child, all this is going to end badly for him and for

Ob, do not speak so dearest Uncle! It comes like a prediction of evil for him, said Lucille, in a sweet, pleading tone. 'He is passing through a fiery trial, but will come out unscathed I feel sure. For some time past my cousin has seemed entirely changed. He no longer works with his old energy and ambitton.

But what has caused this sudden change? Well Uncle, he says he has nothing to look forward to, and thinks that a working man has so little prospects for the future, that it is wisest to live on from day to day, enjoying what the passing hour gives, without one thought beyond it.

'Ab! ha! This is bis idea then,' said the old man frowning, and twirling his moustache fiercely. Well! it has not even the merit of orginality. We had in our old regiment, certain wise-acres like this cousin of your's, who excused themselves from marching with us because they thought the road too long and tedious, consequently they remained inactive, and inglorious in the depot, while their companies were entering in triumph Madrid, and Berlin, and Vienna. Your cousin does not seem to remember that by resolutely will at last take one to Rome!"

'Ah Uncle! If you could only make him think million of francs.'

so,' said Lucille eagerly. 'I tried to influence him, by counting up what so good a mechanic as he is, could, with proper economy, realize. But when I had finished the calculation, he merely sbrugged his shoulder, saying in a short, impatient manner, that women knew nothing of such things !?

CATHOLIC

'And then straightway you fell into despair, you poor foolish child,' continued Vincent with a tender smile. 'I know now why my little nurse's eyes are so often red of late.'

'On no! no! Uncle-I assure you"-

'I know too why those poor lilly flowers so often droop now for want of fresh water in their jars; why my birdie no londer sings as she waits on her old Uncle!'

'Uncle! Uncle! for pity sake!'-

Here poor Lucille broke down - and casting down her eyes, nervously twisted the corner of

The old soldier rested his hand tenderly upon ber head. 'Do you thing petite that I am going to scold you?' he asked in a quick, friendly tone. After all, it is only natural you should feel an | pect at the end of it. interest in Charles. He is now your cousin, and at some future day I hope—'

Here the young girl moved quickly. Well-no then. We wont speak of it any more, said the old soldier stopping suddenly. 'I always forget in speaking to you women, that one must pretend ignorance. We will not mention the subject again. But let me return to that that price, Lucille, and I promise you a fine reading. worthless good for naught, for whom you cherish such friendly feelings-that is the right word

friendly in his sentiments towards you? 'Lucille shook her head. 'That is to say, Uncle, he once felt them,' she added sadly. But | fiercely. for some time past he has changed entirely; he is so cold in his manner, and seems absent and worried when with me.'

ma petite, is not ?- and who in turn is equally

' Yes,' replied Vincent, thoughtfully. ' When one has tasted the feverish and intoxicating pleasures of the world, the simple joys of home become insipid. It is like drinking unripe wine, malady well child; most of us have passed through

But all have survived the trial. Uncle, so why tures, whose every emotion revealed itself in may we not have hope for Charles' recovery to rapid and sudden changes. To look into her full more healthful feeling also? Perhaps if you were dark eyes was like gazing into the depths of to speak seriously to him,' she added besitat- or emotions subservient to the necessity of re-

The old man shrugged his shoulders mereduher hand, and was reading aloud to the invalid. lously. Such maladies are not to be cured by words, but by deeds,' replied he. 'One can no more manufacture a reasonrble man all of a sudden, than he can improvise'a good soldier. Expersence is necessary child—the ordeal of discipline and fatigue, and the baptism of the canon. Your | died up stairs. cousin fails in energy and perseverance, because he has no definite aim in view. We must try and find one for him. But this will be no easy matter. I will think of it."

'Ah! here he comes! I am sure of it this time,' interrupted the young girl, who had quickly recognized his rapid step on the stairs.

'Hush! silence in the ranks!' exclaimed the old soldier. 'Go on with your reading, and do

Lucille obeyed. But her trembling voice would soon have betrayed her agitation to a more attentive observer. Whilst her eyes followed the printed words which she mechanically read aloud, ber ears and thoughts were intently occupied with ber cousin, who had just entered the room, and thrown his hat and gloves upon the unceasingly, to change your habits of life?'

Finding his Uncle and cousin thus engaged, Charles did not salute either of them, but crossing the room, leaned upon the window sill in an abstracted, absent kind of manner.

uttered.

She had reached that column of the newspaper which is formed of a kind of mozaic work of odds and ends, grouped together under the head of

chppings. Charles, who had at first seemed absolutely unconcerned, by degrees seemed interested in spite of himself. After the appouncement of divers robberies, fires, accidents, deaths, etc., the young girl read aloud the following communication: 'A poor pedlar of Besancon, named Pierre surrounded by a large party of the enemy, as to Lefevre, desirous to accumulate wealth at any cost, suddenly determined to go to India, which country he had beard spoken of as the 'Eldorado' of the world. He disposed of the little property he possessed, went to Bordeaux, and sailed as cook's mate, on board of an American vessel. After an absence of eighteen years. during which time nothing had been heard of him, his relations suddenly received a letter announcing his immediate return. The letter also said, that after untold labor and fatigue, and un heard of freaks of fortune, the former pedlar was alone knew the spot where caussons were buried, putting one foot before another, the shortest steps returning to his old home with but one arm and all perished in their unfortunate flight. Now, it one eye, but owner of a fortune valued at two has come to light, and is proven beyond doubt, soldier, and Charles now felt how much in earn-

clamation.

glass eye!' said the old soldier ironically.

sarcastic remark of his Uncle. ' Yes, great good luck,' continued the soldier, and it cost him so little! Only eighteen years

of his life, and an eye, and an arm ! 'Eighteen years of unheard of fatigue and disappointment, repeated Lucille slowly, dwelling upon and emphasizing the words of the jour-

'Who would mind that!' exclaimed Charles, to gain such a fortune at last. The difficulty does not lie in entering upon an unknown and buried it. I could as certainly identify the spot panionship which he at first tried in vain to fatigueing journey, nor even in bearing all the as I do the position of the bed in this room. inconveniences of the route. But the real trial is to march steadily on, without some sure pros-

her eyes to her cousin, and so, Charles, you that you may please to propose. could envy the fate of this pedlar? You would be willing to give eighteen of the best years of effort would be very useless. your life-one eye-one arm?'

· For two million?' interrupted Charles ' most marriage portion for your pin money?

The young girl turned away without answer ing. Her heart was filled with sadness, and a great tear trembled on her eye lids. Vincent the year 1812, on the banks of the Duero, had goal. was silent also, but he twisted his moustache been refused by the Government of Madrid.

little scene seemed absorbed in thought.

her reverie. She rose quickly, and busied berself in preparing the table for their supper.

The meal, which was taken in absolute silence. did not occupy many moments. Charles had with his young and riotous companions, consequently he could eat nothing now. Lucille had chase of the land? lost her appetite-Vincent alone did justice to taught and trained him to make all other feelings in rossession of our secret, if need be. cruiting his bodily strength. But his hunger was men to believe us, or on the other hand, in the society of his Uncle and cousin. soon appeased, and he returned promptly to his fear of an abuse of the confidence one would cushions and his arm-chair near the window.

After arranging every thing again in order, Lucille, felt the necessity of being alone. She took up the light, and after tenderly embracing your cousin the other day-when the spoils are ments to their simple life, by some little surprise. her Uncle, retired to the little room she occu- to be shared, suppose the lion should suze the some unexpected attention, which won more and

Vincent and the young man being then left alone. Charles wished to bid his Uncle good night, and retire also, but the old soldier told him longed horror of a law suit. What is the use, I to lock the door and come back to him, adding, 'I wish to speak very seriously to you, Charles.'

As he anticipated nothing but reproach, his nephew remained standing; but Vincent made a sign for him to sit down.

Have you weighed well the words you gave ulterance to just now, young man? Are you really capable of making a great and prolonged effort to gain a fortune at last?

'I? Con you doubt it, Uncle?' replied Charles surprised even at the doubt implied by the question.

And you are willing to be patient; to work

'Yes, certainly, if I were to gain anything by it. But Uncle what do you mean by asking these questions?

'You shall soon know,' said the invalid, who opened the drawer of a little secretary near him. Lucille continued reading aloud, though she and taking out several newspapers, turned them did not take in the meaning of a single word she carefully over. Finally he selected one, handed it to Charles, and pointed out the following paragraph which he read in a subdued tone:

Overtures have lately been made to the Spanish Government with regard to certain caissons' buried somewhere on the banks of the Quero after the battle of Salamanca. It seems | do. that during that memorable retreat a company -belonging to the first division of the army, which had these caissons in charge became separated from the general army, and so entirely make resistance useless. The officer who commanded them seeing how impossible it was to make their escape, availed himself of the dark ness of the night to have the caissons buried by some of the soldiers in whom he felt the greatest confidence. Then feeling satisfied as to their safety, he disbanded his little company, ordering each one to try and make his escape through the lines of the enemy.

Some few of them succeeded in regaining their division; but the officer and the men, who that these coffers contained all the money of the est he was. Vincent encouraged him by repeat- girl.

Charles, who had listened with growing inter army: that is to say, gold, amounting to some ing anew that he held his fortune in his own est and attention, could no longer repress an ex- eight or ten million. Charles stopped reading, and looked at the old

'Two million!' be repeated in a tone of amaze- | soldier with sparkling eyes. ' Were you one of that company?' he asked

HRONICLE

· That would do to buy him a false arm and a ' I was one of them,' quietly replied Vincent.

'Ah what good luck!' said the young man 'You know then the existence of these with enthusiasm, not seeming to have heard the chests? 'I was one of the men honored by the confidence of my Captain, and charged with the care

of burying them. I alone amongst them all, escaped the balls of the enemy." Then Uncle, you can give some clue. You

can help in the search for them,' continued Charles, in a still more excited manner. With the greatest ease and certainty. Our Captain made us note the angle formed by the projection of some rock and the hill where we

Charles sprang up from his chair.

have you never spoken of this before? The which had bitherto regulated his actions, and 'And so,' said the young girl timidly raising French Government will surely make any terms that he should resist all temptations to return to

Why do you think so?

Because Spain has refused the permission the importance of the aim proposed, gave him assuredly I would. Find me only a purchaser at necessary for prosecuting the search. Go on strength to resist and overcome them all.

> who found from it that the demand relative to a the money each week to his Uncle he felt that search for the caissons buried by the French in he was advancing one step nearer the promised

But why ask their permission at all? oh-There was a long silence. Each actor in the jected Charles. What is the necessity for are the sails. Give them up to be the sport of The clock striking eight roused Lucille from the search quietly and secretly? Once on the digging it, or suspect any discovery we might make!

'I have often thought of this matter during the money necessary for the voyage, or the pur-

Can we not apply to some of our friends who the simple repast. His habits as a soldier had are better off than we are? We can put them

if this risk should prevent our success after all. If it should turn out—as in the table you read to voyage, all the harassing perplexities of uncertainty, with the addition, perhaps, of the prosaid to myself, of undertaking so troublesome an affair? I have only a short time left to live. management and care of my little Lucille, we get along in comfort from day to day, and what more do we want? I laugh at the rest, as I would once have scoffed at a squadron of Cossacks.

'And so Uncle, you will let this glorious chance for a fortune slip away from you? You cast away riches in this prodigal way?' said tenderness, and every image will stamp itself in-Charles in a feverish and excited manner.

'For myself most assuredly. But for you, nephew, it is a more serious matter. I have seen some time past how ambitious you have become, and that you are sacrificing everything that you may associate with those who are better off than you are. Very well. Allons donc! Do you get me the necessary means for this voyage, and I will go with you in search of this treasure.

Are you in earnest Uncle? You? Bring me two thousand francs-that will secure the treasure I promise you. Will that

'That will do my Uncle,' cried Charles exultingly-ther he added in a more anxious tone: never earn so much.'

Work on bravely-bring me your pay every week, and I promise that you shall be satisfied. But only think, Uncle, how small my salary

' That is my affair.'

'You said just now you would be willing to labor eighteen years for it, and were willing to give an arin and an eye beside." 'Ab, if I could but be sure-'

'To gain a treasure at last. I swear it to you Charles, by the ashes of Napoleon.'

This was the most solemn oath of the old

keeping now, and the young man went to bed, firmly resolving that no effort should be wanting on his part to secure it.

But the conversation with his Uncle had completely banished sleep. He passed the entire night in feverish calculations as to the sum requisite for realizing his hopes, and dreaming all manners of bright dreams as to his future. When Lucille came down the next morning, he had already gone off to his work.

Vincent enjoyed the surprise of the young girl, but merely smiled and shook his head saying nothing. He intended keeping Charles' secret, and before speaking of it, wanted to see if he could keep his newly found resolutions.

The first months were the most trying. The young book-hinder-for such was his trade and occupation-had formed habits of life and combreak through, and perseverance in his work seemed to him often insupportable. It was ab-'Then your fortune is made Uncle. But why solutely essential to overcome that capriciousness his old life at the instance of his companions. 'Perhaps so,' said Vincent. But I think the This was a most difficult undertaking. His courage often failed, and he was frequently on the point of yielding to these temptations, but

His increased industry, and attention to work. He held out another paper towards Charles, brought an increase in his salary; and in taking

Each day these efforts became more and more easy. Man resembles a vessel whose passions making it an official matter, when we can make every passing wind, and he is swept along with every current. But let them be only once prospot, buy the land, and who can prevent our perly trimmed and regulated and the navigation becomes less and less dangerous. Let the anchor finally be cast in some secure haven, and there is nothing more to be feared for man or young artisan. In proportion as his life became more regulated, his taste became more elevated. His close and hard work during the day made his evening's rest most grateful to him whilst giving up the feverish and exciting amusements of his The difficulty, Charles, would be in getting young companions, gave a greater charm to the

Lucille had resumed all her former winning necessarily be obliged to place in them. Then, manner in her intercourse with him. Entirely and solely occupied with thoughts of Vincent and Charles, she added each day some fresh enjoywhole. We would have all the fatigue of the more their affectionate appreciation. Charles was surprised to discover in his cousin attractions and graces which he had never before taken the trouble to notice. She became insensibly perfectly indispensable to his happiness, and before he was aware of it, the great aim and hope of Let the millions go to the Devil! I have my his life was entirely changed. The desire of two hundred francs of pension money, and my securing the treasure promised by Vincent was Cross of the Legion of Honor. Thanks to the no longer the sole aim of his ambition. His thoughts now constantly dwelt on the noble qualities of Lucille. She became the motive power of all his actions, and he only cared to win her approval and esteem. The human mind is a kind of moral daguerrectype. Surround it by objects of love and order, or beauty and devotion; then illuminate it by the warm sunshine of delibly, and remain impressed there forever.

The life that Charles was leading cooled off by degrees his ardent desire to amass wealth. He now recognized and yearned for a happiness more in his reach. His Paradise was no longer a fairy-land conjured from the ' Arabian Nights,' but was to be found in one small room, kept warm and glowing by purest household joya .-And this great change in his feeling had been most unconsciously effected. The element of happiness introduced into his life bad softened everything else to bim. The 'millions,' once the object of his most ardent desire, instead of being now his principal aim and end, had become secondary to his more and dearer hopes, and conscious of his growing love for Lucille, he be-But where am I to get this money. I can came restless now to know if his affection met with a returo.

One evening he walked up and down the room, while his Uncle and cousin sat near the stove. They were both speaking of Charles' late em. ployer, who after thirty years of honesty and industry had realized a competence and was about But, Uncle, how many years will it take retiring to the enjoyment of a country life, with with his aged and good wile.

'Ab, there is a fine old couple, who bave truly made for themselves a Paradise in this world !-Always united, always contented, always industrious and charitable,' said Vincent.

'Yes,' replied Lucille earnestly, 'The wealthiest on earth might envy them their simple lot!

Charles stopped suddenly before the young

· Certainly-if he could-if I rould, stammered the young girl, who alternately smiled and

'It can be then,' replied Charles, 'and Lucille, you have only to speak one word to have

What word my cousin?' she timidly asked. 'To say that you love me, and will consent to

become my wife,' he cried ampetuously. Then seeing the surprised and startled look

Lucille gave him, he continued: Oh, do not let it shock you for me to tell you

ing to say this to you, but I have been waiting for a reason our old Uncle knows all about .has slipped away from me, and I am miserable until you will speak and tell me that you will try to love me; and that when I deserve you and can do for you. that you will be my wife .- he said: Speak for me, Uncle, and tell me that some day, if she is willing you will give her to me."

spoke, and taking her hand, held it tenderly in happy. All that you see here is the fruit of his; his voice was trembling with emotion, and he gazed earnestly at her.

Trembling and agitated, Lucille tried in vain to speak, and bowing down her head, she rested it. I have but followed the fashion of the old on her Uncle's arm. The old soldier looked nurse who put a drop of honey on the edge of from one to the other with a half tender, half the cup to entice their children to drink the concomic smile. Finally he took the young girl's tents. Now that you know where the truest hand and gently gave it to Charles.

'Come! courage! speak out petite,' he cried longer reject it. May God and an old soldier's

Lucille, just one word-one word only, said Charles imploringly, still keeping her hand .-Say only yes, that you consent to take me as your betrothed?'

She bid her blushing face on his shoulder, and he alone heard the longed for 'yes.'

Eh! It is time for me to beat a retreat then!' cried the jolly old soldier rising to go out. 'Your hands my children - quick, give me your bands, and both of you come and give me a kiss You can have this evening then for your nonsense, and to-morrow we will speak of more serious matters.'

The next day accordingly, he called his nephew aside, atd told him that he had then in hand the sum necessary for their voyage, and that he would be ready to set out for Spain at any time. This information which but a short time since would have overwhelmed Charles with joy, now filled his breast with sadness. He must then leave Lucille, just as he was beginning to red-hot from on the anvil of the smith, when it can be to realize his purest joy in her affection. He must run the risk of a long and uncertain voyage, when it would have been so sweet to stay at home with her. It was in the young man's heart almost to curse the millions that were calling him so far away from her. Since the interest of his life had changed, his desire to amass wealth had been entirely dissipated.

Why should be wish to acquire gold wherewith to purchase happiness, when he had already found it to the very fullness of content. He said nothing however of his chagrin to his Uncle, but simply expressed his readiness to leave at any

The old soldier took upon bimself all the trouble of making the necessary preparation for their voyage. For this purpose, he and Lucille went out shopping day after day, until he finally told Charles all the arrangements were completed, faction, a handful of the population, whose denunciawith the exception of taking their passage on a tions of the measure now before Parliament is no more the voice of the Irish nation than it is the music sailing vessel. As Lucille happened to be out at the time, he requested his nephew to go with bim to attend to this matter, as the fatigue of the past few days had made his wounds very painful, and he could with difficult move about.

Vincent had with him several of the papers that mentioned the famous treasure supposed to have been buried on the banks of the Duero.

When in the carriage with Charles, he gave them to him, and told him to glance over them, as they might perhaps be important information that would be of service to them in their search.

The young man only saw at first the details he already knew from his Uncle. Then followed the same announcement of the refusal on the part of the Spanish Government to permit any search, and finally a report of some useless efforts made by some merchants of Barcelona to find the lost caissons.

He thought he had read every article bearing upon the subject, when his eyes fell upon a letter signed by one 'Pierre Dufour.'

'Pierre Dusour?' repeated Vincent, in a tone of amazement. 'Why that was the name of the blacksmith of our corps!

' Yes, it is even so that he signs himself,' said

'God preserve us! I had thought the brave boy was long since in the other world,' said Vincent solemaly. Our Captain had the greatest confidence in him.

Instead of replying, Charles uttered an exclamation of surprise and disappointment. Well, what is it now? asked Vincent quick-

What is it? repeated the young man.— Why it is simply this: if what this Pierre Dufour says be true, Uncle, our voyage will be in

'But why, Charles ?' Because he says these caussons never did

have money in them; they were filled with pow-

Vincent looked at his nephew a moment, and then laughed out in the most provoking man-

'You knew this?' said the young man. Most assuredly I did, because I saw it with

my own eyes,' replied the old man, with the most up by the Government -- the most vital and important | vading that immense congregation -- a repeation of amperturable good humour. But Low then? You deceived me pur-

posely,' cried the young workman angrily .-You did not believe in the existence of these buried treasures, and your promise was but a jest They should find some way of making their wants gaze upon the vast congregation by which he was and a mockery.

And would you like your husband to love you a treasure, and you shall have it; with this Ireland; it touches his rights, his property, we might the preacher proceeded it his subject his elequence early me shall not so to Sasta in search even say his life. It involves his peace, his comfort, became more and more apparent. He expetited on you thus, Lucille? he exclaimed looking eagerly difference only, we shall not go to Spein in search of it.

> 'What do you mean, Sir?' ' You shall soon know.'

The carriage stopped before a store, and the two travellers dismounted and entered.

Charles recognized the workshop and bookbindery establishment of his former master; but it had been re-modelled, and painted, and refurnished with everything necessary for carrying on a large business. He was just turning to ask the meaning of it all, when he caught sight of the name of the proprietor in large gilt letters over the counter. It was his own name!-'Charles Duval! At that moment the door of so, dearest Lucille! I have been so long want- the inner room opened and revealed a hearth glowing with a bright warm fire, a snowy looking table on which supper was served, and Lucille But I couldn't be silent any longer-my secret sitting near, smiling and beckoning for him to come in.

Vincent came up to him with deep emotion depicted on his manly face. Taking his hand,

Behold 'the treasure' 1 promised you! A fine business which will make you independant, The young man drew near his cousin as Le and a noble wife who will make your home your own honest labor, and belongs to you. Forgive me for deceiving you. The cup of happiness was pressed to your lips and you turned from happiness is to be found, I am sure you will no

POPULAR ACTION.

blessing rest upon you both.'

From the Dublin Nation. The political events of the time through which we are now passing are destined to exercise a great influence on the future of Ireland. The condition of the Irish nation mest necessarily be changed by the operation of the series of measures on which the present Government have entered. It could no more remain the same after they shall have come into play than the aspect and condition of pature could remain the same after the inclemency of winter has been succeeded by the genial temperature of summer. The present therefore is an important time, a time of change and transition, when an old order of things is being melted down and cast into a new world, to come out brighter and better than before. What part are Irishmen taking with regard to a process so full of interest for them? What are they doing to shape the legislation on which the future of the country so largely depends? The laws of England while being framed in the British Parliament resemble a bar of indented by a slight stroke, and easily bent and fitted to answer a particular purpose; once passed through all their stages, and entered in the statute book, they resemble the same bar of iron after it has become rold and left the workman's hards-to alter it then is a work of difficulty Naturally, therefore, one would expect that when the Government have commenced the manufacture, so to say, of a series of laws intimately and vitally affecting the future fortunes of this country, the people of Ireland would be found fully alive to what was going on, anxious to have some voice in the discussion of the questions under consideration, and active in their endeavours to shape the results in a manner conformable to their wishes and their interests. But no such action can now be witnessed among them. Scarcely a sign of political life is given by the Irish people at this important innoture of their affairs. The destiny of the country is being shaped by the House of Commons, and Ire land is almost as silent as if she had nothing to say on the matter, or was no way concerned in it. The only voice raised in relation to it is that of a little of the apheres.

This quietude of the Irish people is due to the united action of several causes. Many Irishmen bave derived from their experience of Irish agitations and Parliamentary proceedings, the idea that the surest way for not getting any particular thing from the House of Commons is to ask and pray for it, declare that it is much needed, that its concession would be a public benefit, and would be satisfactory to the people. Now that the Government have taken in hand an important work of reform, those men are of opinion that Irishmen who wish for its success cannot do better than say nothing about it. What they ask would be the result of an expression of Irish opinion on the points in debate? If that opinion were in favour of the Government measure, the fact would be used as a taunt against the Ministry and an argument against their propositions; if it were unfavourable, that fact would equally be used against them. Besides, the English press, now contending among hemselves as friends and foes of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, would only be too happy to have some Irish meetings, speeches, resolutions, or documents of one sort or another, on which to direct the fire of their abuse for a time. For these reasons they contend that the organisation of societies and the working of an agitation in Iceland in favour of the passing of the Church Bill would be injudicious, and might prove injurious to the fortunes of that measure. That class of men, however, can hardly be called a numerous one, and there is but a modicum of truth in their opinions Another and more efficient cause of the popular inertia is to be found in the disruption of political forces and the confusion of political ideas resulting from the action of a particular party in Irish politics during the past few years. That party professed to be able to settle all Irish questions, to dispose of all Irish grievances, to effect all the needed reforms, by one vigorous effort, before the country should have grown many years older. Full of a wild and irrational confidence in their power to effect all this by extra-parliamentary means, they would tolerate in the corntry no political programme, organisation, or authority but their own. For a time they were left the clear stage which they desired. They made their effort, and it is not too much to say that it fell soul stirring rites could bring with him from that very far short of success Bot now assuredly it is time for the Irish people to wake up again to political life, and begin once more to act for themselves in dearing affection for its sacred ministers. It is known matters that so nearly concern them. No one possessed of any reason or conscience can ask them to At six o'clock masses commenced, and thus might remain quiescent and wait patiently for the result of another insurrection. Who knows when it would come, or whether it would fare better than the last? Meanwhile the world moves, and changes are in day's religious exercises. At the hour of twelve the progress even in the condition and circumstances of time appointed for the High Maes to begin, the cha-Ireland. The Church Bill is now virtually passeda measure fraught with important consequences for the country. The land question is next to be taken | tide. There appeared to be but one sensation prequestion for Ireland short of a Repeal of the Union, exatic delight, mingled with such indescribable feelthat the British Parliament could possibly take in

hands. The Irish people cannot afford to be inactive while ancient order ascended the pulpit, and having read that measure is under the consideration of Parliament. the short but graphic gospel of the day, turned his and wishes known, some way of expressing their surrounded. For a moment he seemed amazed that orinion on every clause and every word of the Bill such a conceurse of persons should be brought to-

the happiness of his family; it will decide whether he is to live a slave, at the mercy of his landlord, subject to continual plunder and to all sorts of oppression, or to live a free man, erjoying the fruits of his own industry, and able, as the expressive phrase has it, to call his soul his own ! There should be no apathy in the country while such a measure is being framed in the Rouse of Commons. Many Irishmen were restrained from taking an active part in favour of the Church Bill by their disinclination to make themselves prominent in a movement having so much of a sectarian aspect, and which was so very distasteful to their Protestant neighbors. But the Land Question is not the question of a sect or a party. Catholic farmers of the South are not more interested in it than are the Protestant farmers of the North. The Orange Lodges themselves will help the agitation in favour of an equitable settlement of the Land Question. It is for the tenant farmers of Ireland, therefore, and all who desire their welfare, to bestir themselves at once in this matter Farmers Clubs, Tenant Right Societies, or some such organisations, should without loss of time be formed in the most scitable localities all over Ireland : and means should be arranged to secure united action among them. We call upon every friend of the people who shall read these words ro consider whether such action is not necessary, and orgently required, and if his opinion shall be in the affirmative, to do all in his power for its prompt and effective realisation.

THE IRISH PROTESTANTS AND THEIR RELI-GION.

All these fierce Irishmen at Chesterfield House and elsewhere, keep asserting and howling over the inevi table ruin of Protestantism in Ireland. They take it as indisputable that their religion must die out unless it is provided by the State with an enormous amount of money. They speak of themselves as if they were converted Jews at Jerusalem, and could only be kept converted if they got their plastres regularly. What an uncommonly poor religion Irish Protestantism must be if they are right! Here is a religion which has had all the advantages of State for three centuries, which is professed by men holding nine-tenths of the Irish soil, and which as its friends allege, is secured by the impassioned support of all the most intelligent, thriv ing and prosperous part of the Irish population, and yet it is going to die out like the wick of a burned up candle if it is now placed on an equality with other religions. Supposing the Irish Protestants really believed in Irish Protestantism, would they dishonur their religion by the most dis act approach to stating anything of the sort? They profess, farther, to believe that beside these great external and mundane advantages, they have got the overwhelming spiritual adrantage of being in exclusive possession of the truth The Gos, al in its purity is committed to their sole charge, and yet this embodiment of truth, this genuine, unadulterated Gospel, backed by almost all the landed wealth of the country, by the inherited traditions of centuries, and by the vast preponderance of Irish education and Irish industrial energy, is to melt away like dew before the sun, unless the secular arm of the State wi'l throw down all its adversagies before it. No body of sincerely and moderately intelligent Pro testants ever before spoke with such outrageous contempt of Protestantism. If they are right they have got hold of the most puny, rickety abortion of a religion that ever offered itself as the child of the spiritual longings of civilized man .- Saturday Review.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MAGHERAYELT CHURCH - On Sunday last, the Very Rev. Dean Slane, Dangannon, was present at Mass in Magherafelt Catholic Church. The deap's venerable and patriarchal appearance was the subject of very general observation and respect, and the congregation was much moved to see a priest so ad. vanced in years still engaged tn the accomplishment of the great works of religion. The object of the dean's visit to Magherfelt was to raise means to assist in the finishing of his grand new church, commenced about eixteen months ago in the grand old historic town of Dangenoon. Three thousand have already been expended on this church, and still it is very far from completion; and the dean is making a tour of the nineteen parishes of the archdiocese of Armagh with the object of raising means to assist in pushing it to completion. On Sunday morning be visited New-bridge church, and made a collection which amounted to £10; and after second Mass in Magherafelt, on the same day, a sum of £25 was sub scribed for the same purpose, making a total of £35 from the parish. The very rev. gentleman returned thanks to the parishioners from the altar of each of the churches, and he subsequently visited a number of them in their houses.

NEW CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, KINGSCOURT. - On Sunday, the 25th inst., the Feast of St James the Apostle, the Most Rev. Dr. Nuity, Lord Bishop of Meath, will lay and bless the foundstion stone of this sacred edifice. The sermon suinable to the solemn occasion will be preached by the Most Rev. Dr. M'Cabe, Lord Bishop of Ardagh, whose earnest eloquence and arduous labours for the salvation of souls in Kingscourt, many years ago, are still gratefully ramembered and carefully treasured in the hearts of the people of this and the sur rounding parishes. They are anxiously looking forward to the day when they will have the bappiness f seeing his lordship once more smongst them, at the inauguration of this great work for the honour and glory of God, our Immaculate Mother, and for the salvation of generations yet ueborn. All, therefore, who venerable our holy faith and love the beauty of God's House will, doubtless, lend a helping hand to the venerated and worthy pastor, Father Peter O'Reilly, and his faithful flock, towards the completion of their arduous undertaking. The solemn and interesting ceremonies will commence at eleven o'clock, and, at the close. Benediction will be given by his lordship, Dr Nalty. - Correspondent.

CARMELITE CONVERT, MOATE. - On Friday was witnessed in this locality & demonstration so absorbing. so solemply impressive, and so beautifully illustrative of the surpassing grandeur of the ceremonies of the Catholic Church, that any attempt at description would be as futile as, perhaps, unnecessary. Friday being one of the most solemn festivals in connection with the Carmelite order, the Convent Chapel presented a spectacle so fraught with everything tendind to its due celebration that it is impossible to conceive how any person present at the awe-spiriting solemn scene other than the most reverential respect for religion and the sincerest regard and most enthat more than 1,000 persons received communion. be seen streams of persons to and fro till about eleven, when from all directions dense masse began to enter the church to await the grand finale of that pel was filled to repletion, and not only the chapel but the grounds attached teamed with the human ings as skillfully executed music can alone produce. After the first Gospel a non-resident Father of this

became more and more apparent. He expatiated on the faith of the woman whose enthrelsem impelled her, seeing the divine manifestations of the Saviour, to raise her voice above all others following in the throng of the Divine Legislator, and. in the simple lang age of nature declaring the woman blessed who had given birth to that wonder-working, divinely-benevelent Being. The oratory of the preacher was next directed in a strain of unanswerable argumentation to prove the efficacy of the intercession of the Blessed Virgin. May every anniversary be equally pleasing. In this way was celebrated the memory of an event occurring 618 years

Good Natesendencon. - A compliment of ne ordinary kind has just been paid the Rev. Dr. Mulreany, parish priest of Donegal. We are informed "that it having become known to the Protestant parishioners that the Catholic pastor had requested his hearers, as is the custom, to give him a day's drawing of stones, necessary for the erection of the new parcchial house, they (the Protestant people) came and requested to be allowed to give their assistance" which of course, was gladly accepted. It so happened, strangely enough, that the day appointed was the 12th, notwithstanding which the parish priest had a good day's work done for him by his Protestact neighbours. We can readily believe how this, unhappily we must say rare, display of good nature, rising above prejudice and bigotry, has done much to consolidate the admirable feeling existing among the people. All who wish their country well will rejoice at the information contained in this brief paragraph, and we wish heartily we could hope for the cultivation, throughout the province, of the kindly relations of which this act is the expression .-Derry Journal.

THE SOUPERS OF CONNEMARA. - Truly this is the age of discoveries. Mr. Diaraeli fathomed the Irish difficulty, by attributing the backwardness of Ireland to the "melabcholy ocean" that surrounds it - in which he differs from Mr. Delahunty, who thinks the £1 notes are at the bottom of all the mischief - but these discoveries are thrown into the shade by that alighted upon by a Mr. Cotton, who accounts for the small number of Protestants to be found in Connemara, after all the labours of Missionary Society and all the money expended, by the simple statement that they are gone elsewhere! For one converted Connemara peasant remaining ot home, he is convinced there are fifty more in America. When instructed in the Bible, he says they become so intelligent and enlightened, that they "naturally" go to England, America and Australia. We suspect it would be rather difficult to nlight upon a converted Connemara man outside his own native picturesque region; and then Mr. Cotton is not bound to hunt them up.

DEATH OF THE HON. MRS. BLAKE, OF TOWRHILL .-The Hon Mrs. Blake, of Towerbill, died on Friday morning of diptheria. Mrs Blake was the only daugh ter of Lord Ffrench and of Maria, eldest daughter of the late John Browne, of Moyne. She was a lady possessing a mind of nobleness, purity, and wisdom. Her kindness and charity were narivalled to the poor around her and she was ever the generous supporter of religion. Durind her painful illness, as during her long and useful life, and to her last moment she ever displayed an elevated feeling of tenderness solicitude for the husband of her bosom, and for her children. They must always mourn the absence of a gentle spirit who cared and watched them with angelic constancy and the irresistable love of wife and mother She was attended to the last by the Rev. James Browne, P.P., and fortified by the rites of the Church she obeyed the solemn summons of death. The melancholy event throws many a family in Mayo and Galway into mourning.

LIBERALITY OF THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH. - This copular nobleman in addition to his liberal gift of £500 to supply the town of Enniscorthy with water has given an extensive walled in field, filled up with pens for sheep for a 'fair ground,' in order to do away the old disgraceful custom of having the cattle and sheep exhibited for sale in the streets and thorough-

Mr. Alexander Martyn, ot Uurraghmore, has been sppointed to the commission of the peace. His late lamented father, Mr. Geoffery Martyn, hell a high place among the magistracy and was trusted and honoured by the people of all classes for his singular uprightness and honour, and thorough indepen-

Mr. James O'Dowd, of the English bar has been appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General. The commencing salary is £1,000 a year.

A signalman named M'Carthy employed on the Cork and Youghal Railway for having been asleep at his post and neglected to signal a train from Queenstown has been fined £5, with the alternation of a month's imprisonment.

THE DIVORCE COMPLETED. - There is no longer a State Church in Ireland. The House of Lorde, on Thursday evening, contrary to public expectation, surrendered the citidel on terms which the government accepted. All the amendments were given up except that relative to the commutation of the incomes of the parsons and that respecting the disposal of the surplus fund. The government consented in the first case to give twelve years purchase to the parsons on certain conditions; and with respect to the suplus fund they agreed not to dispose of any portion of it without the consent of parliament. These are but trifling alterations so that it may be said the bill has been passed in the same shape as when it entered the House of Lords. There is of course great wailing amongst the bigots, and such a state of feel ing cannot at all surprise us. They denounce Lord Cairns as a traitor. However, we do not raise a cry of triumph over our Protestant countrymen. We rejoice at the victory won on behalf of justice, and the prostration of ascendancy but not with the view of burting their feelings. A great national wrong has been removed religious equality has been established and now that the Protestants of Ireland stand on the same level with Catholics we invite them to shake hands and unite for the welfare of the country .- Dundalk Democrate.

Mr. Pierce Ronayne the sole surviver of the ten who founded the Catholic Association has sent in his subcription to the Mayor of Waterford for the painting of O'Connell whom he names pathetically his dear old friend and liberator.'

On the 14th ult., a young man named Edward Tighe in the employment of Maurice Coury , Esq , J. P, Sligo lost his life while bathing at that much frequented place the 'Stage' at Ballincar. He went beyoud his depth and was ingulfed before aid could

Mr Phillip McCraith of Nenagh met with an accident while returning from Toomevara on Tuesday evening 13th ult. The horse fell, and Mr McCraith was precipitated from his seat folling dangerously, being injured in several places.

The Lord Obancellor has appointed Gustavus W. Herbert, Esq., Norwood, to the Commission of the Peace for the county Cork on the recommendation of Lord Fermay, Lieutenant of the county. Mr. Downing, M.P., recently presented a petition

to the House of Commons, signed by 23 national teachers in county Cork, for improving the position of the national school teachers in Ireland. Letters patent passed the great seal appointing William D'Alton, Esq , solicitor to the office of Clerk of the Orown for King's County, vacant by the death

of J. seph Lyons, Esq. A gentleman named Andrew O'Ryan who died in

THE WEATHER. - During the week Dandalk and its neighbou bood have been refreshed by several show. ers of rain which have rendered great service in the crops. On yesterday evening one of the heaviest showers experienced for a long time continued to fall for about haif an hour after which the atmosphere became quire sultry The streets in some places were flooded - [Dundalk Democrate, July 24th.

On the 13th ult., T. G. Peel, Esq., one of the coroners for the county Down, held an inquest on the hody of John McCaffrey who was drowned in a well in the townland of Limnegona near Newry. A few days since it appears the deceased had fallen head foremost into the well when getting a drink of water. -Verdict-'Death by drowning-'

An appeal to the Lord Lieutenant has been made on behalf of Micheal O'Brien, aged 13 years who was sent-uced by the Bruff bench of magistrates to a month's imprisonment and five years in a reformatory for stealing some little fruit out of a kitchen garden in the town. Should the appeal be unsuccessful it is considered the case will be brought before the Queen's Bench .- [Limerick Reporter. The appointment of medical officers for the Clare-

morris Workhouse and Dispensary took place there on the 14th ult. The vacancy was caused by the death of Dr. Trayer, who had charge of the district for very many years. There were six candilates for the office, Dr. P J Burke, medical officer of the Louisburgh Dispensary District, was after a close contest declared elected.

At the late Galway Assizes an action for oral slander was brought by James Kealy against a man named Strahan. Both reside in Tuam. Defendant's house was burned down and he imputed the firing of it to Kealy. The jury gave plaintiff a verdict of £50 damages and costs.

At an Orange meeting at Saintfield County Down, which was more largely attended than any other similar gathering in that district, Mr. E. S. Nicho'son, J.P., said he thought the Protestants of Ireland owed their thanks to the Catholics for the position they had taken in this great agitation, for not petitioning Parliament, and for not disturbing Orange meetings. It is gratifying to find, in the columns of the Times, this Protestant magistrate's speech, bearing testimony to the calm dignity of the Catholic attitude on the Irish Church Bill.

On Sunday night, July 11, Capt. Lambert, of Castle Lambert, was shot from behind a di'ch es he was returning from Athenry to his home. Five shots, it is said, were fired, four of which took effect wounding the Uaptain severely. A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman says: The would-be atsassin is a clerk in the London Post-office named Peter Barrett, who has been arrested, and fully identified by Captain Lambert. He is the son of a tenant of Captain Lambert's who was evicted some time since.

We (Dublin Nation) regret to learn that the large clothing factory of Sir Peter Tait, at Limerick, which gave employment to a large number of hands, and distributed a sum of about four thousand pounds annually, in wages, has been clased, and all those industrious people, including about 1,000 females, thrown out of work. The reason of this step on the part of Sir Peter Tait is said to be that be finds it more convenient to concentrate his business in London and Glasgow. Very many thick, bowever, that political feelings bave had something to do in the matter.

A signalman, pamed M'Carthy, employed at the Grattan-bil! Station on the Cork and Youghal Railway was prosecuted at the Cork Police Office on the 16th ult, by the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, for having been asleep at his post on the night of the 17th of July, and neglecting to signal the 10 p m. train from Queenstown. He was fined £5, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

At the late assizes for the county Meath, held in Trim, James Roche was charged with having a large quantity of ammunition in his possession, secreted in the thatch of his house, in a proclaimed district; also with having it knowingly. Mr. Malloy said that the prisoner had an unwillingness to plead guilty, lest it might be supposed that he knowingly secreted the ammunition; his brothers, who had gone to America, might have done so, but without bit knowledge. He, however pleaded guilty to the first count, and was discharged on entering into his recognizance to appear when required.

The Maro Telegraph of a late date says : we are glad to asy, almost a total absence of serious offences in this county, and the calendar is altogether void of a single case of crime of anything like an aggravated nature. We trust that at the next and future Assizes it will be our pleasing duty to record intelligence equally gratifying.

A Trales correspondent, under date July 16, says: -- To-day true bills were found by the grand jury against the three policemen for firing on the people at Ballyheigue, and also against the two O'Haras and Dunne for assault the police on the same occasion. On the application of the Cown counsel all the cases were postponed to next assizer, one of the O'Haras being still in hospital, and the accused were admitted to bail, James Stephens, indicted for sending a threatening letter to Mr. Marshal, J.P., was acquitted.

The Trace Chronicle has the following: On Friday, as some men were cutting turt in the Dirbu bags, which are situated about a mile and a half from Listowel, they came upon the body of a man, in a remarkable state of preservation. From its appearance it must have belonged to a man of from 45 to 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. It wore a moustache and whiskers, but the chin was without beard. Near the body was a rude dish, which had been carved out of a block of bog oak. On the bottom of this dish. cut in rude characters, were the Irish words-Tigue, Cautheen-which in English means Timothy and Catherine.

At the Armagh assizes Felix Cassidy, John Occsidy, J. Burns, T. Savage and ten others were indicted for an unlawful and riotous assemblage at Poyntzpass on the 17th March last. It appears that a large crowd, numbering from 300 to 500 persons, had proceeded along the roads adjoining Poyntzpace, on St. Patrick's Day, cheering and beating druns and playing fifes. The prisoners were acquitted. John Donnelly, a boy 16 years of age, indicted for assaulting and stabbing with a penknite a boy named James Hamill, at the fair of Hamilton's Bawn, on the 26th of May last, was convicted, and sentenced to two calendar months' imprisonment with hard labor. Patrick McVeigh, indicted for having, with 20 others, assembled together and riotously attacked the house of one Henry Doyle, at Outlacken, in the county of Armagh, on the night of the 17th of April last, was convicted, but recommended to mercy by the jury.

A RICH FISHWIFE -A piscatorial celebrity named Mary Hanly, who has been long a public character in Limerick, and whose elequent defeace-for the was her own counsel - at the sesizes of Ennis, during a trial where an important fishery question was at stake, will long be remembered, died sucdenly on Saturday, at her house hard by the stall where she eat for over 25 years, and verded her fish and her Billingsgate with equal success. Stuffed in the pillow of the ced was discovered, in hard cash, the sum of eight hundred pounds, which exhibits how profitable must have been the trade which she had carried on.

THE CROPS. - The reports from all parts of Ireland as to the state of the crops are highly encouraging The general appearance of things has been greatly improved in the north by recent rain. In the south is wanted, but wheat generally looks well; potatoe It is but too true that I have been deceiving of inion on every clause and every word of the Bill successful and the old soldier.

Opinion on every clause and every word of the Bill successful and the fortune is now going abegging to be a very early one, but green that Messrs Gladstone and Bright are about to introperate overy phase of of society rick. on-Snir and the fortune is now going abegging hopes are entertained that it will prove a full average.

The rich the poor, the medicary.

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The Irish Times is enabled to state that the Queen has conveyed to the Lord Lieutenant her intention of paying a visit to, and staying some time in, Ireland next year.

A breach of promise of marriage case was tried at the Limerick Assizes, on the 13th ult, which created ed deal of interest. The plaintiff ass Miss Winifred O'Brien, of Bullyvalley, near Ools, national achool teacher, and defendant Mr. Michael Leahy, jun., only son of a wealthy farmer, shopkeeper, and postmaster of Ools. Damages were laid at £1,000. An intimacy existed between the parties for a period of four years, and it appeared it was rather of a secret character. Scores of amorous epistles however passed between them in which defendant, who was nick-named the 'Lord Chief Justice,' and signed himself L. C. J., promised marriage to plaintiff, whom he rapturously called his 'little Fenith!'-Sabsequently, however, to the dire reproach of the Lord Chief Justice,' he gave up his 'litte Fenian' dropped her 'like a hot potato'-and took unto himself another with a fortune of £500. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff, laid damages at £100 and costs

GRESNORE RAILWAY. - This line, which will connect Dundalk with the deep harbor of Greenore, will he commenced immediately, and it is stated that it will be completed in seventeen months. At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Irish North-Westery Rail way, held on Thursday, the company assented to the terms of the agreement, and hopes were expressed that the traffic of the Irish North-Western Ruilway would be largely increased by having a daily sailing from Greenere to Holy-

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A HUMAN BODY: - The Lon donderry Senturt relates the following singular discovery :- 'Lat week two men were employed at turf-cutting in a bog in the townland of Leitrem, near Morville. They continued their work for some time, and at length their attention was aroused by the anpearance of something that was buried about six feet from the surface of the earth. They dug carefully about the place, and, to their great astonishment. found the remains of a man. The form of a man was apparent, the clothes were filled with decayed matter and the skull, fingernails, and hair were the only portions of the body which could be kept for examination. Even the head crumbled into dust after a short exposure to the air. The nails and clothes are, however, in an excellent state of preservation. The former are long, narrow, and neatly pared, showing that the person to whom they belonged must have occupied a good position in life; and the latter are said to be in accordance with the fashion of the 15th or 16th century. Instead of the back seam on the sleeves of the coat they were buttoned from the cuffs to the shoulders, and the waistcoat, which was of very fine quality was fringed with fur, portions of which were still preserved. There was a hole in the top of the cap, and the hands appeared as if thee had been grasped tightly round the bend, near which there was a large quantity of congealed blood. These circumstances would lead to the belief that the man was wounded in the skull and that in the agonies of death placed his hands on the spot where he received the injury. Immediately over the body there was a little bog mould, and on the top of this some large stones were placed?

THE REV. SIR CAVENDISH FOETER AND HIS KILLANY TENANTRY .- On Wednesday last, in compliance with a cordial invitation from their landlord, thirty five of the Killany tenantry of the Rev. Sir Cavendish Foster dined at Glyde Court They arrived on cars, and presented a most creditable appearance, showing that the motto of the landlord in dealing with them was 'Live and let live.' They were most warmly received by the Rav. Sir Cavendish Foster. Vere Foster, E.q. and Mr. Harvey Foster. They were toen ushered into a large apartment prepared for the occasion, where they sat down to a sumptuous dinner, which reflected great credit on Miss Fester and the other ladies under whose superintendence it was prepared. After dinner they were shown through the pleasure grounds and gardens, accompanied by the Rev Sic Cavendish and Mr Vere Foster. Having gone over these beautiful places, they returned to the dining-room for punch, coffee, &c., and in a short time glasses were filled; when the host rose, and proposed the health of his tenants. stating that to see them happy and prosperous was his dearest wish, and that nothing on his part would be wanting to make them comfortable. He expressed his regret that the Rev. Mr. Murphy could not atsaid he wished to mention him that was anxious to present a sum of money towards the Killany Chapel. The remarks of the Rev Sir Cavendish were received with applause. After spending a very happy evening the party broke up at eight e'clock, cheering their respected landlord, as they departed, which was warmly acknowledged by Sir Cavendish and the other gentlemen, together with the ladies of the family, who waved their band kerchiefs, as the tenantry drove off towards their The party were frequently cheered along the road; and thus a day was apent which will be long remembered by the Killany tenantry, of the Rev. Sir Cavendieh Foster. - Dundalk Democrat.

THE RIOTING. - We have said that the 'anniver saries' did not pass over in perfect paace. Disturb. ances took place in Belfast on Tuesday, in the course of which some Catholic school-houses and several private residences were wrecked. At Newry on the same night an occurrence of a more serious charac ter took place. A 'celebration' was being held by the Orangemen in their Orange Hall, outside which a considerable crowd had collected; some stones were thrown through the windows of the building, whereupon some of the parties inside raised one of sashes and fired a volley into the crowd. A man named Blake, a young lad named O'Hare, and a little girl named kilen Rafter were seriously wounded by the discharge. At Lurgan a party of Orangemen, returning from a 'sham fight' which had been held in the neighborhood, got up a real fight in the streets of the town, wrecked some of the houses of the Oatholic inhabitants, and inflicted such fearful injuries on a young boy named Trainor that he died a few hours afterwards. At Ahagallon, early on Sunday morning, while the honest inhabitants of the locality were in their beds, a party of Orange mis-creants assembled and fired several volleys through the windows of the Oatholic chapel, and after leaving the place proceeded to the residence of the parish priest and fired some shots through the window of the room in which he was sleeping. Disturbances of a less serious character are reported from several other localities .- Dublin Nation.

The Cork Examiner of the 17th ult., says-Mr. J. Montgomery, of Killes, Mitchelstown, entertained bis numerous tenantry at an excellent dinner on the 3rd inst. He, with his lady, and brothers Thomas and William were also present. Mr. Montgomery's tenants are happy and prosperous, having their lands at a very fair rent.

MELANCHOLX CATASTROPHE IN DUNDALE BAY .- We deeply regret to state that two men named M'Ard'e and Birney lost their lives, on Thursday evening last, whilst out in the bay fishing. It appears from inquiries we have made, that M'Ardle, who was a pilot, went out to the bay in a bast to look out for vessels, and that he took two sailors with him, name! Birney and Neacy. As is customary with pilots going out in this way, they commenced to figh, and whilst thus employed the boat was upset by a sudden squall, and ils three occupants thrown into the water. Birney struggled for a minute to keep afloat, but as he could not swim he soon went out of sight and was drowned. M'Ardle caught hold of a small water cask which had been in the boat, and strove to keep affoat, but after a desperate struggle for life, not being able to swim he too was drowned. Neacy was more fortunate. Being a good swimmer he struck out for the Rock Perch, and after a hard struggle reached it very much exhausted. In a short time after he was taken in a

boat to Gyles's Quay, where every attention was paid to the West It is altogether another class. Probabim, and he is now recovering. M'Ardle and Birney lived in the Sandpit, near the Quays, and were murried. The former has left a widow and five or six children to deplore his death, and the latter a widow and three children. When the sad intelligence was conveyed to their families the scenes witnessed were most affecting. The poor women and their children have found themselves in a moment bereft of those who provided for their wants, and made their homes cheerful. The boat in which the three men went out into the bay was, we are informed, an il'-shaped craft, and badly calculated to live in a sudden equal such as that which proved so fatal to M'Ardle and Birney. Their bodies have not yet been found, but it is expect d that they will be recovered, as they sank not very far from the shore .- Dundalk Democrat.

FRIVOLOUS AIMS OF YOUNG INIBHMEN. - Any one looking around him and observing how the 'young idea' of Ireland is directed, must fee! greatly disappointed. We are a poor plundered people; our trade all but destroyed; our manufacture backward, and our general condition so depressed, and we might say in such a ruinous condition, that the young of both sexes - the wealth of the nation - are leaving as in thousands every week, believing that to stop in Ireland would be to have pover: y and misery as their daily companions. In the midst of this cheerful picture one might imagice that young Irishmen would begin to think seriously on the degraded condition of their cauntry, and resolve to use their energies and their talents to raise her up, and infuse new spirit and life into her commercial and manufacturing affairs. They seem to care little for the decay of the beautiful language of their fathers, and never ask to learn it. Indeed, if any one attempts to speak it in their presence, most of them give no reply but a laugh. They have lost their native parliament, but the loss does not cost them a pang. Trade may die out for all they care, and manufactures, they appear to think, are not worth a thought. And as for agriculture, it is a great bore, and fit only for antiquated people to engage in. We never hear of ten, twenty, or fifty of them assembling together to study these matters. They could not bear even the idea of an hour's reflection on questions so dull and stupid. They think them only fit for the minds of Englishmen or Scotchmen, those plodding people who manufacture our clothes, and turn out stramships, which give employment and bring comfort to the homes of millions. Fun, we re gret to state, is the goal to which the ideas of young Irishmen tend in our time. Those having the means, and many who have not, employ most of their time in autumn, winter and spring, in following the hounds and attending coursing matches That is the way they employ themselves, instead of devoting their talents to trade or manufactures, and keeping the people at home to enrich the country by their We would ask the young men of Ireland to commence a new cureer. We should be ashemed to imitate the foolish Roman governor who indulged in music whilst the city was going to rum around him We have stern work before us, and we should leave fun aside, except on one or two days in the year, and use our energies for the improvement of our country. The rivalry should be in promoting commerce, manufactures and agriculture, and prizes should be given not to boat races or running in sacks but to those who employ the most hands and turn out the most work. Our rivers run idly to the ses, although they are competent to turn the machinery of the world fields want draining that they may produce twice their present crops of corn. Our towns should not have one idle hand, for the idle hands produce no wealth; but if well employed, they enrich all around them. The people are the wealth of the nation .-Let our young men study to employ them, and giving up all their foolish amusements, exert their energies to make Ireland a rich and prosperous

country. - Dundalk Democrat. An extraordinary scene is reported to have no curred recently at Fethard, county of Wexford. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ely had been visiting their estates in that part of the country, and were present at some sports got up in their honor. All went pleasantly for a while, and the visitors survey ed the scene with evident erjoyment and received a hearty tribute of respect from the tenantry. After the distribution of prizes to the successful competi tors, the people collected around them and cheered the Marchioness and the young nobleman who is soon to be their landlord with enthusiasm. Near the Marquis stood his agen', Mr. Hare, and Lord Riy, wishing that gentleman should share in the conular demonstration, called for "three cheers for Mr. Hare." Unfortunately, it sprang a secret mine of discontent, and an explosion ensued which must have startled him. A voice in the crowd instantly shouted out "No, no-three groads for him;" and a priest coming forward to the astoniebed group, and confronting Mr Hare exclaimed "Sir, I tell you to your beard you shall get no cheer. Your conduct as agent for this estate deserves reprobation, not ap plage. The curses and the blood of the poor people evicted from their dwellings in Kellisk be upon your guilt; soul." The rev. gentleman, in a tone of great excitement, charged Mr Hare with baving caused the death of some people who were evicted, and the crowd expressed their feelings by "groaning in a most dreadful manner " Mr. Here made no reply and the Marchioness and Marquis seemed struck with astonishment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Westminster Gazette says :- We learn, on reliable authority, that the Marquis of Bute has promised the munificent sum of £2 000 to a Catholic library society which is about to be formed.

THE RITUALISTS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH .- The Weekly Register learns from an "authentic source that some seven or eight Anglican alergymen have determined to proceed to Rome, in December next, for the purpose of attending the General Council, and obtaining from the assembled bishops an authoritative opinion respecting the validity or otherwise of their orders. Every endeavour will also be made to form a union between a large number of Anglicans and the Catholic Church. These gentlemen have already put themselves in communication with several of the authorities at Rome, and have met with every encouragement. They have determined to ask one of the Euglish Catholic Bishops to be their

spokesman before the Council" INFANTIGIDE IN ENGLAND -This very serious subject was brought under the notice of the House of Commons on Wednesday by Dr. Brewer, who inquired of the Home Secretary "if it had any information on which he could rely as to the large and still increasing number of infants who were alleged to be buried as stillborn, and whether it was the intention of the Government to render the registration of the burial of such children in all cases compulsory? The reply of the Heme Secretary was to the effect that the information possessed by the Government on the subject was very defective, but that it formed an important part of an inquiry now taking place, which had been suggested by the Sanitary Commissioners

THE EXODUS TO AMERICA.—Are we witnessing the beginning of an English exodus? Some prophets of evil have long foretold that some day our laborers would find the way the Irish peasantry found to prosperity and independence, and that when they did so an axodus would begin. Whatever be the explanation of the fact, the increase of emigration from Liverpool is becoming almost alarming. If in a single week nearly 7,800 persons can find means to set out on a journey to the Western world, it is at least clear that a movement is in progress which needs no special government and to keep it going. But it is very doubtful whether this emigration touches the classes who are supposed to need it most. It is not know nothing as to whether the man was guilty or the agricultural laborer, nor the heriditary pauper of not, joining in hunting the unfortunate man down as twice as much as that of the Protestants and their the towns who is hurrying to Liverpool with his lace | they would a mad dog. At the Henley regalta the church attendance as large.

bly most of the persons who crowded the ten steam- may not have been a welcher, had the cry raised July 27-h, Mrs. Rose Whalen, a lady of 100 years of ers which left Liverpool lest wee! were from the great cities and the manufacturing towns of England and Germany. Their emigration is the late result of the commercial panic. 'There is little to earn and many to keep," and the more energetic earners are pushing to other markets with their labor. Pro | ern States of America could there have been a more bably so far as it has yet gone the movement is a beneficial one; but it will be beneficial altowed to take the law into its own hands in this just in proportion as it is spontaneous. It is a natural movement of the population which may be anxiously watched by patriotic statesmen, but should neither be encouraged nor checked. Many merchanes and manufacturers are stready alarmed by it; and though we see little in it to cause alarm, nothing which threatens us with an exodus of abor, we can well see that it would be infinitely to the advantage of the country to find some means of giving these enterprising spirits a career at home. --London Newa.

CATHOLIC PRISONERS-When Mr Magnire rose in the

House of Commons on Tuesday escaling to call atten-

tion to the inadequate provisions made for the re-

ligious teaching of Catholic prisoners in Metroplitan giols there was a discreditable attempt made to extinguish the subject by counting out the House. The energy of Mr Glyn prevailed however to bring in the requisite quorum of members while the House was being counted and the manœuvre having thus been defeated a motion for certain returns was made by Mr Magnire and seconded by Mr. Blake in speeches of great interest. The reply of Mr. Bruce was on the whole satisfactory both as acknowledging the grev ious misconduct of certain magistrates in the matter and as giving hope of the speediest and most energetic remedy which the Government may be able to devise. The Act of 1864, though it allows the prison authorities to appoint Catholic chaplains and to offer them remuneration out of rates does not compel this to be done even in circumstances of the great. est need; it was made a simply permissive act, as Mr. Bruce explained because the compulsory system in Protestant chaptains to prisons in the absence of any Protestant prisoners and the Legislature wishing to lains in England assumed that the authorities would appoint and pay a Catholic Chaplain under this perheen greviously disappointed and it is the metropolithis disregard of justice. While the Protestant chaplains are receiving more than £2,000 a year not one farthing is given to the Catholic priests who have to atttend to between 600 and 700 prisoners. Mr. Magnire gave besides instances of the restrictions imposed by the justices even upon gratuitous ministrations of Catholic priests and stated that in many cases the Catholic prisopers bad no teachers of their own creed and were not allowed to receive the charitable visits of Cutholic externs. Mr. Bruce admitted that the right way to diminish crime amongst the Irish in England was to increase their number of priests; and we trust that our legislators will be led more and more to acknowledge that the true method of improving Catholics, whether in prison or out of all useards the peace of the town. prison is to place them more and more under the influence of the Oburch.

Mr Thomas Lewis, master mariner and inn-keeper. it Seabam Harbour, has obtained a verdict with £300 damages, against the Blyth and Tyne Railway, Company, for compensation for injuries sustained by his wife, who had fallen into a hole left unprotected on the company's property.

The Marquis of Westminster has sent £1000 to the British Colonial Emigration Fund. This will the enable the committee to despatch to Canada from 200 to 250 emigrants before the end of the present morith.

The damages sustained on account of the fire at the Goods Warehouse at Windsor Station amounts to between £4,000 and £5,000.

A drunken quarrel between two men at Conisbrough having ended in a fight, one of them received a blow from which he died almost immediately. The coroner's inquest has resulted in a verdict of manglaughter

After a dispute of oleven weeks, the Leeds Master Bailders' Association, through their secretary, have communicated with the mer, and withdrawn their demands respecting the formation of a board of arbitration for the settlement of disputes, payment the men upon the old terms.

At the Worcester assizes lately, Fanny Oliver was sentenced to death for the murder of her husband .-The crime was prompted by a desire to resume per connection with an old lover, and was effected by the administration of arsenic.

A small boat, containing a pleasure party, was wamped on Thursday morning in crossing the Clyde from Port Gl sgow, and three men, three women, and two children were drowned.

On Saturday, a decently dressed man waited upon the tenants occupying some cottage property in Sheffield, and represented that the person who usually collected the rents had gone from home and would not be able to come on Monday. He requested to be paid the rents, and some, if not all the tenants complied. It was subsequently discovered that the man was an impostor.

A street preacher named Thompson was on Sunday preaching to a large crowd, and had just concluded his sermon with the word 'Amen.' when he staggered and fell to the ground dead. Death had arisen from heart disease, accele ated by effort of preaching to a great crowd during the intense heat.

A disastrous explosion occurred on Wednesday at the colliery of Messrs. Evans and & Co., eituate at Haydock, near St. Helen's. The explosion appears to have been one of great violence, and all within its immediate influence were instantly killed. The exact number of victims is not yet known, but upwards of 40 bodies have been already found. Sixty other miners have sustained more or less serious injuries. It is supposed an accumulation of gas was ignited by the firing of a shot.

English Manners .- What an outcry there would be in England if the London correspondents of foreign papers depicted in faithful colors some of the social anomalies so visible in England at the present! We could not do more than allude to the particular French comedy to hear which a West End theatre is crowded to the very roof by the highest ladies of rank - unmarried as well as married - every night; nor need we particularize the young nobleman who (having all last season distinguished himself by driving about, on his drag in the park and in every public place in London, a well known French actress) was chosen as one of the Prince of Wale's travelling companions up the Nile. But there are two kinds of what the French would call 'destructions,' which seem to be growing popular amongst us, and which, to put the question in its mildest form, do us little credit. Oce of these is the presence of ladies at pigeon matches, about the most cruel of all modern sports, and bad enough even for the other sex to attend, without being patronised, as they are now at Hurlingham by numbers of the highest born women of the land. Another pleasant little sport that has been lately introduced amongst us and which seems to please all classes most wonderfully, is the hunting down of welchers'-or rather of an unfortunate man against whom the cry of welches may be raised -- on our race-course or at regattas. At Ascott, the other day, an unfortunate wretch was accused of being a welcher. He was hunted down, stripped of all his clothing, and all but mardered, hundreds of spectators, who could possibly same sport took place. An individual who may or against him; he was dragged to the river by several persons looking on with every sign of approval. No, long life was the cause of death. She was a native wild beast could have been more brutally treated, of Ireland. and not in the rewly peopled region of the far Westruffianly exhibition of lynching. If the mob is to be way, who can say where or how it will end? --Weekly Register.

ORANGE OUTRAGE IN LIVERPOOL. - ATTACK UPON A CATROLIO CAURCH. - Un Monday evening, a party of roughs who had been attending the Orange demonstration opposite St. George's Hall gave another significant illustration of their hypocritical professions as lovers of peace, order, and good government. The 'best of books,' for which these blatast blackguards pretend so much reverence, enjoins us ' to do unto others as we wish that others should do unto us;' but how do the Orangemen obey this injunction? After the meeting on Monday night, from 60 to 100 of the roughs marched in procession along Berry street, up Warwick street and into Parliament fields. Here they picked up a number of stones, and then continued their march to Carlton Hill, the peaceable inhabitants of that usually quiet district being disturbed by Orange songs shontings against Popery, and other unseemly noises. On arriving at the chapel of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Chipping street, an attack was made upon that place of worship, and four of the large plate glass windows of the schoolroom attached to the chapel, valued at £3, were smashed by the stones thrown by the Orangemen. Great excitement was the consequence The Irish Catholics, on hearing of the outrage, mustered in large numbers, a d it was with the atmost diffi-culty that the Rev. Michael Donnelly, the priest, could restrain them from inflicting aummary punish ment upon the scoundrels who had attacked their church. It was nearly two o'clock in the morning before anything like order was restored in the neigh Ireland had led to the appointment and payment of | borhood of Chipping street, and all day on Tuesday great excitement and uneasiness prevailed amongs the populace. What renders this outrage doubly guard against a like evil in the case of C thelic chap- amonying to the Irish is the fact that the church so wantouly attacked was built almost entirely by the contributions of the poor. It may be remarked that missive act in any case where any prisoners were the conduct of our Catholic fellow-townsmen during Catholics. In this expectation the Government has the recent discussions on the Irish Church Bill has been most orderly. Although the Orange faction an district which has supplied the grossest instance (f) have used the most irritating language, and done a great many things calculated to cause a breach of the peace, fortunately no serious disturbance has taken place. This is mainly due to the influence the priests have exercised over their congregations .-During the last few Sundays the Catholic clergy bave admonished their flocks to behave themselves in peaceable manner, and abstain from anything likely to bring about a collision with the Orangemen. To the credit of the Catholics, the vest msjurity have acted upon this excellent advice, and have given the Orangemen a practical lesson in forbearance and good crizenship. The police authorities are alive to the importance of the occasion, and glad earth will yield a plenteous harvest. Men are determined, irrespective of party, to maintain at

A RICH PLURALIST - A weekly contemporary, who pays special attention to the testamentary dispositions of the wealthy, publishes this week an abatract of the will of a highly favored son of the Church. The late Venerable James Groft, M.A., Canon and Archdeacon of Canterbury, Rector of Cliffs at Hoo and Saltwood-cum-Hythe, had married, we are told, a daughter of Archbishop Sutton To this marriage we may assume the best of his church appointments were due. The rectory of Saltwood, which is valued at £784 per annum, is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and so also is that of Cliffe, valued at £1,297 per annum. The deceased gentleman had held the first of these benefices thirteen years, and the second seven years, when in 1825 he was made Archdeacon of Canterbury, with a canonry annexed valued at £1,000 a year, and he held all these profesments until his recent decease. The earthly rewards he received for his services to the Church may be thus stated : -

56 x 714 .. £43 994 Saltwood .. 50 x 1,297 .. 64,850 Canoury .. 43 x 1,000 .. 43,000 £151 854

We should be extremely sorry to affirm that this gentleman's services to the Church were overpaid as, but if he did not get too much. it is certain that many men who are doing good work in the public eye are getting too little. posing that the Archdencon could have made shift with £1,000 a year from the time that he accepted Saltwood, his earliest benefice, the surplus of £95,754 would have been available in his lifetime for rewards ing other merits than his own - Daily News.

UNITED STATES.

Rev. Father Bapet, of the Church of the Immacalate Conception, has been appointed the first Provin cial of the Jesuit Province of New York, which has iust been formed.

Father De Smet, the venerable Indian Missionary, has returned to St Louis, and occupies his old apartments at the College. He appears somewhat worn with the voyage, and the bent affects him very much, the charge from the cool air of Belgium, which place be left about a month ago, to our hot climate being sensitively appreciated. He complains also of a sore throat, but a few days rest may tend to recuperate his health and restore his wonted spirits. On the eve of his departure for this country, he accepted a special invitation to visit King Leopold at Brussels, and a pleasant interview was the result. Leopold is much interested in American affairs, inquiring particularly about the red men, and accepted a box of Indian curiosities.

On last Sunday, before an immense congregation, his Grace Archbishop McClockey preached his valedictory sermon, prior to his departure for Europe. whither he sails on Saturday, for the purpose of being present at the Ecumenical Council, in Rome. - [Irish American.

Died, in Springfield, Ill., on the 18th ult., the Rev. John C'Sullivan, paster of that place, after a short illness. In the death of Father O'Sullivan, this society has lost its best member and most saintary advisor; the congregation, a plous, energetic, faithful pastor, ever laboring for the interests of his flock; religion, a pure and devoted minister; Ireland, a loving earnest patriot, and society, a genial, hightoned gentleman. The funeral, which took place on the 20th, was one of the largest ever seen in Spring. field, and was one of the strongest evidences of the estimation in which Father O'Sullivan was held by

The Sisters of the Holy Cross, are about to establish a convent of their order at the Hallowell school building, on Fairfax Street, Alexandrie, Va., within week or two. The Sisters will take charge of St. Mary's Academy.

A Party of seven Sisters of Charity came passengers from France, in the steamship Ville de Paris. They are said to be the first instalment of a hundred or more who have been sent for to sid the Catholic Missions in their now rapidly extending work along the line of the Pacific Railroad.

The Catholics of Louisville are educating not fewer than three thousand five bundred boys.

A Manchestee, N. H., clergyman lately stated that the 7,000 Catholics in that city have for three years raised more money for religious purposes than the 20, 000 Protestants that their church property was worth

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN. - On 5the afternoon of age, died suddenly at 229 Sullivan street. It is bemen, and all but drowned, more than a thousand lieved that debility, consequent upon ber unusually

> Seven sis ers work their father's farm in Wright County, Minnesota They raised and sold last year 1600 bushels of grain.

> Marshal Barlow of New York seized eight gunbaats fitting out at the dock-yards of Delemate and Co. They were intended for the Spanish service. Twenty two others at Greenpoint, L I:, and Mystic, Conn., were indicated as preparing to violate the neutrality laws and deputies were sent to seize them.

It is said that the negroes at the South are not densed at the prospect of a great importation of Chinese labourers into the Southern States.

The New Englanders did not burn down any public building as the New Yorkers did, in publicly rejoicing a telegraphic communication with Europe but the affair of the French cable was not without a start ling incident. At the Roxbury celebration a Mr. Allen a prominent Massachusetts lawyer suddenly went crazy stabbed the off or who took charge of him and had to be sent to the Insane Asylum. What makes the occurrence more remarkable is, that Allen is a cit zen of Boston and has therefore survived many extraordinary performances including the late Peace Jubilee

Tae Springfield Republican says the workmen at the east end of the Hoosac Turnel have unex; ectedly struck a vein of soft rock of the mica slata order, which is quiet easily dried and picked off without blasting. If this sort of rack extends for any con. siderable distance, the contractors the Messis. Shanley, will be saved a great deal of money.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY .- Mr. J. S Letford, of Carver County, Minn., while engaged in clearing up his farm in that county discovered in the centre of a maple tree he was cutting down, a pistol which must have been there at least one hundred years. The stock was gone, but he put the barrel of the weepon into a brush heap in order to burn the rust of when it exploded into atoms, showing that it was loaded.

SAD ACCIDENT AT NEWARK - The congregation of St Joseph's Church of Newark made an excursion to Larian Beach Grove on the steamer Sleepy Hollow on Wednesday of last week under the anspices of the Emerald Guard. Bitween eight and nine o'clock in the evening the boat arrived at Nichol's dock near the Centre street depot. There was a great rush over the narrow gang plank. Several persons attempted to assist the passengers including William P Mc Gae One woman in passing the latter, stumb'ed and fell into the water. In endeaconting to save herself she grasped Mr. McGee and he also fell. were both drowned. The woman was Mrs. Mary Southern. Both bodies have been recovered.

THE INCREASING PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH. - The prospects shead are bright for the South, and espacially for New Orieans. From all quarters come words of good cheer, and it seems certain that the throughout the South are looking hopefully into the future, and seeing in the prospective harvests salvation from the clouds that have hung above them since the demon of war awept from them all save their lands. In many cases where the negro labour proved unreliable, the planters and their sons have erformed all the manual labour, and have established the fact that they are dependent upon none but themselves. Generally, however, the negroes have evinced a disposition to work. It is now believed that inside of three weeks the first bale of cutton will be received at this port, and from all accounts the shipments will stendily increase from that time. casionally we hear a faint whisper of the worm, but no serious damage has yet occurred and we have cause to indulge the hope that this year it will not come to leave desolution and ruin in its path. Corn gives promise of a fine yield, most of our planters baving learned wisdom by that thorough teacher, experience have planted more than a sufficiency for home consumption, beside raising all the meat they will require. Thus the South is pursuing steadily the path to prosperity. - New Orleans Picayane.

There was an exciting scope in Newark, New Jer-

sey, on Saturday, the particulars of which are briefly as follows:-The young daughter of a wealthy but miserly French gentleman named Sedille had formed an attachment for a young man named Conover On Friday evening he called upon her as usual, and the conversation between them having appare been of the most lively description they both fell asleep in the same room Rarly on Saturday morning Sedille was stirring and awakened both the roung people. Miss had always been severely treated by her father, and justly fearing that he would suspect evil. directed her lover to go up stairs and bide himself in her room. The father, finding his daughter dressed and evidently just awake, accused her of criminality, and going up stairs found the young man. He then went down again and dragged his daughter up to her room, where he attacked both her and her lover with a dirk Conover was strong and defended himself so well that Sedille was driven from the room. The latter returned with a loaded rifle, simed at Conover and pulled the trigger, but the rifle missed fire. Cono. ver's father came in opportunely and secured Sedille. while the young pair escaped from the house. When her father had become somewhat calm, the girl returned to persuade him of her innocence. He attacked her with a razor, and she was only rescued by the fortunate arrival of the neighbours. On Surday Sedille sent for his daughter and in her presence destroyed his will in which he had provided for the payment of \$20,000 to her upon his death. He has since attempted to take his own life, but was again prevented. He is said to be undoubtedly insane, the derangement having been caused by the injudicious sale of some property in New York for \$50,060 which afterwards rose rapidly in value.

WATERPOUT ON LAKE MICHIGAN .- At about 4 o'clock on Mouday afternoon, a waterspout formed on the lake between Racine and Kenosha, in the track taken by vessels bound Chicagoward. It made its appearance very suddenly and in a moment was lost to view. While it lasted the air was full of tremenduous rushing, rosting noises dreadful to have to experience. The sight was grandly terrific. The back Butcher Boy was caught in it and narrowly escaped destruction, with her crew. Har being a'most out of her track was all that saved her. As it was, she was shaken from stem to stern, and those on board being entire unprepared by the suddenness of the occurrence, were terrifled beyond description. The foretopmast and topgallant mast of the bark, together with all her head-stays and jibs, were carried away in a twinkling. Her foremast bend was also twisted off A tug was sent to her assistance, and she was brought into Chicago.

TRUE BERGISM. - Que of the most heroic deeds on record was performed on Saturday last by the firemen on the westward bound mail train over the Odgenaburg and L. C. Railroad. As the train, under full headway, was approaching a crossing about a mile east of Malone, N. Y., the engineer discovered a child about two years old on the track. He at once sounded the whistle for 'down brakes 'and reversed his engine. The mother of the child, on bearing the whistle, ran screaming towards the track to save it, but the fireman, W. Lavanway, seeing that she would be to late, leaped from the locamotive, and running ahead of the train snatched the little one from the track just as the wheels were about to crush it When the mother saw that her child was safe, she uttered one loud cry of joy and sank fainting to the ground.

The farms along the entire breadth of the vallevs of the Colorado, Brazos and Guadaloupe Rivers, in Texas, have been en irely swept away by the recent floods. The estimated damage on the Colorado alone is \$3 000,000.

The True Wlitness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1869.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. AUGUST-1869.

Friday, 13-Of the Octave. Saturday, 14 - Fast Vigil of Assumption. Sunday, 15-Thirteenth after Pentecost. Assump tion.

Monday, 16-St. Roch, C. Tuesday, 17 - Octave of St. Laurence. Wednesday, 18-St Hyacinth, C. Thursday, 19-Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an enquiry made by Viscount Ailton, respecting the boundaries between the United States and the British possessions, Mr. Otway stated that the land boundary question had been already settled but with regard to the water boundaries, Earl Russell had proposed in 1860 that the matter be referred for arbitration. The United States had agreed to this proposal, but negotiations were interrupted in consequence of the late war. The American Government renewed the proposition for an arbitration in October last, and a convention was signed which now awaits the ratification of the Senate. The British Government has refused to recognize Mr. James Haggerty as United States Consul at Glasgow on the ground that Haggerty was connected with the Fenian movement.

The British men-of-war in Chinese waters have been ordered to Yoko Koma, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Japan and the hostility shown to foreigners.

There are some signs of intended hostility between Turkey and Egypt but the Western Powers will likely use their influence to prevent anything serious arising between the disputants.

The committee of the French Senate has accepted the first article of the Senatus Consultum. The disposition of the Senate is favoraable to the project.

Admiral de Genoully has been appointed to the charge of the Ministry of War, during the illness of Marshal Niel.

The Carlist movement has to all appearance drawn to a close. The Cubans are still fighting awar. It is rumoured that they have made overtures to the Spanish Government for the purchase of the Island.

Religious journalism has its uses, or the Catholic Church would not sanction it, we may say encourage it as she does. But we fear that if, like other good things when under proper control, it has its uses, it is not unfrequently abused when in the hands of laymen, who deem themselves qualified, in virtue of their type, press, and subscription list, to sit in judgment upon their ecclesiastical rulers, the divinely constituted guardians of faith and morals; and undertake to instruct Bishops how to manage their dioceses. the Pope how the Church should be constituted and governed.

Some tendency towards this assumption of power we have long noticed with regret in the columns of one of the oldest, and ablest Catholic journals of the United States; one that has fought many a hard battle in the cause of Freedom of Education, and rendered many an im portant service to the cause of Catholic truth .-We mean the New York Freeman's Journal.

With the ecclesiastical affairs of the country to which the editor of that journal belongs, we have neither the desire nor the right to interfere; we have not the presumption to suppose that we are competent to offer an opinion on the grave questions as to the proper constitution of the Church in the United States, which the Freeman's Journal discusses. As laymen we are adjudicated upon by the Pope, and the content with taking upon himself the States, assumes the right to dictate to the Hierarchy of Canada what precautions it is their which they hate. duty to adopt for the better protection of the

tlemen who preside over the Laval University, does so faithfully. as well as in that respect which the Catholic layman owes to the high ecclesiastical dignitaries by whom the course of classical studies therein pursued is sanctioned. These remarks are provoked, not by any ill-will towards the Freeman's Journal, for the great abilities of whose editor we have the highest respect, and whose eminent services in the cause of Catholic education we thankfully acknowledge; but by the following extract from a late issue of that journal, to which our attention has just been called by an esteemed friend:--

"We tell the pretentious professors of the Laval University, who have sent abroad so many shallow and corrupted youth into Can-da East, that, were the horrible alternative to be presented, we would recommend the Protestant Columbia College, with all its shams and all its nonsense for a Catholic boy, rather than Laval University, where Professors, in ecclesiasticul drese, call true Catholic education, Gaumeten - after the name of the illustrious Mgr. Gaume, who has been so honored at Rome by the Holy Falcer." - New York Freeman's Journal.

This is hardly the style in which gentlemen, differing from one another as to the details of classical studies, should address one another certainly it is not the language which it befits a Catholic layman to permit himself to indulge in towards the ecclesiastical authorities of a University whose proceedings have never been found fault with at Rome; and we believe that Rome is as lyox-eyed in these matters as is New York. But apart from the style, what are the facts urged by the Freeman against the Professors of the Laval University? These: -1st. That of the young men by them sent into the world, some have turned out badly; and, in the second place, that some of these Professors speak slightingly of the views set forth and advocated by Mgr. Gaume with respect to the use of the heathen classics in education, as " Gaumeism"

With respect to the first charge we may be permitted to remark that, even if the facts stated by the Freeman be true, the same may be urged against every educational institution in the world; and that they are irrelevant, unless the ${\it Freeman}$ can show that the " shallowness and corruption" complained of stand, as towards the classical studies pursued at the Laval University, in the relation of effect to cause.

To the second charge, we reply that the Freeman has no right to call the system advocated by Mgr. Gaume "true Catholic education" par excellence, to the exclusion of other systems ; seeing that those other systems which he condemas are, and have long been, tollowed in Catholic educational institutions in Europe, as well as in Quebec-and that with the full knowledge and sanction of the Bishops and duly constituted ecclesiastical authorities, including the Sovereign Pontiss himself. We have not the presumption to say one word against what the Freeman would fain have us believe is the only "true Catholic education," or against its illustrious advocate; but we would beg of the Freeman to bear this in mind ;-That if that prelate has been well received at Rome, equal honors, to say the least, have there been awarded to Mgr. Dupanloup, the celebrated opponent of Mgr. Gaume's classical system. This fact should teach the Freeman the duty of reticence, in passing judgment upon the merits of the two systems.

We expect not the Freeman's Journal to change its views, which certainly Catholics may hold, on the question of the classics; but we do hope that, when next he undertakes to criticise the views held by as sound Catholics as he is himself, on that same question, he will be more courteous in his language, more guarded in his expressions.

THE HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF .-The late debates in Parliament upon the Irish Church Bill show how low an estimate Anglicans form of their own religion; and how firm is the conviction in the general Protestant mind that with a fair field, and no favor from the secu lar arm, Protestantism cannot long hold its own against Romanism.

For what has been the main argument relied upon by the advocates of the State Establishment in Ireland? Simply this: that without it Romanism must again assert its ascendency in Ireland: that to disestablish, and partially disendow the Protestant Church as by Law Estab lished, will be the ruin of Protestantism considered as a form of religion, in that portion of the British Empire. Though amongst its adherents will still be numbered the wealthy, the politically influential of the country, its aristocracy and the majority of its landed gentry, yet in spite of all these advantages, in spite of the millions of pounds sterling which are secured to it, to endow its ministers and to propagate its tenets; yet-so quite content to leave all such questions to be Protestants themselves tell us-all these things will avail nothing against Popery, unendowed by rightfully appointed authorities. But when the State, and still laboring under all the social the editor of the Freeman's Journal, not disadvantages of a long politically persecuted and oppressed religion. Thus Protestants are charge of all the churches in the United forced to admit the inherent weakness of their own religion-and the strength of the religion

Wherein does the weakness of the one confaith and morals of their several flocks, he must sist? what is the secret of the strength of the pardon us if we in return take the liberty of telling other! In its last number, and in an article on him that he takes too much upon himself; and is the Irish Church Bill, Blackwood attempts to contains 366 pages.

wanting in courtesy towards the exemplary gen- answer these questions, and, as far as he goes, he

"The great strength of the Church of Rome lies in its unity. * * Wherever it stretches itself out, whether into the east or the west, it is still one in doctrine, in discipline, in worship."-p. 121.

This is the secret of the strength of Romanism: the cause of the weakness of Protestantism, is thus, by the same Protestant authority, assigned and confessed:-

"The great weakness of Protestantism is that it is divided, not only againt the Ohurch of Rome but against itself"-1b. The Italies are our own.

In so far as it goes, this answer of the Pro testant Reviewer fully accounts for the strength of Remanism, and the weakness of Protestantism. But there are other questions which necessarily suggest themselves-Why is the Church of Rome always united, whether in the east or in the west? why is it always and everywhere ONE in doctrine, in discipline, and in worship? How comes it to pass that Protestantism is always divided against itself, always splitting up into sects, and sub-sects? For these things there must be some cause: and since human nature is always the same, and as like causes produce like results. it is not in any natural cause that we need look for the cause of the unity of Romanism, though therein we find the secret of the division and dissensions of Protestantism.

Not in a natural cause, or factor we say: for f it be in the nature of men to differ as to things pertaining to religion, then this cause, unless counteracted by some other cause, or supernatural factor, would operate amongst the adherents of the Catholic, or as the Reviewer styles it, the Romish Church, and produce results such as we witness in the Protestant world. It is therefore a logical, indeed inevitable conclusion that at work in the Romish Church there must be some power or influence, greater than nature, and able to subdue or keep in subjection the natural tendencies to division which operate to the rum of Protestant:sm. In a word-the divisions of Protestantism are natural: the unity of Romanism is not natural, since Protestants and Romanists are of the same human nature. We conclude therefore to the presence of a supernatural factor in the Romish Church which is the cause of the non-natural unity amongst its adherents, and the cause and the secret of its strength.

This unity indeed was by Christ Himself in dicated as one of the marks of His Church, and of His disciples, so that this at least we may be certain of:-That where it is wanting, there His presence is not, and that any community divided against itself is not His Church. Indeed He Himself assures us that a house "divided against itself "- the very words used by a Protestant in the nineteenth century "cannot stand." We suspect that the writer in Blackwood had not these remarkable words of Our Lord in his mind when he assigned as the cause of the weakness of Protestantism that it is "divided, not only against the Church of Rome, but against itself," Therefore surely it cannot stand: therefore, when the State buttresses by which hitherto it has been propped up shall have been removed. will it fall to the ground.

But how can Protestants make such admissions so fatal to themselves? How is it that, seeing so clearly the cause of the strength of Romanism. and of the weakness of Protestantism-they should still persist in clinging to the crumbling house, by their own admission "divided against itself." They are as the idols of the gentiles, which having eyes see not, which having ears hear not. Or almost does it appear as if their hearts had been so hardened that, though they see the truth, and pronounce sentence against themselves, quoting unconsciously the very words of Our Lord to describe their own perdous condition, they will not be converted. They are as those of whom it is written that they have loved darkness rather

Far be it from us to insinuate that Protestants are as a general rule, in bad faith, or consciously in error, but we do tax them with prejudice so inveterate as to obscure their reason. How otherwise would it be possible for men to acknow. ledge the fact that Protestantism was 'divided against itself,' and therefore weak; and that the Church of Reme was strong because always and everywhere one, one " in faith, in discipline, and in worship," without coming to the conclusion that the strength of the latter was from God, and the divisions of Protestantism a certain proof that from it the divine presence was absent altogether. Protestants themselves are alive to the force of this argument, and seek to evade it by denying facts, by contesting the Unity of Ro manism, by asserting the unity in essentials of Protestantism, and contending that au fond betwixt the Calvinist Protestant and the Unitarian Protestant, there is no important religious difference. But they know better, and when arguing for the maintenance of State support to themselves, they point to the strength of Roman ism, because of its unity, and to the weakness of Protestantism because it is a house divided

We have received the volume of statutes of the Legislature of Quebec for the year 1869. It is printed in the same style as the Dominion Statutes by Mr. F. Longlois. The volume

On Wednesday the 4th instant, the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society's Pic-Nic took place on Isle Bouchard, a beautiful little Island of the St. Lawrence, opposite St. Sulpice. The steamboat Longueul started from the Island Wharf, at about half-past nine o'clock in the morning, having on board not less than from 900 to 1000 persons, whose cheerful countenances indicated that they were anticipating "pleasures abead." The sky was clear and beautiful, and the sun shone out sufficiently strong to temper the bracing breeze that blew up from the river.

The sound of music, and the shuffling of feet drew our attention for a while, from the contemplation of the beautiful in nature, and soon we observed the younger portion of the party were busily engaged in the exhibitating pleasures of the dance, which was kept up until the whistle of the steam-pipe announced our near approach to the Pic Nie grounds.

When the boat touched the wharf, which was about balf-past eleven o'clock, the party did not take much time to seek the shade of the stately trees, that form a prominent feature in the appearance of Isle Bouchard.

Preparations were soon made to commence the seemed to be the most in demand.

By the munificence and liberality of the President and Committee of management of the Society, a substantial dinner was provided on board the boat for the invited guests and others, and right well did all do justice to the eatables under which the table groaned.

When dinner was over, the "generous wine went round," and the President, F. M. Cassidy, Esq., in a very neat speech, proposed the health of the guests. J. J. Curran, Esq., B.C.L., in bis usually happy and eloquent style, responded, and took occasion to thank the Society, and wished that the success which bad attended their efforts so far in doing good, would be increased a hundred fold in time to come. Mr. Phelan, President of the Young Men's Catholic Association, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Donovan, Presidents of the St. Bridget's and St. Ann's Temperance Societies, responded in a becoming manner to the different toasts drank to the success of the Societies they represented.

The speechifying over, those of the party who had not yet enjoyed the pleasures of the dance, &c., went forth to mingle in the busy crowd.

The games of Foot-ball, Lacrosse, Jumping, Foot Race, Shoulder-Stone, and the other athletic sports on the programme, were proceeded with; and scarcely were the games finished, before the whistle announced that the time for starting homeward had arrived.

All arrived safely at Montreal about eleven o'clock, and proceeded to their respective homes delighted with the day's amusement.

The refreshments on the ground were on strictly temperance principles. No person was to be seen during the whole day having the slightest appearance of having druck intoxicating

was a decided success, and great praise is due to the exertions of the President and Committee of management, who spared no pains to add to the pleasure and enjoyment of the occasion.

We have received, addressed indeed to the TRUE WITNESS, but intended, we suppose, for the other Witness, a notice of a meeting of the Protestant teachers of the Province of Quebec, together with a ticket to attend the meeting .-If intended for us we return our thanks.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,-The Midsummer Examination of the Male department of the Catholic Separate School at Alexandria, took place on Thursday, the 29th instant, at which were present a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen, among whom I noticed the Rev. Pastor of this place, Father O'Connor, the Rev Father McDonald of Lochiel, and a Mr. McDonell, an Ecclesiastical Student from Prince Edward Island. The Trustees of the School, Drs. McMillan and Leclair, A. S. McDonald, Esq, P. M., D. A. McArthur, and Duncan A. McDonell, Esquires, and many other Merchants and Gentlemen of the place.

The Pupils displayed a thorough knowledge in the different branches taught during the half year, and exhibited a proficiency rarely found in any School, which reflects a well merited praise upon the exertions and high literary standing of the Teacher, A. J. Campbell, Esq. Indeed the readiness with which the boys answered the various questions in English Grammar, History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, &c., as well as the ease with which some of them demonstrated propositions in Mathematics, proved to the satisfaction of the Spectators, the excellence of Our School, which I am satisfied cannot be surpassed in this diocese.

After a number of valuable prizes, which were furnished by the Trustees, were distributed, high encomiums were passed upon the Teacher, for his untiring zeal in the advancement of his pupils, by the Rev. Father O'Connor and Dr. Mc-

A SPECTATOR. Alexandria, 31st July 1869.

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Sir,-Some of the P. E. Island papers are warmly engaged in the discussion of local politics at present. The origin of the discussion appears to be the recent elevation of the Hon-Joseph Hensley to the Bench. Before his promotion he was a member of the House of Assembly for East Point, and Attorney General of the Island. His seat in the Assembly having become vacant, three competitors for Legislative honors thereupon entered the political field,-They are all Antis, at least as far as the Quebecscheme goes; and in the matter of education. they would all be disposed to do justice to all denominations by placing them all on a level .-The Hon. Benjamin Davis, who is a strong advocate of the "godless" system of education which now obtains on the Island, having accepted the office of Colonial Secretary, was obliged to return to his constituents for re-election. As the hon, gentleman is an enthusiastic advocate of the "godless" system to which I referred, the Catholics and the independent Protestant electors of Belfast, who value Christianity to "Infidelısm," and justice to injustice, were not disposed to re-elect him. Hence the origin and the naamusements of the day, of which the dancing ture of the discussion in which the much vexed question of education, as usual, occupies a promi-

> On the Island, as in the Lower Provinces generally, the subject has of late been much agitated; and on the island as in Nova Scotia, the practical results so far obtained, have not much exceeded mere verbal agitation. The Ca. tholics complain, and it seems to me with great justice and propriety, that they do not receive from the educational fund to which they very largely contribute, any endowment for their College and Convents, whilst Protestants do .-The Catholics argue that this is unjust, because it compels them to support Protestant institutions from which Catholics derive no benefit, whilst they are obliged to support their own, at the same time, with their own private funds. I do not see, and cannot see, how anything like simple handed justice, with such an arrangement as this, can be meted out to them - to a people who pride themselves on being good and loyal British subjects, who observe the laws and pay their taxes like their Protestant neigi bours. Such dealing appears to me, as indeed it must appear to all lovers of liberty and fair play, highly unjust towards the Catholic population of the Island.

They have built with their own private funds, and with many personal and pecuniary sacrifices, the excellent College of St. Dunstan's in the vicinity of Charlottetowo. This institution is second to none in the Lower Provinces; admits within its walls Catholics and Protestants without any distinction—this year half or nearly half the number of students attending it being Protestant. It imparts a complete education—an education quite adequate to the requirements of the country, and which has for its object to prepare and fit young men for the different positions and professions to which they may be called, whether sacerdotal, medical, legal, mercantile or otherwise. But St. Dunstan's College is a Catholic Institution, conducted by Catholic priests ; and that is the reason why it gets nothing, and the reason why, according to the Hon. Benjamin Davis and the majority of the so-called Liberal Government of the day which he represents, it should not get anything. It is a Popish institution and teaches " Popery," not to the Protestant students whose religious susceptibilities are not the least infringed on; but to the Catholic students who are now and then required to practice the duties imposed on them by their Holy

Now this " Popery" teaching, even to Catholic students whose parents expressly desire it and send them there for that purpose, is not right and ought not to be encouraged. Of course, Catholics have no right to complain-no right to ask for a small share of the money they pay into the educational fund, and from which the Prince of Wales's College, a Protestant Institution, receives a large annual endowment. This so-called Prince of Wales's College is directed by Protestant teachers, attended by Protestant students only, and must teach, if it teaches anything at all, Protestantisms only. It certainly does not teach "Popery," and if not Protestantism, what does it teach? unless perhaps, infidelism, or Mohammedanism, or one of the other isms, which the sects delight to teach.

With respect to the Convent Schools and the higher Academies for young ladies, the same system with the virtues it includes—justice and charity-obtains. There are two or three establishments of this kind in Charlottetowo, one at Summerside, one at Miscouche and one at Tignish. They are all conducted by the learned and accomplished Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and most of them large houses in which several bundreds of children, whose paren's are unable to defray their expenses, are admitted and gratuitously educated.

Well, the Convent Schools, like the College, get nothing, and the reason why, I imagine, must be the same or nearly the same in the one case as in the other-they are Popish and teach "Popery." They, like the College, teach the pupils the fear of God, the love of their neigh hour, something about modesty and decorum, something about love, respect and opedience to parents. All this is not the "godless" systemit is not infidelism. It must then be " Popery." or something akin thereto, and must not be petted up. If it die soon, it will be a fine thing : if it live by itself, although we don't like it, we can't help it, says the government.

1 it is of this strange use, or rather abuse of their money, that the Catholics of the Island so loudly and so justly complain-a complaint frequently re-echoed by their pastors.

I thought indeed that the days of proscription and of " domination of race over race, and of religion over religion" were over, in all Christian and civilized countries at least; but it would appear that such is not the case. The trite axiom which says: "Equal justice to all and favor to none," does not appear to be known, or nore and repudiate in the most emphatic and inat least understood, by the Solons who compose what they call themselves the Liberal Govern ment of the Island. Of course, it is all that Catholics ask, but it is more than they need expect from such a Liberal body. Still as the Catholics form nearly half the population of the whole Island, they ought, and doubtless will remember all these things when the day of retri bution comes, which, we trust, is not very dis-

Mere go-ahead drudgery in the various branches which are vulgarly said to constitute a polite education is not enough. In fact, it is not and cadaot constitute a true real education. It is not Christian, or at least, need not be such. The Pagan philosophers had as much-had perhans more; still they had not a Christian education. Education then to be real and true must he Christian, and if it be Christian, it must attend to soul and body. Now the mere go-ahead one of which we speak is not such an one. It lacks an essential element, the absence of which renders it essentially defective-religious and moral training. The one without the other is imperfect; the two together, as they ought to ex ist, constitute the true one, and consequently, the Christian one. The reason of this appears to be quite simple. It is that man has a heart as well as an intellect, to cultivate. Polish and enlighten the latter, and it may see the light-the good; but it will not go to it, much less do it. Why? Because it requires the simultaneous concurrence of the will, and the will is left without a stimulus because it is neglected. Now left to itself. it is naturally inclined to evil, much more so in the present state of things than to good; and when illuminated by the light of the intellect which only points out the object, its natural choice is soon ande, and made, too, in the direction in which it is easier led. Indeed, its state becomes worse by this process. It is placing dangerous weapons in the enemy's hand, and teaching him flow to use them, which may soon be to our destruction. It is teaching the robber what he either ignores or imperfectly knows, to mount the roof and descend the chimney when the doors and windows are firmly closed within and with-

Voltaire and Rousseau had intellects more or less cultivated, whilst their hearts, at first neglected, soon became, by a natural process, cultivated to evil. The same can be said of the der, seconded by Mr. Tierney; That copies of Pagan philosophers, yet with few exceptions, the foregoing resolutions with the appended sigthey were the most immoral of mankind. The natures be sent to the Peterboro' Examiner originators of heresy and schism were, in general, and Review for insertion in their next issues .men of parts, some of them of excellent parts; | Carried. but of parts which were unhappily employed for the destruction of society, and the moral and physical degradation of their fellow beings. I often see men quite clever for their knowledge in the arts and sciences, in Geography, Geome try, Navigation, &c., yet exhibit the saddest ex amples of human frailty imaginable; and for the reason that mere natural knowlege is insufficient, without a sufficient moral power.

"Train a boy when he is young, and when he is old he will not depart from it," so sang Solo-mon, and so teaches the Catholic Church. That is, train a boy when young with religious and moral training—which is supposed to be the right religion—and "when he is old, he will not depart from it." But if you do not train him when young, it will not be hard for him to depart from it when old, for he will never acquire it. Now cellent place for him to acquire a fair share of this training. Hence the care of his parents and D.G. pastors that he shall get it there.

It is with regret that we have to announce in the place formerly occupied by the gallery. the affliction that has befallen the family of N. Valois, Esq., in the loss of J. B. Auguste, second son of the above named. The deceased was a young man of great promise, beloved by all who knew him, and endowed with many precious talents. The poor of the quarter, or whom M. Valors has long been the protector in his charcent de Paul, will deeply sympathize with the departed.

late J. H. Daly, has been appointed Emigration Agent at this port.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZ NE-July 1869. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

INDIGNATION MEETING OF CATHOLICS.

contained in certain letters which from time to time have appeared in the Peterborough Examiner and especially against one over the Nome de plume of " Catholic No 3" in the Examiner of the 29 b ult, reflecting on the reputation of the very Rev. Oliver Kelly, Vicar General. Mr. B. Duan appointed secretary. The Chairman in a few prefatory remarks explained the object of the meeting, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. It was proposed by John Moloney and seconded by Mr. Thos. Buck that, "Having read in the last issue of the Peterborough Examiner, a letter over the sig nature " Catholic No 3" and in previous numbers of that journal, letters of similar nature. which reflect most grossly and unwarrantably on the reputation of our Parish Priest Vicar-General Kelly, the undersigned Catholics of this mission embrace this, the first opportunity, to igdignant terms, this so-called Catholic and his eminations; and if there is such a person living amongst us [which we doubt] we call him in the name of an outraged congregation to make himself known, and thereby relieve other Catholics from the foul stigms which his silence must attach to them.—Carred.

Mr. Moloney in proposing the above resolu tion, observed in warm and well-timed remarks, that in view of the abusive and un-Catholic let ters which have lately appeared in the Examiner newspaper of Peterboro', disparaging to the reputation of our Rev. Pastor, it was time that the Catholics of the mission, and he felt sure he was speaking the sentiment of every one of them, it was time they should assume the duty of wining out from amongst them all connection with the author of those letters, and of making an effort to maintain intact and unsulfied the fair fame of the Catholic Congregation of Peterboro.'

The next resolution was proposed by Mr. Michael Redmond and seconded by Mr. John Sullivan that, in the oninion of this meeting, our Rev. Pastor Father Kelly has, by his solicitude and zeal for the education of his flock, and his anxiety for their temporal and spiritual welfare, earned for himself, our warmest and most hearty approval and support, we bereby endorse our Rev Pastor in all the acts which has brought his name into question, and sustain bim against all vile and malignant slanders that have been levell ed against him .- Carried.

Mr. Redmond in addressing the meeting, said be was happy to propose this resolution, and that | ed to a short time ago, it is almost impossible for he fully endorsed the sentiments expressed by Mr. Moloney. He would go further and say ; that no effort should be spared to ferret out this evil spirit who seeks to sow amongst us the seeds of dissention and discord, and that it behoves, the Catholics of Peterborough to disclaim all participation in, and connection with, the author of these vile and calumnious letters. (Hear hear.) Mr. Sullivan in seconding the above resolution, said it afforded him great pleasure to be present, not to vindicate the character of Father Kelly, for thank God he did not require that, but to raise his voice against the person who calls himself a catholic, yet reviles and endeavours to blacken the character of his priest, a thing that to any one familiar with the attachment that has always existed everywhere between Priest and People, has something of the brand of inconsistency, not to say of spuriousness on its face. (Applause.)

It was finally resolved on motion of Mr. Law-

The meeting was then dissolved.

-Peterborough Review.

The following is the list that subscribed to the foregoing resolution on behalf of the Parish: Patrick Ryan J. P J. W. Fitzgerald. John Boland. Thos. J. Foley Thos. Bolger. John Moloney. John Doharty. John Sallivan. John O'Brien. Michael Redmond. Tames Hayes. James Rvan. James Flynn. Edward Lawder. Thos. Leonard. Wm Tierney. Thos. Collins. D, O'Sullivan. Edward Phelan. J. B. Duon. Patrick D. Doran.

St. PATRICK'S HALL .- The work on St. Patrick's Hall is going rapidly forward, and a for the Catholic boy, the College room is an ex- couple of months will likely see it ready for use again. Several important changes are to be made in the construction of the hall. The ceiling will be lowered and will somewhat resemble that of the Mechanics Hall. The stage will be put

THE MONTREAL WATER-WORKS AND THE NEW STEAM ENGINE. - Oa Friday afternoon 30th ult. the final inspection and trial of the new | Chief McLaughlin informed the Coroner of the cirsteam engine took place, preparatory to its acceptance from the contractors by the Corporation. The Water Committee, with several other members of the Corporation and a number of prominent | Beach. acter of President of the Conference of St. Vin- citizens, met at the City Hall, and afterwards drove out to the Water Works where the steam bereaved father, and will offer their prayers to engine was at work pumping. Some time was God for the peace and repose of the soul of the spent in examining the engine, and inspecting the works generally. It was the prevailing opinion that the engine was a successful one; and a few We understand that John Daly, son of the defects which it possessed were attributed to the hurried manner in which it had to be finished and set to work. Early this week a trial of the engine was made, in the presence of several gentlemen interested in the works, and it was then found that it made twenty strokes a minute, and pumped water into the reservoir at the rate of five mil-The July number has come to hand: the lion gallons per twenty-four bours, after deducting story A Year and A. Day is continued, and is nine per cent. for waste. The construction of an followed by the following articles:-Recollec- | engine capable of performing this large amount | other realing horicultural journals of the United tions of Lord Byron-Sketches In Polynesia: of work is, we believe, regarded by professional Fijis-Morris' Poems - A New Theory of men as a great feat of engineering skill. It will Earthquakes and Volcauces-A Story of Eulen- be remembered that the contract was for an engine bury, part i.; and last of all a doleful and dull capable of pumping at the rate of three million article on The Church Bill in the House of gallons per twenty-four bours, -so that Mr. that the losses were only about \$40,000. The sad-

An enthusiastic meeting of the Roman Cath- same trial it was found that the consumption of olics of the parish of Peterborough, was held on | fuel was 33% per cent. less than the quantity the 2nd inst, to protest against the aspersions stipulated in the contract. Having thoroughly inspected the works, which seemed to be in good order, the party adjourned to the old wheel house, where lunch was partaken of, after which a num ber of toasts and speeches followed .- Witness.

Father McMahon writes to the Kingston Thig denving that he wrote the letter which appeared James Ryan was called to the chair, and Mr. J. lately in the New York Tublet over his signature, and which has been generally copied throughout Canada. He says he has been most kindly treated by the Bishop of Kingston, but that his lordship has not offered him a Parisb, nor intimated to him the slightest desire of giving him one.

The Dominion Government has purchased from the Quebec Ministry the St. Vincent de Paul Reformatory Prison with the intention of converting it into a Penitentiary for this Province. - Quebec Mer-

MEGRANICS' INSTITUTE .- After two mouths' careful revision, the books of the Library of this institution have been thoroughly rearranged, and an addition has been made to the extent of between five and seven hundred new volumes, comprising carefully selected standard works in Engineering, Monufactures, Architecture, Science, History Biography, Philosophy, Botany, Agriculture, and in fiction a choice lot of novels has been added. The new catalogue is ready and the manner in which it is got up reflects great credit upon Mr. Sansum, the able Buperintendent, and the gentlemen who were associated with him in the work.

We understand that the Privy Council have appointed Mr. John Daly, son of the late J. H. Daly, Esq., to the office of Emigration Agent at Montrest. This will be a popular appointment with all classes not only in Montreal, but throughout the country, as Mr. John Daly is well qualified to discharge the duties of the office so worthily filled by his father - [News

FIRE At Sr. Jour's. - Monday morning, shortly after 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the shed adjoining the old barracks at St. John's. The fire made rapid headway, and word was sent to Montreal for assistance. The Montreal brigade started, and got as far as Point St. Charles, when another telegram was received stating that the fire was being subdued, and the Montrealers need not come. Damago is estimat ed at about \$15,000. - Daily News 9th inst.

RESIGNED .- Judge George Malloch of Grenville and Leeds has resigned on account of ill-health and

ONTARIO ASSEMBLY .- The Leader says that this body will be called together in November.

VICTORIA SCHOOL SECTION No 2. - Ops, - The half. yearly School Examination was held in that section on Friday last, under the management of the Teacher, Miss O'Leary. The different classes were ex mined by the Rev. Mr Stafford, and acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. A large number of excellent prizes were distributed on the occasion. The small attendance of parents is much to be regretted, there being present only Mesers. Long and Moffit, (Trustees), and Mrs. Farrelly. The school house is a very bad one, - one of those refer either teacher or pupils to get along in it. The ratepayers would greatly consult their own interest by immediately building a new school house and remov ing that eyesore from their section. The Rev. Mr. Stafford offered the trustees a complete set of Maps, Globes, and other apparatus, provided they built a school house within this year. This offer, together with the Municipal grant of one fourth the necessary outlay, ought to induce the trustees to lose no time to take the necessary steps to remove the present ugly old shanty. The ratepayers in this section have been paying their share of the Municipal Grant to other sections and should now look to getting a portion of it back .- Cor. of Victoria Warder.

INQUEST .- Au inquest was held on Saturday afternoon, on the body of John Trimmer who died sud. denly in a house in Chaboillez Square. The deceas ed had for some time previous to his death been troubled with epileptic fits. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

MURDER. - On Friday night about nice o'clock the house No. 14 Queen street, was the scene of an encounter between an injured husband and his wife's loper. It appears that some two years since, for husband, Adolphe Balanger, a carter, left his wife and family, and went to reside with a family in Mondelet atreet. The wife, now le't to herself in her own home, formed the acquaintance of one Louis Labonte a foreman at Tate's dry dock, with whom it is said she formed a kind of concubinage. Latonta is a married man with several children, and lives at Hochelaga. He was in the babit of taking his meals at Madame Belanger's, for which it is said he used to pay \$3 per week. The connection between Labonte and Madame Belanger was most annoying to Belan ger, whe, on more than one o casion threatened what he would do did he catch Laboute round his wife's residence. On Monday or Tuesday last, probably to escape the surveillance of her husband, Madame Beianger removed from her former residence to the house No. 14 Queen street. There it appears Belanger found her cut. On Friday night a visit was paid M-dame Belanger by a young man named Jaseph Narreau, farmer of Waterloo, who desired to marry Madame Belanger's daughter, Rosalie. Madame Belanger went out to consult her busband. who at her request accompanied her to her house to see the suitor. Belanger said that he could not consent to the marriage and started to go away, but re-turning at the request of a friend, found Labonte present. Belanger then ordered Laboute to "clear out" which he refused. An exchange of words then ensued which ultimately led to blows and kicks some of which caused Laboute's death. On Mdme. Belanger's return from outside, she found Laboute dead, and running out came upon a carter, and said "My rancal has killed my poor Louis," and desired him to fatch the police and also the doctor. Dr. Chipman was sent for, and arriving on the premises found Labonte as has been described. He then left the house and premises in charge of the police. cumstances, who proceeded to form a jury. The in-quest resulted in a verdict of "murder," against Adolphe Belanger, who was committed to stand his trial at the approaching sessions of the Queen's

The Kingston News says :- We caution our country riends against purchasing plants of the so-called Mexican ever bearing Strawberry, which are being extravagantly advertised and for which orders are solicited by agents who have highly coloured drawings of strawberry plants in fruit as a temptation to purchase. The Mexican Strawberry is simply the Alpine Strawberry, a variety that has been tried years ago and which is found unsuitable to our climate, and perfectly worthless though in Mexico and Peru it is realy a valuable plant. Our readers will save their money their time and labour and the cruel disappointment of expectations if they steer clear of this modern horticultural humbug. The swindle is just about fiolshing its run in the United States, and the sharpers are trying their next field in Canada where we hope they will disappointed. For confirmation of the truth of his warning see the Horlicularist and

Gons .- Certain rumours as to the irregularities in the management of the Bowmanville branch of the Royal Canadian Bank have turned out to be too true. It was stated at the annual meeting in Toronto as co-partners and individually, by that the losses were only about \$40,000. The sad-Bartley has more than fulfilled his contract as dest feature about it is these losses are the result of

regards the working power of his engine. At the I fraud on the part of the late manager Mr. R. Young It appears that he has changed figures and forged names and filled in blank notes which had been left with him for renewal to many times larger an amount than was intended for the purpose of obtaining funds which he has used in grain speculations. Several farmers in Darlington will suffer considerably through the increased amount which he placed on the notes which they left signed in blank for renewal purposes. We have not a list of the names. Mr. Young is supposed to be in the States. - Oshawa Vindicator.

FOR RED RIVER .- It is said that the Hon, Mr. Macdougall intends to leave about the 18th inst. for Thunderbay, and perhaps thence to Red River. He will be accompanied by the Hon John Carling, Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario.

A GLORIGUS HARVEST IN VIEW .- There is every prospect of reaping a glorious harvest. The abund ance of all descriptions of vegeables and fruits already glut the market and large quantities had to be taken home yesterday by the farmers. Beef, mutton, lamb and real all excellent in quality as well as potatoes and other vegetables and fruits are declinng in price every day. Flour and grain must soon follow. Let rich and poor thank God.

PRIMCE EDWARD. -- Rye-cutting has already commenced in this county. The yield is simply enor mous. Barley is nearly ready for the sickle and the probabilities now are that a season of unusual activity is about to commence among the farmers. Should the prices prove to be a fair average as compared with other years a large volume of money will be in circulation in the fall .- Picton Gazette.

We learn that the Mackerel are coming in very plenty this season. At a stage owned by the Hon. G. W. Howlan, near Cascumpec Harhor, the boats took 45 barrels mackerel on Friday and Saturday last, one man and his boy took 1000 mackerel, and a number of others took from 397 to 600 each. Mr Matheson's stage there is doing well. The prospect thus far is very encouraging .- P. E. Island paper.

Last week we saw two fields of winter wheat in ear, which looked remarkably well. One was sown under direction of Bishop McIntyre, on the Church Farm at St Andrew's and the other under that of the Rev. James Phelan, Vernon River. Both fields were well sheltered and had a sloping aspect so that water could not lodge on them .- P. E. i. Herald.

The Progress gives a well-written and interesting report of the laying of the corner stone of the new Catholic Church at Summerside, a ceremony which was performed on wedgesday last. Among the rest concourse present were their Lordships, Bishops Mc-Intyre and Rogers. Some £215 were collected in aid of the Church .- Ib.

BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

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

Birth.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. Edward Coyle, of a daughter.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Aug. 9, 1869. Flour-Pollards, \$2 75 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3 75 \$3,80; Fine \$4.40 to \$4.45; Super., No. 2 \$4.65 to \$4,80; Superfine \$5,20 \$5,25; Fancy \$5,10 to \$5,15; Extra, \$5,40 to \$5,50; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2 40 to \$2,45 per 100 lbs.

Catmeal per brl. of 200 lba .- \$5 50 to 5 75. Wheat per bash. of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$1,15

Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5 42 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$4,70 to \$4,75; Thirds, \$4,30 to 4 35.-

First Pearls, 5,65 to 567. Pork per brl. of 200 (bs - Mess. 28 00 to 28.25 :-

Prime Mess \$00.00 ; Prime, \$20,00 to 20.50. BUTTER, per lb .- More inquiry, with latest sales of paramour which resulted in the death of the inter- common to medium at 15c to 16c - good per choice Western bringing 00c, to 00c.

> CHEESE, per lb. - 10 to 11c. LARD, per lb .- 16c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices ncminal, -worth about

\$0.70 to \$0.75.

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

POSTPONEMENT.

THE GRAND RAFFLE of PRIZES of the CATHO-LIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY has been POST-PONED to the FIRST of NOVEMBER next.

BAZAAR

AT THE

INFANT SCHOOL, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET

MONDAY, 23RD INSTANT.

The charitable Ladies of St. Antoine and St. Joseph Suburbs are preparing a GRAND BAZAAR, intended to aid the St. Joseph's Hoopice and Asylum. The Hospice St. Joseph supports over 200 Orphans, hoys and girls while the infant school receives nearly 300 small children.

These two Works, the wost considerable of the city, owe their existence to a charitable public; and now, if this same fail them, they would cease to esist.

An appeal is now made to the generosity of the city to favour the success of the Bazaar. On certain days, interesting dialogues will be recited by the children, varied by the introduction of

singing. There shall also be a refreshment table in the evening. The Ladies of Charity intend preparing supper for the ladies and gentiemen who kindly as

charitable undertakinge. SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL EDUCATION,

sist them in their labors, and encourage them in their

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE, Near Montreal, P.Q.

THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on WED-NESDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER NEXT. 5 53

PROVINCE OF CANADA, & SUPERIOR COURT FOR Dist. of Montreal. S LOWER CANADA. In the matter of ANTHONY WALSH and MAT-THEW H WALSH, as well as co-partners, as

personally and individually,

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

HILAW YNOHINA ESLAW .H WAHTTAK their Attorneys ad lilem. WANTED,

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

J. KNOWLSON, Sec.,

Lindsoy, Ont.

July 29, 1869.

WANTED.

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

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG LADY, who holds a FIRST CLASS ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA for the FRENCH and ENGLISH languages, and can be well recommended, is now open to on engagement, and can be communicated with any time prior to the first of October next, stating salary. Address,-" A. G., Teacher, office of this paper.

A TEACHER WANTED.

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

N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1869.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

BOARDING SCHOOL

AND ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS.

The Grey Sisters of the City of Ottawa beg to inform the public that they have purchased the build ing heretofore known as the "Revere House" on Rideau street, to which they intend transferring their Bearding School at the beginning of their achool term - 1st September next.

From that date the plan of instruction for young Ladies, placed under the care of the Grey Sisters of Ottawn, will be as follows:

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

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

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

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

Any further information regarding the rules, the erms, the order of studies, and other matters relating to the Boarding School and Academy will be given on application at the Convent. Bolton atreat. The Classes wil' be Opened on THURSDAY, the 2th of AUGUST, at Ten o'clock.

Ottawa, July, 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

Insolvent.

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

Montreal 20th July 1869. July 1869.
WALTER MANNING.
By T. & C. C DELORIMIER,
His Attorneys ad lucus.

PROVINCE OF QUABRO. SUPERIOR COURT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

No. 1065.

In the matter of James McMillan, James Carson, and David McMillan, all of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Merchants, Importers, Copartners, trading as such at Montreal aforesaid under the name of McMillan & Caroon, and also indivi-

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

Montreal, 20th July, 1869.
M'MILLAN & CARSON, Co-partners.

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

PROVIDUE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal. SINSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
No. 647.

In the marter of GIDEON DEGUIRE, of Cotean du Lac, Trader,

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited at the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Monday the twenty-leventh day of September next, at half-prest ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be neard, he will apply to the said Court, for a con-

firmation of the said deed.

GIDEON DEGUIRE.

By T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, His Attorneys to Me

Montral, 20th July, 1869.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TRANCE.

PARIS. July 18 .- The Official Journal of this morning publishes several Imperial decrees of yesterday's date, in accordance with which the new Ministry is composed as follows :-

M. Duvergier-Minister of Justice. Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne-Foreign Af-

M. Forçade de la Requeite-Interior.

M. Magne-Finance.

Marshal Niel-War. Admiral Rigault de Genouilly-Marine.

M. Bourbeau-Education.

M. Gressier-Public Works.

M. Alfred Leroux-Agriculture. Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat-President of

the Council of State. The Ministry of State has been suppressed.

The French Ministerial crisis has been terminated by the partial reconstruction of the Cabinet. Four of the former Ministers retain their posts, including the Minister of the Interior and four new Ministers, bave been appointed-Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, MM. Gressier, Davergier, and Paul Leroux. The post of Minister of State, lately filled by M. Rouber, has been abolished. The new Ministry is regarded as one purely of transition, and the advanced Liberals are discontented with its con-

The reconstructed Ministry in France is adversely criticized as possessing none of the elements of Liberalism, but it is admitted to be necessarily only of a transition character. The appointment of M. Rouher to the Presidency of the Senate, where he will have the direction of the Senatus-Consultum by which the Emperor's concessions are to be carried out, is regarded in Paris as a proof of his continued ascendancy in the Emperor's counsels, notwithstanding his ostensible dismissal. The Corps Legislatif is not expected to meet before the end of October, and the delay still causes dissatisfaction. The 116 members who signed the intended interpellation have consulted as to their future course, but the divergent views expressed leave it doubtful whether any common action can be agreed upon, although a resolution affirming the principles of the interpellation has been adopted. The Marquis de Lavalette, late Foreign Minister, has been officially announced as Ambassador to Lon-

PAR'S, Aug. 3. - At the opening of the session of the Senate yesterday M. Rouher made an address. He referred to the duty devolving upon that body of examining the proposed reforms and said they should see whether they were popular enough to go hand in hand with liberty and, at the same time, strong enough to resist anarchy. He was confident the Senate would enter upon this discussion with a firm intention of interpreting the will of the country, and that by the efforts of the Government and the Senate a genuine barmony would be established between Empire and both would acquire renewed strength, lustre and popularity. In conclusion he expressed profound regret at the death of their late President, M. Troplong. The Senatus Consultam was then read. In addition to the provisions telegraphed last night, it diescribes that Ministers are to depend only on the Emperor, and will continue to deliberate in Council under his presidency. They are, however, to be conimpeached only by the Benate. A Minister, bate in either Chambers.

The Minister of Justice made some explanations to the Senate which were of a very liberal character.

The Senate has adjourned until Thursday next, when it will meet to appoint a committee of ten to consider the Senatus Consultum.

Among the clauses of the Senatus Consultum is one providing that on the demand of five mem bers the Senate may resolve itself into a secret committee. The relations of the Senate and Corps Legislatif with the Emperor and with one another will hereafter be regulated by an Impe-

The Journal des Debats thinks the reform now proposed will not disappoint the hopes raised by the Imperial message to the Corps Legislatif.

The Daily Telegraph says France has now entered on a career of national development unexampled at any previous stage of her national existence. The Emperor now assumes the cumstances which encourage us to hope for the success of an enterprise fraught with immense Senator. consequences, not for France only, but for the world.

Paris, August 5 .- It is reported that the Emperor will soon issue a manifesto announcing, as the last act of his personal government, the deduction of certain taxes and the extension of the education system of France.

A curious discovery has been made in the old Church of St. Gervais, Paris. Some persons who were repairing the wood work at one of the sides in the left of the nave discovered a secret door giving access to a small chapel, kitherto not known, the walls of which are entirely covered with excellent paintings in the Renaissance style, in good preservation. This church is extremely rich in artistic relice, possessing among other things a fice Albert Durer and a remarkable Porungino, beside some stained glass of Jean

Among the ecclesiastical lions of Paris is Monseigneur Dupond, Bishop of Azoth, in Siam an old man, wearing a long white beard, whose saintly ap pearance attracts the attention of the sinners on the Boulevards. The venerable Siamese prelate has come all the way from Bangkok to be present at the Œcumenical Council. He is a Frenchman by birth, a native of Areas, but has resided in Siam for the last

thirty years. The Marseilles journal states that a mine having been exploded in a quarry on the side of the hill Notre-Dame de la Garde, an eno: mous mass of stone containing not less than five cubic metres and weighing about fifteen tons, was detached, and rolled down the declivity as far as the cherch of St. François-d'Assisi, on the Boulevard Vanban. It bloke through the walls of the sicred edifice, making a hole of five altar, part of which it emashed. Happily the build. Auersperg and Count Majlath-delivered addresser, ing was empty at the time, or the consequences in which they gave expression to sentiments of atmight have been most serious. The black was so tachment and fidelity to the person of the Emperor. large that it was obliged to be sawn to pieces to get His Majesty, replying to Count Majlath, said be hoped out of the church. it out of the church.

The state of the s

SPAIN.

Madain July 20 .- Arrests have been made here and at Valladolid, Barcelona and Cordova. Generals Yuelan, Questal, and Olone and Colonels Alberia and Carbodnel are among those who have been arrested. The Official Gazette of to-day announces the withdrawal of the judicial decree of Senor Berrara

A plot has been discovered to assassination the Regent Serrano, General Prim and Senor Rivero on a certain day. A judicial inquiry is being actively pursued. Tranquility I as not been disturbed. The Regent Serrano has left for the former Royal summer residence at La Granja.

The Generals arrested for complicity in the the Carlist conspiracy will by exiled to the Casary Islands. It is ascerted that the Carlists have postponed the execution of their designs. The Regent Serrano will stay at La Granja as long as the state of political affairs will permit:

Madrid, July 22 .- The arrival of Don Carlos at the frontier is officially confirmed Agitation prevails among the inhabitants of the mountains of Catalonia, and several battalions of Chasseurs have been sent thither to preserve order. Fresh arrests have been made in Madrid on charges of complicity with the Carlist conspiracy. There are several

priests among those taken into custody. The Spanish Cortes have adjourned until October, having appointed a permanent commission of eight members, chosen from different political fractions, to watch over events during the recess. Some appre bensions of coming troubles have been caused by the discovery of a Carlist conspiracy in a regiment stationed in the northern provinces, Don Carlos having evaded the French police, and, accompanied by General Elio having crossed the frontier into Navarre The Spanish Government has directed reinforcements of troops to the north. The Regency of General Serrano has been recognized by France.

MadRid. August 3 .- The Cap. Gan of Madrid has addressed a letter to Regent Serrano and Gen. Prim, in which he says. I took part in the revolutions boping to see morality, law and justice succeed to the former abuses. It is now ten months since the revolution was accomplished. My hopes have been deceived-greater abuses inside spread immorality; deplorable anarchy prevails and disorder to which it is absolutely necessary to put an end. The constitution having proclaimed monarchy, the immediate choice of a king is indispensable. If the Government does not shortly consider the question, I shall abandon all hope as to the consolidation of the revolution and retire to private life. This letter was received in the council of Ministers and created profound impression.

THE CARLISTS DEFJATED. - There have been several encounters between the Government troops and Carlist insurgents in all of which the latter were defeated. A number of insurgents have been killed and wounded and many taken prisoners.

ITALY.

Results of the Inquest .- July 17 .- If the Commis sion of laggest has not brought to light the thieves in the Ohamber, it has been the occasion of the exbibition of a very army of liars. This may be unbesitatingly asserted. When every one contradicts every one e'se, what other conclusion can be drawn? From the official acia it results, that the deputy Lobbia contradicted the Journalist Toreili; the deputy Fabrizio gave the lie to Tringali; Curzis and Cornacchi to Tringali and Colonel Guastalla; the deputy Oliva and the daputy Questioni, in like manner were in plain contradiction with each other, as well as the deputy Crispi and the banker Well Schott, and so on; these are but instances. It is a remarkable. the powers of the State and institutions of the though by no means a surprising fact, that all these men who have been mutually stulifying their testimony by giving each other the lie, are all enemies of the Church of the Pope, and of his Temporal Sovereignty. They are all men who want to get Rome, the Rome of the Popes and of the Church. It is well that Italy should note this fact, and from the character of these men, thus eignally displayed, infer the parentage of her boasted liberators and regenera-

THEFT AND IMPOSTURE IN THE SENATE -As the dilgraceful speciacle presented by the late inquest sidered responsible for their acts, and can be terminates the public has reason to anticipate ere iong a seconá, ia consequer whether member of the Senate or the Corps disclosures effecting not an Onorecole this time, but Legislatif, has a right to be present at the dequestion is accused of a two-fold offence; that of baying obtained his situation in the Upper House by the production of false documents; and also of baving pecketted the sum of 25,000 lire, which a Meapolitan commune had deposited as a security for the execu-tion of some public work. The only indication at present furnished of this senator's name by the jouraels is that its initial letter is S; and as there are twenty-five Senators at this moment whose names begin with S. four and twenty of these gentlemen must feel very desirous that the remaining letters of the delicquent's name should find their way into the mean. It is said that the offender was advised, for the avoidance of a great scandal, to restore the sum purloiced and resign his place as Senator, and that in consequence he has already made restitution, and received his requested dismissal; it is added that the documents furnishing evidence of the theft have been destroyed. When this individual's name as a retiring senator becomes known, the curiosity of the public will be entiefied to his identity. It is shameful enough that the Chamber of Deputies should be full of venal and corrupt members but senators are chosen by Government, which might at least take care to verify documents, and ascertain that respectable persons are appointed to so high a post. But perjury, corruption, fraud, and forgery grow in this kingdom of Italy as character of a constitutional sovereign under cir. in a hot bed. Coin bank-notes Government scripeverything, in fact that is money or has money value has been falsified, and now we have got a forged

It is remoured that a treaty has been concluded beween France, Austria, and Italy, whereby the latter in case of war, is to support France with a contingent of 50,000 troops and occupy Viterbo. It is also rumoured that Prussia has offered the Pope 12,000 men if the French forces evacuate Rome.

ROME. -- The Holy Father went on Monday to Scala Santa and performed the ascent on his knees without any apparent fatigue. He afterwards visited the Passionist fathers to whose custody it is entrusted. Your readers who may have ascended the Scala Santa will be the best judges of the Pope's state of health by his fitness for such a fatiguing and penitential devotion at his advanced age. It is said that when his attendant prelates attempted to dissuade him from the attempt, the Holy Father replied : 'I have already since I have been Pope twice ascended these stairs of the Passion of our Saviour. Once to pray for the repose of the soul of my father; another time for the soul of my brother. It is right for me to accend them a third time to pray for my elder brother, the head of our family who is either dead at this very moment when I am speaking to you or nigh tendering up his soul to God.' In fact, this took place on the very day on which the Count Mastai died .- [Tablet.

The Pope has decided that formal invitations shall be sent to all Catholic nations, enjoining them to send special representatives to the approaching

Council. An Italian journal asserts that already 150 bishops have accepted the Holy Father's hospitality, and the number will soon reach 200.

AUSTRIA:

moned to exercise the influence which the Hungarian Kingdom possessed over the common affairs of the State on an equal footing with the Cis Leithan provinces, would, by its united co-operation, lead to the result of practically maturing the institution of the Delegations by adding to the credit of the Monarchy, strengthening peace and confirming the public confidence. In reply to Prince Carlos Anersperg, His Majesty said it would cause him sincere satisfaction to see the Delegation of the Reichsrath harmoniously coalescing with the Hungarian Delegation to preserve the power and honour of the Empire, and to develop the welfare and contentment of the different peoples of the Monarchy, His Mejesty added:-This will always be the surest guarantee for the maintenance of peace at home and abroad for every State institution requires respect and confidence in order to win friends and preserve tranquility."

July 18 .- It is officially confirmed that Archduke Wilhelm has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Landwehr in that portion of the Empire which is represented in the Austrian Reichstath. General Baron Schmerling has been appointed his deputy in command.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug 3 .- The preliminary surveys for a ship Canal through Schleswig Holstein to connect the Baltic and the North sess have been completed. It is thought the Prussian Government will undertake the work.

Russia.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the sect is daily gaining strength there. Komissarow, the peasant who saved the life of the Czar, has been found banged in his own bouse, and several officers have been arrested as accomplices in the crime. The death of Mer Lubierski has created a profound sensation all over Russie, and many Russians are, it is eaid, converted to Catholicism in consequence. The Pope received the Polish clergy and the students of the Seminary with their Rector, Padre Semenko, last week, and gave them his special benediction.

SWITZERLAND:

BEUNE, July 19 .- The Baden Government has signified its willingness to send a representative to the Conference which is to be held here on the St. Gothard Railway question.

GREECE.

ATEENS, July 15 .- The Chember has sesembled, and on the first vote taken on the subject of the election of the members for Corinth the Ministry had a mejority 82 against 53 votes. CHINA.

HONGKONG June 24. - A proclamation hostile to foreigners has been posted by secret societies along the Yangtee River. A picnic party at Hankow has been driven away by a mob, upon the pretence that they had come for the purpose of boiling and eating children. A conspiracy has been discovered at Foodbow to open another Taeping rebellion; the conspirasors numbered it is reported, 50,000. It is stated that several Chinese Hongs have combined together to establish an agency in London. The Yangtse exp'oring party have returned to Shanghai,

Hong Kong .- This small Island, only nice miles in length by eight miles in breadth, which was inhabited by a few Chinese fishermen and smugglers, when taken possession of by the British in 1841 has grown in the lapse of a quarter of a century to be a place of great importance The population in 1868 were 115 -000, of which 29,459 were females : this is exclusive of the military and naval forces, but inclusive of 2,113 European and American civil residents. Imports for 1866 were \$273,065,000; and the experts \$163 -961,475, exclusive of tressure. The foreign trade with Obina in the came year was \$470,000,000, and of that trade the share of Great Britain amounted to \$357,000,000.

LIBERAL BEQUEST. - It is reported that a man named Backbardt, a wealthy farmer of St. Clair County, Illinois, had his will recorded recently, and among his various bequest is one to the Holy Father of \$40.-

Anew process of distillation has been exhibited in New York It is thus described ;- The mash is placed in a common pine still and vaporized and places into a small copper still charged with water through which the wines are passed without boiling the water. The fusel oil of course rises to the top of the water and there remains as a degree of heat is controlled by the continuous introduction of cold water and regulated by a thermometer. The alleged advantages of this process which has been patented are many. It is very much cheaper than the old way and produces at a single distillation purer spirits than can be made by repeated processes in the old way. It will also be of advantage to the government by providing a way in which whiskey may be made and the tax honestly paid leaving a good profit to the manufacturer. It may also easily be applied to the still now in use.

FITZSTEPHEN'S TOWER, COUNTY WEXEDED, - Ireland is distinguished for its number of ruined castles, those etern ahodes in which, in times of yore, feudal power in the prime and vigor of its strength, lorded it over the vast districts which their possessors had acquired by the sword. And in no county do these picturseque remains more abound than in Wexford where the Ang'o-Norman invaders first acquired a nermanent footing in the island. The one we have selected for our pictorial sketch this week is a view of all that is left of the once stately abode, near Carrick. of the powerful Firzziephen, who, in the month of May, 1169, landed on the Wexford coset with a small army, consisting, it is related, of no more than 500 men, including knights, esquires, and archers. The ancient tower is situate on the pinnacle of a rock, and is considered one of the most picture que object,

in the kingdom. Of this tower Sheil, in a speech delivered by him at Wexford, thus elegaently declaimed : - 'Situate at the gorge of the mountain, and commanding the passage of the stream whose waters are darkened by its shadow, it is invested with many melancholy associations, and imparts to the solemnity of the scene what I may call a political picturetque. Years have flown by, like the waters which it overshadows, and yet it is not changed. It stands as if it were the work of yesterday; as it was the first product of English domination, so it is the

type.' An account of a building so intimately connected with Irish history as this venerable tower of Fitzstephen would be incomplete without reference to that memorab's event, the Anglo-Norman invasion. Wexford lies directly opposite to Cardiganshire, in Wales, and from the earliest period a friendly intercourse had subsisted between the natives of both places. It was at length rudely broken by the stern alarms of war. The Anglo-Normans frequently visited the county, and longed to obtain possession of its fertile lands. A pretext soon offered itself, occasioned by a domestic feud, in which a lady figured in a disgraceful character. Dermot Mac Morogh, king of Leins er having seduced the wife of O'Roirke prince of Breffui, and taken her to reside at his castle of Ferns, the becaused hasband, 'full of affection and wounded pride,' addressed himself to Roderio O'Conner, king of Connaught, complaining of the wrong and scorn dove him by the king of Leinster, and imploring his aid to reverge so great an outrage. O Conoor, moved with honour and compassion, pro-VIENNA. July 17 .- The Emperor received to-day mised him his succour. Out of this guilty amoun

ducer excited a general spirit of indignation, and, when Roderic marched an army into his dominions, Dermot, fieding himself deserted by his subjects fied, to England, and laid his case before Henry II , at the same time swearing allegiance to that monarch. Henry issued an edict, stating that whoseever should faid or help his trustic subject, Dermot, king of Leinster, for the recoverse of his land, might be assured of the favour and iscense of his sovereign in that behalfe.' The deposed monarch's liberal offer of money and land, backed by the recommendation of Henry II., led to proposals on the part of Richard Earl of Chepstow, surnamed Strongbow. The earl agreed to enter Ireland at the head of a sufficient force and restore Dermot to his throne, and to receive in payment for his services the hand of Dermot's only daughter, Evo, and a settlement of Dermot's whole inheritance and property in ireland upon him and his successors, -a contract which was afterwards fulfilled.

RESURRECTION AFTER HANGING. - One of the few well authenticated cases of resurrection after hanging occurred in Paris in 1776. A young girl, of prepossessing appearance, from one of the interior Provinces of France, was placed at Paris in the service of a man deprayed by all the vices of that metro polis. Smitten by her charms, he attempted her ruin, but was unsuccessful. Inconsed at his defeat, he determined on revenge, and secretly placed in her trunk articles belonging to him and marked with his name. He then denounced her to a magistrate, who caused ber to be arrested, and the missing articles being found in her possession she was brought to trial. In her defence she could only sesent her ignorance of the manner in which the articles come in her trunk and protest innocence. She was found guilty, and sentence of death passed upon her. The hangman's office was inefficiently performed by the executioner's son. The body was delivered into the hands of the surgeon, by whom it had been purchased. He immediately conveyed it home, and was proceeding to dissect it when he perceived a slight warmth about the heart. By the prompt use of remedies he restored the suspended animation. In the meantime, he sent for a trustworthy priest, and when the unfortunate girl opened her eyes she supposed herself in another world, and addressing the priest (who was a men of marked and majestic countenance), exclaimed: "Eternal Father, you know my innocence; have pity on me."

SYMPTOMS OF OLD-MAIDISHNESS. - A Scotch paper thus details them:

When a woman begins to drink her tea without sugar—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to read love stories abed-

that's a symptom.

When a woman gives a sigh on hearing of a wedding-that's a symptom. When a woman begins to say that the's refused

many ar offer—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to say what a dreadful set of creatures men are, and that she wouldn't be bothered with one for all the world - that's a symptom. When a woman begins to have a little dog trott-

og after ber-that's a symptom When a woman begins to have a cat at her elbow at meal time, and gives it sweetened milk—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to be ashamed to take off her bonnet in a gentleman's company because she's no cap on-that's a symptom. When a women begins to change her shoes every

time she comes into the bouse after a walk—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to say that a servant lags

bes no business to have a sweet-heart-that's a symptom. When a woman begins to rub her fingers over the chairs and tables to see if they are dusty-that's a

When a woman begins to go to bed with her stockings and a flannel nightcap on-that's a symp-

tòm When a woman begins to put her finger before her month when talking to any one for fear that they should see she's losing her teath-that's a symp

When a woman begins to talk about rheumatiem in her knees and elbows -- that's a symptom. When a woman begins to find fault with her look-

ing glass, and says it does not show the features right tha 's a symptom. When a women begins talking about cold drafts, and stops up all the crevices in the doors and windows -that's a symptom.

THE BURDEN OF LYING .- The same is true of the seventh burder, the burden of lying. I do not now speak of the sinfulness of falsehood as in all other instances, I have nothing to do with its moral aspect, but simply with it as a matter of dam-ge and loss to society. Let every man lay aside lying, and speak the truth with his neighbour, and what fires would die at once! What doubts and besitations and business perplexities would instantly unfold and roll themselves out! How much abridged would be all parts of service! We should have ease where we now have labour; pleasure where now rain; rapidity where now

slowness; repose where now vigilance. If you were to gather out of the stream all the rocks and ledges which tormect its waters, the disturbed waves would instantly smooth themselves and flow with a face so calm and clear that the heavenly lights would be reflected in them by day and by night If you should clear from the channels of society all the obstructions of dishonesty and lying, society would flow so peacefu ly that the bright consiellations might show themselves in her bosom by day and night, and the world would be all the happier. REMOVING STAINS FROM LINEN, &c. - The best me-

thod of removing stains from linen or cotton fabrice, produced by spilling wine or vegetable juices, consis's in moistening the surface effected (previously wetted) with a solution of hyposulphate of soda dissolved in bot water and then adding (on the point of a knife) a little pulverized tartaric acid, and rubbing this well in. After the stain has disappeared the cloth may be washed out in lukewarm water and when dry no trace of the stain will remain.

REMOVAL OF PAINT SPOTS AND VARNISH .- Varnish may be removed by rubbing with spirits of turpentine. Paint spots may be either softened by heat, and scraped off and rubbed with turpentine, or they may be d'szolved by caustin lye, made by boiling two ounces of washing sods and the same amount of lime in half a pint of water.

Tue Russian Government is devoting a good deal of attention to the preparations for the Universal Exhibition which is to be next year at St Petersburg More than 500 workmen are already employed on the buildings which are to be terminated and fitted up by the lat of May next.

In her simplicity, believing she beheld her Maker, she continued to sue for mercy; and it was some time before she realized that she was in the hands of the living. The surgeon and priest being convinced of her innocence, she retired to a village far from the scene of her unjust publishment,

DEFEATED AT ALL POINTS -- Dyspepsia may be defined as a disease pronounced unconquerable by generalizing theorists but which Bristol's Sugar coated-Pills always conquer. This is bad for the theorists but intensely satisfactory to the dyspeptic. The mode in which the cure is effected is simple. Three or gans are involved in the disease—the stomach, the liver and the bowels. The pills act in three ways. They strengthen, cleanse, and regulate-imparting vigor to the digestive functions, activity to the discharging function and regularity to all three. Their effect is the same in all cases and they are adapted to all constitutions and climates. In chronic dysthe members of both the Austrian and Hungarian arose the invasion of Ireland by the English, and pepsia and liver disease the blood is more or less desquare yards in extent, and only stopped at the high Delegations. The two Presidents-Prince Carlos from this 'cousa teterrina belit' the frail beauty has | prov d, and therefore in such cases Bristol's Sar-

been called the 'Irish Helen' The crime of the se- saparilla should be used with the pills as a blood-de-Durative.

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

DEGENERATION OF THE BLOOD .- In WEIM climates an andue amount of the vital principle escapes through the pores. This weakening drain cannot be suppressed without danger, but the blood thus im-proverished by excessive evaporation, should be recruited and revitalized by the frequent use of Bris. tol's Sarsaparilla. The effect of this agreeable vegetable specific is tonic and nutrimental, as well as depurative. It not only discharges from the circulation the morbid matter to which ulcerous and erup. tive maladies owe their virulence, but prevents its accumulation, thereby keeping the current of life in a condition to resist all contaminating influences. Taken as a cordial, it is the best safeguard against physical prostration.

Agents for Montreal - Device & Bolton, Lamplongh & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Oo., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picault & Son, J Goulden, R S Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

A COMBINATION OF EXCELLENCES -It is not alone for the deliciouscess of its odor that the ladies prefer Murray & Lauman's Florida Water to every other perfume. They know that, unlike the ordinary per-fumes, it will not stain their celicate laces or change the color of their silks; that it will remove blemishes from their complexions; that used in the bath it softens the texture of the skin; that mirgled with water it gives lustre and whiteness to the teeth and a rosier tint to the gums; that when applied to the temples it dissipates nervous beadache; that its re-freshing and healthful aroma prevents faintness; and that it cools and allays superficial irritation. As to the gentlemen, it is unnecessary to tel them what a comfort it is in their dressing-rooms. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the jurpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on band and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEEFE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED

connected with the provision trade, &c , &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

FISH, DRIED AFPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Mesarr, Tiffin Brothers.

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June 14th, 1868.

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more ema-ciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is Worms, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disesse worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy "DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES" they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionary, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm.

For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

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This Institution, founded in 1848, is placed unde the patronage of his Lordship the Bishop of Mont-real and the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

It is protected by the Provincial Government. Its classes are opened on the 1st. of September and closed on the 1st of July. English and French are taught with the same attention.

The course of studies is of six years, and embraces Grammar, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Drawing, Catechism etc, etc., with some notions on Agriculture and Domestic Economy.

We have shops for printers and book binders. For those who are old or occupied as farmers, we oven, on the 15th. of November, a special course, which lasts until the 15:b. of April.

This course Comprises : Catechism, Manuel Alpha bet, Writing, the Elemtary Rules, etc., etc There is no particular dress, but the pupils must be provided with a sufficient amount of clothing, so that they may be always kept clean.

The name of the pupil should be written on each article of his outfit.

Parents residing at a distance should furnish sufficient funds to purchase such articles as may be necessary during the year. E Parents are invited to deposit with the Treasurer

the pocket money for their child and to provide him with postage-stamps. No deduction will be made for partial absence from the Institution, unless in case of protracted ill-

Parents will, please, give all the information atout the cause of dearness of their child.

TERMS: Boarding and Tuition . . \$100.00 per annum. Bedding..... 10,00

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Nov. 12.

4 14

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Montreal, September 6, 1867.

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The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra

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

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N.B. - The Class rooms are large and airy. A few Boarding pupils will be taken under 16. TERMS MODERATE.

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October, 1868.

12m10

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

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

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

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



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RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin (Supper and State-Room Berth included).....\$3.00

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An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. tive apparatus.

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GREEN TEA. Twankay, 50c., 55c. 65.; Young Hyson, 50c., 60c., 65c., 70.; Fine do. 75. Very Fine 85c.; Superfine and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra

Superfice do.; \$1 Teas not mentioned in this circular equally chean. Tes only sold by this Company.

An excellent Mixed Mea could be sent for 60c. and 70c. ; very good for common purposes, 50c. Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following:-

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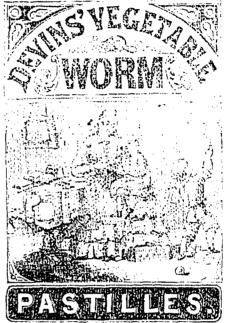
1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868.

Price, arennes selvar, 3s per ocz. (empty bottles to be re areed); Varennes saline, (quarta), 2s. 61 per doz. (empty botties to be returned;) 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Mesors. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co. Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.

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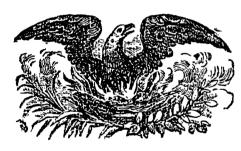
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No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at Quebec, as in every instance the Steamers are

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BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.

Trains will leave Brockville at 7 15 A.M., and 3 15 P.M., arrivin at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and 9.00 P.M.

Trains leave Sand Point at 5.15 A.M., and 130 P. M., arriving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M., and 7 45 P.M. All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains

at Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 7.15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.y's Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c, and the 1 15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and

> H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

PURT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 p.m. and 3.30

p. m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and

Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a m. and 12.35 p.m. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



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

A. T. W!LLIAMS,

Superintendent.

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

HAIR DRESSING.

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

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

JAMES CUNAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.
All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury.) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov 22, 1866

A BOUQUET



VIOLETS AND WATER LILLIES

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

MOSS-ROSE AND JASMIN.

Exquisite in their odors, are yet poor by comparison with the clouds of inceese that arise from Marray & Lanman's Florida Water, so justly styled 'The Queen of Floral Perfumes'

ORANGE FLOWERS AND HONEYSUCKLE.

Delightful in the pure delicacy of their sweet breath, but faint and fading when compared with the refreshing and strengthening perfame of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

PRIMROSES AND HELIOTROPE. Fall of sweet perfame, and agreeable to many, but

make Murray Lanman's Florida Water so welceme in a sick-room DAISIES AND BUTTERCUPS. * Nature's every day performer, exhaling final in-cense familiar to us all but from which we turn eag.

void of those important by gienic properties which

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

LAVANDER AND MAGNOLIAS. Rich with heavy perfume, but not invigorating nor refreshing, and so sweet that the serse of smell soon cloys, and longs for the simple freshness of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water

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

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

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

York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine perfume. For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumer, and Fancy Goods Dealers. July 13, 1869.

ARE YOU SICK?

Read the following PLAIN TRUTHS!



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

disappoint you : it is BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

If you wish a clear complexion, a smooth skin, and a sweet pleasant breath, the surest and safest of all methods to obtain them is by the use of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS If you wish to have a good appetite, with a strong, vigorous digostion, and a natural and nealthy action of the liver, let us advise you to use without delay

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, If you wish to get a genial yet powerful tonic for the stomach, which is also, at the same time, an ex-cellent remedy for the various diseases of the Bowels

and Kidneys, use BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

If you wish to get a really safe and effective out for the sickness and ill health under which your wife or daughter labors, do not hesitate to try at once

They will speedily correct every derangement and remedy every irregularity. These excellent pills are the true purgative medicine for general use, being easy to take, safe at all seasons, strongly antibilious, and very effective in their action every way.
In all diseases of a Scrofulous, Ulcerous, or Syphilitic nature, or where the blood has become tainted

or vitiated by the use of iron, mercury or any other BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

SUGAR COATED PILLS.

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.

July 16, 1869.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

mineral,