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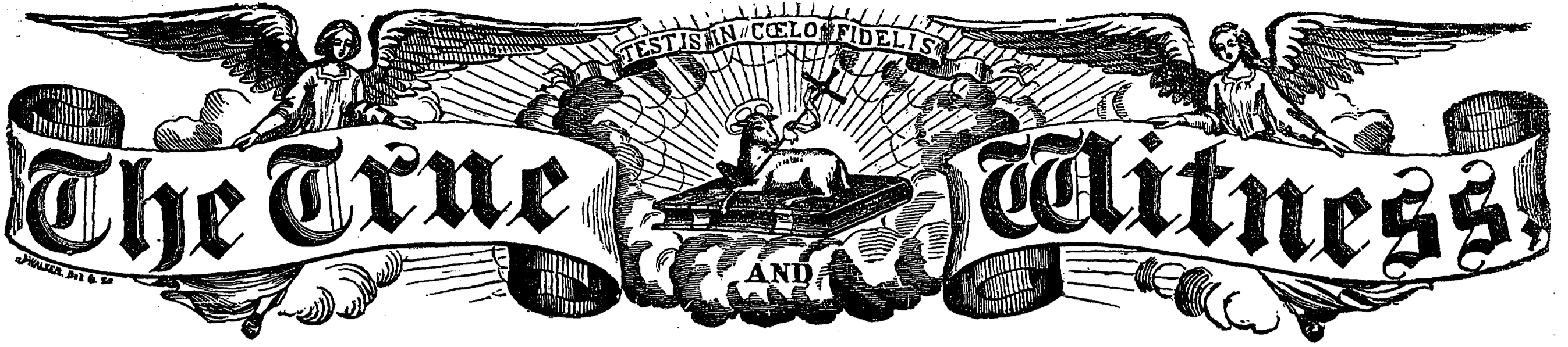
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIX.

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No. 53.

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 dust, while the snowy muslin curtain which shaded the little garret window, seemed almost embroidered by the numberless darts 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 nurse 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 meershaun and the little tobacco bag embroidered with pearls. The old soldier had a strongly marked and deeply furrowed face. But the harsh outlines were softened by an expression of perfect candor, and most winning frankness. An immense grey moustache hid the half smile which played about his lips, as his gaze rested almost unconsciously on the young girl. While he is looking 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 features, whose every emotion revealed itself in rapid and sudden changes. To look into her full dark eyes was like gazing into the depths of some clear limpid stream, whose beautiful treasures are seen at a glance. She held a paper in her hand, and was reading aloud to the invalid. Suddenly she stooped and seemed to listen eagerly. 'What is the matter?' asked the old man. 'Nothing,' she replied and her countenance expressed her disappointment. '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 herself instantly, and then seemed to fall into a reverie. Old Vincent took hold of his moustache with his only remaining hand, and began twisting it violently. This was his usual manner of expressing his indignation against his nephew. 'Our young soldier is marching on the wrong road, Lucille. He often comes into us at night 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 us.' 'Oh, 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 ambition.'

Charles, who had listened with growing interest and attention, could no longer repress an exclamation. 'Two million!' he repeated in a tone of amazement. 'That would do to buy him a false arm and a glass eye!' said the old soldier ironically. 'Ah what good luck!' said the young man with enthusiasm, not seeming to have heard the 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 journal. 'Who would mind that!' exclaimed Charles, 'to gain such a fortune at last. The difficulty does not lie in entering upon an unknown and fatiguing journey, nor even in bearing all the inconveniences of the route. But the real trial is to march steadily on, without some sure prospect at the end of it.'

Charles stopped reading, and looked at the old soldier with sparkling eyes. 'Were you one of that company?' he asked eagerly. 'I was one of them,' quietly replied Vincent. 'You know then the existence of these 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.'

ing new that he held his fortune in his own 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-binder—for such was his trade and occupation—had formed habits of life and companionship which he at first tried in vain to break through, and perseverance in his work seemed to him often insupportable. It was absolutely essential to overcome that capriciousness which had hitherto regulated his actions, and that he should resist all temptations to return to his old life at the instance of his companions. This was a most difficult undertaking. His courage often failed, and he was frequently on the point of yielding to these temptations, but the importance of the aim proposed, gave him strength to resist and overcome them all. His increased industry, and attention to work, brought an increase in his salary; and in taking the money each week to his Uncle he felt that he was advancing one step nearer the promised goal. Each day these efforts became more and more easy. Man resembles a vessel whose passions are the sails. Give them up to be the sport of every passing wind, and he is swept along with every current. But let them be only once properly 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 ship. Such was precisely the condition of our 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 young companions, gave a greater charm to the society of his Uncle and cousin. Lucille had resumed all her former winning manner in her intercourse with him. Entirely and solely occupied with thoughts of Vincent and Charles, she added each day some fresh enjoyments to their simple life, by some little surprise, some unexpected attention, which won more and 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 his life was entirely changed. The desire of securing the treasure promised by Vincent was no longer the sole aim of his ambition. His thoughts now constantly dwell 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 daguerreotype. Surround it by objects of love and order, or beauty and devotion; then illuminate it by the warm sunshine of tenderness, and every image will stamp itself indelibly, and remain impressed there forever.'

'And would you like your husband to love you thus, Lucille?' he exclaimed looking eagerly at her. 'Certainly—if he could—if I could,' stammered the young girl, who alternately smiled and sobbed.

you a treasure, and you shall have it; with this difference only, we shall not go to Spain in search of it. 'What do you mean, Sir?' 'You shall soon know.'

Ireland; it touches his rights, his property, we might even say his life. It involves his peace, his comfort, 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, enjoying the fruits of his own industry, and able, as the expressive phrase has it, 'to call his soul his own.'

the preacher proceeded in his subject his eloquence became more and more apparent. He expatiated on the faith of the woman whose enthusiasm 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 language of nature declaring the woman blessed who had given birth to that wonder-working, divinely-benighted Being.

The Weather.—During the week Dandalk and its neighbourhood have been refreshed by several showers of rain which have rendered great service to the crops. On yesterday evening one of the heaviest showers experienced for a long time continued to fall for about half an hour after which the atmosphere became quite sultry. The streets in some places were flooded.—[Dundalk Democrat, July 24th.]

'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 imperturbable good humour.

the Irish people cannot afford to be inactive while that measure is under the consideration of Parliament. They should find some way of making their wants and wishes known, some way of expressing their opinion on every clause and every word of the Bill that Messrs Gladstone and Bright are about to introduce into the House of Commons.

the Lord Chancellor has appointed Gustavus W. Herbert, Esq., Norwood, to the Commission of the Peace for the county Cork on the recommendation of Lord Permy, Lieutenant of the county.

The Choirs.—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, wheat, but wheat generally looks well; potatoes are good; turnips promise a fair return. The high harvest is not likely to be very early one, but great hopes are entertained that it will prove a full average.

POPULAR ACTION.

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 must 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 nature could remain the same after the inclemency of winter has been succeeded by the genial temperature of summer.

THE IRISH PROTESTANTS AND THEIR RELIGION.

All these fierce Irishmen at Chesterfield House and elsewhere, keep asserting and howling over the inevitable 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 piastres regularly.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MAGHERAFELT CHURCH.—On Sunday last, the Very Rev. Dean Slane, Danganooon, was present at Mass in Magherafelt Catholic Church. The dean'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 advanced in years still engaged in the accomplishment of the great works of religion.

LIBERALITY OF THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH.—This popular nobleman in addition to his liberal gift of £500 to supply the town of Enniscairby 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 thoroughfares.

NEW CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, KINGSCOURT.—On Sunday, the 25th inst., the Feast of St James the Apostle, the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, will lay and bless the foundation stone of this sacred edifice. The sermon suitable to the solemn occasion will be preached by the Most Rev. Dr. McCabe, Lord Bishop of Ardagh, whose earnest eloquence and arduous labours for the salvation of souls in Kingscourt, many years ago, are still gratefully remembered and carefully treasured in the hearts of the people of this and the surrounding parishes.

CHARLESVILLE, MOATS.—On Friday was witnessed in this locality a demonstration so absorbing, so solemnly 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 tending to its due celebration that it is impossible to conceive how any person present at the awe-inspiring soul stirring rites could bring him from that solemn scene other than the most reverential respect for religion and the sincerest regard and most endearing affection for its sacred ministers.

THE TRAVELERS.—During the week Dandalk and its neighbourhood have been refreshed by several showers of rain which have rendered great service to the crops. On yesterday evening one of the heaviest showers experienced for a long time continued to fall for about half an hour after which the atmosphere became quite sultry. The streets in some places were flooded.—[Dundalk Democrat, July 24th.]

On the 13th ult., T. G. Pees, Esq., one of the coroners for the county Down, held an inquest on the body of John McAffrey who was drowned in a well in the townland of Linnegona 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 had been made on behalf of Michael O'Brien, aged 13 years who was sentenced 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 Claremorris 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 candidates for the office, Dr. P. J. Burke, medical officer of the Lonsborough 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 doing 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. Nicholson, 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.

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 a good deal of interest. The plaintiff was Miss Winifred O'Brien, of Ballyvaughan, near Oola, national school teacher, and defendant Mr. Michael Leahy, jun., only son of a wealthy farmer, shopkeeper, and postmaster of Oola. Damages were laid at £1,000.

GREENOCK RAILWAY.—This line, which will connect Dundalk with the deep harbor of Greenock, will be 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-Western Railway, held on Thursday, the company assembled to the terms of the agreement, and hopes were expressed that the traffic of the Irish North-Western Railway would be largely increased by having a daily sailing from Greenock to Holyhead.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A HUMAN BODY.—The Londonderry Sentinel relates the following singular discovery:—Last week two men were employed at turf-cutting in a bog in the townland of Leitrim, near Morville. They continued their work for some time, and at length their attention was aroused by the appearance 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, fingers, 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 down 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 they had been grasped tightly round the head, 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 CAVENTISH FOSTER AND HIS KILLARY TENANTRY.—On Wednesday last, in compliance with a cordial invitation from their landlord, five of the Killary tenantry of the Rev. Sir Cavendish Foster dined at Glyde Court. They arrived on foot, 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 Rev. Sir Cavendish Foster, Vere Foster, Esq., and Mr. Harvey Foster. They were taken ushered into a large apartment prepared for the occasion, where they sat down to a sumptuous dinner, which reflected great credit on Miss Foster 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. Sir 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 attend, as he said he wished to mention to him that he was anxious to present a sum of money towards the Killary Chapel. The remarks of the Rev. Sir Cavendish were received with applause. After spending a very happy evening the party broke up at eight o'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 handkerchiefs, as the tenantry drove off towards their homes. The party were frequently cheered along the road; and thus a day was spent which will be long remembered by the Killary tenantry, of the Rev. Sir Cavendish Foster.—Dundalk Democrat.

THE RINGING.—We have said that the 'anniversary' did not pass over in perfect peace. Disturbances 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 character 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 ashes and fired a volley into the crowd. A man named Blake, a young lad named O'Hara, and a little child named Ellen Rafferty 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 Catholic inhabitants, and inflicted such fearful injuries on a young boy named Trainor that he died a few hours afterwards. At Abagallon, early on Sunday morning, while the honest inhabitants of the locality were in their beds, a party of Orange miscreants assembled and fired several volleys through the windows of the Catholic 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 his 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.

MELANCOLIC CATASTROPHE IN DUNDALK BAY.—We deeply regret to state that two men named M'Arde and Birney lost their lives, on Thursday evening last, whilst out in the bay fishing. It appears from inquiries we have made, that M'Arde, who was a pilot, went out to the bay in a boat to look out for vessels, and that he took two sailors with him, named Birney and Neacy. As is customary with pilots going out in this way, they commenced to fish, and whilst thus employed the boat was upset by a sudden squall, and its 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'Arde caught hold of a small water oak which had been in the boat, and strove to keep afloat, 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 Pier, 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 him, and he is now recovering. M'Arde and Birney lived in the Sandpit, near the Quays, and were married. 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 ill-shaped craft, and badly calculated to live in a sudden squall such as that which proved so fatal to M'Arde and Birney. Their bodies have not yet been found, but it is expected that they will be recovered, as they sank not very far from the shore.—Dundalk Democrat.

FATALITY OF YOUNG FISHERMEN.—Any one looking around him and observing how the 'young idea' of Ireland is directed, must feel greatly disappointed. We are a poor plundered people; our trade all but destroyed; our manufactures 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 us in thousands every week, believing that to stop in Ireland would be to have poverty and misery as their daily companions. In the midst of this cheerful picture one might imagine that young Irishmen would begin to think seriously on the degraded condition of their country, 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 strawshirts, which give employment and bring comfort to the homes of millions. Fun, we regret 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 labors. We would ask the young men of Ireland to commence a new career. We should be ashamed to imitate the foolish Roman governor who indulged in music whilst the city was going to run 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 sea, although they are competent to turn the machinery of the world. Our 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 occurred 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 surveyed the scene with evident enjoyment and received a hearty tribute of respect from the tenantry. After the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors, 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 agent, Mr. Hare, and Lord Ely, wishing that gentlemen should share in the popular 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 groats for him;" and a priest coming forward to the astonished 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 applause. The curses and the blood of the poor people evicted from their dwellings in Kellick be upon your guilty soul." The rev. gentleman, in a tone of great excitement, charged Mr. Hare with having caused the death of some people who were evicted, and the crowd expressed their feelings by "groaning in a most dreadful manner." Mr. Hare 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 magnificent sum of £2000 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 clergymen 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 English Catholic Bishops to be their spokesman before the Council.

INFANTICIDE IN ENGLAND.—This very serious subject was brought under the notice of the House of Commons on Wednesday 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 Home 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 exodus would begin. Whatever be the explanation of the fact, the increase of emigration from Liverpool is becoming almost alarming. 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 the agricultural laborer, nor the hereditary pauper of the towns who is hurrying to Liverpool with his lac-

to the West. It is altogether another class. Probably most of the persons who crowded the ten steamers which left Liverpool last week 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 carriers are pushing to other markets with their labor. Probably so far as it has yet gone the movement is a beneficial one; but it will be beneficial 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 merchants and manufacturers are already alarmed by it; and though we see little in it to cause alarm, nothing which threatens us with an exodus of labor, 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 News.

CATHOLIC PRISONERS.—When Mr. Maguire rose in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening to call attention to the inadequate provisions made for the religious teaching of Catholic prisoners in Metropolitan gaols 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 measure having thus been defeated a motion for certain returns was made by Mr. Maguire and seconded by Mr. Blake in speeches of great interest. The reply of Mr. Bruce was on the whole satisfactory, both as acknowledging the grievous 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 greatest need; it was made a simply permissive act, as Mr. Bruce explained because the compulsory system in Ireland had led to the appointment and payment of Protestant chaplains to prisons in the absence of any Protestant prisoners and the Legislature wishing to guard against a like evil in the case of Catholic chaplains in England assumed that the authorities would appoint and pay a Catholic Chaplain under this permissive act in any case where any prisoners were Catholics. In this expectation the Government has been grievously disappointed and it is the metropolitan district which has supplied the greatest instances of this 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 attend to between 600 and 700 prisoners. Mr. Maguire 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 prisoners had no teachers of their own creed and were not allowed to receive the charitable visits of Catholic 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 prison is to place them more and more under the influence of the Church.

Mr. Thomas Lewis, master mariner and inn-keeper, at 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 enable the committee to despatch to Canada from 200 to 250 emigrants before the end of the present month.

The damages sustained on account of the fire at the Goods Warehouse at Windsor Station amount 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 manslaughter.

After a dispute of eleven weeks, the Leeds Master Builders' Association, through their secretary, have communicated with the men, and withdrawn their demands respecting the formation of a board of arbitration for the settlement of disputes, payment by hour, &c. They are now willing to re-engage 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 her connection with an old lover, and was effected by the administration of arsenic.

A small boat, containing a pleasure party, was swamped on Thursday morning in crossing the Clyde from Port Gt. Sgo. 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, accelerated 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., situated 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 would 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 Wales'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. One of these is the presence of ladies at pigeon matches, about the most cruel of all modern sports, and being patronized 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 'welters'—or rather of an unfortunate man against whom the cry of 'welters' may be raised—on our race-course or at regattas. At Ascott, the other day, an unfortunate wretch was accused of being a welter. He was hunted down, stripped of all his clothing, and all but murdered, hundreds of spectators, who could possibly know nothing as to whether the man was guilty or not, joining in hunting the unfortunate man down as they would a mad dog. At the Henley regatta the

same sport took place. An individual who may or may not have been a welter, had the cry raised against him; he was dragged to the river by several men, and all but drowned, more than a thousand persons looking on with every sign of approval. No, wild beast could have been more brutally treated, and not in the newly peopled region of the far Western States of America could there have been a more infinitely exhibition of lynching. If the mob is to be allowed to take the law into its own hands in this way, who can say where or how it will end?—Weekly Register.

ORANGE OUTRAGE IN LIVERPOOL.—ATTACK UPON A CATHOLIC CHURCH.—On 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 blatant 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 Barry 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, shoutings 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, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the Rev. Michael Donnelly, the priest, could restrain them from inflicting summary punishment 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 neighborhood of Chipping street, and all day on Tuesday great excitement and uneasiness prevailed amongst the populace. What renders this outrage doubly annoying to the Irish is the fact that the church so wantonly attacked was built almost entirely by the contributions of the poor. It may be remarked that the conduct of our Catholic fellow-townsmen during the recent discussions on the Irish Church Bill has been most orderly. Although the Orange faction 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 have admonished their flocks to behave themselves in a peaceable manner, and abstain from anything likely to bring about a collision with the Orangemen. To the credit of the Catholics, the vast majority have acted upon this excellent advice, and have given the Orangemen a practical lesson in forbearance and good citizenship. The police authorities are alive to the importance of the occasion, and are determined, irrespective of party, to maintain at all hazards the peace of the town.

A RICH PLURALIST.—A weekly contemporary, who pays special attention to the testamentary dispositions of the wealthy, publishes this week an abstract of the will of a highly favored son of the Church. The late Venerable James Croft, M.A., Canon and Archdeacon of Canterbury, Rector of Cliffe at Hoo and Saltwood-cum-Eythe, 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 preferments until his recent decease. The earthly rewards he received for his services to the Church may be thus stated:—

Table with 3 columns: Title, Amount, Total. Saltwood .. 56 x 714 .. £43,954; Cliffe .. 50 x 1,297 .. 64,850; Canonry .. 43 x 1,000 .. 43,000; Total £151,854.

We should be extremely sorry to affirm that this gentleman's services to the Church were overpaid by the foregoing sums, 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. Supposing that the Archdeacon 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 rewarding other merits than his own.—Daily News.

UNITED STATES.

Rev. Father Bapst, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, has been appointed the first Provincial of the Jesuit Province of New York, which has just 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 heat affects him very much, the charge from the cool air of Belgium, which place he 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 McCloskey 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 O'Sullivan, pastor of that place, after a short illness. In the death of Father O'Sullivan, this society has lost its best member and most salutary adviser; the congregation, a pious, 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, high-toned gentleman. The funeral, which took place on the 20th, was one of the largest ever seen in Springfield, and was one of the strongest evidences of the estimation in which Father O'Sullivan was held by his people.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross, are about to establish a convent of their order at the Hallowell school building, on Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Va., within a 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 aid 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 hundred boys.

A Manchester, 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 twice as much as that of the Protestants and their church attendance as large.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—On the afternoon of July 27th, Mrs. Rose Whelan, a lady of 100 years of age, died suddenly at 229 Sullivan street. It is believed that debility, consequent upon her unusually long life was the cause of death. She was a native of Ireland.

Seven sisters 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 gunboats sitting out at the dock-yards of Delaware and Co. They were intended for the Spanish service. Twenty two others at Greenpoint, L. I., and Myatic, 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 pleased at the prospect of a great importation of Chinese laborers into the Southern States.

The New Englanders did not burn down any public building as the New Yorkers did, in publicly rejecting a telegraphic communication with Europe but the affair of the French cable was not without a startling incident. At the Roxbury celebration a Mr. Allen a prominent Massachusetts lawyer suddenly went crazy stabbed the officer 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 citizen of Boston and has therefore survived many extraordinary performances including the late Peace Jubilee.

The Springfield Republican says the workmen at the east end of the Hoosac Tunnel have unexpectedly struck a vein of soft rock of the mica slat order, which is quiet easily dried and picked off without blasting. If this sort of rock extends for any considerable distance, the contractors the Messrs. Stanley, will be saved a great deal of money.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—Mr. J. S. Letford, of Carter 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 weapon into a brush heap in order to burn the rust off, 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 Lorian Beach Grove on the steamer Sleepy Hollow on Wednesday last week under the auspices of the Emerald Guard. Between 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. McGee. One woman in passing the latter, stumbled and fell into the water. In endeavoring to save herself she grasped Mr. McGee and he also fell. They were both drowned. The woman was Mrs. Mary Southern. Both bodies have been recovered.

THE INCREASING PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH.—The prospects ahead are bright for the South, and especially for New Orleans. From all quarters come words of good cheer, and it seems certain that the glad earth will yield a plentiful harvest. Men throughout the South are looking hopefully into the future, and seeing in the prospective harvest salvation from the clouds that have hung above them since the demon of war swept from them all save their hands. In many cases where the negro labour proved unreliable, the planters and their sons have performed 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 cotton will be received at this port, and from all accounts the shipments will steadily increase from that time. Occasionally 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 desolation and ruin in its path. Corn gives promise of a fine yield, most of our planters having 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 Picayune.

There was an exciting scene in Newark, New Jersey, 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 apparently not been of the most lively description they both fell asleep in the same room. Early on Saturday morning Sedille was stirring and awakened both the young 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 hide 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 as well that Sedille was driven from the room. The latter returned with a loaded rifle, aimed at Conover and pulled the trigger, but the rifle misfired. Conover'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 Sunday Sedille sent for his daughter and in her presence destroyed his will in which he had provided for the payment of \$30,000 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 \$50,000 which afterwards rose rapidly in value.

WATERSPOUT ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—At about 4 o'clock on Monday 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 tremendous rushing, roaring noises dreadful to have to experience. The sight was gradually terrific. The bark Bulcher Boy was caught in it and narrowly escaped destruction, with her crew. Her being '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 terrified 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 head was also twisted off. A tug was sent to her assistance, and she was brought to Chicago.

TRAM HORSEM.—One of the most heroic deeds on record was performed on Saturday last by the firemen on the westward bound mail train over the Odgensburg and L. O. 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 hearing the whistle, ran screaming towards the track to save it, but the fireman, W. Lavanway, seeing that she would be late, leaped from the locomotive, 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 valleys of the Colorado, Brazos and Guadalupe Rivers, in Texas, have been in irrelly swept away by the recent floods. The estimated damage on the Colorado alone is \$3,000,000.

The True Witness.

AND
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL 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, O.
Tuesday, 17—Octave of St. Laurence.
Wednesday, 18—St. Hyacinth, O.
Thursday, 19—Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an enquiry made by Viscount Alton, 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 favorable to the project.

Admiral de Genouilly 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 away. 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 important 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 quite content to leave all such questions to be adjudicated upon by the Pope, and the rightfully appointed authorities. But when the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, not content with taking upon himself the charge of all the churches in the United States, assumes the right to dictate to the Hierarchy of Canada what precautions it is their duty to adopt for the better protection of the faith and morals of their several flocks, he must pardon us if we in return take the liberty of telling him that he takes too much upon himself; and is

wanting in courtesy towards the exemplary gentlemen who preside over the Laval University, 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 Canada 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 ecclesiastical dress, call true Catholic education, *Gaumerism*—after the name of the illustrious Mgr. Gaume, who has been so honored at Rome by the Holy Father."—*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 lynx-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 slightly of the views set forth and advocated by Mgr. Gaume with respect to the use of the heathen classics in education, as "*Gaumerism*."

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 *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 condemns are, and have long been, followed 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 Pontiff 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 secular 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 ascendancy in Ireland: that to disestablish, and partially disendow the Protestant Church as by Law Established, 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 Protestants themselves tell us—all these things will avail nothing against Popery, unendowed by the State, and still laboring under all the social disadvantages of a long politically persecuted and oppressed religion. Thus Protestants are forced to admit the inherent weakness of their own religion—and the strength of the religion which they hate.

Wherein does the weakness of the one consist? what is the secret of the strength of the other? In its last number, and in an article on the Irish Church Bill, *Blackwood* attempts to

answer these questions, and, as far as he goes, he does so faithfully.

"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 against the Church of Rome but against itself."—*Id.* The Italics are our own.

In so far as it goes, this answer of the Protestant Reviewer fully accounts for the strength of Romanism, 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 if 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 ruin of Protestantism. 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 indicated 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 perilous condition, they will not be converted. They are as those of whom it is written that they have loved darkness rather than light.

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 acknowledge the fact that Protestantism was "*divided against itself*," and therefore weak; and that the Church of Rome was strong because always and everywhere 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 Romanism, 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 Romanism, because of its unity, and to the weakness of Protestantism because it is a house divided against itself.

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 contains 366 pages.

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 Longueuil 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 ahead*." 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 exhilarating pleasures of the dance, which was kept up until the whistle of the steam-pipe announced our near approach to the Pic Nic grounds.

When the boat touched the wharf, which was about half-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 amusements of the day, of which the dancing 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 his usually happy and eloquent style, responded, and took occasion to thank the Society, and wished that the success which had 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 drunk 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 drunk intoxicating liquors.

The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society's Pic-nic 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. McMillan.

A SPECTATOR.

Alexandria, 31st July 1869.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

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 *Artis*, at least as far as the Quebec scheme 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 "*infidelity*," and justice to injustice, were not disposed to re-elect him. Hence the origin and the nature of the discussion in which the much vexed question of education, as usual, occupies a prominent part.

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 Catholics 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 neighbours. 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 Charlottetown. 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 Religion.

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, Protestantism only. It certainly does not teach "*Popery*," and if not Protestantism, what does it teach? unless perhaps, *infidelity*, 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 Charlottetown, 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 hundreds of children, whose parents are unable to delay 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 neighbour, something about modesty and decorum, something about love, respect and obedience to parents. All this is not the "godless" system—it is not infidelity. 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.

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 at least understood, by the Solons who compose what they call themselves the Liberal Government 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 retribution comes, which, we trust, is not very distant.

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 cannot constitute a true real education. It is not Christian, or at least, need not be such. The Pagan philosophers had as much—had perhaps more; still they had not a Christian education. Education then to be real and true must be 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 exist, 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 made, 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 how 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 without.

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 Pagan philosophers, yet with few exceptions, they were the most immoral of mankind. The originators of heresy and schism were, in general, men of parts, some of them of excellent parts; 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, Geometry, Navigation, &c., yet exhibit the saddest examples of human frailty imaginable; and for the reason that mere natural knowledge 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 saith Solomon, 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 for the Catholic boy, the College room is an excellent place for him to acquire a fair share of this training. Hence the care of his parents and pastors that he shall get it there. D.G.

It is with regret that we have to announce 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, of whom M. Valois has long been the protector in his character of President of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, will deeply sympathize with the bereaved father, and will offer their prayers to God for the peace and repose of the soul of the departed.

We understand that John Daly, son of the late J. H. Daly, has been appointed Emigration Agent at this port.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—July 1869. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

The July number has come to hand: the story *A Year and A Day* is continued, and is followed by the following articles:—Recollections of Lord Byron—Sketches in Polynesia: Ejis—Morris' Poems—A New Theory of Earthquakes and Volcanoes—A Story of Eulenburg, part i.; and last of all a doleful and dull article on The Church Bill in the House of Lords.

INDIGNATION MEETING OF CATHOLICS.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Roman Catholics of the parish of Peterborough, was held on the 2nd inst, to protest against the aspersions contained in certain letters which from time to time have appeared in the Peterborough Examiner and especially against one over the *Nom de plume* of "Catholic No 3" in the Examiner of the 29th ult, reflecting on the reputation of the very Rev. Oliver Kelly, Vicar General. Mr. James Ryan was called to the chair, and Mr. J. B. Dunn 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 signature '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 ignore and repudiate in the most emphatic and indignant 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 stigma which his silence must attach to them.—Carried.

Mr. Moloney in proposing the above resolution, observed in warm and well-timed remarks, that in view of the abusive and un-Catholic letters 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 wiping out from amongst them all connection with the author of those letters, and of making an effort to maintain intact and unsullied 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 opinion 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 hereby endorse our Rev. Pastor in all the acts which has brought his name into question, and sustain him against all vile and malignant slanders that have been levelled against him.—Carried.

Mr. Redmond in addressing the meeting, said he was happy to propose this resolution, and that 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 dissension 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. Lawder, seconded by Mr. Tierney; That copies of the foregoing resolutions with the appended signatures be sent to the Peterboro' Examiner and Review for insertion in their next issues.—Carried.

The meeting was then dissolved. The following is the list that subscribed to the foregoing resolution on behalf of the Parish: Patrick Ryan J. P. J. W. Fitzgerald. Thos. J. Foley John Boland. Thos. Bolger John Moloney. John Doherty John Sullivan. John O'Brien Michael Redmond. James Hayes James Ryan. James Flynn Edward Lawder. Thos. Leonard Wm Tierney. Thos. Collins D. O'Sullivan. Edward Phelan J. B. Dunn.

St. PATRICK'S HALL.—The work on St. Patrick's Hall is going rapidly forward, and a 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 in the place formerly occupied by the gallery.

THE MONTREAL WATER-WORKS AND THE NEW STEAM ENGINE.—On Friday afternoon 30th ult. the final inspection and trial of the new steam 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 citizens, met at the City Hall, and afterwards drove out to the Water Works where the steam engine was at work pumping. Some time was 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 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 million gallons per twenty-four hours, after deducting nine per cent. for waste. The construction of an engine capable of performing this large amount of work is, we believe, regarded by professional men as a great feat of engineering skill. It will be remembered that the contract was for an engine capable of pumping at the rate of three million gallons per twenty-four hours, so that Mr. Bartley has more than fulfilled his contract as

regards the working power of his engine. At the same trial it was found that the consumption of fuel was 3 3/4 per cent. less than the quantity 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 number of toasts and speeches followed.—Witness.

Father McMahon writes to the Kingston *Trig* denying that he wrote the letter which appeared lately in the New York *Tribune* 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 Parish, 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 Mercury.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—After two months' 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, Mathematics, Architecture, Science, History, Biography, Philology, Botany, Agriculture, and in Fiction a choice lot of novels has been added. The new catalogue is ready and in the manner in which it is got up reflects great credit upon Mr. Sansum, the able superintendent, 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 Montreal. 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 Fine at St. John'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. Damage is estimated at about \$15,000.—Daily News 9th inst.

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

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 examined 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 Messrs. Lang and Moffat, (Trustees), and Mrs. Farrelly. The school house is a very bad one,—one of those referred to a short time ago, it is almost impossible for 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 removing 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.—An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon, on the body of John Trimmer who died suddenly in a house in Chabouille Square. The deceased 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 nine o'clock the house No. 14 Queen street, was the scene of an encounter between an injured husband and his wife's paramour which resulted in the death of the interloper. It appears that some two years since, for some reason or other which has not yet appeared, the husband, Adolphe Belanger, a carter, left his wife and family, and went to reside with a family in Mondet street. The wife, now left 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. Labonte is a married man with several children, and lives at Hochelaga. He was in the habit 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 Belanger, who, on more than one occasion threatened what he would do if he could catch Labonte round his wife's residence. On Monday or Tuesday last, probably to escape the surveillance of her husband, Madame Belanger removed from her former residence to the house No. 14 Queen street. There it appears Belanger found her out. On Friday night a visit was paid Madame Belanger by a young man named Joseph Narresu, farmer of Waterloo, who desired to marry Madame Belanger's daughter, Roseine. Madame Belanger went out to consult her husband, 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 returning at the request of a friend, found Labonte present. Belanger then ordered Labonte to "clear out" which he refused. An exchange of words then ensued which ultimately led to blows and kicks some of which caused Labonte's death. On Madame Belanger's return from outside, she found Labonte dead, and running out came upon a carter, and said "My race has killed my poor Louis," and desired him to fetch 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. Chief McLaughlin informed the Coroner of the circumstances, who proceeded to form a jury. The inquest resulted in a verdict of "murder," against Adolphe Belanger, who was committed to stand his trial at the approaching sessions of the Queen's Bench.

The Kingston *News* says:—We caution our country friends 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 really 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 finishing its run in the United States, and the sharpers are trying their next field in Canada where we hope they will be disappointed. For confirmation of the truth of his warning see the *Horticulturist* and other leading horticultural journals of the United States.

GORE.—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 that the losses were only about \$40,000. The saddest feature about it is these losses are the result of

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

FRANCIS EDWARD.—Rye-cutting has already commenced in this county. The yield is simply enormous. 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. Howland, near Casumpeg Harbor, 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 McLartyre, 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 Wednesday last. Among the vast concourse present were their Lordships, Bishops McLartyre and Rogers. Some £215 were collected in aid of the Church.—1b.

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 stomach 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 cure.

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 to \$4 00; Superfine \$5 25 to \$5 50; Fancy \$5 10 to \$5 15; Extra, \$5 40 to \$5 50; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0 00; Bag Flour, \$2 40 to \$2 45 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5 50 to 5 75. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1 15 to \$2 00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 42 to \$5 50 Second, \$4 70 to \$4 75; Thirds, \$4 30 to 4 35.—First Pearls, 5 65 to 5 67. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 28 00 to 28 25;—Prime Mess \$30 00; Prime, \$29 00 to 29 50. BUTTER, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of 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 nominal,—worth about \$0 70 to \$0 75. PEASE, per 60 lbs.—\$1 85.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE GRAND RAFFLE OF PRIZES OF THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY has been POSTPONED to the FIRST OF NOVEMBER next.

B A Z A A R

AT THE INFANT SCHOOL, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET

ON 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 Hospice and Asylum. The Hospice St. Joseph supports over 200 Orphan, boys and girls while the Infant school receives nearly 300 small children. These two Works, the most considerable of the city, owe their existence to a charitable public; and now, if this same fall them, they would cease to exist. 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 gentlemen who kindly assist them in their labors, and encourage them in their charitable undertakings.

SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL EDUCATION,

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

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

PROVINCES OF CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT FOR DIST. OF MONTREAL, } LOWER CANADA.

In the matter of ANTHONY WALSH and MATTHEW H. WALSH, as well as co-partners, as personally and individually, Insolvents.

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

ANTHONY WALSH, MATTHEW H. WALSH, as co-partners and individually, by LEBLANC & CASSIDY, their Attorneys ad litem.

WANTED,

A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Lindsay, Ont. Must be competent to take charge of a Choir. Good salary given, Apply immediately to, J. KNOWLSON, Sec., Lindsay, Ont. 2m51

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. Q. 4w48.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, who holds a FIRST CLASS ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA for the FRENCH and ENGLISH languages, and can be well recommended, is now open to an 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 Ottawa, P.Q. N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1869. 5-33

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow, Ireland in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham—Dolly 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 building heretofore known as the "Revere House" on Rideau street, to which they intend transferring their Boarding School at the beginning of their school term—1st September next. From that date the plan of instruction for young ladies, placed under the care of the Grey Sisters of Ottawa, 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 Academy, 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 Coeur. In this last establishment young ladies can have separate 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 institution.

The purchase of this spacious building, whose fine situation is well known to the public, was made with a view of meeting the encouragement they have received on the part of the public as affording greater space, and better guarantees of health 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 terms, the order of studies, and other matters relating to the Boarding School and Academy will be given on application at the Convent, Bolton street. The Classes will be opened on THURSDAY, the 12th of AUGUST, at Ten o'clock. Ottawa, July, 1869. 2m49.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

No. 769. 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 o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Council can be heard. Montreal 20th July 1869.

WALTER MANNING, By T. & C. O. DELORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. 2m50.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

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 & Carson, and also individually, Insolvents.

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 Twenty-seventh day of September next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Council can be heard, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed of discharge. Montreal, 26th July, 1869.

M'MILLAN & CARSON, Co-partners. JAMES M'MILLAN, } Individually. JAMES CARSON, } DAVID M'MILLAN, } By T. & C. O. DELORMIER, their Attorneys ad litem. 2m50

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

No. 647. In the matter of GIDEON DEGUIRE, of Coteau du Lac, Trader,

Insolvent. THE undersigned hereby give 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-seventh day of September next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Council can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, for a confirmation of the said deed.

GIDEON DEGUIRE, By T. & C. O. DELORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 20th July, 1869. 2m50

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

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 Affairs.
M. Forcade de la Roquette—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, have been appointed—Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, MM. Gressier, Duvergier, and Paul Leroux. The post of Minister of State, lately filled by M. Rouher, has been abolished. The new Ministry is regarded as one purely of transition, and the advanced Liberals are discontented with its constitution.

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 councils, 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 London.

PARIS, 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 harmony would be established between the powers of the State and institutions of the 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-Consultum was then read. In addition to the provisions telegraphed last night, it describes that Ministers are to depend only on the Emperor, and will continue to deliberate in Council under his presidency. They are, however, to be considered responsible for their acts, and can be impeached only by the Senate. A Minister, whether member of the Senate or the Corps Legislatif, has a right to be present at the debate 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 members 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 Imperial decree.

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 character of a constitutional sovereign under circumstances which encourage us to hope for the success of an enterprise fraught with immense 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. Germain, 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, hitherto 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 relics, possessing among other things a fine Albert Durer and a remarkable Porriugino, beside some stained glass of Jean Cousin.

Among the ecclesiastical lions of Paris is M. de Saligny, Bishop of Aozh, in Siam, an old man, wearing a long white beard, whose saintly appearance 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 Ecumenical Council. He is a Frenchman by birth, a native of Aras, 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 enormous 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 church of St. Frangis-d'Assisi, on the Boulevard Yvain. It broke through the walls of the sacred edifice, making a hole of five square yards in extent, and only stopped at the high

altar, part of which it smashed. Happily the building was empty at the time, or the consequences might have been most serious. The block was so large that it was obliged to be sawn to pieces to get it out of the church.

SPAIN.

MADRID July 20.—Arrests have been made here and at Valladolid, Barcelona and Cordova. Generals Yuelan, Quesada, and Olona and Colonels Alberini and Carbodnel are among those who have been arrested. The Official Gazette of to-day announces the withdrawal of the judicial decree of Senor Herrera.

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

The Generals arrested for complicity in the Carlist conspiracy will be exiled to the Canary Islands. It is asserted 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 Ohasseurs 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 apprehensions 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. Gen. of Madrid has addressed a letter to Regent Serrano and Gen. Prim, in which he says: I took part in the revolutions hoping 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 impressions.

THE CARLISTS DEPARTED.—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 Commission of Inquest has not brought to light the theories of the Chamber, it has been the occasion of the exhibition of a very army of lies. This may be unobtainably asserted. When every one contradicts every one else, what other conclusion can be drawn? From the official acts it results, that the deputy Lobbia contradicted the Journalist Torelli; the deputy Fabricio gave the lie to Tringali; Curzia and Cornacchi to Tringali and Colonel Gonalatti; the deputy Oliva and the deputy Guercioni. In like manner were in plain contradiction with each other, as well as the deputy Orisi and the banker Well Seibott, and so on; these are but instances. It is a remarkable, though by no means a surprising fact, that all these men who have been mutually stultifying 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 Pope and of the Church. It is well that Italy should note this fact, and from the character of these men, thus equally displayed, infer the percentage of her boasted liberators and regenerators.

THEFT AND IMPOSTURE IN THE SENATE.—As the disgraceful spectacle presented by the late inquest terminates the public has reason to anticipate ere long a second, in consequence of some disreputable disclosures affecting not an Onorevole this time, but a member of the august Senate. The Senator in question is accused of a two-fold offence: that of having obtained his situation in the Upper House by the production of false documents; and also of having pocketed the sum of 25,000 lire, which a Neapolitan commune had deposited as a security for the execution of some public work. The only indication at present furnished of this senator's name by the journals is that his 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 delinquent's name should find their way into the press. It is said that the offender was advised, for the avoidance of a great scandal, to restore the sum purloined 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 satisfied 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 forged notes in this kingdom of Italy are in a hot bed. Coin bank-notes Government scrip—everything, in fact that is money or has money value has been falsified, and now we have got a forged Senator.

It is rumored that a treaty has been concluded between 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 rumored 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 ascend 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 rendering 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.

VIENNA, July 17.—The Emperor received to-day the members of both the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations. The two Presidents—Prince Carlos

Auersperg and Count Majlath—delivered addresses, in which they gave expression to sentiments of attachment and fidelity to the person of the Emperor. His Majesty, replying to Count Majlath, said he hoped the Hungarian Delegation, which had been summoned 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 Auersperg, 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 Majesty 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 tranquillity.'

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 Reichsrath. General Baron Schomerling 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 seas 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 hanged in his own house, and several officers have been arrested as accomplices in the crime. The death of Mgr Lubieski has created a profound sensation all over Russia, and many Russians are, it is said, 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.

BASEL, 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. Gotthard Railway question.

GREECE.

ATHENS, July 15.—The Chamber has assembled, and on the first vote taken on the subject of the election of the members for Corinth the Ministry had a majority 62 against 53 votes.

CHINA.

HONGKONG, June 24.—A proclamation hostile to foreigners has been posted by secret societies along the Yangtze 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 Foochow to open another Teeping rebellion; the conspirators numbered it is reported, 50,000. It is stated that several Chinese Hoogs have combined together to establish an agency in London. The Yangtze expiring party have returned to Shanghai.

HONG KONG.—This small island, only nine 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 exclusive of the military and naval forces, but inclusive of 2,113 European and American civil residents. Imports for 1868 were \$273,065,000; and the exports \$183,961,415, exclusive of treasure. The foreign trade with China in the same year was \$470,000,000, and of that trade the share of Great Britain amounted to \$337,000,000.

LIBERAL BEQUEST.—It is reported that a man named Beckhardt, 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 \$40,000.

A new 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 passes into a small copper still charged with water through which the wines are passed without boiling. 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 WEXFORD.—Ireland is distinguished for its number of ruined castles, those stern abodes 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 picturesque remains more abound than in Wexford, where the Anglo-Norman invaders first acquired a permanent 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 Fitzstephen, who, in the month of May, 1169, landed on the Wexford coast with a small army, consisting, it is related, of no more than 500 men, including knights, equires, and archers. The ancient tower is situated on the pinnacle of a rock, and is considered one of the most picturesque objects in the kingdom.

Of this tower Sheil, in a speech delivered by him at Wexford, thus eloquently 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 melodiously associations, and imparts to the solemnity of the scene what I may call a political picturesque. 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 memorable 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 arms 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 Moe Morogh, king of Leinster, having seduced the wife of O'Rourke prince of Breffni, and taken her to reside at his castle of Ferns, the bereaved husband, full of affection and wounded pride, addressed himself to Roderic O'Connor, king of Connaught, complaining of the wrong and score done him by the king of Leinster, and imploring his aid to revenge so great an outrage. O'Connor, moved with honour and compassion, promised him his succour. Out of this guilty amour arose the invasion of Ireland by the English, and from this 'causa leterna belli' the frail beauty has

been called the 'Irish Helen.' The crime of the seducer excited a general spirit of indignation, and when Roderic marched an army into his dominions, Dermot, finding himself deserted by his subjects, fled to England, and left his case before Henry II, at the same time swearing allegiance to that monarch. Henry issued an edict, stating that whoever should aid or help his traitor subject, Dermot, king of Leinster, for the recovery of his land, might be assured of the favour and license of his sovereign in that behalf. 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, Eva, 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 depraved by all the vices of that metro polis. Smitten by her charms, he attempted her ruin, but was unsuccessful. Incensed 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 her to be arrested, and the missing articles being found in her possession she was brought to trial. In her defence she could only assert her ignorance of the manner in which the articles came in her trunk and protest her innocence. She was found guilty, and sentence of death passed upon her. The hangman's office was insufficiently 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 man 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 she's refused many an 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 trotting after her—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 op on—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to change her shoes every time she comes into the house after a walk—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to say that a servant has no business to have a sweet-heart—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to reb her fingers over the chairs and tables to see if they are dusty—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to go to bed with her stockings and a flannel nightcap on—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to put her finger before her mouth when talking to any one for fear that they should see she's losing her teeth—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to talk about rheumatism in her knees and elbows—that's a symptom. When a woman begins to find fault with her looking glass, and says it does not show the features right—that's a symptom. When a woman 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 burden, 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 damage and loss to society. Let every man lay aside lying, and speak the truth with his neighbour, and what fires would die a natural death? What doubts and hesitations 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 pain; rapidity where now slowness; repose where now vigilance. If you were to gather out of the stream all the rocks and ledges which torment 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 peacefully that the bright constellations 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 method of removing stains from linen or cotton fabrics, produced by boiling wine or vegetable juices, consists in moistening the surface affected (previously wetted) with a solution of hyposulphate of soda dissolved in hot 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 dissolved by caustic lye, made by boiling two ounces of washing soda and the same amount of lime in half a pint of water.

The 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 punishment.

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 organs 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 dyspepsia and liver disease the blood is more or less depraved, and therefore in such cases Bristol's Ser-

saparilla should be used with the pills as a blood-depurative.

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

DEGENERATION OF THE BLOOD.—In warm climates an undue amount of the vital principle escapes through the pores. This weakening drain cannot be suppressed without danger, but the blood thus impoverished by excessive evaporation, should be recruited and revitalized by the frequent use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. The effect of this agreeable vegetable specific is tonic and nutritional, as well as depurative. It not only discharges from the circulation the morbid matter to which ulcerous and eruptive 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—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

A COMBINATION OF EXCELLENCES.—It is not alone for the deliciousness of its odor that the ladies prefer Murray & Lanman's Florida Water to every other perfume. They know that, unlike the ordinary perfumes, it will not stain their delicate 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 mingled with water it gives lustre and whiteness to the teeth and the rosier tint to the gums; that when applied to the temples it dissipates nervous headache; that its refreshing and healthful aroma prevents faintness; and that it cools and allays superficial irritation. As to the gentlemen, it is unnecessary to tell them what a comfort it is in their dressing-rooms. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose 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 hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article 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.

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

D. SHANNON, Commission Merchant, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868.

12m

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emaciated 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 disease 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.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION,

Directed by THE RELIGIOUS OF THE ORDER OF ST. VIATOR,

MILE-END, NEAR MONTREAL.

This Institution, founded in 1843, is placed under the patronage of his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal 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, Ocatechism, 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 open, on the 15th. of November, a special course, which lasts until the 15th. of April.

This course comprises: Catechism, Manuel Alphabet, Writing, the Elementary 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.

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 illness.

Parents will, please, give all the information about the cause of deafness of their child.

TERMS: Boarding and Tuition \$100.00 per annum. Bedding..... 10 00 " Washing..... 10 00 " Payable in advance, in two terms, in gold. Books, clothing, and medical attention form extra charges. Extra Board (with the Directors) \$150 for the scholastic year. J. A. BELINGER, C.P.S.V., Principal.

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station.) SHEBROOKE C.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

JOHN LILLY, AUCTIONEER, 18, BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL), QUEBEC.

SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &c., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1887.

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Greas S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

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

F. M. CASSIDY (LATE WITH F. W. HENSHAW ESQ.) COMMISSION AGENT 19 ST. SACRAMENT STREET. Montreal.

F. W. Henshaw Esq., Thos. Macdonald Esq., (Messrs Gilmore & Co) Messrs. Rimmer Gunn & Co, Hoos. Thos. Ryan; Messrs. Havilland Routh & Co, M. P. Ryan Esq M. P.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS, &c., &c., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE.

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

EDUCATION. MR. and MISS KEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMERCIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 115 Bonaventure street Montreal.

TO LET, AS a Wood or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure adjacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul Street.

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S. OFFICE — 29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL: October, 1868. 12m10

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1843, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

RICHELIEU COMPANY. DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, the new and magnificent Iron Steamers, QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as follows:—

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative pill.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, C. W.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, AMHERST, N. S.

ESTABLISHED 1859. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET. Housekeepers Economize. Save your money and make your own Soap.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea.

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

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY: GENTS — It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in very rare cases proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap.

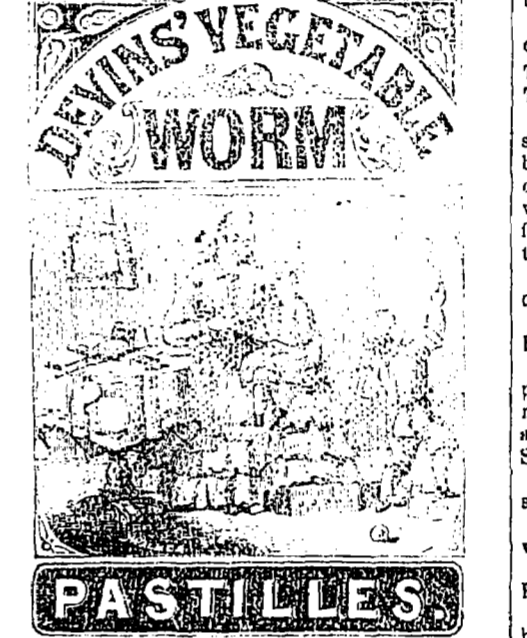
Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN.—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine.

BURNS & MARKUM, (Successors to Kearney & Bro.) PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Doors West of Bleury.) MONTREAL.

F. GREENE, No. 54 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, No 54, PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &c.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER: 1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS.



Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system. THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING.

SEWING MACHINES. THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal, September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States.

STOVES. COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened with a splendid lot of GOAL and WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6.00 up, warraunte from the best makers in Canada, COME AND SEE THEM.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS Recently Published and for Sale by MURPHY & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 192, Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by J. J. P. Reilly, S. J. Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the auspices of the B. V. Mary, to Catholic Youth.

FATHER LAVAL, or, the Jesuit Missionary, a Tale of the North American Indians by James McSherry, Esq. Recently Published, in a neat 12o. vol. cl. \$1.25

THE PURGATORIAN CONSOLER. A Manual of Prayers and Devotional Exercises, for use of the members of the Purgatorian Arch-Confraternity. By Rev. Michael Muller, O. S. B. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding.

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FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATES. RENEWAL OF THE BAPTISMAL PROMISES on the occasion of FIRST COMMUNION and CONFIRMATION, illustrated with neat and appropriate Engravings, printed on Fine Paper, 9 x 12 inches.

ACTA ET DECRETA CONCILII PLENARII BALTIMORENSIS SECONDI. This important Work which will embrace all the Acts of the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, together with all the official Documents from Rome, will be issued in a superior style, in various Bindings, from \$3 50 to \$7 per copy.

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