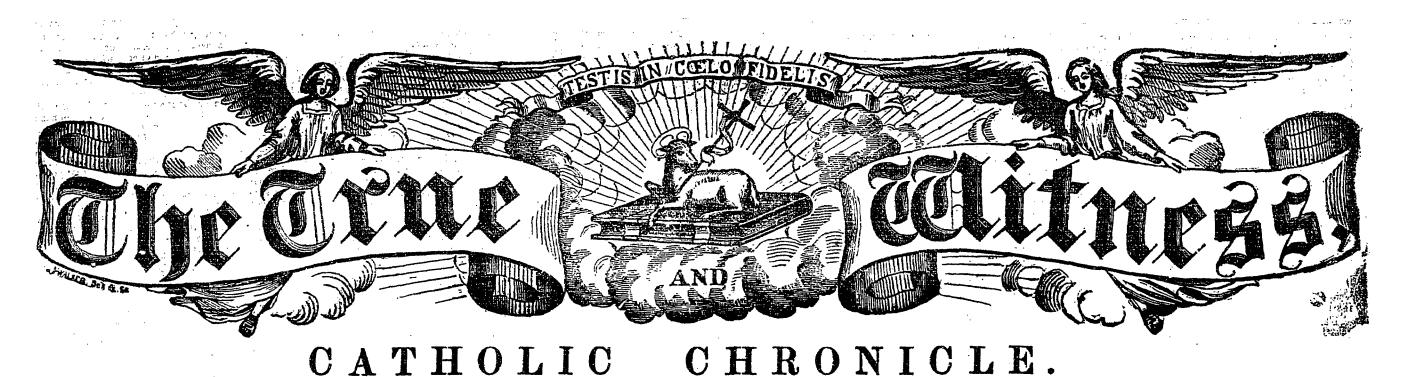
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VOL. XVII.

CLARA LESLIE.

A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES.

CHAPTER X .-- Continued.

An expression of deep awe, mingled with surprise passed over Mr. Leslie's features. 'Indeed !' said he, in a tone of calm wonder unmixed with fear ; then raised his eyes to Heaven. 'I have loved my Saviour,' he continued; 'I have served Him !' He then closed his eyes, and seemed communing with God. Clara gazed into his face with unutterable affection and awe ; presently he turned round to her, and said sadly, Alan, poor Alan !?

'He has been written to; he will be here, dear, dear papa,' said she in an almost heart. broken tone.

He looked up at her: 'and you, my dear Clara,' said he tenderly.

'Do not think of me,' said she, bending over him, the tears now streaming gently and silently down her cheeks, ' God will take care of me.' 'He is the father of the fatherless,' said Mr. Wingfield.

'His will be done !' replied Mr. Leslie. He again closed his eyes, and seemed absorbed in thought, till weakness brought on again the kind of assoupissement into which he had fallen since the pain had left him. Clara sat by his head without emotion, only every now and then wet- a death! Mr. Leslie had been born and nurting his lips with arrowroot and brandy, or wiping away the cold perspiration that gathered on his forehead. Towards evening he seemed to rouse himself from the stupor in which he had fallen, and asked for Alan. Clara happened to be alone with him at the moment, and again assured him that he was momentarily expected, though her heart misgave ber that none of the letters had reached their destination, and this was the reason of Alan's delay. She then proposed the administration of Holy Communion in his room .--He instantly seemed to wake up, and acquiesced with eagerness. Clara went in search of Mr. Wingfield, and Mildred and Douglas took ber place while she went to make the necessary preparations. They were soon made, and Clara almost washed her father's little pocket Communion-Service with her tears as she brought it out, and spread the white linen cloth for the ceremony. Mrs. Wallis was called. Douglas and Mildred knelt near the bed, and Clara, returing to one corner, buried her face in her hands and prepared to follow the prayers. Distinctly was Mr. Leslie's voice heard in the General Confession, which was murmured by every one else almost in a whisper interspersed with sobs; the sin-soiled soul. only calm voice was the sad one of Mr. Wingfield. At the end of the Service Clara stole again to her father's side, and he put out his arms and folded her in them. 'Farewell, my dear child,' said he; 'God bless you, and keep you. Douglas must now be your guardian; you must obey him as if it being in her own room, in her own bed, the next own Clara ?' were me. May God pour upon you His richest blessings ?

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

one imagine the double agony of Clara as she But no ! that beautiful form was at rest for ever ; them up into an airy castle. hoped against hope for Alan's arrival during those and so still, so placid looked it in that dim light, | 'Ah, Dougal must not throw them down,' she last few hours? The eyes of the dying man that Clara felt she would willingly have laid down exclaimed, as with one flourish of his tiny hand tearless eyes riveted on her father's form, while to any one. The door opened; a slight dark ful noise that sent him screaming with laughter and the naked, trembling spirit stood before its with anguish as she recognized Alan, and thought long white frock, came in, and Clara (our readand the awful unknown sensation which the first now give him. Fearful of intruding on the first up to hug it before it was given over to its mosight of death makes on every mind, told her burst of his sorrow, she stood motionless, while ther. that all was over. Mr. Wingfield instantly sob after sob escaped from his bosom. bound up the fallen jaw, and gently said, ' He is gone.' There was a long sigh, and Clara lay with an expression of mingled awe and resignafainting in her brother's arms. She had borne tion, ' hadst thou been still on earth, I should up till that moment, and her friends, almost in have been at this moment perhaps wringing thy tbankfulness, saw her inonimate form carried bed and thanked God for having delivered the truth that Christ's seamless garb is one; and if robe.' beloved one from 'the miseries of this sinful

they fondly deemed. Even to a Catholic there was no hope in such tured in the bosom of schism, and in good faith thy child !--still bless thy child !' he repeated, had believed the errors there taught (without a shadow of doubt ever having crossed his mind), and acted faithfully up to every thing he knew. His life had been pure and blameless from earliest childhood ; when truth came with conviction to his mind, he had not put by that conviction because it clashed with his early prejudices, even of purgation was over, to the sight of that God of beauty and holiness Whom he had longed after so earnestly and so sincerely on earth ?-Oh, who could deny hope to such a death? Mr. Leslie unconsciously was numbered among the children of Christ's Catholic Church-partiof the soul, though not the body of the Church; his locked in one long, long embrace. good faith and blameless life in the midst of error and prejudice gave him a place within her spimerits-her glorious heritage-which were pur- again to-night.' chased by the priceless sufferings of a God-Man, 'To-night, A

"O my father !' he exclaimed, lifting his eves aged heart with grief; but now, in thy place of messages from this world of sorrow are still world,' and place him at once 'in happiness,' as borne to cheer thine exile from the face of God, thou wilt rejoice that God has vouchsafed to give and affection. to thy child grace to see clearly the path which leads to His presence; and thou wilt still bless his head sinking on his spread hands.

He then began repeating that beautiful old Catholic hymn, ' Dies iræ, dies illa.'

Clara knew it well; they had often repeated it together in its original language. She came forward, and softly knelt unperceived by his side ; and when, at the conclusion, he began repeating though presented by those who were younger and the Litanies of the Saints, almost unconsciously less experienced than himself. Was not his a her low tones gently responded, 'Ora pro eo.'-sin of ignorance,—one which the fire of purgatory-Alan's voice faltered; but, quickly recovering might cleanse, and admitted him, after his time bimself, he went on : 'Sancta Dei Genetrix; Sancta Virgo virginum, ora pro nobis. . . . Requiem æternam dona ei, Domine ; et lux perpetua luceat ei. Agaus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis.' When they arose, they gazed in each other's

face for one moment, and then were silently

'Farewell, Clara, best and dearest,' said he at last, in an almost inaudible tone. 'I did not 'To-night, Alan !

to watch the last spark of life ebbing fast away. death alone can give. Clara stood long there, bricks on the floor, and screaming with delight as to the bedside. 'I wish I could get it for you, The evening sun streamed through the windows every feeling swallowed up in awe-for a corpse his companion (a young girl in a deep black miss,' she added, as Clara quickly prevented her, of the bedroom, and lighted up the room with a was a new sight for her-almost expecting the dress, and a curious little mushin cap, with a deep soft brilliancy ere the sad scene was over. Can eyes to open, the pale lips to articulate a sound. border, on her head) half lay beside him building give every body trouble.

were now fixed and half open ; his chest heaved in its place, and bade adieu to the world, of which he laid her architecture in the dust. 'See, poor with a labored breathing; his lifeless arms lay by his side. Clara's hands shook with nervous agi-tation; Douglas supported her in his arms, her she sbrunk aside, unwilling to be seen by or speak peep behind it, suddenly put it away with a playthe long breathing came slower and slower. At figure glided in, and sunk on his knees with clasp- to his mother's lap, only to return for some more last the solemn instant came; the last long sigh, ed hands by the bed; and Clara's heart sank play. And now the nurse, with the baby in her Judge. A thrill, that ran through Clara's frame, of the double weight of grief that sight must ers will have recognized their old friend) jumped

'Ah, the little Christian ! my sweet Madeline !' said she, cradling it in her arms, and walking up and down the room, as if she could not take her eyes off its soft sweet features and bright blue eyes. ' Mildred, I do love this baby of you so last night, miss, when I was lying so. She is such an innocent little thing! She from the apartment, while they knelt around the purification, thine eyes are opened to the great is so pure! She has never soiled her baptismal

> And Clara kissed it again, looking down upon it with a pensive expression of mingled sadness

Mildred smiled and held out her arms, while Clara seated herself on the floor at her feet, and the baby took its morning meal. She did not sit there long, however. She was watching the a spear ! Whatever part of our bodies are in clock on the mantel-piece, and now rose, tied on pain, we can think how much greater were His her coarse straw bonnet, and wrapped herself in sufferings in that very part.' her large gray shawl.

' Are you going out again, Clara,' asked Mildred, ' this cold morning ?-with that cough, too !'

breakfast, and poor old Mrs. Clark will be waiting for me. I have not seen her to-day. Besides, I want to take this piece of meat to old Hawkins and his family. My cough is not very bad, and I am well wrapped up."

'How is Mrs. Clark?' asked Mildred. 'Is she better ?'

'Not much,' replied Clara, ' if at all. Every attack we expect to be her last, and she suffers address and way of speaking. Clara blushed so patiently, poor old thing! She is always deeply at being caught, and was running away in wanting me to read her some of the prayers out a great hurry, with a very low curtsey, when he of the 'Paradise of the Christian Soul.' O came up to her, hoped he was not disturbing her, ritual pale on earth, and a part in those infinite think I should see you at all; for I air away Mildred, how is it possible for you not to like offering to come at another time. She colored them ?

"I tooked into that book once," said Mildre

No. 6.

'but I am a poor useless old body, only fit to

'Not quite that,' returned Clara gaily ; 'you give me pleasure by letting me come to see you, and now you are to eat this nice jelly I have brought you, and I will rub your poor legs, which must want it sadly.'

She began her work of charity, in spite of the old woman's exclamation and resistance.

'Oh, miss, this is not work for you to do. I cannot let you do these things for me.'

'Well, then,' said Clara, looking up from the foot of the bed,-where she was already kneeling with her bonnet thrown off and her sleeves tucked up,-with a sweet smile, 'I will not do it for you. You know, whatever we do for the poor in His Name, our Blessed Lord will take as done to Him in that last day.'

'Yes, miss,' said the old woman ; ' very true. as you read to me the other day. I was thinking awake, and longing for you to read me some of your beautiful prayers; and then I took out one of the books you lent me, and I read them to myself, and they seemed to soothe me.'

. His sufferings do, indeed, make all ours appear very, very small, said Clara, the tears glistening in her dark eyes. Think how He was scourged, crowned with thorns, IIIs Hands and His Feet pierced with nails, His side opened with

She finished her task, and then, taking down an old Bible, began reading the Second Lesson for the day, stopping at every verse, and mak-'Oh, I must go,' replied Clara. 'I hurried ing a kind of running commentary on it. She home after church'for fear of being too late for then knelt down, and began repeating the Litany of the Name of Jesus, the color gradually gathering in her cheek, especially when she lingered upon the sweet words, 'Jesus, Spouse of virgins, here mercy on us !' She had scarcely risen when there was a tap at the door, and a young clergrman entered. There was a sweet, subdued expression in his pale features and gentle manners, an almost hesitating humility and lowliness in his

He let her go, and she sank on her knees by his bed, while he bade farewell in the same touch- she turned away. ing way to Mildred and Douglas. We must pass over quickly the last hours of

that closing scene. Towards night there was a slight amelioration, but the next morning all hope poor worn body, that couch of suffering ! All is finally fled. The doctor came; he could do rest now.? nothing more, and expressed his conviction that . another hour or two would release the sufferer. Mr. Leslie had continued in the same death like Clara yielded to the ineflunce of her words, and stupor, and, roused by the doctor's visit, seemed | said amid her tears,--to wish to say something. Clara bent over him, and comprehended that he asked what the dootor said.

Almost astonished at her own calmness, she said softly, ' There is no hope !'

' For this world,' added Mr. Wingheld's gentle Vo:ce.

Again that look of awe passed over Mr. Leslie's face ; again he raised his eyes with the same fixed expression, and this time the words he mur- she had gone through haunted her like some fearmured were unintelligible. From that time con- ful dream; and every breath of wind that sighed sciousness seemed, in a great measure, gone ; his outside-the very waving of the lamp that stood eyes assumed a brightness they had never wore in life, and his smile a marvellous sweetness.-From time to time he would look round and motion away with a kind of proud superiority something near him, murmoring the broken words,-'Away; I have nothing to do with thee !' then How many times had she heard that door open, turn and close his eyes, or attempt in van to say and bounded from her own room at the sound, something they could not understand, and gave the sooner to receive his morning kiss, as he went it up in despair. And then there was the labored down to his study to dress! She almost hesibreathing, the uneasy movements, the cold fingers, | tated to enter, all was now so still ; and a strange and the unconscious playing with the bed-clothes, awe came over her. She hesitated but a mothat all betokened approaching death. At last ment, and then stole into the room. No one was the death-agony came on ; but the terrified Clara there; and Clara thought she could distinguish could not be persuaded to leave the room. In their subdued voices in conversation below. A the intervals she thought she saw a gleam of con- solitary lamp was burning in the room ; the cursciousness, and approaching her face to his cold tains were slightly agitated by the wind, which lips, she received his last token of affection.

'He recognized me then !' she exclaimed, burst-" ing into tears.

· Mr. Wingfield would have removed her, but she composed herself, and again took her place wearing an expression of calm and repose which way off sat a beautiful child, playing with some miss ;' and she tried to pull the old chair close

and alone can open the gate of Heaven to the

The mournful preparations were all over, and the beautiful corpse laid out on the bed with yet the warmth of life in it before Clara recovered was the usual one,- 'Where am I?' and when was with the half-consciousness of what had happened-' Papa ?'

She had scarcely uttered those words when

'Our dear father is at last at rest,' said Mildred, gently but solemnly. 'O Clara, let us thank God. Think what he has exchanged for that

Mildred's gentle eyes were overflowing with tears as she spoke; and even the beart-sick

'Ob, it is selfish, selfish; one cannot grieve for him, Mildred; it is selfish sorrow;' and little by little they subsided into a low sad moaning, and Mildred watched by her till she had tallen into a troubled sleep, and then softly left the room.

Scarcely an hour had elapsed ere she awoke with a start-this time with a feeling as if nothing could ever make her sleep again. The scene in her room-seemed to her excited imagination like the breath of the disembodied spirit still hovering near its mortal tenement. She could not lie still, and, throwing on her dressing-gown, she left her coom, and stood at her father's door .--was stealing in through a crevice left purposely open; the bed had been newly covered with clean sheets, and on it lay the corpse, the thin] when we saw her last, and with an air of sweet

almost by accident; and now I am back from behind the fire." whence I came. God has spared me what l most dreaded-giving him pain; and now'-he subdued tone, 'what could you find to object to ?' from her unconsciousness. Her first question looked up, and a brightness gathered over his pale and haggard features- the light on my mind, in its way of speaking to our Blessed her entrance. Here she gave two knocks, Mildred's soothing voice had assured her of her path is clear indeed. Can you love me still, my Lord,' replied Mildred. 'I could not bear it; and up sallied a middle-aged woman from the

'Love you, Alan !' she replied. ' Why should ! I not love you as much as ever? Go, Alau; do what you will; and God be with you. No one Wounds. O Mildred, did you but know how will ever make me love you one lota less than I have ever done.' She turned to the corpse .--Would he have loved you less, Alan ? Never ! those prayers. You would never use anything So help me God, I never will !' she added, with else were you accustomed to them.' a touching solemflity.

Alan's tears flowed. He stooped and kissed his father's pale forehead, leaving the trickling legacy, like pearls, to gent his brow, and led Clara from the room. They wandered into the sanctum. All was much as they had been accustomed to see it; and they both looked round with a feeling of utter desolation ; but neither spoke.

Approaching steps were heard. Alan took from his neck the crucifix he wore.

'Clara,' said he, 'you know how I prize this ; will you wear it for my sake ?" She pressed it to ber lips.

'For yours and its own,' said she faintly. 'Earth is now a void to me. But it is all welljust as it should be. God means me to love none but Him. Farewell, dearest Alan ; with you the last tie is broken.'

He could not speak, but kissed her again and again, as if he too were tearing away the last bond that bound him to earth.

A few minutes after, he had left his home for ever.

CHAPTER RI .- TENDIMUS IN LATIUM. 'To thee we yearn, O Rome, O Rome! As exiles to their home,-Wilt thou not, then, be reconciled ?' Williams.

Months and years passed rapidly away. It Months and years passed rapidly away. was a cold raw morning about the beginning of March. Breakfast had been over some time in March. Breakfast had been over some time in Well, Mrs. Clark, and how are you to day ?

bright fire was burning in the dining-room, where some of the family were assembled. On a chair somewhere between the fireplace and the table

'Back to London,' he replied. 'The news | and, dear Clara, I was so shocked I told the my time is nothing. I am always at liberty; of his illness only reached me a few hours ago, person to whom it belonged she had better put it it is your convenience we must think of, Mr.

'O Mildred !' said Clara, coloring, but in a "There is a familiarity and grossness, to my in short, I was quite shocked.'

'I know not what you mean,' said Clara, with come her. a sigh; 'you mean the prayers to the Five beautiful they are when you use them. My poor Mrs. Clark finds relief in all her sufferings in

Mildred was silent, and Clara, taking up ber basket, after a moments reflection, left the room, saying,

'Don't wait luncheon for me, Mildred. If 1 am late, I will go and eat my lunch with Catherme Temple.'

And now we shall follow her as she trips down the Terrace, crosses the New Road, and dives into one of the long streets that run parallel with Regent's Street Tottenham Court Road,-her black crape veil drawn over her face, and looking neither to the right hand nor to the left as she quickly pursues her way. A casual observer might take her for a maid-servant; but who could mistake, on a closer inspection, the ladylike little feet, though they were hid up in thick water-proof sboes, or the light tread, and the little delicate hand that tightly held the handle of her coarse basket, though it was rather red with the cold? On she passed, unnoticed and unnoticing, and suddenly turned up a dark court, rung twice at the top bell of a dirty door, and on its being opened by a little girl she made her way up three flights of steps, each dirtier and more a little print of Saint Francis d'Assisi out of ther rickety than the last, into a back attic, where lay, on a clean but poor bed, an old woman. A table. two chairs the worse of wear, a little candiestick, and a few cups and saucers, were all the furniture of the room. She put down her basket, Frances.'

You see I am come.'

'Oh, miss, I am so glad to see you,' said the old woman. 'I have been counting the hours sat the mistress of the house, a little older than since you went away, and I thought the morning I was here? said Clara. was so cold you would not come, and then the white bands joined on the breast, the features matroaly dignity in her manner; while a little day is so long when I do not see you. Sit down it me now.

onering to constrain more, saying, still more, saying, 'Ob. no, I had just finished; and, besides, 'Ob. no, I had just finished; and, besides, Morris.'

She curtseyed again and left the room, hurried down stairs, and was soon threading her way to another court, where another dirty door invited kitchen, with curtsey and a smiling face, to wel-

' Miss Dalton is down stairs, miss,' said she, as they groped their way down the dark steps.

Miss Dalton arose as they entered, and greeted Clara with a warm embrace, which was as warmly returned.

"Dear Elizabeth, I am so glad to meet you !" and ' Dearest Clara, what an unexpected pleasure !' they exclaimed at the same moment.

They approached the bedside Miss Dalton had just left together ; and Clara mede many loving inquiries after the health of the poor sufferer who lay there.

She was an interesting-looking young girl. evidently in a state of great suffering; though she smiled sweetly on Clara's sympathising face, and feebly pressed the hand she held out to her. ' I am so sorry to see you suffer so,' said she, as she bent over her.

'Why should you be sorry ?' she replied .---You should rather be glad, because it is the Lord's will.'

Clara's eyes filled with tears.

'Yes,' she replied ; ' the Saints have thought suffering His most precious gift, and learnt to love it so, that they could not live without it."

'It is a precious gift,' said the poor sufferer with difficulty.

'I have brought you a little picture, which I think will please you, Fanny,' said Clara, taking pocket; 'it is Francis, who burned so with the love of our Lord that he was vouchsafed the honor of being marked with His Five Precious. Wounds. You know you have the name of

The young girl opened her suffering eyes upon the picture with evident pleasure, and faintly articulated. . 2018

'Thank you, Miss Leslie.'

' Do you remember the story about St. Francis d'Assisi; I, was; beginning to tell you last time

'Yes, you were interrupted,' said Fanny ; ' telf

'He, loo, loved the will of God,' replied

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-**_SEPTEMBER** 14, 1866.

Clara; 'and in his last sickness one of his religious begged him to ask God. to abate his pains, for they were too heavy for him. He was silent one moment, then answered in a loud clear voice, • If I did not know that what you say is said in ignorance. I would never see you again, for having dared to question the just dealings of God.' He then threw himself, weak, and ill as he was, out of his bed upon the floor, and kissed the ground, saying, 'Lord, I not only will to suffer all this, but yet more. I thank Thee for all the sufferings Thou dost send me; I beseech Thee to send me still more, if it be Thy bleased will, for the accomplishment of Thy will is my greatest delight on earth.

 $\mathbf{2}$

Is St. Francis d'Assisi a great favorite of yours ?' said Miss Dalton.

"He ought to be,' said Clara, smiling, ' since he was the spiritual father of St. Clara. But I think Fanny is tired. I see you have been reading to her.'

For an Anglicanised version of St. Bonaventure's Lufe of Christ lay on the table.

' Pray for me,' murmured the poor girl as they rose to leave together.

• We must pray for each other,' replied Clara. A few more words were exchanged, and they left the house.

Clara's basket was not yet empty; and the two friends made their way quickly towards old Hawkins's dwelling. They could not stay here as it was getting late ; and finding out that both of them were on their way to the same house in Harley Street, they gladly joined company thither.

'Now, Clara,' said Miss Dalton, ' pray tell me, is that the open way you all go on here in London ? I can tell you we practice far more reserve in the country."

· Oh, I dare say I am very unguarded,' said Clara; 'and I say a great many things that Mr. Wingfield, at any rate, would say were very in store for you." "unreserved.' But I am alwas getting into scrapes. Do not you imitate me, Elizabeth ; 1 am the worst guide possible.'

'Nonsense, Clara'; I don't like all those humble speeches,' said Elizabeth, who evidently greatly looked up to her. 'But now begin, and tell me the story you promised me ; or we shall reach Mrs. Temple's before 1 have heard it.'

'What do you mean, Elizabeth ?' replied Clara; 'you mean how I managed to get acquainted with Mr. Wingfield ?'

'Not exactly that,' replied her friend : ' how you managed to begin your present intercourse with him. You said your brother does not know of it.'

'No,' said Clara sighing, 'he does not. I dare not tell him. You know, we have been hving in London now two years and a half, pretty near. When I first came here, 1 had a great longing for something beyond the mere Protestant system of holiness, and I had heard LETTER OF THE CARDINAL ARCHEISEOP OF from'-she hesitated, then went on with an effort-from brother Alan and others that there was such a thing as confession practised in the Anglican Church ; and somehow I found out that Mr. Wingfield was not averse to it. But it was only about six months after that (I never shall forget the day-it was Thursday in Holy Week : and he had come to London for something, I do not know what) that I dared definitely to ask him if he would receive a confession. Oh, fancy Elizabeth, what it cost me to bring it out !-- I did not know Catherine then,-and then he looked so kind, and yet so grave and sad.'

"And what did he tell you to do?" said Elizabeth.

'He told me to ask Douglas,-I must not do it without his leave, as I was not of age. And of unity, and attach us more immovably to the sav then the scene when I asked Douglas. Ab, Elizabeth, you do not know all I have gone religion. And now, returning once more among you, well indeed may I say of you, in the words of through.'

is useless. I don't think I could ever forget that terrible Christmas eve! Catherine says it is very un-Catholic; Roman Catholics are quite at their ease with their confessors ; but somehow l fancy the tie between a Roman Catholic confessor and his penitent must be very different children.'

Indeed! why so ?' said Elizabeth.

'I cannot think it is half so tender a lie,' she replied; 'it is such an ordinary thing. Catherme says that in the Roman Catholic churches there are numbers of contessionals, and people kneeling round them; and every body going; and, only think, the priests are not allowed to hear confessions from women except in the churches. You see, there is no mystery about it; it is all regulated by the Bishops. Not that mystery is pleasant; but, then our Bishops are so different; every one of them has a different opmion from the next,' added she, with a look and a sigh that spoke volumes.

'I suppose,' said Elizabeth, ' the reason for all that with the Roman Catholics is, that they believe confession to be necessary to salvation; and perhaps it is more essential for those who would not go to it willingly than for those who do.?

' Yes,' replied Clara ; ' Catherine's aunt, who is a Roman Catholic, told her that no one could tell the number of sins prevented by persons being obliged to go to confession, and also the number brought to true repentance, though they began by going to confession quite against their will.?

They had now reached the door; she laid her hand on the bell, then turned round with almost the bright look of ancient days.

"Ab, Elizabeth, you do not know what it is to communicate at the hands of your spiritual father yet; that load of sin removed ! This toy is still

'Next Easter,' said Elizabeth, pensively, ' if I am alive then. Still more than another month. It is not too much.'

' You will rise again with Him,' replied Clara. I adored Him that wonderful Christmas-day the first time as an Infant ! Somehow I had never thought of it before. There was a realization of that meffable mystery of the Incarnation that no books could have taught me. Oh, Elizabeth. when will this state of transition be over, and we be again joined with those whose one aim seems to embody this wonderful doctrine in their every ceremony, as the centre round which all else revolves. When shall we rejoin those bright, devoted spirits who are gone before us ?"

What would Alan not have given to have

(To be continued.)

DUBLIN.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE.

Dearly Beloved Brethren-Whilst offering up my prayers, during the past months, at the sorine of the Prince of the Apostles, I could not fail to pour forth my soul in thanksgiving to the Father of Mercies and the God of all consolation for the fervent piety which animates you, and for the spirit of charity and forbearance which you unceasingly display. It pleased the Holy Father to confer upon me an exalted dignity, which was wholly unmerited, and from which I should altogether have shrunk back, were I not aware that that dignity was intended solely as an honor to the Catholic island, and as a tribute of recognition to the zeal of its clergy and the piets of its faithful people. Ireland has ever been devoted to the See of St. Peter, and this new favor which the Vicar of Christ has conferred on our church will, I am confident, bind us still more closely to the centre ing teaching of Ohrist, and to the truths of our holy the apostle, that you are 'my glory and my crown,' and that your zeal and charity, which are spoken of throughout the whole world, render light and pleas. ing every arduous duty which I am called on to discharge. Continue, dear brethren, to cherish in your hearts the same piety and zeal for the glory of God, and the same devotedness to everything connected with the service and honour of His holy name. In past times I often exhorted you to offer up your prayers for the manifold necessities of the church of Christ, and to implore His mercy and blessings for our country, and for our spiritual brethren throughout the universe. Such an exercise of prayer has ever been the defence of the children of God-the spiritual armour with which the Divine Redeemer wished us to combat our enemies, and to ward off every assault of the evil one. The present circumstances of the times oblige me to invite you anew to awaken this spirit of prayer, and to continue your supplications at the altar of God, that He may preserve our island from the many scourges which afflict other countries of Europe, and that He may pour down upon all His taithful children the choicest blessings of His mercy. In an especial manner I would wish to enlist your prayers and sympathy in favour of our spiritual brethren in Italy, who are now weighed down by so many calamities and persections. The demon of irreligion and revolution rules unchecked in the government of that people, once so blessed and favored and though the great mass of the population remain devoted to the faith of their fathers, such is the frenzy of its legislators that they wage war on all religion, and daily renew their posults sgainst the majesty of God. Many bishops have been driven into exile; each best and most zealous parish priest has been torn from his flock and sent to prison, for no other crime than that of zeal for God's glory; colleges and seminaries have been closed, and a law has been passed for the abolition of all religious orders, and for the confiscation of their property,-By this most iniquitous law the Italian Government. ruthless as that of Henry VIII and of Elizabeth, has expelled hundreds of holy women from the convents where they had consecrated their lives to God, and has cast them forth to suffer destitution in their. helpless old age in the midst of a world which in the freshness of their youth they had voluntarily abandoned. Even the glories of Monte Casino, of La Cava, and of other monastic establishments, where religion was surrounded by whatever was excellent and noble in art and science, nd from which in tormer ages Europe drew the best elements of its Christian civilisation, failed to win respect from these Vandals of the nineteenth centary. The Sovereign Pontiff, too, is now placed in a position of such ox. treme danger as to warrant the most serious apprehensions and to awaken the alarm of his spiritual children. In all his difficulties his eyes have been ever turned towards God, and be receives his trials with a spirit of calmness and resignation which recals those sainted pontiffs who, in the ages of persecution, laid down their lives for their flocks. It is only a few years since the bishops of the Catholic

tories confided to his care. At the same time they declared that the temporal power of the Holy See was a manifestly providential institution in the present state of human affairs, facilitating in every way the good and free government of the Oburch and of every Government, whether Protestant or Oatholic, to meintain. Speaking in the name of all Catholics, from that between an Anglican confessor and his the bishops then asserted that the temporal possessions for the Roman Church belong to the whole Oatholic world. The Catholic nations of Europe-

Austria, Spain, and Naples-had offered their best services to defend these possessions on behalf of Christendom, when one powerful state claimed exclusively for itself the honorable office of protecting the Head of the Church. In the face of the Catholic world, he who now rules the destinies of France assumed the grave responsibility of preventing the other Oatholic powers from carrying out their intention, and undertook the trust of guarding, single handed the sacred interests of the Holy See. Has that trust been faithfully discharged? Will the Catholic nations of Europe be satisfied that the eldest daugher of the Chu ch has done her duty? Will the French nation be able to hail their banner on its return from Rome with the same honorable pride with which they saluted it when they sent it, some years ago, to protect the Father of the Faithful? It is well known that by base arts and brute force the Pope has long since been deprived of his richest and fairest provinces, though the ruler of France had taken it upon himself to defend them; and to all appearance the time is now come when the Catholic world must look on while the scanty remnant of his kingdom, and even Rome itself, shall become the prey of the sacrilegious enemies of the Catholic Church. Humanly speaking, the crisis is at hand, and in the hour of his supreme distress our Holy Father looks in vain for help from the powers of this earth, even from that empire whose promises of help were so ex-plicit and solemn. For the church he is in no alarm.

It rests for its support not on humain aid, but on the power of God, who placed it on earth to be to men the unfailing depository of His truth and the channel of the fruits of redemption. But Providence, in its own wise counsels. often leaves human agencies to follow their own natural courses, and wishes that we should exercise our charity and faith by imploring the Divine succour, and by receiving from the hands of God whatever may be pleasing to Him. When the Prince of the Apostles was thrown into prison by the rulers of Judes, the prayers of the faithful were incessantly offered up in his behalf, till, at the touch of the angel of God, his chains were loosed and the prison gates were thrown open, restoring him to liberty and to the fearless exercise of his zeal You have already paid the tribute of your material aid to the Holy Father, and it was my pleasing duty, during these past few months, to lay at his feet the two thousand pounds which your piety this year offered as St. Peter's Pence. It is his desire that I should thank you for your generosity, and impart to you the benediction, which as a loving father, in the fulness of his heart, he bestows upon you his most cherished children. I now exhort you to add, beside the tribute of your prayers, that God may restore to him peace and tranquillity, and may repay with redoubled blessings the many afflictions which have hitherto weighed upon him. I have determined to resume once more my labors among you by offering up the holy sacrifice of the mass, to implore God's mercy upon the whole church, and his special protection on behalf of our Holy Father. On Tuesday the 21st instant many of the prelates of our church will join with the chapter of this diocese and the other clergy in assisting at the solemn function, and I exhort all the faithful of the diocese to unite their prayers with ours for the same pious intention. It is against the Cross of Christ that all the powers of this world wage an incessant war, and hence the mass, which we will offer on that day, shall be the votive mass of the Holy Cross. That sacred cross has ever been the terror of demons and the sign of triumph over the enemies of God ; while the faithful have found it a never failing source of consola tion, and a sure refuge in time of trial. Armed with this sacred sign, and confiding in its protection, we may rest assured we shall overcome all the enemies of our holy faith. As the church is still engaged in celebrating the great Feast of the Assumption of the Mother of God let us offer our prayers through her who has ever been so lovingly invoked by our fathers as the help of Christians, the Mother of St. Peter and Paul, the great patrons of the whole church, and let

May he rest in peace .- Amen. Almost every estab. lishment throughout the town is closed as a mark of regret for the lamented death of the Very Rev. Dr. Burke, and the bell of SS. Peter and Paul's Church has been tolled all the afternoon. The solemn High Mass will take place on Monday, at eleven o'clock, after which the remains of the venerated deceased will be interred in the valt of the church in which he ministered so long and faithfully. - Tipperary Free Press.

THE IRISH CHORCH ESTABLISHMENT .- We take the annexed notice from the Clerical Journal of the important pamphlet recently published by the Rev. Dr. W. Maziere Brady, vicar of Donoghpatrick, and rec-tor of Kilberry. The pamphlet of the reverend gentleman was written on the alleged conversion of the Irish bishops to the reformed religion at the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and the assumed descent of the present established hierarchy of Ireland from the Irish church. The annexed are the remarks of the Clerical Journal :---

Dr. Brady in this valuable historical pamphlet, comes forth in opposition to a generally received opinion, and he anticipates that his views will be strongly opposed. However, in all such questions it is the facts of a case, and not theories or prejudices, which must pronounce the decision. By facts Dr. Brady desires that his assertion should be estimated, and as the pamphlet is a small one it can be procured without expense by those who wish to have correct opinions on the subject it treats of. The object sought is thus briefly stated :--

To men of candid minds it will not be necessary to offer an apology for speaking the truth. To some persons, however, the following pages may seem an attempt to undermine and demolish what they have hitheric regarded as one of the bulwarks of the Established Church in Ireland. It becomes necessary therefore to explain the reasons and motives which have induced the author to publish that which might appear hostile to the church of which he is an ordained and benefical minister In collecting materials for the 'Clerical and Parochial Records of Gork, Cloyne, and Rose,' the writer was necessarily engaged, for many years, in examining the published works and unpublished archives relating to the Reformation period, and could not fail to remark that no documentary evidence was forthcoming to verify the received opinions touching the asserted conversion of the Irish bishops and the descent of the Reformed episcopate from the ancient Irish Church. Failing to discover in this country any proofs of the asserted facts, and knowing that a search amongst contintional and especially Roman records would be the most likely neans of obtaining accurate information on the subject, the author resolved to seek admission to the archives of Rome, which he had reason to believe would supply many details relating to Irish bishops In this way Dr. Brady has had confirmed, he thinks, the opinion that the commonly received theory on the Irish episcopate is an incorrect one, and he justi-lies himself in making known the rusults of his inquiries as follows :

It would be an unmanly and almost a dishonest course on the part of the writer to conceal the facts thus ascertained and allow the stereotyped assertions to be any longer employed, without refutation, as weapons of party warfare. If the Church in Ireland is to be preserved, that cannot be done by stiffing and suppressing the truth, and it is better that an admission of error should come from within the Church itself than that the charge of its being upheld by falsebood should be hurled against it, with more damaging force, by hostile hands. Under these circumstances the author hopes he may be pardoned for the part he now takes in contradicting what has been described to him, by perhaps the highest living authority, 'as the most impudent falsehood in all history.

The chief writers on the other side, by whom Dr. Brady aims at refuting, Dr. Mant, the Rev. Robert King, Dr. Todd, Archdeacon Wordsworth, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Rev. A. T. Lee. The tract of this writer is especially assailed :--

Still stronger language, if possible, has been used on this subject by the Rev Alfred Lee, an English clergyman not long benefinced in Ireland, who, for his writings on the Irish Church, and apparently for them alone, received from the University of Dublin the honorary degree of LL.D. Dr Lee's 'Facts re specting the present state of the Church in Ireland us not forget to place ourselves under the protecting care of our own special patrons, St. Patrick, St. Bridget, and St. Lawrence. Fighting under the them as 'declared *perfect* by the Lord Primate,' &c. banner of the cross, and assisted by the prayers of banner of the cross, and assisted by the prayers of banner of the cross, we may rest assured that the serves :-At the time of the Reformation the continuity of episcopal succession was not broken ; the bishops then in possession of the Irish sees continued to exercise their function in the Reformed Ohurch and thus the regular and ancient succession of bishops from St. Patrick has descended continually in the Church in Ireland to the present day. When the trath of these ' Facts' was called in question in the public correspondence between the present writer and Dr. Lee, the latter appeared to consider their authenticity completely proved by the alleged conversion of the bishops at the period of the Reformation. Such are the topics debated by these literary combatants, and we would by all means let them have a fair field and no fayour.-Dundalk Democrat. MITITARY FENIANS. -- Numerous courts-martial continue to be held in the Dablin Barroks on soldiers charged with a knowledge of the Fenian conspiracy, or with complicity in it. Private Hassett was yester day on his trial chiefly for having used the following traitorous language :- ' Bad luck to traitors ! If it were not for them we would have the Irish Republic long before now. Ireland would be taken without fring three shots only for Pierce Nagle and his equals.' He pleaded 'Not Guilty.' Private John Donahoe, 24th Regiment, pleaded 'Guilty' to the charge of having knowledge of a mutiny in her Majesty's forces and not having given information to his commanding officer. The prisoner put in a etatement in mitigation. Both these cases, and the cases of M'Ooy and Priestly, of the 61st Regiment, are under the consideration of the military authorities still. The fifth court martial constituted within a few days was opened on Private John M'Nulty, the Court, under the presidency of Colonel Sawyer 6th Dragoon Guards, assembling at 11 o'clock in the mess-room of the 3rd Baffs. The prisoner handed in his defence, which was read, and was then removed. A general court martial, under the presidency of Colonel Henry, Royal Horse Artillery, has re-assembled in the Victoria Library, Royal Barracks, when Patrick Lynch, alias Captain Murphy, was put upon his trial. The prisoner was dressed in plain clothes and has quite an American appearance. The Hon-Colonel Fielding, assisted by Mr. Ryan, and instruct ed by Mr Anderson, prosecuted. Colonel Nugent, assisted by Mr. Bond, presided as Deputy Judge Ad-vocate. The Deputy Judge Advocate (addressing the prisoner) said, Patrick Lynch, alias James Murphy. The prisoner : That is not my name ; James Murphy is my name. The Deputy Judge Advocate : Have you any objection to be tried by the President or any member of this Court? Prisoner; I have I object to the legality of the warrant for my trial by this Court, inasmuch as the same appears to have been signed, dated, and issued more than three years after the alleged cummission of the offence with which I am charged, and does not specify or allege the existence of any manifes; impediment to my trial within the time allowed or authorised by law. The members of the Court having consulted for a short time, the President said the objection would be received, but that the trial should proceed. The examinations in this case have not yet closed. - Times Cor. .

cherished, and to whose teachings he was faithful. | Wednesday morning taken to the King's bridge ter minus ond conveyed by the Mail train to Cork, bay. ing signified their intention of proceeding to America The prisoners will be placed on board one of the American passenger vessels at Queenstown for that purpose

THE MURDER OF CLARKE.-Patrick Rearney, the self-accused murderer of Joseph Clarke on the banks. of the Dublin Canal during the Fenian disturbances, has been brought before the Dablin magistrates, and again remanded. It appears that Rearney now repudiates altogether the statement made by him before the magistrates in Mountmellick, that he was the man who fired the fatal shot 'at Joseph Olsrke. He says he is propared to prove an alibi with respect to the night in question : that he had nothing whatever to do with the murder, but that he was induced to make the statement he did out of revenge for the bad treatment he received from the Fenians. In May last the prisoner was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Fenian conspiracy, and confined for one month in Naas Gaol, but no charge having been made against him he was discharged from custody.

The Fenian movement in Ireland may now be remarked on as only kept in remembrance by the oc-casional arrest, trial, and punishment of its straggling votaries. Yesterday a young man named Thomas Baines, once a prominent soldier in the famous Pope's Irish brigade, was brought before a Dabiin magis-trate charged with having frequently attempted to seduce soldiers from their allegian e during the progress of Fenianism, and with continuing these prac-tices in England more recently. On the surpension of the Habeas Corpus Act, Baines, whose name often occurred in the evidence of the Fenian courts martial, made his escape to the other side of the Irish Chan. nel. and has since, it is alleged, carried on there his treasonable practices with some success, more particularly in Liverpool. In his possession were found a likeness of Stephens, the Head Centre, a cross of St. Gregory, and a bronze medal awarded usually by the Pope to those who specially served his cause at the time the services of the Irish brigade were tendered and accepted by him. The Dublin police inspector who arrested Baines stated that he and another acting inspector proceeded on Monday last to Liverpool with a warrant for the arrest of the prisoner. Having got the warrant signed by the Mayor of Liverpool, accompanied by Inspector Graham, of the Liverpool police, and Inspector Watson, of the Cheshire Constabulary, they proceeded to search for the prisoner, apprehended and brought him before the Cheshire justices, who remitted him to Dublin. The usual informations being sworn the prisoner was remanded for the present.

At home, the chief event of the week has been the official entrance into Dublin of the new Viceroy, the Marquis of Abercorn. Had Scotland remained a kingdom, and Mary Stuart died without issue, the Marquis would now have been king of Scotland-for his ancestor was next heir to the crown. One of his attuches is Mr. Campbell, the grandson of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. On Thursday, at one o'clock, he made his entry, the band playing none but Irish masic with the sole exception of the Queen's Anthem-bare of the 'Boyne Water' mingled merrily with the national air of ' St. Patrick's Day-(who would sunder them?), 'Garryowen,' 'God save the Queen' and 'Rory O'More' alternately shock the skies. The Marquis is a good-looking personage and seems in-clined to make himself popular. - Dublin Irishman

C. G. DUFFY .- This gentleman, who had been making the European tonr, arrived in Dublin some days ago from Paris, accompanied oy Mrs. Duffy. He is to leave as soon as possible in the ship Essex, for Victoria, where he obtained such extraordinary good fortune. By a law of the colony no pensioner of the Government can remain longer away than a certain limited time; if he should remain an absentee beyond the specified period, he loses his pension, and has very little chance of ever again being placed upon the civil list. We believe that Mr. Duffy's term of leave will expire on the lst of next January .- Wexford People.

On the subject of cholers, and the general sanitary state of Dublin, a report of some interest has just been issued by the medical officer of health, by which it appears that the mortality during the month has been very low; 397 deaths only having occurred, while the number in the preceding four weeks was 479, and in the corresponding period of last year 450. The returns as to cholera show that 40 cases have been certified, and it is believed that probably six more cases have actually occurred. The report gives a list of the localities in which the disease has shown itself. Only in two streets-Bridge street and Cooke street-can it be said to have been distinctly epidemic, both of which are crowded and low lying places. Of the entire number of attacks, 25 have proved fatal, and nine are still under treatment. One or two new cases are reported in Dublin to-day, a sister of the man and woman who died on removal from a train of the Great Southern line, as already mentioned, being among them. She had washed the clothes of her deceased relatives, and had hung them to dry, when she was attacked .- Times Dublin Cor.

heard the deep, deep sigh that followed these last words.

"What did he say ?' asked Elizabeth.

'He was quietly stern and determined, as he generally 15. He said I belonged to the Church of England, and that he would have no objection to receive any communication 1 would like to make to him as my parish clergyman, but that he would have no Romanising auricular confession. Mr. Wingfield was a marked man, as a thorough Puseyite ; that any such practices, and the Roman pooks I was reading (the ' Paradise' and he 'Spiritual Combat,' &c., you know), were sure to make me go over to Rome in time; it was a draught I was not to taste, because the more I had the more I should want. That is true enough, I must say.'

'Yes,' said Elizabeth ; ' it would be difficult to go back to Anglican books after using the "Paradise.' But how did it end.'

*I fried in vain to persuade him I did not want Roman confession,-I wanted nothing but what the Anglican Church authorizes; but he would not hear of it. He would give me what he called 'a declaratory absolution' himself ; but ! I could have that without the shame and agony of confession,-and so I told him."

Did von tell Mr. Wingfield this ? asked Elizabeth.

"Yes," replied Clara; "but it was very long before he consented to receive me in secret. I was to wait, and wait, and pray on, and perhaps Douglas might relent ; but I knew he would not -he never does change his mind; and then, shortly after, I made Catherine's acquaintance; and at last he consented to let me come to him on Christmas-eve. I had been preparing all through Advent: and on Christmas-eve I went to spend the evening with Catherine, and thenit was indeed an evening never to be torgotten.'

Where did it take place ?' inquired Elizabetb.

"In Catherine's oratory,' replied Clara.-Don't ask me any more, Elizabeth; you will understand what it is soon yourself. I cannot speak of it yet, though more than a year has passed.'

Elizabeth looked alarmed, and said.

• One thing more, dearest Clara. I cannot think how one can ever face one's contessor afterwards. I should pever look up in his pre-Bence.'

'I never could feel at my ease,' replied Clara. I have always had such a terrible awe of him, believe tries to do away with the feeling. But it sought to deprive the Vicar of Christ of the terrimalthough he is so extremely kind to me, and, I

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and that many heavenly blessings will be secured for the church and for the Vicar of Christ. The peace and charity of Jesus Ohrist be with you all. Amen.

† PAUL CARDINAL OULLEN. Dublin, 19th August, 1866.

P.S. - The collects for his Holiness, pro Papa, and gainst all contagions diseases, pro vitanda mortaliate, are to be continued until further orders. The parish priests will exhort their flocks to offer up their prayers at their private devotions, that this country may be preserved from the spread of cholers, now raging in so many countries, and to be careful to carry out the remedial and preservative measures laid down by the medical and civil authorities.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

THE FESTIVAL OF THE ASSUMPTION IN TUAM. -The Festival of the Assumption, always observed with special devotion by Irish Oatho'ics, was cele-brated with the usual pomp in our beautiful Cathedral. As is customary on the advent of this great Festival, the clergy were engaged in the Confessionals on the two previous days. At an early hour on Wednesday morning the church was filled. First Mass was celebrated, as usual, by his grace the Archbishop-considerable numbers approached the Holy Sacrament. At the conclusion of the Mass, his grace delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse, in the Irish language, on the Festival of the day. After the High Mass Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was given by the Archbishop to the vast congregation .- Connaught Patriot.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DR. BURKE, P.P., V.G. CLONMEL. -- With deep regret we have to announce the demise of the Very Rev. Dr. Barke, which took place on Friday week at the parochial residence, Johnson-street, Clonmel, after a prolonged and painful illness borne throughout with true Onristian resignation. The lamented deceased was for more than half a century a minister of the Gospel, and few isboured more ardently in the vineyard of his Divine Master. Dr. Burke was appointed to the pastoral charge of the parish of SS Peter and Paul, Cloumel, in February, 1836, and during that lengthened period his labours in the cause of religion and education have been untiring. He was mainly instrumental in founding the schools of the Christian Brothers, in which so many of the children of the poor have received the benefits of education, and he instituted the convent and schools of the Sisters of Obarity, whose presence amongst us has conferred inestimable blessings on the community. He completed the Church of SS. Peter and Paul by the eraction of the graceful spire which now ornaments it, and in every way that the cause of religion could be advanced he was active and earnest. Until within the past few years he discharged all the the duties of his sacred office with a zeal and efficiency unsurpassed. Dr. Barke was a writer of considerable power, and his pamphlets against the Queen's Oolleges and the State Endowment of the Olergy commanded at the time of

RELEASE OF FERIAR PRISONERS .- Michael Boyle. late captain in the American army, John O'Donovan

THE CHOLERA. - A young man named Walsh, who resided at Marshall's-alley, off Cooke street, died on Tuesday morning, after a few hours' illness. He was attended by Drs. Musprat and Byrne, and bis case was one of most virulent Asiatic cholera. Dr. Ryan had the remains removed at once for interment.

Another case took place at 43 Cook-street, the house in which so many deaths have occurred. In it a child named Mary O' Neil was attacked yesterday morning, and Dr. Ryan had her promptly conveyed to the Meath Hospital.

A case tuck place also in the same locality, at Rosemarylane. The sufferer in this instance is a boy named Francis Geady. When Dr. Ryan was called he recognised the gravity of the case, and sent for the hospital van ; but on its arrival the father of the child positively refused to allow him to be brought to the hospital. - Dublin Paper.

The Drogheda Conservative says ;- We regret to learn that a case of cholera occurred recently at Dardistown, in this neighborhood, the person attacked being a groom in the employment of Henry S:. George Osborne, Esq. Medical attendance was called in and remedies applied ; but the sufferer was in a state of collapse, and at latest accounts his recovery was extremely doubtful, if not hopeless. As many cases of diarchæa have been the result of over easingespecially wet, sponge potatoes -care should be taken to shun unwholesome food, which predisposes to this disease.

On the 16th ult., an escort of horse police con-veyed Corporal Obambers, 61at Regt., and Private Kenny, of the same corps, both recently convicted by court-martial of complicity in the Fenian movement and sentenced to 20 years' penal imprisonment, from the Arbour hill Military Prison, and handed them over to the civil power in Mountjoy Prison. Both prisoners were in their military uniforms, but were at once divested of them and clothed in the prison garb. Preparations are making at Mountjoy for the reception of a large number of prisoners who are now in custody in other prisons, the number of those admitted to bail from it being so large that the local prisons can now be relieved from the number of those held in detention under the Suspension Act. A large number is expected from Belfast in a day or two,-Dublin Freeman.

The Belfast News-Letter ;- For a short time past it has been rumored that a demonstration of somesort associated with Fenianism would take place at. Scarva. The Irish Executive found it desirable :0 take precautionary measures, and a considerable constabulary force from various districts has been ordered to the village of Scarva. Should any objectionable exhibition, be attempted, a sufficient force will be on the spot to put an end to ill-advised

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-----SEPTEMBER 14, 1866

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ing declined to settle the great question of tenant right, it becomes the duty of Irishmen to apply to their successors in office to bring peace to the land, by giving the tenantry a legal claim for compensation for any permanent improvements they may make on their farms. We know that the leading agitators of the liberal party in this country slways made it a point not to ask the Tories to do anything for Ireland. They had a particular reason for act-ing in this manner. What they studied to accom-plish was, to expel the Tories, and restore the Whigs to power, that they might obtain situations for themselves and others. In fact most of them betrayed the people, and talked of tenant right for the purpose of offering themselves for sale in that corrupt market where Ireland's rights have been too often disposed of to the highest bidder.

We can assure our countrymen that this is the chief cause why the land question has not yet heen properly settled, and why the bad landlords have still the power to plunder and exterminate their tenants. A cry was raised to put the Tories out of office, and restore the Whigs, and unfortunately the people were duped, and induced to swell the cry, although in doing so they were labouring for their bitterest enmies

Let Ireland refuse for the future to follow such a silly policy. What need the Irish people cars for They have lived through the direst persecu-Darty i tion. They have increased and multiplied, no matter how bitter the rule over them has been; and it was not till the Whigs had full sway in the land that the population was decimated, and reduced from nine to six millions. It was the Whigs starved and banished the victims of misrule. It was the Whigs who raised a persocution against our Bishops, and let Italian infidels loose to banish the Pope from Rome ; and Andy M'Kenna of Belfast can prove that the Whige have been inciting the Orangemen against the Gatholics of Ulater, for he charged them last winter with putting arms into the hands of the Orangemen of Gooketown for the purpose of accailing the people.

This being the case, we ask our countrymen not to be led satray by faise-hearted men, who are eternally prai ing our enemies the Whigs, and assailing the Tories. Ireland took Emancipation from the Tory party, and if it is not her own fault she may obtain from them in the next session a good measure of tenant right. Lord Derby has declared himself ready to redress every well founded grievance, and Mr. Disraeli has stated that the government were prepared to put a stop to the wholesale emigration

which is wasting the strength of our country. Now is it not the duty of Irishmen to take advan age of these promises, and seek for justice where it can be found. If anything distinguishes the Tories more than another it is their blant manner of telling you what they mean to do, and their faithful adherance to their promises. Let Iterand, then cast away that childish folly of not asking anything from the conservative party. Lat her prepare to test the truth of Lord Derby's declaration. How is that to be efficiently done? We are told that the best course is to ask the corporations and town commis sioners to take the matter in hand at once. Let each of these bodies adopt an address to the premier telling him that the present land code is a curse to his country; that the want of protection for the tenantry has retarded improvements ; that the rackrecting and extermination practised by the bad landlords has led to a multitude of crimes, and that nothing less than an act of parliament giving the tenant right of Ulater to all Ireland will restore peace to the country. Let deputations from all the municipal bodies proceed together to London, and present their addresses to the premier, and inform him that if he makes the question a cabinet measure they will call Ireland to give him its warm support. When this business is accompliabed, let an aggragate meeting be held in Dublin, and at toat meeting bear her defeat and live, England, if thoroughly let Ireland pronounce her opinion on the subject, and call on men of all creeds and all shades of politics to settle this most important question. If these steps be properly taken, we firmly believe that the present land code, which has proved a curse to Ireland, will be abolished, and that the farmers' Charter of Freedom will soon become the law of the land -Dunduik Democrat.

very month, a novel scene might be witnessed on a and have carried away with them the conditions of Sunday morning in the Lezaretto of Ancona. That success on which we then replied. It will not be by and often in their families. However admirable may quaint pentagonal structure, built by Clement XII. | armies of 40,000, 50,000, or even 100,000 men that be the principle of the diffusion of useful knowledge for the reception of sick voyagers from the Layant, the next great European struggle will be decided. there can be no doubt that the popularisation of wes then occupied by a body of frishmen, who had If we could gather from every quarter of the com-gone out from their homes to do battle for the Pope pass, from every clime and every country, the working climes by giving effect on the conand a group of these Irish Volunteers seem to gather arrength we squander on remote and often useless temultuously round a tail, bronzed officer of martial territories and possessions, we could not muster presence clad in the uinform of Austria. Erect as a enough really well disciplined and trained men to piller-tower, he looks a very soldier this man-and fight a single battle, even on the scale of the second-vet tears are visible in his eyes. 'Farewell, my rate encounters of modern war Of course we can boys,' he says, with a tremulous voice, ' I have commsaded Tarks and Jews in my career, but never did my heart leap till I saw the chance of dying at the Power, dispose of one-half of the scanty forces we head of my own countrymen in a cause I love. But have for our own defence. We must rely on such cuty forbids - farewell." But these Irish Volunteers were not to be parted thus sasily. This was how the case stood. It was walls of Quebec or of Peshawur, the plains of Caloriginally intended to organize the Irish troops in the Papal service into t=o battalions, but their strength having been diminished by sickness and defections the design was abandoned, and Major Fitzgerald, who had been specially detailed from Austrian service to command the second Battalion, was to be dispensed with. On this morning he was leaving to rejoin his regiment, and the brave tellows who had learned to love him despite his rigid enforcement of dicipline, were protesting against the separation. The more inteiligent among them be- hostile intention towards us. We must not, how-thought of petitioning the general to be allowed to ever, rely on our own pacific intentions, on our policy retain their major. The major's own permission of non-intervention, or on the immunity from the must be first asked. A simple corporal but an ac- evils of war which we have for so many years enjoyed. complished acholar (for there were graduates of universities in the ranks of those 'mercenaries') equally scrupulous. drew up the request, brief, soldierly, and to the point The senor sergeant-major, Halligan, a veteran of Mill, Mr. Peter Taylor, and the rest of Mr. Eyre's St. Helena, and Gleeson, since colonel in the sar-political opponents menace him with prosecution. vice of the United States, precented it. Fitzgerald wept like a child, but said it was useless. God his triumphant acquittal and their signal discomfiture. bless you, boys? he excisimed, 'I shall cherish The object of the prosecuted is thus stated by our this little bit of paper as I would the decoration of an Emperor. There is no immediate prospect of a Sght; but, he sure if there be, I shall be back with you, if not as your leader, at least as your comrade fighting side by side with you in the ranks. Fate willed it otherwise. When Cialdiai, with his corps d'armee, invested Ancona by land, Persano with his fieet, swept round by Sicily and blockaded it by sea, so that the doomed city was beleagured on every side. No boat could have reached it from Trieste, or Fitzgerald, directly needed, would cartainly have stood beside his valiant countrymen in the citadel to which Lamoriciere had retired as bis last resource. Ancons was fought and lost. Its fall is matter of history now for six years -- a state episode in war-like annals; but the men of the battalion of St. Patrick who fought within its walls, and all who value Irish glory in arms, will be glad to hear again of the faithful Fitzgerald. On the bloody day of Skalicz he rode in the front rank of a squadron of Hungarian hussars, the finest cavalry in the world. A cloud of Prussian Uhlans came cantering in sight. The Irish Bayard stood up in his saddle-new was the hour-' Vorwarts,' he cried, and his fiery swordsmen went thundering on the enemy. The Prussians did not meet them as soldiers were wont, steel to steel. No; they unslung their usedle carbines, and poured a stinging hail of quick bullets on the advancing host, empty. the glass case containing the ing a hundred saddles at every volley. The force of that are in the monument. the charge was broken at every discharge men fell. A disease has broken out to the rear. (On, on, shouted Fitzgerald ; the mo- in the wolds in England. So many as 25 pigs have ment after he, too, tumbled from his seat, plerced by died on the one farm in Kent of it. The farmers three wounds - wounds in front, like those of Siccius | consider it ' mysterious,' and declare they have seen Dentatus, Fortunately, the injuries inflicted by those nothing like it before.

THE TORIES AND TEMANT RIGHT. - The Whigs hav- | new weapons are not generally fatal. Though sadly maimed Fitzgorald still lives, - Irishman,

To the credit of the present Tory government it is ordering the prosecution of the Orangemen who violated the law in July last, and several leading characters amongst the brethern have been summoned before potty sessions courts, in order that they might be committed for trial at next assizes. Mr Joshua Magee prosecuted a number of them at Banbridge, and we observe that a magistrate present seemed anxious to let the thing pass, and have no more about it ! But Mr. Magas persevered and had the brethren committed for trial. The same thing was done in other districts so that the disloyal and, turbulent Orangemen must prepare to live another sort of life, or make up their minds to Btand in the dock, and receive the punishment due to their lawless conduct .- Dundalk Demo. crut.

A gun, eight feet long and in good preservation, bearing the date of 1642, and having on it the arms of the Saiters Company and the motto' Sai sapit omnia,' has been dug up in Derry in excavating foundations for a new bank. Having been presented to the coporation of Derry by the Salters' Company provious to the slege, and probably used in the defence it has been added to the collection of local relics.

The Catholics and Orangemen were nearly having a fight at Scarva on the 15th, but a police force was sent to the town, and they preserved the peace. The Orangemen are said to have 400 guns to fire on the Catholics.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS-A severe storm swept over this part of the country a few days since, and retarded the cutting of corn, which is proceeding in some early districts. Next week a large portion of oats and barley crops will be fit for cutting, and we hope the farmers will have fine weather to perform the important work. Green crops promise to be most abundant.

Of the weather and local crops, the Waterford News says :- August has come in variable. Oats are being generally resped, and wheat is fast putting on its golden hue. Potatoes are excellent and abuadant, and all crops look well and promising. Some fields of wheat in Tipperary and Kilkenny were were expected to be fit for cutting the end of the second week in the August.

A late of the hish Times says :- Harvest propects excellent throughout Ireland. The excessive and scorching heat of July has been followed by copious and cooling rain, which came just in time to swell the grain crops and vivify the after-grass. The potato crop is magnificent, and, although some of the usual croaking about the blight is heard, it will probably prove the largest ever saved in Ireland, as in anticpation of the scarcity of cattle, a great breadth of the esculent was sown in spring.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Times repeats the opinion expressed in the Fall Mail Gazette - in the articles on England's Future as a European Power-that the events of the brief and extraordinary campaign in Germany warn us, in a manner not to be nisunderstood, to look to ourselves-to compare our own case with the case of Austria by land and Italy by sea, and to estimate calmly and deliberately our own chances of success if ou evil destiny should involve us in a great war either by land or sea. Why do we believe that we are safe at sea against any number of enemies that may combine against us? Our naval reputation reats on a state of things which has as entirely pessed away as the race of heroes by whom it was won and maintained. What solid reason have we to believe that our fleet, if called on in its present state for a great effort, would come with better grace out of the conflict than the fleet of Italy at Lissa? Only the Times observes, as was pointed out in the Pall Mall Gazerte, there is this difference-that while Italy can worated on her own element, would lose at once her hardly won position: Turn from the navy to the army. On what does our overweening confidence in our ability to resist and repel invasion rest? We, in the great war with France, came out victorious after many reverses and failures, and at Waterloo shattered and pounded to the dust the mighty fabric of Imperial power. It was a proud moment for those As IBISH-AUSTEIAN SOLDIBE. -- Six years ago, this | who lived in those times, but those times are gone, not, so long as we are determined to be at once an American, an African, an Asiatic, and a Polynesian help as our volunteers, our ycomanry, and our militia can give us, while our best troops are guarding the cutta, or the mountains of New Zealand. These things demand a careful reconsideration of the policy and resources of the whole Empire, a complete recasting of our military and naval systems, a reform in the system of recruiting, that we may bring the defensive agencies employed by the country nearer the level of its wants and of its wealth. We can do this with the better grace now, because we are st peace with all the world, and have no neighbour to whom we can with any plausibility impute the least We shall take the initiative, but others may not be Ex Governor Eves. - The Standard says that Mr. political opponents menace him with prosecution, which, adds the Standard, can result in nothing but contemporary :- " It is not for a conviction that they strive. Their purpose is, we fear a much meaner and more practical one. They know that Mr. Eyre is not rich, and that the expenses of a State trisal of this kind are enormous. A criminal indictment is pre-ferred in the name of the Crown; and the Grown can never be mulcted in costs. By this means the men who have taken up in this country the quarrel of the rebels of Morant Bay are able to cast upon Mr. Eyre the expenses of a very costly defence-expenses which may amount to several thousands of pounds. This we fear is the real meaning of the obstinacy with which the Jamaica Committee adhere to their foolish and preposterous policy. They do not hope to convict or to hang Mr. Hyre, but they do hope to rain him.' As a counter-move to this prosecution, the Standard is informed that by those 'who appreciated the merits and services of the late Governor of Jamaica-of the man to whom we owe the security of the island and the lives of 63,000 white men, women, and children-a fund has been collected for Mr. Eyre's defence, which already, amounts to £6,000.

The formula of a joke which was rather common [Rithmetic are, according to the modern philosophers, amongst that portion of those known to the late the true agents to human progress-religion being William Cobbett as 'the humbler classes,' which a tabooed as a nusance. Here we have evidence of modern idiom designates as 'roughs,' was the salu-tation--' How is your mother---and the pige?' In footpad finds chloroform more effective than garotthe Anglo-Saxon mind, the typical Irishman is always associated with a member of the genuine swin- in it an admirable agent for his aims. The ambitiish multitude, the pig being playfully described (as ous young student of animal magnetism has only one an excuse for his having share of the best room in a thought, and that the foulest and vilest. Such are a dwelling where the chambers consisted of two) as sample or two of the morality and Christianity of 'the gentleman who paid the rent.' Of course, the same porcine animal did often pay the reut by the sale of his own proper person, when rackrenting Irish landlords and titbe proctors would have wide circulation, especially amongst the English their pound of flesh (pig's flesh), no matter who working-classes; and to what do you think the starved. Yet in those days the pig was a respect-leading article was devoted? Why, to prove that able animal, well fed, well washed, and well cared Our Lord was a coarse and ill-tempered fanatic (by for. He was fed on wholesome food, the large lum- no means equal to Mahommed or Joe Smith), who per potato being his favorite dainty. He waxed tat insulted his own mother, taked absurd stories with thereapon (which is owner never did) and presented double meanings, and had no love or feeling for his a portly and imposing appearance in the market .--And whatever Turk or Jew may have thought (and I have myself seen thriving Hebrews eat Irish bacon with a hearty relish), the English appetite loved that and flourishes. Nevertheless, don't lose heart; the cleanly fed Irish pig; for is it not bread and fat Bishop of London is raising a million of money to bacon, diversified by swinging on a gate, the ideal atill of terrestrial happiness to your average English he has erected several very handsome ones already, peasant?

of the Irishman's affectionate relations with his least two hundred for every one that appears in it favorite porker has been utterly eclipsed by one of on a Sunday at service. Westminster Abbey, whose the revelations of London filth and dirt recently aisles once rang with the pious chaunts of vested brought before the world by these sanitary inspec-tors, whom a fear of the cholera has let louse amids: the nastiness of Angle Saxondom. Recently, an intelligent Cockney, named Edwards, from the East (moved by the traditions and associations of the And, was brought before the magistrates for meking his pig a tenant of his own room-not in a country cabin, remember, but in a house, divided in tenements, where there muy have been forty or fifty tenasts. Piggy elept under this intelligent Briton's bed ; and the stench of the room was so herrible, permeating the whole house, that the medical men traced to it the cholera which had broken out in the immediate court or lane. The savoury Edwards was | senters are rivaliing the State-paid prelate. But the indignant at the treatment he received. His house, original difficulty remains ; when they have built the or his room, was his castla; and as for his pigs, he loved them, he said, as if they were his children .---] Of course, the migistrates were compelled to fine the of humanity, has a constitutional objection to going fithy brute. But I have not yet fully revealed the to Church. fulness of the creature's foul and revolting conduct, or the conduct of those, far higher in intelligence thing is almost incredible ; and I dare not relate it were it not already eurolled among the police records of the English metropolis. Edwards had a contract for the cast off poultices of the neighboring hospital first of all of a great medical and charitable establishment selling off by contract the infectious rags stripped from the sores of its patients; and then think of the wretched beast who fed on these stink. ing poultices forn from alcerous wounds the pige he was fattening for the London market! The old joke about the Irish peasant and his pig zever got beyond the point that the potato fed porker was as well taken care of as his owner: this most revolting story about Edwards and his pigs in the very heart of London nastiness is too foul and disgusting to render a joke about it possible.

Assuredly, recent exposures give pregnant indications of hideous moral corruption underlying the fair front of London society. Read this selection from the leading columns of a metropolitau journal not over remarkable for delicacy or moral sensitiveness - "The villany practised in London, though admitted on all hands to be frightfully enormous, is in reality far beyond what the imagination, or, indeed the comprehension of quiet ordinary people, who look merely on the surface of human iniquity, could either conceive or understand. Indeed, unless occasionally some special act of depravity was brought under public notice, it would not believe in the possibility of such schemes of vice and outrage as are daily perpetrated in this capital of a Obristian land. So well guarded are all the accesses to the criminal practices in vogue in this monster city, that it is only when some overl act at long intervals takes place that a few scintillations of the iniquity rouses public attention to the fact of its existence at their doors, working-classes, by giving every mechanic the op- hoar portunity of becoming in a certain degree a philoopher, has at the same time opened the door to a large and popular abuse and criminality." Now these words are not mine. They are the words of an English writer intimately versed, no loubt, in the ways of London. I quote them from the leading columns of one of the most widely known of London weekly papers, the Ers. The writer goes ha to speak of the ' frequent trials which have taken place of late years from murder and secret poisonng,' in London, and the facilities which they have shown to exist for 'getting rid of a wife, a busband, or a father, or any individual who, according to the murderer's ideas, has lived too long ;' and then he dwells on the horrible fact of the rapidity and impunity with which the most valcable discoveries of aciance are, in this huge metropolis (which Burke eighty years ago described as a sink of iniquity), perverted by man's corrupt ingesuity into engines for the gratification of his foulest appetites - One of the most scientific discoveries of the age,' he says, as a curative agent, has, by cheap literature and the publications of our law-courts, been converted into an agent for the use of the footpad and voluptuary as a means of rapine and violation.' Of the truth of this there can be no question; and nobodyexcept one intimate with the various forms of London life, can have any notion of the mischief done, the immorality sown brond cast, by the jufam jus penny publications with which London is flooded .-In English newspapers, you read constantly of the impropriety of this or that French novel or play, and you are told how the one could not be read in an English family or the other be presented to an Ecglish audience. It is true that the French deal with vice in a very outspoken manner : and it is equally true that the French productions which English translators introduce to English readers with that species of warring which is sure to tempt them to read, are unknown in all French families of javerage decency and respectability; but France never has produced anything so foul, corrupt and demoralising ie the cheap penny literature (a literature unrelieved by any spark of genius, wit or humor) which circu-lates in the homes of the rising generation of the middle and lower classes of England. The journalist from whom I have quoted gives an example of the way in which the noblest scientific discoveries can be turned by human profligacy to the basest ends. It is not worth my while to repeat it here : but the writer quotes it as a text on which to hang the statement (and, of sourse, he speaks from the Look) that, in this great city of London, the science-or so-called science-of animal magnetism or mesmerism is taught to young men, and studied by them for the most vicious purposes. Speaking of one case, he says - ' The motive had a 'more atrocious view, as the evidence clearly indicated, sufficient having transpired to show the infamous intentions for which this art was to be learned, as several young girls in the neighborhood had been thrown under the meameric infinence by these young and vicious-minded operators.' In that immediate neighborhood, it transpired, twenty young men were being instructed in this notable science for these infamous and unnameable purposes, by a 'Professor,' to whom they were paying three pounds each. There's the bitants in the year. The difference is at once ex-tree of knowledge for you, as its fruits are consumed plained by a glance at the two quarters of the capiand digested in London. Reading, Writing, and pital. Pestilence always revels in dirt, and that is

tabooed as a nusance. Here we have evidence of ting ; the aristocratic profligate of the West End sees London. I have been reading to-day in a public news room a well printed and tolerably well written weekly newspaper which, I understand, has a very fellow men ! Surely, the corruption and depravity of heart must be awful where a blasphemous print of this kind is not only tolerated by the law, but lives build churches all over the metropolis; and indeed to the great satisfaction of the architects and build-But whatever jokes may have been made about ers. To be sure, the existing churches were never Paddy and his pig, the wildest idea ever entertained a quarter filled. St. Paul's Cathedral would hold at priests and prelates, is now a compromise between a national toy and a huge tomb. As for calling it a house of prayer-I remember the case of a lady who place) was kneeling down in Edward the Confessor's bendle (who was showing visilors over the place at so much a head, like the guardian of Barnum's museum) auddenly caught her by the shoulder and churches they can't find the congregations to fill

The Spectator says that the model life of England is losing its nervous energy; everybody acknowthan he, who were accessories to his deeds. The ledges existing abuses, in charch and state, the stupid recklessness of governmental administration, the audacious corruption and dishonesty of officials in high places, the cruelty, sordidness and inhumanity of those to whom is entrusted the working of the (the linen rags, of course, being what he tendered laws for the relief of the poor ; everybody says that for), and it was proved that with these poultices he remedies should be found for these evils; but no-ful the pig ? What revelations are here? Think body does anything. - London Cor. of Dublin Irishmar.,

> At the Clerkenwell Police Station in London, on the 4th August, a man attended before the sitting magistrate to lay before him a statement of facts in connection with mixed pickles. His wife and servant ale of them, and abortly afterwards were attacked with choleraic districes, and their mouths were very sore. A surgeon was sent for, who said it was the ninth or tenth case of the kind he had atteuded under similar circumstances. It appeared that when pickles became putrid, they were placed in a tub, mixed with turmeric and mustard, and were then sold as piccalilly. He had purchased samples from twelve different shops, and in each instance he had found that the pickle was had, and in all the instances some portion was putrid. From what the surgeon had informed him there could be but little doubt that the eating of such pickles was the cause of much of the diarrhoes and cholers now prevailing in London.

> There is a party of roligious entitusiasts going about the country called the 'Hallelujah Band.' They have just visited Derby and have placarded the town with this notice :- 'At nine o'clock the Soldiers of the Gross will open Fire, in the Market Place on the Kingdom of the Devil. A Procession will be formed to proceed at once to the Field, when a Second Volley will be Fired on the Armies of his Satanic Majesty .'- Scotsman.

The Scotsman of Thursday morning contained an elarming report of a Fenian descent upon Shetland, in which blood had been shed and property carried off. For a few hours the story occasioned some excitement, but a second edition of that paper contra- of with their aristocratic families, betake themselves dicted the report, and declared the whole affair a to the country, or to some of the numerous faction-

generally the concomitant of poverty. For those who are spared the epidemic will effect great good for it has aroused the energies of the authorities and the benevolent action of the rich, and put in motion the skill of the scientific, and improved food, cleanliness, and clothing are already producing a salutary effect. The sewers are made to do their office, disinfectants are copiously used, attention is paid to the purification of the water consumed by the public and garbage is not allowed to accumulate and decompose, and by its noxious gases poison the thicklypobulatad quarters of the labouring classes .- Weekly Register.

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UNITED STATES.

THE PONTIFICAL LOAN -Already the bandsome sum of \$83,000 has been subscribed in Philadelphis towards the Pontifical loan. From other parts of the States we hear that the loan is progressing favorably.

It may be that in each of the two great parties nto which American politicians are now divided there are many individuals who are friends of our cause and of our ourselves as a people. We say, it may be ; for we have never yet had positive and undoubted assurance of the fact. But, alas I too well we know that among the most prominent membera of both parties are the bitterest and most malignant haters of our race, our aspirations and our traditions that we have known as a nation during our seven centuries of misfortune. Now, however, that they want our votes, each side is working might and main to prove that its members, one and all, are, and ever have been, our trusty friends and supporters. It is hard enough to stand such insults from the associates of Henry J. Raymond and Thad. Stevens, but what must we think of fellows who Chapel to say a prayer one day, whon the verger or | make a parade of their Irishism-and who claim to advocate the freedom of their native land and the regeneration of their race, at that - what must we think of journalista - ' Irish' journalists - who would shouted -'' Get up, mum-there's no praying al-lowed here !" The Bishop is building new churches, filthy mire and fortid atmosphere of American poli-London is being sowed thick with them, and the dis-tics! Look at those newspapers all over the courtics! Look at those newspapers all over the country who impudently call themselves Irish! Is there a single one that does not lecture us from week to week on the claims of one political faction or anothem ; for your model British workman, that pattern | ther on our support as Irishmen? Take, for instance, those infallible guides to Irish patriotism-the Boston Pilot and Irish American-the one accusing the Radicals of being disorganizers and Know-Nothings, while the latter ignores the Philadelphia Convention, and calls on its renders to ignore the members of that Convention on the same grounds. Of course both these honorable and patriotic journals must be quite right-'twere rank blaaphemy to doubt it, however the evidence of our senses may endeavor to envelope us that one or both of them must err .- N. Y. Irish People.

> BUTLER ON THE STUMP .- Benjamin F. Butler won so much renown in the last war that he is getting his tools ready for the next onslaught. We position he desires to occupy is evident from a remark he made in a speech ne delivered in Massachusetts last Saturday. He said that ' the only right left to captured, rebels was the right to hang.' Having failed as a soldier, we have no doubt he would succeed as a hangman .- N.F. Times.

> In Chariton, Iowa, recently, the friends of a gentleman and lady who had mutually plighted their troth were invited to see them made one. The clergyman came, and the people came, the bride was ready, and the bridegroom was there ; but he discovering, just before the knot was tied, that there was a mortgage on the lady's property refused to be united to Lor.

> GAMBLING IN NEW YORK .- The Scottish-American Journal says that five years ago there were not more than a score or two of known gambling houses in the whole of New York ; but that to-day there are at least two thousand, where the young, the idle, and the viciously-disposed are employed night after night in learning the business of plundering people.

> A YANKES FATHER .- That was a provident and affectionate father who secured \$5,000 policies in an accident insurance company, upon the lives of his seven small children, and sent the darlings for a holiday excursion on a New Jersey railroad.

FASHIONABLE CHURCHES.-It is customary among many of the leading Protestant Churches of our large citles to 'be closed' during the hot and enervating summer season ; while the rich pastors thereable 'Springs' or seaside bathing places, while away the time as best they can, until the time for 're-opening' comes again. The custom is popu-lar. Fushion gives it her dicts of approval. What more could be asked ! Oculd a more cogent reason be given why people-aristocratic, fashionable people - should not be put to the inconvenience of going to Church, or the parson-the popular, sensational parson-be called upon to exert himself during the 'heated term ?' True, the custom has not the stamp of Apostolical precedure-it was not the primitive way of 'announcing the Gozpel unto all men ;' but times have changed since those carly days... It is popular now, and that is sufficient. We must also remark that the custom referred to is distinctively Protestant. To Protestantism alone belong all the morits arising therefrom. The Catholic Church and clergy recognize no such custom. The Catholic priests are old fogies. They still cling, even in this enlightened and progressive age, to Apostolical tradition and practice. They are not up to the ' progressive spirit of the times,' being just eighteer hundred years behind the age. According to the progressive Protestant theory, spiritual mat-ters require no concern during the ' heated term.'-But the Oatbolic clergy, with their old ideas clinging about them, think otherwise. Their Churches are never closed. But day and night, winter and summer, year in and year out, they are ever at work in. 'the saving of souls.' Even the pestilence and plague which rage with full sway during the torrid wefither of summer, cannot drive them away, but finds them still working on more zealous than ever. Poor fellows ! We fear they will never wear the laurels of fashion, or gain the plaudits of the votaries of progress.-Cincinnati Telegraph.

Excursionists from Glasgow to Burne' monument at Ayr have carried away the back of one of the monument chairs, on which are a series of paintings illustrative of the poet's works, by Stevens. Re-cently, after a large party had left the grounds, it was found that an attempt had been made to enter the glass case containing the few relics of Burns

A disease has broken out among sheep and pigs

A FEATFOL CALESDAR OF ORIME. - Mr. Baron Martin, in charging the grand jury at the late Liverpool assizes, said that ' never since he had been on the bench had he seen a more deplorable calendar than that of the present assizes, particularly with reference to the serious nature of the crimes. Sixteen of the cases were of homicide; six of them were alleged to be cases of murder; and in his opinion several of the cases put down as mansiaughter ought really to have been atyled murder. One of the worst morders in the calendar was that of a mother savagely kicked to death by her son, while others were the murders of children - not infants - by their own mothers.' And these cases mainly belong to Liverpool-the town of free licence, the paradise of gin shops.

RITUALISM. - Arrangement are in progress for com mencing legal proceedings against certain prominent members .t the Church of England who have recent ly adopted what are considered to be extreme ritualistic practices, more especially in reference to the matter of vestments in the administration of the Holy Communion. The person first to be singled out for attack is the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn, and if the promoters of the suit are successful in his case they will probably attack the Rev. John Going, incumbent of St. Paul's Walworth, the Rev. Warwick B. Wroth, incumbent of St. Phillip's, Olerkenwell; and the Rev. Bradley Abbott, incumbent of Christ Chu-ch, Olapham, and others. Already two ' defence funds' are in active operation, and the suits to be commenced will probably be as hardly fought as any that have over come before the courts of law. Dr. Stephens will conduct the prosecution.-Sunday Gazette.

Though the rate of mortality is still very high in London, as shown by the Registrar-General's report of the death 's registered in the week ended on Satur day last, yet we are bappy to say that the ravages of the epidemic are considerably on the decline. -The deaths last week amounted to 2,299, against 2,661 recorded in the impediately preceeding week. The corrected decennial average is, however, only, 1,366, so that the excess over last week is \$33 ; and this is more than accounted for by the deaths from cholers and diarthms, which amounted to 1,045 .--The victims of cholera last week count 781; the week before they amounted to 1,053, being a decrease off 272. The decrease in the number of deaths in the Metropolitan Districts last week from cholera and diarches is 362. In the five weeks ended last Saturday the deaths registered in London amount to 10,598-against 6,665, the corrected average in ten years or the same period, being an access of 4.213; which is more than covered by the 4454 deaths from cholera and diarches, that occurred in the last five weeks. The decrease in the mortality shewn last week was principally in the Eastern districts, which the pestilence has chiefly attacked ; but even still the immense difference in the sanitary condition of the west and east ends of London is "exhibited" in the remarkable fact that in the west-end the mortality is at the rate of 24 per 1,000 inhabitants, per annum, whereas in the East it is 82 per 1,000 inha-

In St. Louis, the mortality report shows 918 deaths from cholers during the week ending the 25th of August, and as these reports includes those only who died in the city hospitals, it is estimated that about 1,300 deaths from cholers acctally occurred during that time.

A number of convicts employed in the quarry at Sing prison, New York, attacked the keeper, and endeavored to wrest his revolver from him. He stoutly resisted, attracting the attention of other keepers, who went to his assistance. In the meantime the attacked man managed to free bis pistol arm, when he fired at his assailants, killing one instantly. The other keepers also fired, mortally wounding three when the balance of the conspirators were secured.

The cholera has lost its epidemical character at **Uincinnati**.

The probability is that Jefferson Davis will shortly be paroled.

The total of Boston contributions to the Portland sufferers is \$128,486 50.-

The Mayor of Portland has received \$476,410 15 in aid of the sufferers by the fire in that city.

Many of the Boston meeting houses, which have been closed during the summer months, were opened on Sunday. What a convenient sort of religion this Protestantism is t

Cholera is abating in new Orleans, but shows noi? diminution on the plantations. The negroes have conceived the idea that they are poisoned by white people and refuse to take remedies.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

The True Witness. CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696, Craig Street, by

J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TRAN TRABLY IN ADVANCE: To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the

terms shall be Two Dollars and a half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Bollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.

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

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus " JOEN JONES, August '63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Sub-Ecription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. PEPTEMBER-1866.

Friday, 14-Exaltation of Holy Cross. Baturday, 15 - Octave of Nativity of B. V. M. Sunday-Seventeenth after Pentecost. Of Seven Dolors of B. V. Monday, 17-Stigmats of St. Francis. Tuesday, 13-St. Joseph of Cup. C. Wednesday, 19-Ember Day. Fast. SS. Janvier, &c., M. M.

Thursday, 20-Vigil of SS. Eustache, &c., M. H.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Though we are assured that the Treaty of Peace has been confirmed betwixt Prussia and Austria, the general impression seems to be that it will not be long before hostilities again break out in Europe. France is not, cannot be, content with the actual position of affairs, or the humble part that she has been compelled to play in the late drama. Her prestige is on the wane, for she no longer ranks as the Great European Military Power of Europe, and as the arbitress of the destines of the Continent. For the sake of "glory," and of military greatuess or its reputation, Frenchmen will put up with much barsh government at home, and will submit patiently to the curtailment of their domestic liberties, if therein they see prospects either of territorial aggrandisement, or of dictating to their neighbors. But now they feel themselves humiliated, and as st were dwarfed by the aggrandisement of Prus. sia, with no corresponding rectification of their own frontier. This will, of course, tend to make them restive under the bands of Louis Napoleon. whose rule they have hitherto borne, because for its exactions they have till now found compensation in the extension of their influence over the rest of Europe. But the glories of Prussia throw those of France into the shade ; and either Louis Napoleon will be forced to take up arms to recover his lost prestige, or he must prepare himself to encounter another revolutionary movement

THE TOUCH-STONE OF FAITH, -This is the heading, or superscription, of an article in a Protestant periodical, the London Churchman, intended as an antidote to the poisonous doctrines of the present day, which are so generally prevalent in the non-Catholic world, that, in the words of our Protestant contemporary, " it cannot recognise truth when it sees it,"-so thoroughly is it "getting more and more bewildered by the Arian and Socinian verbiage which is foisted upon

It for Christianity." The Protestant journalist here steps in within what he calls " the touch-stone of faith," where-

by to distinguish the noble metal from the base; and wherewith "a Christian of the present day is to distinguish between them, which is the gold, and which the mica":--

" Is there," our contemporary asks, " is there no test, no Lydius lapis by which I may find out the true from the false, by which I may discriminate between eloquent sentiment and spiritual fervor, and known modern 'original' speculation, from the Catholic Faith which must be kept whole and undefiled ?

Yes! answers the bewildered Protestants "There is such a touchstone. It is possible to assay what looks like the Christian faith, and to tell if it be, or be not, the gold of truth." And, moreover, not only is there such an infallible touchstone, but it is easy of access to every man, rich or poor, learned or unlearned ; for the Protestant journalist adds-" And this touchstone is not a very recondite one; its use demands not great critical acumen : it depends on no verifying faculty."

Now what is this touchstone ?- the Catholic reader will naturally ask. Naturally, too, he will answer, remembering all the fine things said about the Bible by Protestants; its simplicity, its intelligibility, its all sufficiency and absolute authority as the sole and infallible rule of faith as the religion of Protestants in short,-naturally the Catholic will answer, "the Bible and the Bible alcne, without note or comment, is the Protestant Touchstone of the Faith; the law and the testimony by which all that professes to be Christian doctrine must be assayed or tried, and either accepted as pure gold, or rejected as dross, according as it stands, or fails to stand, the

unerring test. This, of course, is the answer that the Catholic would expect to hear from the Protestant: yet would be be most agreeably disappointed.

For this touchstone of the faith is not the Bible, but :--

"The well known and long preserved Oreed of the Universal Church. That is the Lydics Lapis which will test even for untheological intellects the subtleties of Socialianism, however involved in philosophic clouds or disguised by eloquence of words."-London Churchman. And again :---

"The creed of the Universal Charch is now, as it has ever been, the unfailing touchstone of Faith, the one test of Arian and Socialan fallacies."-15.

This is certainly strange doctrine to be found in an evangelical Protestant journal, such as the Montreal Echo, from which we copy. But what s still more strange is this : That the writer, applying his unfailing test to the prevalent errors the present day concerning the Holy Ghost: quotes as the "Creed of the Universal Church," the Nicene Creed, not as it was originally drawn up, not as it is accepted to-day by the Greeks and other Orientals, but as amended by a Pope, and as accepted by the Latin Church ;--

the subject of controversy. It would be but poor comfort to tell the poor, ignorant man, whose daily avocations render literary pursuits impossible : but who nevertheless is, for his soul's sake, anxious to distinguish amongst the many doctripes that are foisted upon him for Christianity, which is the pure gold of truth to be embraced, which the vile dross to be rejected-that he must diligently ransack the pages of ecclasiatical history, and sift carefully the long accumulating records of Christian antiquity, till after patient and painful research he discover what, in the third or fourth century of the Christian era, was the creed of the Universal Church-of Rome, and Constantinople, and Alexandria-upon all those doctrines which in the nineteenth century are keenly disputed by the Protestants of London, and Boston, and Paris. Such a task would be endless; no human intellect is sufficient for it-as witness the contradictory irreconcilable reports brought to us concerning the "creed of the Universal Church" by different Protestant explorers in the high latitudes of Christian antiquity. How then shall the poor, busy, unlettered man, with a wife and children dependent on

his labors for their daily bread, undertake it? The appeal to antiquity is then as absurd and useless as an appeal to the Bible; since it is as difficult for mere human reason to gather from the former what was the "creed of the Universal Church" of the anti-Nicene period, as it is from the "Bible alone"-(which moreover our Protestant contemporary does not presume to cite as " the unfailing touchstone of faith, the one test of Arian and Sociatan fallacies")-to

determine what is the truth, what ought to be the creed or behef of the Universal Church, or any one disputed point. Naught remains then but either to admit that there is no unfailing test, or " touchstone of the faith ;" or to assert that there is such a touchstone, and that that unfailing touchstone of the faith, is the creed of the Universal or Catholic Church, as authoritatively declared, or propounded by some actually living body; the representative, organ, or duly qualified mouthpiece of a living and infallible Church -a present Church, not a mere Church of the Dast.

THE CARDINAL ARCHEISHOP OF DUBLIN .-The first public reception given by His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, on his return to Ireland from,

Rome, was held in the Diocesan College of Holy Cross, Cloncliffe, on Monday, the 20th ult. The chief dignitaries of the Church in Ireland being in attendance, as were also the Lord Mayor of Dublic, and the leading members of the Catholic aristocracy and gentry of Ireland.

'Addresses, congratulating the Archbishop on his promotion to the Roman purple, were presented by the Clergy and many religious institutions, to which his Eminence made appropriate replies. The following extracts from one of these on the political aspect of the Roman question, are, as coming from so eminent a Prince of the Church, lately returned from Rome, of great interest and significance. Replying to the Address of the Clergy, His Eminence remarked that :---"The spirit of revolution was triumphant in almost every country in Europe, and had destroyed the power of the Catholic States. There was now no friendly Power capable of supporting the Head of the Church, or of maintaining the doctrines and practices of our holy religion. Austria was the last able to do go, and Austria was now overthrown. The condition then of the Pope was this : That his territory was reduced to a very small spot in Italy. Nearly every thing had been taken from him. The Emperor of the French very kindly held the hands of the Pope whilst his enemies were stripping him of the patrimony of St Peter ; and now having reduced the Holy Father to a state of temporal weakness, and all the Catholic Powers willing to assist him being either revolutionised or weakened, the Emperor of the French abandons Rome, and leaves the Pope to the mercy of the Italian revolutionists ; to the mercy of men who avow the deadliest hatred to the Pope and to religion, and who will not besitate on the first opportunity, notwitbstanding the Convention, to seize upon Rome, and destroy the Pope's authority."

two hundred dollars, will be raffled for in the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissiale, opposite the Seminary, at 7.30 p.m. of Thursday, the 13th of this month. Persons having tickets in this raffle are specially requested to attend ; and as many are not yet taken up, every body will be at | and all its friends and supporters. liberty to take his chance. The price of a ticket is fifty cents, and the proceeds will be handed over to the Orphans of St. Joseph and Providence Asylums.

The Montreal Witness of the 5th instant. with that regard for truth and Christian charity which is its great characteristic, undertakes to explain to its readers, the origin, nature, and ob-Canada :---

THE SOCIETY ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. - The origin and nature of this society, although it has existed in Canada for several years, are but little known to our people. It is somewhat important that they should be informed upon the subject, especially as Mr. Cartier and some others of our present rulers are said to be members of it. Many have supposed it to be merely an organization for benevolent purposes, or having only devotional or religious objects in view. But little attention has therefore been paid to its movements. Recent events, however, have excited earnest attention to Roman Catholic movements in this Province, and of these the organization and working of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is not the least important. Our readers will, no doubt, be surprised to learn that it is nothing less than the Society of Jesus, under a new name. The recent movements in Italy called it into existence, as the Reformation brought the Jesuits into existence. The name Jesuit had become a word of terror in that country, as well as throughout Earope. To have used a name which was suggestive only of what was dark and sinister, while work of a certain kind had to be done in Itely would have been as absurd as for an enemy to have sounded his bugles when about making a night attack. Hence the name was dropped but the thing was retained.

The Witness then quotes, or pretends to quote, from an anonymous Turin jourgal, and also from articles in two virulent anti-Catholic papers called Il Temporale and Avissatore Allesandrino, some bitter attacks upon the obnoxious Society, couched of course in the vaguests or most general terms, and carefully avoiding al details or circumstances by means of which the truth or falsity of their allegations as to its work ings and objects in Italy, might be substantiated, or manifested. Having done this, our Montreal contemporary thus continues; writing, or at all events professing to write, as of his own knowledge, as to the working and the objects of the Society in Canada :--

"It-the Society of St. Vincent de Paul-is seeking to do for Canada what it has partly accomplished in Italy. Its object is to arrest the progress of civil ceremony was striking and significant, all the and religious freedom, and preserve the power of the Priesthood over the masses. It is seeking to do this precisely by the same methods here that it has adopted in Europe - especially in Italy. It is im portant then, for us to understand its nature and designe, and no longer to regard it as a harmless, inoffensive thing. It is one of the greatest enemies of the State, and a powerful engine in the hands of an artful and designing hierarchy."-Mont cal Wit ness, Sept. 51b.

We cannot condescend to enter into controversy on the subject of the maligned Society with one so regardless of Christian charity, natural morality, and the laws of honor as is the writer in the Witness; but addressing ourselves to bose of our Protestant fellow-citizens whose eyes these lines may meet, we will put to them a simple case, by means of which they will be able to judge betwixt the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and its cowardly and mendacious assailant. We will suppose that, speaking of some one of the many charitable Protestant Societies existing In Canada, of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society for instance-the TRUE WITNESS were to assert that it was a Society organised under false pretences, and a false name ; that it was nothing else than an Orange Lodge "under a new name :" that its ends were political rather than charitable ; and that its object was " to arrest the progress of civil and religious freedom ;' that in consequence Catholics should not encourage the said Irish Protestant Benerolent So. ciety, or "regard it as a barmless and moffensive thing ;" and finally we will suppose that the TRUE WITNESS, upon these grounds, were to denounce the said society as " one of the greatest enemies of the State ;" what, we ask, under such circumstances would be the conduct towards the TRUE WITNESS of the members of the said maligned Protestant Society? Of two courses they would adopt one. Either they would say that the writer of the offensive article in question was such a notorious har and slanderer, that he was not worthy of a notice of any kind; or else they would call upon him to make good his assertions, to prove them, or else to retract them. They would not, we say, feel themsolves bound to disprove these assertions, for no one can be called upon to prove a negative ; but they would insist upon the duty of the writer in the TRUE WITNESS to make public the truth of his allegations, and to city his authority or BISHOP'S SCHOOL .- We would desire to call grounds for them, or else publicly to retract And were the hypothetical assailant of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society to refuse boldly to accept this challenge; were he to hold his tongue, or were he to try and shelter himself bebind a rampart of vague generalities, and supposior organism, the mouthpiece of the Universal vision of the clergy of the Cathedral is an amply tions, and idle unauthenticated rumors, would not Church, competent to declare what was, and sufficient guarantee for the attention that is our Protestant fellow-citizens treat, and justly and that it well merits the substantial patronage what is, the creed or belief of that Church upon therein given to the moral and religious training treat, the writer with score and loathing, as a British North American Provinces as well as in coward, as a liar, and a slanderer ?. Would they ! the U. States.

RAFFLE .- A handsome gold watch, valued at not look upon those who supported him, and encouraged his journal, as differing from him. morally, only as the conscious receiver of stolen goods differs morally from the thief? They would; and in so doing they would act most iustly towards the TRUE WITNESS, its editor.

Judge betwint the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and its assailant in the Witness then, say we to our Protestant fellow-citizens! By your verdict we are well content to abide.

What can be the object of the Montreau Witness in its incessant abuse of everything Catholic, unless it be to stir up and keep alive illwill betwixt two classes of her Majesty's subjects in Canada, and thereby to encourage our iects of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in enemies on the other side of the Lines to a renewed attack upon the Province, we cannot conceive. If this be its object, it is one which our Protestant fellow citizens should do their best to defeat, for in union lies our strength, and in a good accord betwixt Catholics and Protestants. The duty of every loyal man at the present moment is to abstain from irritating topics i to hold out the right hand of fellowship to his neighbor, regardless of that neighbor's creed ; to forbear from recrimination; to do his utmost to bury in oblivion all the old quarrels, and to remember only that we are the subjects of one common sovereign, and that our common liberties are perhaps menaced by a common danger. As a firebrand, as a stirrer up of strife, as well as a liar and slanderer, the Montreal Witness deserves therefore the reprobation of every honest man, and of every loyal subject of Queen Victoria in Canada.

It is because the Witness is generally believed by Catholics, erroneously we think, to represent fairly the views, aspirations, and morality of Protestants, that the latter are by the former sometimes looked upon with suspicion, as implacable unscrupulous enemies, utterly regardless of the obligations of charity, of the laws. of honor, and as indifferent to the claims of truths provided only that by diregarding those claim, they can do hurt to Catholics. Such suspicions would indeed be well founded were the Watness a fair exponent of the Protestants of Canada, But it is not so ; and though it may express the views, and may truly re-echo the political aspirations of a narrow-minded clique, which styles itself evangelical, and which betrays its Yankee political proclivities by its every act, still we believe, and will believe, that it is, except as a commercial organ-(for its merits in this one respect we admit)—and therefore as a good advertising medium, repudiated by every honest and high minded Protestant in Canada, by every one who can claim to be either a Christian or a gentleman.

We have the melancholy duty imposed on us this day of recording the death of a useful and most charitable citizen, and a good Christian-we mean the late Francis Mullio, Esq., of this city, who departed this life on Saturday evening last, after a long illness borne with true Christian resignation. Mr. Mullin has long been known to the people of this city, as an active and most respected merchant. For over twenty years he has lived in Montreal, where he won the affection and commanded the respect of all who knew bim. He leaves, not only a widow and several children to deplore the loss of a faithful husband, and a loving father, but a large circle of warm friends and acquaintances, by whom his memory will long be held in honor. The mortal remains of the deceased were conveyed on Tuesday morning to St. Patrick's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was sung for the repose of his soul; after which, followed by a large crowd of our most respected citizens, the body was conveyed to the Catholic Cemetery, there to await the coming of our Lord, to reward His faithful servants on earth. May his soul repose in peace.

amongst his own subjects. War, and a brilliant and successful war, seems now necessary to the maintenance of the Napoleon dynasty in France.

The great question of the day is of course-"What will the Pope do ?" Many rumors are affoat; but we believe that he will do as he has hitherto done : put his trust in God, and make no concession of the rights of Holy Church to her enemies. There is not room in Rome for the Pope and a King of Italy; and compromise betwixt the Catholic Church and the Revolution seems to be as far off as ever.

The Fenian movement in the U. States contiques, and seems to gather strength, from the sympathy and support which it meets with from the Jacobin or so-called Republican party .---Much of this is no doubt due to the necessity under which the latter labor of cajoling the Irish, in order to make sure of what is called the "Irish vote" at the Fall elections. But over and above this, there is much in common betwixt the dominant party in the U. States, and the Fenians .--They are both deeply imbued with an intense hatred of England; and the ultimate objects of both are almost the same, for both have close affinities with Communism ; and both, under the plausible pretext of securing liberty-the one for Ireland, the other for the negroes-are bent upon establishing a pure democratic despotism. If this Fenian movement be continued, it is difficult to see how Great Britain can avoid war with the U. States.

Another great triumph in the material order has been achieved. On Saturday last the Great Eastern arrived at Heart's Content, with the cable of last year, which works well. There were great rejoicings over this happy issue to a most arduous enterprise.

fears as to the harvest, especially in Lower Cahas shown itself amongst the potatoes.

We would remind our Montreal readers that the Annual Horticultural Exhibition is now open. of the public. ा अध्यक्ष सिंह है। सुन्दे के सिंह कि

71.011

"Let the reader then of the work in which it"an infidel view of the personality of the Holy Ghost-I cocurs, test all the passages in which it occurs by I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Lord, the Life Giver, Who proceedeth from the Father and the Son." -London Churchman.

Now as the double Procession forms no part of the Creed of Greeks and Oriental sects ; and as our Protestant contemporary adduces that double Procession as an integral part of the Creed of the "Universal Church"-it is evident that he cannot recognise the said Greeks and Orientals, who reject the double Procession, as having any share or part in the "Universal Church:" which term he, by implication, restricts to the Latin or Western Church, by whose authority the Filioque was inserted in the Creed, and by which it is retained. Thus not only is the Bible alone" set aside as the "touchstone of faith," but the Creed of the Greek, and Oriential Christians as well; whilst the term Universal Church, of whose Creed or belief infallibility is predicated-" the unfailing touchstone of faith" - is restricted to the Latin Church, and the religious bodies which have retained her version of the Nicene Creed.

But as vain is it for Protestants to appeal to the creed of the Universal Church, as to the Bible; seeing that according to them there is now no longer a Universal Church, and that there never was an infallible, indefectible Church at all. One of the points in dispute-indeed the chief of the material points of difference betwixt Catholic and Protestant-is as to the creed or belief of the early Church, say of the third and The long continued heavy rains excite hvely fourth centuries. How then is the creed of the Universal Church to be determined? who is to nada. We learn that in many places, the rot declare it? from whose mouth shall the simple ous of obtaining for their children a good educaand unlettered man receive it ?- if there be not, as Catholics contend there is-a living Church, fact that the school is under the constant super-

every matter that has been, is, or which may be of the pupils.

After this severe, but not unjust, in so far as Louis Napoleon is concerned, sketch of the relative positions of the Holy Father, his real and hypocritical friends, and of his avowed enemies, His Eminence continued in the following strain:

"It is very probable that within six months this crisis may come, and His Holicess be reduced to such a condition that he, may not know where to turn his steps. In these circumstances our attachment to him must be increased,-(Loud applause.) His Holiness knows, and we all know, that he is suffering for the cause of truth; and all know more-over, that he will never sacrifice that cause, that he will never sacrifice principle, but will, as he has done, maintain truth, and justice and equity to the last-(Loud applause).

In the latter part of the day His Eminence was entertained at a Banquet given by the Dean and Chapter of the Archdiocese in the Catholic University.

attention to the Prospectus of the school under them. the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and to recommend it to parents desirtion. The Prospectus speaks for itself : and the

ORANGE LOYALTY. - We learn from the Kingston Whig, that Thursday the 30th ult being the anniversary of the insult offered to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the Orangemen of Kingston, was by the latter cele. brated as a festival. " It has been customary," says the Whig, " to perpetuate this memory"-(the memory of the outrage to the Heir Apparent) -" by an an annual festival held in the vicinity of Kingston." Surely Kingston Orangemen have very strange ideas as to the respect and loyalty that subjects owe to their Queen, and her representative.

NEW WORK .- In press and will shortly appear from the firm of Messrs. O'Connor & Co., Newark, N.J., a work under the title of "Curious Questions," from the pen of the Rev. H. A. Brann, D.D., one of the most learned scholars in the United States. This forthcoming work has elicited the highest praise from several members of the Catholic press, as for instance, the New York Tablet and Freeman, which speak of it in the most flattering terms. It will be brought out in a handsome style, and will, we feel convinced, command an extensive circulation in the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE—SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

LIFE OF M. OLIER, THE FOUNDER OF THE SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE, AND OF THE COLONY OF MONTREAL, IN CANADA .-Published by Eusebe Senecal, Rue St. Vincent; and with the especial approbation of His Lordship Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal :---

It is always interesting and profitable to study the biography of a great man, and the subject of the work above named was indeed a great man. Great, not because of his wealth, or of his birth, which was illustrious, his father being secretary to Henry IV.; but because his actions were great and holy, and brought forth great and lasting fruit abundantly. Soon we hope to see this great and good servant of God honored on our Altars; and in the meantime we recommend to the Catholics of Montreal the study of the life of one who has so many claims on their gratitude. To him do we owe the Seminary of St. Sulpice : and what we owe to that illustrious Society and its members, what tongue can tell? It is known only to Him to Whom all hearts are open, and to present inducements to capital has decided to from Whom no secrets are hid. It is enough to say, that if M. Olier was founder of the Colony of Montreal, his spuritual children have ever been its defenders, supporters, and prince-like bene. factors.

The work is for sale at the stores of MM. Fabre and Gravel, and that of MM. Beauchemin and Valois. We trust that some competent person will give us an English version of the work ; for to the English speaking portion of our Catholic community-the memory of M. Olier should be precious, since no difference betwixt them, and those of another tongue, is recognised by those who as Sulpicians walk so faithfully in the road that M. Olier himself traced out.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW-July, 1866. New York, Leonard Scott, Publishing Company. Dawson, Bros., Montreal.

We have very interesting articles on the following subjects. 1. The Personal Life of Wellington. 2. 'I'be Hugonots at the Galleys. 3. Iron and Steel. 4. Life of Sir Joshua Reynold. 5. Brker's Albert Myaura. 6. Life of Bishop Wilson. 7. The Value of India to England. S. Jamaica, its Disturbances and its Prospects. 9 The Change of Ministry.

On the second article on our list-to wit, the treatment of Hugonots by Louis XIV. we may make the remark that whether for good or evil, the King and his minister Louvois are alone responsible for it-and that the Church is in no wise implicated therein. We quote on this head the words of the Protestant historian Rankean unexceptionable witness :---

"The quarrel"-betwirt the Pope and Louis XIV. -" became more complicated from the fact that, at this juncture Louis XIV. chiefly for the purpose of evincing his perfect orthodoxy, proceeded to the cruel extirpation of the Huguenots. He thought thereby to render a great service to the Catholic Church. It He thought thereby has also been alleged that Innocent was privy and consenting to the design ; but in reality this was not the case. The Roman Court would now have nothing to do with a conversion effected by armed apostles. - Ranke Hist. of the Popes. U. 8th p. 306.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-New York: The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. Dawson, Bros., Montreal. There is much Messieurs Edward Blount & Co., alone authorised to amusing matter in this number. The tale of

ROMAN LOAN.

Subscriptions for the Roman Loan will be received at the "City & District Savings Bank," Great St. James Street, No. 6, every day between ten and three o'clock, by the undersigned, and temporary receipts delivered ; in exchange for which debentures, bearing interest from the 1st October next, will be given on or before that day. ALF. LAROCQUE,

LARUOQUE, معمد . Agent for the Roman Loan. Montreal, 16th Ang, 1866.

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE-FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

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

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacri-fice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as issue this loan at sixty six(66) dollars gold tor the

one hundred dollar gold bond. The Bonds, payable to bearer, are of 500 francs, or one hundred dollars (gold), each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi annually, on the 1st of April and the ist of October, in Paris or in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue being at 66 dollars (gold) will give more than 72 per cent. interest on the investnent From 1870, \$12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds ; the ner left yesterday at noon to investigate the case. amount of interest of those cancelled will be applied John McDonaid, Esq., J.P., with the assistance of amount of interest of those cancelled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

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

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

following Banking Houses. Mesara, EDWARD BLOUNT & Co., Paris, France. Messrs, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., NASSAU Street, cor-

ner Pine. New York. Messrs. DREXEL & Co., 34 South 3d street, Phila-

delphia. Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau Street, New York.

AND IN MONTREAL, BY Mr. ALFRED LAROCQUE, Agent, &c., (at the Monitreal City and District Savings' Bank.)

Apostolical Nunciature 2

in France. <u>ک</u> PARIS, May 20th, 1866. Mr. Robert Murphy, Paris:

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

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

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHI" BITION. - The preparations for this grand Exhibition to be in the Victoria Skating Rink, are being energetically pushed to completion. Already a magnificent collection of flowers and plants has been entered, which is being added to hourly. The Rink is beautifully decorated for the occasion, A fountain occupies the centre, and over 200 feet of tables has been furnished. A very neat gallery has been erected at the end, to enable spectators to have a general view of the exhibition while comfortably seated. The attraction w ill be sufficiently great in the flowers exhibited, but to add to it. the three military Bands have also been engaged. The Exhibition will be open during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

THE GODERICH SALT WELL -LOSt week, Mr. Steriff Manghan made a visit to Goderich, and examined the salt well there, which he represents to be in a most prosperous condition. At the time the Sheriff was there they had bored to the depth of 993 feet, and liquid salt of about eighty per cent. and beautifally clear and well tested, was being pumped freely to learn the quantity per diem, of which, however, we are not informed. Before getting to their present depth, they passed through a stratum of rock salt that was of a dirty appearance. They are now getting ready to manufacture their salt by evaporation. The Sheriff informs us that when the pumpings from the well run into the river the fishes go blind-the process of curing before they are caught dont seem to agree with them. Old women carry the liquor away by pailfuls, probably for brining purposes. The Sheriff brought home a small quantity as a spe cimen of the quality of salt at the Goderich salt wells, which he obtained by drying on a board. It is beautiful, well flavoured, and as fine a salt as we ever saw. - Owen Sound Comet.

HORBID MURDER .- We learned late last night that a farmer on the Chateauguay River, not far from the village, had murdered a relative, carried his remains to a lime kiln in the vicinity, and thrown them in there. We could not learn particulars, but the Coro-Captain Johnson, had arrested the supposed murderar and now hold him in safe custody .- Transcirpi, 11th instant.

CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONER. - The Hon. Mr. Mason, a leading gentleman in the late war between the Southern and Northern States, and ambassador to Englang for the confederacy is in Toronto.-16. Town Major Pope will shortly relieve Town Major Knight of Quebec, who is about to retire, and will be relieved in Montreal by Captain Geraighty, the present Town Major of Kingston.

Instructions have, we understand, been given to the contractor in charge of the ordnance buildings, directing him to repair and make ready the cavalry barracks at Hochelaga and Laprairie for the use of the 13th Hussars, who will, for a time at least, be quat-tered there. It is also said that the Imperial Goveroment is endeavouring to obtain the horse sailway stables for the use of the, cavalry .- Montreal Gazette.

CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA .- The London Morning Post states that the Eritish Government have not only agreed to an Imperal guarantee for the £4,000,000 loan required for the British North American Confederation, but have also consented to guorantee a further sum for the purchase, by Canada, of the Hudson Bay territory, which it is considered should be included in the confederation:

STRAM PLOUGHING MACHINERY .- We are glad to hear that Government has most wisely declared by Order in Council, that ' with the view of encouraging the introduction into the Province of the very impor. tant improvement of steam cultivation, steam ploughing machines and their appurtenances be exempt from import duties for a period of two years from 13th August, 1866, under anthority of the Act, chapter 16 of the Consolidated Statutes of Oanada, section 43.3

Marquis de Montholon, French Ambassador at Washington, is expected in Quebec shortly.

The strength of the R.C. Rifles is to be incrased to 1,500. A paper collar factory in Calt is now in full

operation and paying well.

A large bear was caught at Ottawa last week and sold to Earnum's Museum, N.Y.

More than four thousaad dollars have already been paid in Canada for despatches through the Atlantic

Cable.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP'S SCHOOL. MONTREAL.

THIS School is under the direction of the Gentlemen of the R, C. Bishop's Palace.

The Course of Study is exclusively commercial. Although the French and English languages are nearly on the same footing, Mathematics, Book-Keeping, Forms of notes, Letters, Receipts, &c., are taught only in English.

Pupils may be admitted even at the age of six ; the juniors have a special rule to follow; their teacher is a clergyman, and they receive, simultaneously with elementary education, the special religious cares required by their age.

Pupils from other educational institutions must turnish certificates of good conduct from the Directors of the same.

The course embraces three years for those who can read French and English and write when admitted; a fourth year is required for special studies.

Parents receive, at least every two months, a report of the conduct, application and success of their children.

All pupils above eight years old must attend the religious exercises in the Cathedral, on Snndays and Holidays.

Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness and requent non-attendance without just cause, render pupils subject to expulsion. Parents must make known the cause of the non-attendance of their children.

Besides the Director, four Professors (three laymen and one clergyman) are connected with the teaching.

HOURS OF SCHOOL AND OF STUDY. FOR YOUNG PUPILS OF THE PREPARATORY CLASS.

Class A. M., from 9 to 11 s'clock. P. M., from 2 to 4 o'clock.

FOR ALL OTHER PUPILS.

Study A.M., from 8 to 9, P.M., from 1 to 2 o'clock, Olass (* * 9 to 11. * * 2 to 4 * Study * * 11 to 12. * * 41 to 51 * Holiday on the afternoon of Tuesday and Thursday.

TERMS.

For Pupils who attend study, per month, \$1.25. For Juniors who do not attend study, per month, \$1.00.

N.B.-Each pupil must provide his own writing desk and chair for study. Tuition is psyable monthly and in advance.

For everything concerning the school, apply to the Director, at the Parlor of the school, St. Margaret St., No. 35, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 8 to 10 A.M.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE. THE CLASSES in this INSTITUTION will re-open

on the 5th September. Boarders to enter the preceding evening. For terms of admission apply to, REV. M. STANTON,

Director.

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Music Lessons-Piano

BOARDERS.

Kingeton, 27th August, 1866.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of MASSON COLLEGE, at Terrebonne, will take place on the 4th instant.

The public will remember that this College is one of our Commercial Institutions which has been always highly patronised on account of its teaching, direction and special attention which its able Professors give to the moral and domestic education of the Studente. TERMS:

Board and Tuition-\$30 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Music-Piano-\$2 a month.

Drawing-\$6 per annum. September 6, 1866,

WANTED,

BY the SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS of this Town, a MALE TEACHER for the English Elementary Class, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Address,

T. R. JOBSON. Secy.-Treas. S. C. St. Johns. August 23, 1868. PROVINCE OF CANADA, ?

ST. PATRICK'S HALL

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TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Directors of ST. PATRICK'S HALL are de-sirous of receiving TENDERS for the whole or any portion of the various works required in the erection of the NEW BUILDING on the lot of land forming the corner of Victoria Square, Craig Street and Fortification Lane.

The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of Mr. T. W. HOPRINS, Architect, Great St. James Street, where the Tenders will be received a: the undermentioned dates :--

EXCAVATOR'S, MASON'S, and BRICKLAYER'S WORK, From the 24th instant to the 1st of September.

CARPENTER'S AND JOINER'S WORK,

From the 1st to the 7th Sept.

PAINTING & GLAZING 12th of Sector ROOFING, PLUMBING,

The Directors do not bind themselves to accep: the lowest Tender. IF Approved Securities will be required to com-

plete contracts.

R. MCSHANE, Secretary.

CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL.

THE opening of the scholastic year at the Oonvent of Longueuil will be on the 3rd September.

ACADEMY OF VILLA-ANNA, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT LACHINE.

THE OPENING of the CLASSES will take place o the FOURTH of SEPTEMBER next. مرا المادمين حور الاست

MONTREAL

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL

Nos. 6, S, and 10 St. Constant Street.

THE above institution will be reopened for the reception of pupils on Monday the THIRD of SEPTEM-BER next, at nine o'clock A.M.

The Course of instruction comprises a thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Edu cation.

For terms and other particulars, apply at the SOHOOL.

W. DORAN, Principal. August 22, 1866.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY

OF

MADEMDISELLE LACOMBRE & MISS CLARKE

Will resume its Course of Studies,

Montreal, 30th August, 1866.

larger number of pupils.

Payable 1st Session on entrance.

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER,

AT

NOS. 30 AND 32 ST. DENIS STREET, Near Viger Square.

Mrs. Clarke continues to receive PUPILS as

ST. DENIS ACADEMY.

THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE

NOTRE DAMN, having taken possession of their new Establishment, St. Denis Street, respectfully

inform the public that they can presently admit a

SOHOLASTIC YEAR-TWO SESSIONS.

FIVE MONTES EACH.

TERMS :

Pupils of the 6th and 5th Olasses, per annum, \$16 00

2nd " on 1st February.

4th and 3rd "

2nd and 1st "

Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery "

Entrance Fee. Use of desk and chair

110

22 00 28 00

30 00

15 00

377

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Nina Balatka is continued; then comes an article on British America-the sequel of the story Sir Brooke Fossbrooke-Art Politics and Proceedings - The Nile - Cornelius O'Dowd -Stuart Mill Again-A Review of the Continental War, and last of all the never failing article on the New Ministry.

SISTER TERESSA.-It is announced in L'Ordre that Sister Theressa of Jesus has returned to Montreal, having spent eight years in Chili and seven in Barlington. She comes to reside in Montreal, and be the General Manager of all the Catholic Providence Asylums in Canada.

INQUEST. - Yesterday an inquest was held at nine o'clock on the body of Chas. Garriepy, the carter who was drowned on Saturday morning last. The jary found the deceased came to his death in an accidental manner by drowning in the river St. Lawrence, and were also of opinion that had the lamp on the Victoris wharf been lighted the accident would not have happened.

MYSTERIOUS. - Yesterday morning a prisoner was brought in from Sault St. Louis under the following circumstances. On the 1st of September & person disappeared from that locality, and was supposed to have been thrown into a lime kiln. Sunday some human bones were found in this lime kiln, and the enspected party was arrested. On his being brought to town yesterday the coroner and the High Constable with the prisoner started for Sault St. Louis to investigate the affair. - Gazette, 11th inst.

MILITARY. - The 13th Husears, now under orders for Canada, and shortly expected out, has lately been stationed at York. Its colors bear Alma, Balaklava Inkermann and Sebastopol. It will thus be seen that the 13th has seen considerable service, one of its last exploits being the memorable charge of Balaklava in which they took a distinguished and leading part. The uniform of the 13th is blue in color, with white collars and buff and white trimming. Nearly twenty years has elapsed sinces cavalry regiment has been quartered here - the last being, if we mistake not, the 5th Dregoon Guards and the 7th Hussars .-Transcript.

OUR DEFENCE -- The London Times of the 23rd ult., states that in addition to the twelve batteries of Royal artillery ordered by the war department for immediate transport to Canada, the authorities of the Royal Arsonal at Woolwich have been instructed to prepare for despatch to the same destination a large number of 20 pounder, 12 pounder, and 9 pounder guns, together with 40,000 rounds of prepared cartridges, ammunition, shot and shell, to be shipped at the earliest possible date. It also says that General Peel and Lord Longford, Secretaries of State for the War Department, visited the Arsenal on the day previous, and satisfied themselves that the twelve batteries of stillars and the selves that the twelve batteries of artillery would be ready for shipment by the end of the month. These very satisfactory preparations for our defence, on the part of the Imperial Government, bespeak the fact that home authorities have been fully ' posted up' in regard to matters on this side the Atlantic. - Ib.

ca, and I add thereto that the subscription is for immediate account of the Government of the Holy Father.

It would, Sir, be especially agreeable to me to earn the names of those persons who have either ubscribed to the loan or aided the subscription. With the hope that your efforts may speedily be crowned by the most ample success, I am happy to assure you, Sir, of my sentiments of the most distinguished consideration. The Apostolical Nancio in France,

(Signed),

FLAVIO, Archbishop of Myre.

SUPPOSED MURDER. -On the lst of September a man named Louis Lefort was missed from the village of Caughnawaga, and no traces of him could be discovered. Every inquiry was made, and a thorough search instituted. On Saturday last a number of human bones, and some buttons similar to those which were worn by the missing man, were discovered in a lime-kiln in Chateauguay, near the railway track A son-in law of Lefort has been arrested and is now in custody, and the bones, &c., have been handed over to the High Constable.

FRONTIER DEFENCES .- The Quebec Chronicle EAVE that the Royal Engineers of Levis are under orders to march for the frontier for thepurposeof making Of entrenchmenta. They expect to leave by the 15th inst.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. - The general im-pression in the city seems to be that the continual showers which have fallen ever since the harvesting began, will have a tendency to materially injure the

crops. This is not the case, except in very low grounds. In the three townships from which we have heard-Kingston, Pittsburg and Wolfe Island (and these may be cited as a fair sample of the re-mainder), there is every prospect of a very large average crop, and in many cases something more.-

THE WEATHER .- The weather still remains unsettled. Yesterday morning the sky was bright and clear, with every indication of a dry spell, but towards night it became again over cast, and rain commenced falling. The grain and wool crops are materially Hi injured in this neighborhood, and the season is too far St advanced for them to recover - Outlow Dath W advanced for them to recover. - Quebec Daily News.

THE CROPS .- In this neighourhood, grain of every description is now safely housed, and it may not be amiss to give the result of the harvest of 1866. In the Oounties of Brant, Oxford, and the southern part of Waterloo, Fall wheat is decidedly below an average crop. It was very much winter killed, and what survived the ravages of the frost was in many cases severely attacked by the midge. Indeed, takan as a whole, we do not thick the average yield will be over twelve or fourteen bushels to the acre. There is not much Spring wheat raised in these counties, but what there is this year, is a very fair crop of Spring grain. Oats, barley, rye, corn, &, was a splendid crop. Indeed we doubt if we ever had crops of all these kinds equal to what we have this year. Po-tatome turning carrets & look well and we doubt whole, we do not thisk the average yield will be over tatoes, turnips, carrots, &., look well and we doubt not will produce a large y ield. - Paris Star.

In this city, on 8th instant, after an illness of some months, Francis Mullin, Esq., (late of the firm of Mullin & Healy,) aged 40 years, a native of the Parish of Drumragh, County Tyrone, Ireland, and for the last twenty years a resident of this city. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

Died,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MABERTS Montreal, Sept. 11, 1866.

Flour-Pollards, \$3,40 to \$3,75; Middlings, \$4,50 Flour-Folkards, \$3,40 to \$5,15; middings, \$4,00
\$5,00; Fine, \$5,40 to \$5,65; Super., No. 2 \$6,10 to \$6,35; Superfine \$7,06 to \$7,10; Farry \$7,00 to \$7,10; Extra, \$7,00 to \$7,25; Superior Extra \$7,50 to \$7,35; Bag Plour, \$3,90 to \$4,10 per 112 lbs.
Eggs per doz, 00c to 00c.
Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.
Denter regulation of the plane basis. Tailow per 10, 00c to 00c. Batter, per 1b. — Choice Dairy, 16c to 17c., accord-ing to quality. Middle Dairy, 15c to 16c. Oatmenl per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,77 to \$4,92½: Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.30. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5,70 to \$5,72½ Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5,70 to \$5,72½ Seconde, \$5,20 to \$5,30; First Pearle, \$6,80 to \$9,00.

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DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

THIS INSTITUTION will be re-opened on the 6th of September.

WANTED,

FOR a private family in the country, a SEWING cinthe. September 6, 1866. 27

District of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 101.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an action for ceparation as to property (en separation de biens) has been instituted the thirty-first of March 1866, by Dame Domitille Renaud, of the Parish of Montreal, said District, wife of Moise Chartrand, Carpenter and Undertaker, of the same place, against her said Husband under No. 101, and returnable the 12th of April same year before the Superior Court in and for the District of Montreal.

J. U. GAGNON, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 10th September, 1866.



IN AID OF THE ST. ANN'S CHURCH AND SCHOOLS, WILL BE HELD IN **GUILBAULT'S GARDENS.**

ON THURSDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER, 1866

COMMITTEE ON GAMES: Mezers. J. McElroy, J. Sheridan, M. Conway, F. H.

McKenna, Alex. Woods, P. Doran. Judges-Messrs. J. McElroy and J. Sheridan.

PROGRAMME OF GAMES:

Commencing at TWO o'clock, P.M., sharp. 1st Prize, 2nd Prize

1. Putting Light Stone 14 158...\$2 00.....\$1 00 4. Pole Leap..... 2 00.... 1 00 5. Running High Leap..... 2 00.... 1 00 6. One Mile Race..... 2 00..... 1 00 7. Irish Jig..... 2 00.... 1 00

Competitors be entered with the Committee on Games, whose decision shall be final. Entrance Fee for Competitors, 25 cents each Game. St. Ann's Brass Band and Renaud's Quadrille Band shall be in attendance on the occasion. Gardens to be open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Tickets, 25 cents, Children half-price. N.B.- No checks given at the gate. W. O. FARMER, Secretary. Callatherics-Course of 20 lessons, charge of Pro-fessor, Lessons in German, Italian, Earp, Guitar and Sing-ing, Wax Flowers, with other accom-plishments not specified to the charge of the Profereor.

If dinner be taken in the Establishment, an extra charge of \$24.00 per annum is made. The system of Education includes the French and

English Languages, Writing, Arithmetic and Alge-bra, History, Geography with use of Globes, Astro-nomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work,

No deduction made for occasional absence. N.B.-Olaszes re-open 1st September. August 22.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W.,

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

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

to the Pupils. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable ha) yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Bep mber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets .- W. Dalton respectfully informa his friends and the public, that he keeps con-stantly for sale the following Publications :--Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harpor's Weekly, Bostos

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comje Month ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, ard all the popular Story, Comie and Illuhtrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Faskion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Boo, and Harper's Magazine.--Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witt ness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defricheng.--The ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defricheur. The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Mu-sic Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, Lt the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptionsseceived for Newspapers and Magazines 147220

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPTEMBER 14. 1866.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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FRANCE.

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PARIS, Wednesday, Aug 22. - The discussion betwoen those who have approved the policy and defended or at least palliated, the acts of M. Bismark, goes on as warmly as ever. A few of the journals that pass for very liberal, and are wont to denounce the iniquity of transferring by wholesale masses of human beings from one Sovereign to another without consulting them, and without any regard to 'their wishes, begin to modify their opinion since the speech of the King of Prussis to his Parliament. The most persistent, indeed the most eloquent, of the adversaries of Prussian policy is M. Cucheval Clarigny, whose articles in La Presse are reproduced in most of the provincial journals, and, it is said, not without a marked effect on public opinion. To the argument that France has no cause to be moved at the enormous aggrandizement of Prussia, he states that if the country be moved it is not by fear for herself. The France of 1789, with only 20 millions of inhabit. ants, defied and defended herself against all Europe. The France of 1866, united, compact homogeneous, with her 40 millious, and her wealth and resources increased tenfold, is assuredly not frightened by the blusterings going on at Berlin. If any attack, direct or indirect, were contemplated against France, the legions of France would soon again find the road to Joan. • Ou le pere a passe, passera bientot l'infunt." In the eyes of M. Bismark and his Parisian apologists the German population are nothing but droves of cattle ; human beinge, so many units that at best are only food for powaer; but the public conscience clearly discerns a question of international right,a question of liberty, and of the future. Were the Treaties of 1815 made against France or not? Is the situation created by those treaties aggravated, or not, by the gains of Prussia from the Treaty of Nikolsburg? The answer is obvious. France, which out of respect for the peace of Europe, has borne all the changes imposed upon her by those treaties, has a right to expect that situation not to be altered to hor detriment. The balance established by them should be either maintained by all the Powers, or redressed by means of compensations. France appealed, and justly appealed, to that principle two years back, when only Schleswig and Holestein were concerned. She cannot now renounce it when she sees Prussia anner five or six millions of souls.

Besides the question of right, there is the question of liberty. M. Clariguy asks :-

How can those who day after day cry out against the Pope's authority at Rome as an outrage on the liberty of the Roman people admit so complacently that Prussia may extend her authority to Frankfort, Hanover, Nassau, and Hesse? If the wishes of the population are, as they tell us, the only legitimate source of power, why do they make such little account of the manifest desire of the German popula. tions to keep their ancient Governments? Can there be any doubt of such a desire after the avowal which the King of Prussis has been forced to make? It is brute force which is about to destroy the Republic of Frankfort and the Constitutional Monarchy of Hanover, and the only reason which Prussia herself can give for it is that such is her will and pleasure, and that it suits her convenience. And there are people who imagine that the conscience of France does not revolt against this immolation of liberty by violence."

If the essence of liberty is the right of peoples to dispose of themselves, why should that right be set at naught with regard to North Germany? Why should Hanoverians be forced to become Prussians ? What can the Republic of Frankfort, with its 110,000 sculs, and its patch of territory, add to the power of Prus-sis? Who does not know that the real crime of Frankfort is the asylum it not long since afforded to the writers and deputies when M. Bismark had driven from Berlin? If Prussis has the right to take Hanover and Hesse because their territory suits her. and Frankfurt because she will not have a republic so near her, what abuse of force is not legitimate ? If international engagements are worthless; if the wishes of the populations are without authority ; if institutions, habits, and customs are entitled to no respect, what reasons can be alleged against her claiming Aisace and Lorraine ?

There is another question worthy of consideration -that of the future. It is quite intelligible that Rassis should now offer no obstacle to the Power that has always been proud to execute for her the ignoble functions of hangman's assistant. It suits the interest of Russis to turn against Germany the restless ambition of Prussia, while M. Bismark is occupied in cutting up by the root everything like patriotism and liberal feeling throughout Germany, Russia will quietly carry on the same work in Poland ; and Prussia will never refuse her the renewal of the famous Convention which roused the indignation of Europe, and was protested against by France and England. Had Prussia been convinced that she should never he permitted to trample into dust the independence and liberty of the Germans, she would have been forced to renounce her tradition as a military monarchy, to enter frankly on the path of liberty; or, at least, to seek out somewhere else the aggrandisement she needed to justify her large armamenta. Perhaps she might have thought of playing the part of North Germany of the Middle Ages, when the Free Lances introduced Christianity and civilization into Livonis and Courland ; or she might have the am-Mition of becoming the liberator of Poland. Her conquests in this way would at all events have been legitimate, because they would have been to the advantage of justice and liberty. The conquests she has just made are of advantage only to depotism. The Temps takes rather a gloomy view of the state of things as created by the aggrandizement of Prussia. It does not think, however painful to the French people the memory of them may be, that the treaties of 1815 had seriously impaired France, for, after, as well as before, the world was tranquil when France was satisfied. Matters are now very diffocent. The situation is far otherwise from what it was since the victories of Prussis, and it is so by the force of circumstances, and independently of the will of men The principle of nationalities so often appealed to by France now threatens to turn against her. France has now for her neighbour a really great Power; not an Austrian that was brought law enough before Sadowa ; not an impotent Confede. ration; not even a Prussis, as Prussis was six months sgo when she had not yet put her strength to the test, -but a Prussia victoricus, exalted, aggrandized, and which without the slightest doubt will be the whole of Gemany, should there be a national movement egainst the foreigner, or whenever there is a wish to display the strength of Germany or to win glory. Even supposing the question of the rectification of frontier between France and Prus. sis settled to the satisfaction of the former, and the most pacific intentions, and the best desire to maintein a good understanding existing between them yet the situation will not be less dangerous and formidable, for the simple reason that it sets face to face with each other two great and warlike nationalities, one of which has been ever accustomed to consider the Rhine as its natural boundary, and does not forget that it once possessed it; and the other ever leady to answer not only with the song of ' the Gorman Rhine,' but by claiming Alsace. This alone suffices to keep both nations armed to the testh, and the maxim which recommends us to secure peace by proparing for war is at most half true. Against such risks as these the theory of territorial compensation is a poor resource. It could not be practised serious ly but by the arbitrament of a third Power, which ia this matter is inadmissable. No Power will ever from mere scruples of equity, deprive itself of a portion of its force for the advantage of a neighbour. It bat of Bezzeca, went about the streets stopping all will never yield but to menace; or, as Italy did the soldiers she met, abusing them, and accusing

less obliged to do so, when it is the stronger; in other words, compensations are the more difficult to obtash in proportion as they are more necessary: hence it follows that the theory of compensation implies a contradiction. This does not mean that Prussia would not do well in restoring Sarrelouis and Landau to France, of course with the consent of ot the Chamber of Deputies at Florence, he went the population. She would by doing so prove her home, lay down upon his bed, and set fire to tho gratitude : she would soothe irritating memories ; and she would give some satisfaction to public opinion in France without strengthening France materially. The prospect of the Continent, which, at this moment, seems uncertain and menacing, would grow bright if liberty recovered what it has lost, and the prestige it before possessed. It would be like the day after the night. The right of nationalities is contestable, but it must now be confessed that, exclusively developed, is produces results which seem to make it questionable, and which, in any case, are by no means satisfactory. If the concen-tration which is now going on in Germany continue to be the sole motive for putting the masses in movement, it will probably end by arming against each other for a war of extermination the three great races which occupy Europe. At this moment the Germans are preparing to constitute themselves without any other thought than that of being the stronger. At Berlin the most advanced Liberals are no longer dis. tinguished from other parties, but in their greater impatience to see their unity completed and the German Empire fully re-established. It is then time to think of what should be done. It is urgent to eff-ct a great and powerful diversion. Another di-rection must be given to peoples. They must be saved from the brutal dream of force. The Temps

concludes :---'This diversion France can make, and she will never have manifested her ascendancy in a manner more useful to herself, to others, to the peace of Europe, and to the true interests of civilization. To make that diversion she has only to again become at home the Liberal Power that she once was. Then indeed, German unity will not be completed ; or, if it be completed, it will not be the cause of danger to delayed. ua.

BRIGANDAGE IN FRANCE .- We read in the Salut Public that a band of free-and-easy individuals, a tew days ago, actually took possession of a country house belonging to a gentleman of Lyons, and situated in the vicinity of that city. Returning as usual on Saturday night to pass the Sunday in the country, Monsieur X. was, to his great surprise, confronted by about ten ill-looking fellows, who advised him to make himself scarce, if he did not wish to come to grief. He lost no time in following their advice, and sought the assistance of the gendarmerie. These functionaries however, were unable to dislodge the self-invited guests, who had made every preparation to stand a siege, and it was not till the intervention of some infantry of the line had been called in, that the house was taken by assault after several shots having been exchanged. Only two of the band were captured, one of them slightly wounded; the rest effected their escape into an adjoinining wood. It appears that the freebooters had been living for a whole week is Monsieur X's. country house. Thev divided their time between plunder and jollity, and in order not to excite the suspicion of the peasantry, they always appeared dressed as women by day. While some were begging, others hunted game in the woods, and when night came they enjoyed what they had gained by thieving and begging.

A curious experiment with the Chassepot musket adopted by the military commission appointed to examine the different inventions of breechloaders, has just taken place at the camp of Obalous. A letter in the France gives the following account :-General d'Atemarre, the President, ordered a company of 80 foot Chasseurs, armed with the gun in question, to be placed at 400 metres from a target representing the front of a squadron of cavalry. Гn the rear and to the right of the Chasseurs was placed a detachment of Guides at 400 metres also from the line of fire. On a signal given by the President the latter charged at a gallop, and at the same moment the others commenced firing by files at the target. The object of the trial in question was to ascertain by counting the shots fired and the balls received by the target while the cavalry was going over the distance of 400 metres, or, in other words, the effect produced by a fire of infantry on a squadron charging. The Guides went over the distance in 32 seconds-an extraordinary rapidity for horsemen heavily accoutted and in a troop-the infantry fired

itself bound. It will cede the less, or believe itself tempted by persons who had just one mad. The less obliged to do so, when it is the stronger; in most recent case of this kind is that of Deputy Plutino, who was Prefect at Reggio, in Calabria, at the time of Aspramonte, after which unfortunate affair he resigned his office, on account of his friendship with Garibaldi. After passing the greater part of the day poring over newspapers in the reading room mattress. Fortunately, smoke was observed issuing from the windows. The door was forced and his life was saved. It appeared that he had attempted to stab himself with a pair of very small scissors, either before setting fire to the bed or when he found himself thwarted in his intention of committing suicide by fire; but the wounds inflicted were very slight. After a time he became calm, and re cognised several friends, but the next morning he tried to throw himself out of the window. He reported better, and hopes of his cure are entertained. The cause of his insanity has not been stated, but the probability seems to be that it is due to political excitement.

ROWE .- Le Monde gives the following as a summary of Roman news to the 14th instant :-

' There is no conceivable absurdity which, in the abence of real news, the newspapers are not hazarding by way of conjecture, as to the immediate future of Rome, and as to what is actually taking place in the cormsis of the Pontificial Government. In reality, however, a remarkable calm reigns at present in the eternal city. To mention one of the tables broached, the Emperor is said to have written an autograph letter to the Pope, in which he complains bitterly of his isolation in Europe and of the rash judgments passed upon his policy, which is termed anti-French, and of the distrust in him so loudly expressed by th Catholic clergy. He saks the Pope for his moral support, and invites him to make reforms in his Government, so as to afford the French Government a pretext for delaying the withdrawal of their gar. rison from Rome ; a pretence that the presence of the army would be needed to protect the carrying out of these reforms so long demanded and so long

Many well-meaning people have credited the fact of this letter, but it is a fiction, and no intercourse that the public or ourselves could possibly have any knowledge of has taken place between Napulson III and the Pope since the proposition relative to the assembling of a Congress, which was accepted by Rome and rejected by England. The Imperial Government has not ceased, by the mouth of its ambassador, to assure the Pope's Government that the Convention of the15th September would be excuted to the letter, and that the troops would quit the Pontifical States in December next. There is no reason to disbelieve the sincerity of this assurance. and there is reason to make all possible preparations against coming events, and this is what the Roman Government is doing while it, as much as ever, disapproves and disarows the Convention which it regards as a treaty hostile to itself, on the part of one of the contracting Powers at least, if not on that of the other.

As the time approaches, the anticipations of both Catholics and revolutionists during the last two years become more and more justified by the acts of the Piedmontese Government, which daily exhibit more and more violence against the church.

So then, unless some unforeseen interposition take place, the Convention will be executed. On the 15th of next December the French will withdrawn. The ope will find himself face to face with his subjects. and not with them alone, but with some hundreds of cut-throats who will have got into it, and who will soon proceed to cut the throats of the priests and others as they did in 1848.9, in the name of Italian unity and liberty. And what will the Pope do ?-Will he spare the Italians the guilt of sacrilegious parricide by withdrawing from the scene of confusion, violence, pnd bloodshed ? or will he, like so many of the Italian Bishops, under the rule of Flo-rence, submit to domicilio coatio? If he withdraws, whither will he go? Will an asylum be afforded him at Paris, Madrid, Vienna, or Malta? A few months will bring the answer to these questions ;--meanwhile, let us hope and pray that our dear and holy Father may be spared the grief and the sufferings of a second exile.

The news given in some recent telegraphic deal patches about a meeting of Cardinals at the Vatican to deliberate on the situation of affairs, is false, and may be placed in the same category of invention as the letter of the Emperor spoken of above.

ANOTESE ENCYCLICAL .- By our Roman intellionce up to the 8th instant

The Englishman, one traveller in a morning's journey Plu- passed twenty-two dead bodies by the road side, and saw three children lying dead together under one tree. Horrified and dispirited, he appealed to a Government official, who told him he had literally no means at his command to relieve the distress when the crisis comes the whole Government machinery seems unprepared to meet it, and thousands die from the absence of a little forethought and average knowledge on the part of the Government, who they have done, the want and mortality to increase te its present height, without any proportionate effort to arreat it.

> GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF THE SAHABA. - We find in the Revue Francaise a very interesting article on the above subject, by the per of Baron Aucapitane.-The author states that formerly, in the prehistorical the immerse anace which now constitutes the desert of Sahara and the basin of the Niger. The Tell mountains, everywhere surrounded with water, constituted the Atlantis which Plato speaks of as a gradual upheavals of the soil; of which the north of Europe and the coasts of South America offer such striking instances in our days, by degrees reduced the water of this sea to so shallow a depth that it soon dried up by evaporation. 'While this sea existed there were to the south high mountains of the country of the Touaregs and the archipelago of the Abag'g'ar, the abrupt cliffs of which were beaten by the waves, as they now are by the sand ; to the southeast, the western table land of the Fezzan; and to the north, from west to east, another elevated tableland, LOW inhabited by the Republican Confederation of the Beni-M'zab, south of Laghoust.' Traces of erosion and of old coasts, downs, and gravel banks, are still visible ; the fish of this sea, which communicated with the Mediterrarean, were of the same kind as those now found in the latter. This upheaval must have occurred in the quarternary period ; one of the old communications with the Mediterranean is still recognizable in the centre of the Gulf of Gabes, where it bears the characteristic name of Terf-el-Ma (the piece of water). To the east there is a line of salt lakes; but even certain vast districts, though perfectly dried up, wil be found covered with saline efflorescences at certain periods of the year. To the west, south of the province of Oran, there are numerous circular depression, were rain water occasionally accumulates, and a little vegetation makes its appearance in the spring. These depressions are called Daya ; their surface is covered with a thick of sea and freshwater fish. These days and various agglomerations of cardium edule mark the line of the old seashore .- Galignani's Messenger.

SALT. -- From the remotest times salt has been employed in sucrificial rites. Hence it became invested with more or less of a sacred character. According to the Mosaic ordinances, it was required to be sprinkled on all fiesh offered in sacrifice, and was in consequence designated ' the salt of the covenant.' Among the Greeks and Romans salt was not only made use of as an adjunct of their sacrifices, but was itself offered as a propitiation when no animals were slain. Thus in the Ferialis, or offerings to the Dii Manesdesigned to redeem from the vengeance of the Stygian or infernal deities-the Romans simply used salt, mixed with a small portion of flour. Sait was likewise mixed with the sacrificial cakes used by the Greeks and Romans, and became an invariable concomitant of their lustrations. Selden, in his ' Notes on the Polyolbion,' observes of sait that it 'was used in all sactifices by express command of the true God the salt of the covenant in holy writ, the religion of the salt, set first, and last taken away, as a symbole of perpetual triandship.' For several centuries sal: has been used in the services of the Roman Catholic Church, both in the performance of baptism and in the consecration of holy water. In the former instance the ' parva mica' is taken from a gold or silver box and placed in the child's mouth, the priest saying, 'Receive the salt of wisdom, and may it be propitiation to thee for eternal life.' Moreover sait is frequently used in a symbolical and metaphorical sense by profana and sacred writers. At a very From the factories at Sommerda, Spandau, Erturi, Abimeleck, have, after the sacking of a city, scattered sessed by Prissis last year smounted to 660,600. alt over it. Land has also been galt to render it barren. The prophetic denunciation against 1788, has lived to see the fearfully successful result soil as occasioning the degradation of fruit trees, ably conclude that he is still alive .- Once a Week. and as one admitting of no amelioration from the plough. Pliny considers every place in which salt is found as destructive to vegetation. Modern science, however, has proved the erroneousness, not to say absurdity, of such opinions, and the water of salt springs, sea sand, and refuse salt are now frequently employed with great advantage as manure in this and other countries. Indeed, ever since the time of Henry I. solt has been used as manure (especially on the Cornish coast) with great success. Of course it requires to be employed with discrimination ; for if not judiciously used, it would prove more injurious than advantageous, and become a potent poison to vegetables. Important festivals were formerly held in England in honour of salt. The old inhabitants of Nantwich made great rejoicings on Ascension Day when hymns of thanksgiving were sung for ' the blessing of the brine.' On these occasions one particular brine pit, held in especial veneration, was bedecked with boughs of trees and garlands of flowers around which lads and lasses were wont to indulge in the reveries of song and dance. The triennial ceremony at Rton, called Montem, held on Whit-Tuesday, was however the most remarkable. Saltbearers and scouts dressed in motiey-coloured but expensive silk costumes-preceded the Etonian procession, and collected the usual contributions in Each person carried salt in a hankerchisf. money. from which the passing traveller had to take a pinch ere he paid his dues. The superstitious observances with regard to salt are very numerous, some of which prevail, at the present day, even among ourselves. Formerly, no person would engage in any important undertaking, or remove from one house to another without first putting salt in his pockets ; even the very mendicant in the streets would refuse charity if it were not prefaced by an offer of salt. In certain parishes of Scotland, the farmers were accustomed to place salt in the first milk a cow had sojourn in that city, but they left without paying a after calving, when proffered to anybody to drink single farthing, either to him or to his servants. to prevent 'skaith (harm), should the person happen not to be 'canny.' In Ireland is was usual for women and girls to sprinkle salt mized with four, upon all persons when first appointed to public offices ; and before seed was shown in the ground, the mistress of the family invariably seattered salt over it. The practice of laying a plate of sait on a dead body widely prevailed in the United Kingdom, and is not yet extinct. This we have ourselves observed .-The spilling of salt, or the overturning of the saltcellar, has from the earliest times, been regarded with the most superstitious dread, either as pressging some impending calamity to the unlucky individual himself, or as a sign of some casualty about to happen to his family. Leonardo da Vinci, in his grand work, 'The last Supper,' represents Judas as having overturned the salt celler. It is somewhat remarkable to find old scholars and divines like Dr. Horne and Bishop Hall avowedly favouring such popular superstitions. Even yet it is regarded by many persons as unlucky to help another

. THE INVENTOE OF THE NEEDLE-GUN. - Among Pauly's workmen at Paris was an intelligent Pros. sian, by name John Nicholas Dreyse, the son of a locksmith in Sommerda, near Erfort, and, moreover, a pupil of the eminent Italian obymist Berthollet. Berthollet, it will be remembered, was well versed in sround him. The Englishman adds :- ' The Board | the chymistry of war; he had succeeded in supplyof Revenue has been surfeited with reports, and yet ing the patriotic armies of France with the materiala of war when her supplies were cut off by the enemies that surrounded her, pointing out the means of obtaining saltpetre from the soil, and of forming arti. ficial nitre beds; and under him Dreyse diligentiy should have made better arrangements than allow, as studied the preparation of explosive compounds. In the construction of Pauly's experimental gun Dreyse took 'a deep interest, which he doubtless turned to profitable account in after years. In 1821 he left Paris and established himself in his native town as an engineer and ironfounder, and in 1824 set up a manufactory for percussion caps, which caps he im. proved by the invention of the copper interior liaing which supplanted the old coating of varnish, and for which he obtained a patent and special privileges, ages, a vast sea, parallel to the Mediterranean, covered | This business brought Dreyse into official connection with the Prussian Ministry of War, and, taking ad. vantage of the occasion, he was not long in suggest. ing plans for the improvement of his country's armaments ; but the public mind, nauseated with tradition derived from the Egyptians. One of those bloody wars, was then indifferent to all matters connected with firearms. By perseverance, however, he secured attention, and even received encouragement; and in 1827 submitted to the military authorities the first needle gun- a muzzle loader, fitted with a needle driven by an ordinary hammer through the breech pin, and firing a fulminating compound that, with the bullet, comprised the cartridge, for the charge contained no guapowder. This gun was in appear. ance very like the small bore fancy rifles for rook shooting, &c., still to be found in gunamiths' shops. The gun was not adopted because it required a cau. tion in its use that a soldier might neglect in the heat of an engagement, and which, neglected, might have caused injury to the person who happened to load it. Undauzted by the rejection of his first gun, Dreyse in the next year, 1823, submitted another this, too, was a muzzle loader, but it embodied the principle of the now famous ignition cartridge, which in this gav was held in the chamber by a small spring, and fired by a needle propelled by a spiral spring. It was while this second weapon was under trial that Dreyse had the good fortune to become personally known to the then Orown Prince of Prus. sia, afterwards King Frederick William IV., who took the warmest interest in the progress already made, and secured for the inventor the co-operation of skilful officers and engineers. The interval between 1829 and 1836 was occupied with the profound study of the principle and constructive details of the gun and its cartridge. Liberal sums of money were crust of salt, covering layers of mud, sand, and shells voted in each annual Budget and the mechanical genius of the country was brought to bear upon the perfection of the weapon. But a constant difficulty had occurred from the use of iron barrels, which

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would, and will, always wear loose at the breech; this was overcome in 1836 by the introduction of a barrel formed of cast steel, and then was produced the gun whose tame is now echoing through Europe, and of which 60,000 copies were immediately ordered. Thuse were in 1841 served out to the army; 100 men of every battilion of the line being equipped with them. The Royal decree - which, it must be remem. bered, came from a King who had served a good apprenticeship to military art, and who from his education and training was well able to judge the merits of a weapon-justified this adoption of the neeale gun in the following remarkable words :-The rided needle gun is, according to our present conviction, the perfection of military arms; and its practical introduction will no doubt lead to its adopttion in all branches of the service. The result of numerous experiments made us appreciate this invention as an especial dispensation of Providence for the strengthening of our national resources; and wa oberish the hope that the system may be kept secret. until the great part which it is destined to play in history may couple it with the glory of Prussian arms and the extension of empire.' With what a prophetic import has the history of the past few weeks endowed these words! The use of the needle gun by the Pruesian infantry became general about 1846; slight modifications in its construction were introduced in 1854, 1860, and 1862; while in 1857 the cavalry regiments were provided with a breech loading carbine. remote period it was regarded as an emblem of ex- and Dantsic 105,000 needle guns can be produced treme sterility, and even klogs and conquerors, like annually, while the actual number of these arms pos-

during the same period 320 shots, and the target was struck 160 times, or by more than 50 per cent. of the bullets discharged. The experiment was repeated the second time, and with exactly the same result. The effect of 50 per cent. of the shots is terrible alao, as in half a minute 80 Obasseurs sent 320 bullets at the enemy, that is exactly four to each man. If 80 horsemen had really charged those S0 riflemen they would have been all struck down on the way.

ITALY.

PIZDMONT .- The great number of cases of sudden insanity that have occurred this summer in this part of Italy have been repeatedly noticed by the Milan papers. 'Cases of madness,' said one of these on the 2nd of August, ' follow each other with touly extraordinary frequency. Not a day passes without three or four persons thus attacked being conveyed to the hospitals, there to be taken care of until room can be made for them in the establishments specially devoted to the cure of insanity.' This would be less surprising had the summer been particularly hot in Northern Italy, but such has not been the case. The end of June and a part of July were certainly hot enough, but we have had nothing like the heat of those two months in 1859, when, about the time of Solferino and afterwards, one could find no coolness night or day, at least in Milan, and used to sit perspiring in the open air at 10 p.m. The only causes, therefere, to which this increase of insanity can reasonably be attributed are political excitement, anxiety about friends, and shocks on learning their death. In my daily readings of Italian papers I have noted dozens of cases of which details were given, and the majority of them appeared to result from the above causes. This applies more particularly to Milan. The cases are said to have been still more frequent in the rural districts, but there they are of a different class, and are attributed mainly to un. wholesome exhalations and bad food. It is certain that, for considerable periods of this summer, the atmosphere has been surcharged with electricity, and to this some cases have been attributed ; but whatever the real cause, the ravings of most of the patients were of a political nature. Thus we read in the Perseveranza of the 5th inst. that 'a certain Antonio Alzanello went screaming through the streats of the city that ' Italia non si unisce piu !'' a crowd following and irritating the luratic until the police took him in charge and to the hospital. About ten days ago, in a Milan cafe, a group of persons were listening to one who read aloud the account of the disaster that had just happened to the 'Affund. store.' Suddenly one of the listeners burst into convulsive laughter, fits of which succeeded each other without intermission for nearly a quarter of an hour.

when some of his friends led him away, without his opposing the least resistence, and took him home to his family. There were two cases of persons who went suddenly mad when praying in churches in Milan, and terrified those present by their strange actions and their invectives against the priests. Antoine Gambini, a student from Cape d'Istria, the Pun. golo informs us, was placed in a lunatic asylum a few

days ago, mad on the subject of politics. On the Piazza dei Mercanti, in front on the guard house, he denounced the King and the people of Milan, An unfortunate lady, who lost her only son in the com-

the Pop has called a council of six cardinals. The Encyclical has been actually framed, and by means of it the Bishops of Christendom will shortly be informed of the condition of the Holy See, and of the resolutions that have been paseed, but which remain at present a profound secret. Cardinal Antonelli is better, and will not resign his post as minister .- Weekly Register. LUTHER AND HIS MOTHER. - A curious letter from Luther to his mother has been preserved among the many and valuable manuscripts in the library belonging to the Dominican convent of Santa Maria-sopra Minerva at Bome. The poor lady who did not venture to blame her son for his religious aberrations, and who shrank from the idea of being separated from him for all eternity, wrote and asked him whether she ought to change her religion, and adopt his new persuasion. The proud Saxon could not make up his mind to involve in a common shipwreck with himself, one who loved him so dearly ; so he replied; No, remain a Oatholic, for I will neither deceive nor betray my mother.' What better refutation of the arch heritic's doctrine could there be, than such a reply, which conscience wrung from his filial affect-

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA .- The Government of this little State has just made a concession of sites for the erection of two new Catholic churches ; which are now required owing to the progress of the Faith in that city.

GERMANY.

The Austrian provinces occupied by the Prussian forces are so atterly exhausted that their inhabitants will hardly be able to pay any taxes for the next year or two. The losses suffered by Count Harrach are estimated at two millions of florins; those of Count Ernest Waldstein at a million and a half .--The Austrian nobles are so indignant at the conduct of some of the Prussian officers-few, if any complaints are made of the private soldiers-that they intend to publish in the French and English languages an account of their doings since they have been in Austria. The landlord of the Blue Star, in Prague, had the houour of boarding and lodging the (ing of Prussia and his numerous suite during their

RUSSIA

There has been another conspiracy, against the life of the Ozar, and an attempt to assassinate him has been reported, but the report has not been authenticated The St. Petersburg Journal has been teeming with rapturous accounts of the brilliant reception giving to the American squadron at Oronstadt by the Imperial family. The fraternisation of the eagles of despotism and democracy was of the warmest character. By an authentic ukase the national language is devoted to extinction in Poland, and Russian is henceforth to be exclusively used in all official Acts and judicial proceedings. - Weekly Register.

INDIA.

The Indian papers are full of details concerning the terrible progress of the famine in the North-West Provinces. They unite in saying that vigorons exertions are being made by the local authorities, will never yield out to menace; or, as italy did the controls and met, abusing them of the death of her child. Suicides also have nation of the apathy and carelessness of the central salt. Hence the provero, - if you not more to connected with its own interest, by which it feels unusually frequent, in some cases committed or at- Government in Calcutta. According to the Calcutta Water. but they are equally unanimous in their condem-

'e believe that Herr von Dreyse, who was born in Moab, 'salt pits and a perpetual desolation' forms of his labours. A few months ago he was in the one of the curses uttered against that land. For enjoyment of full health and abundant wealth; and, numberless ages salt was universally regarded as it is hardly likely his death could have occurred as typical of barrenness. Virgil reprobates a salt recently without creating attention, we may reason-

A BROAD HINT .- This is the style in which the fair ones in some parts of Cape Breton convey the hint to backward swains : - ' Why don't you yet married ?' said a young lady to a bachelor triend, who was there on a visit -' I have been trying for years to find some one who would be stilly enough to have me,' was the reply-'Then you haven't been down ou: way,' was the insinuating rejoinder.

TEN HUNGARIANS AND AUSTRIA. - His Majesty's appeal to the Hungarians is certain to be fruitful in its results. Kossuth with characteristic inconsistency lately issued from the Italian came an address to his fellow countryman, in which he denounced such of them as might be induced to strike in favor of Austria. The address has been barren of consequences. For Kossuth, the sun has stood still in the heavens since the moment h + was obliged to fly Hungary .-There have been revolutions since, catastrophes, and failures of experiments, but for the quondam leader of the Hungerians the march of events has no moral He clings with indomitable stupidity and stubbornness to his old dream, and nothing short pf the dejection which has brooded over the Italians since the defeat of Custozza could reconcile them to the presence of 50 impractical a zealor within their lines. Dr. Russel tells us that in the heat of the battle of Sadowa, s park of field artillery dashed past Benedeck's headquarters, the men oracking their whips and uttering wild cries. 'I asked who are these ?' says the correspondent, and was answered with a proud smile, the Hungarians.' Of late the Pall Mall Gazette carried away in the wrong direction by the vanity and immortality of success, informs its readers that so far as Hungary is concerned Francis Joseph may dismiss all hope. Curiously enough it is to Pesth. notwithstanding, that the Empress and her children go in the hour of their bitterest trouble. There they are received with the warmest welcome and ganuine enthusiasm. The Hangarians are ready and willing to fight for the Empire to the last breath. In presence of the calamities which have befallen the nation, they have but one duty, to live with the empire, or with it perish. Certainly Francis Joseph could not have anticipated the moninful events of later days when he met the magnates of Hungary, a few months ago in their old capital, and conciliated all but the disaffected by the kindness and generosity of his words. His good nature, however, has not been thrown away. In his hour of difficulty the Hungarians are rallying to his support, and the sympathy and support of this great, brave people are invaluable in this moment of supreme trial.-London Tablet.

. 'You cruel man !' exclaimed Mrs. Jones, 'my tears, have no effect on you at all. ' Well, drop them, my dear,' said Jones.

'Now, children,' said a school Inspector, ' who loves all men ?'

A little girl, not four years old, and evidently not posted in the catechism, answered quickly, 'All women !'

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

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September, 1866.

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We purpose to give to our Review as wide a latitude as possible (even to affording to Romance a small space,) and to furnish extracts from the speeches and writings of the Thiers, the Berryers, the Montalemberts, of Pere Felix, of Kolb-Bernard, Monseigneur Dapanloup, Michel Chevalier, Veuillot, De Laguerronniere, &c. &c., also sometimes from Figaro, and

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