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VOL. XVIII.

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No. 7.

LOVE AND MONEY.

It was the first object to which he paid attention in the morning, the last at night. For hours he would hang over it gazing at it fondly, calling at it fondly, calling it names of endearment. clasping it to his breast. Shortly he was forgotten, and no one ever called to see him, or ask as to his state, except his former housekeeper .-She had got a situation, but, nevertheless, spared time to visit her old master, at least once in the week. Though not seeming to be aware of her presence, yet upon her leaving, he would talk to himself upon domestic matters, still he never mentioned the name of his daughter.

When Henry Morton failed, Mrs. Avimer wrote in the greatest consternation to her nephew. and he received the intelligence with great alarm. However, he believed it impossible; in fact, he could not consent all at once to credit her report, but the fatal news was confirmed. Being with his regiment, which was then stationed in a small town in the North of England, he was not in the way of spending so much of his time from home, so that he was almost getting fond of Alice until he heard of the failure of her father's house. At this be could not repress his fury, and for days her life was a scene of turmoil .-Finding himself bereft of all hope as to her fortune, his thoughts again turned to gambling, and immediately he went to London, taking Alice with him. Good luck rewarded his efforts, and for a time he was able to keep up the style suit able to his and his wife's position. But a gambler's luck is treacherous and illusive, and Raiph soon met an adversary that was a match for him in skill and cunning. One that was an idept in the art of cheating. Ralph Seymour was outwitted by him in every encounter, and in a short while he was peunless. Alice saw one day that he was suffering in mind, for when he came in he threw himself upon a chair, and remained in moody silence for half an hour. Then rising, he

'Get a few travelling bags filled with whatever is necessary for a journey. We must be off to France this evening.'

She put no questions to him, but did as he directed her. She knew so certain that some thing had happened to him, she could not fathom what it was; but it was clear to her that it was some awful calamity. Ralph Seymour was not showed signs of dread at the slightest unusual sound. His frame trembled, his eyes rolled in his head, his teeth chattered when he spoke .-A thought crossed her mind, 'I will fly from him now at all events; I will not share the fate of one who has committed a crime, for it must be thus with him. What else could cause him to dread even his own shadow.' But she beat it back, and all her womanly feeling rose within and loudly clamoured, 'He is your husband; you have pledged yourself to share his sufferings as well as his joys; go with him, then, and be his comforter.

Arriving at the railway station as a train was starting, Alice and Ralph got into a carriage in which there happened to be no fellow passengers. Away they were whirled, but neither of them of the cabin porch. seemed conscious of the motion. On the train dashed, but they were occupied with the creations of their own minds. They heeded nothing. Alice did not dare to question her husband as to wish to know it, and he had no intention of teilthe one idea. Would he be pursued? Horrible anticipations rose before him of a court of justice and public exposure. In heart a coward, he feared the consequence of his own act. No pity for the young girl whom he had led into the troubled stream of his existence,—for her whom he had promised to cherish. Oh, none. She was a cipher in his calculations: he but feared for himself, whilst she was wholly engrossed as to what had befallen him. She had remarked his desperate look as he went from his home in London that day when, reduced to utter destitution, he formed the wild plan of winning back all that he had ever lost. Yes, he was desperate, and his act then was one of desperation. He forged a bill for a large amount, went to the house, the scene of his gaming exploits; entered into the game going on, played, won, played again and won, until the man whom we have already mentioned as an able antagonist, coming in, sat down and won the sum of the lorged bill. Taking it to his hand and examining it closely, he saw it Was valueless, and told Ralph so also; informing good. him that, not wishing to go to extremities, he would allow him two days to get the amount for him, saying, too, that if the money was not produced then, he would expose the forgery. To this agreement Ralph consented, not being able

the train to Dover unmolested, and, arrived there, he had to remain until the morning, when be went on board the packet to Calais. The passage across was not performed in so shor! a space of time as is usual, owing to the heavy sea and rough weather. Ralph, feeling rather confident as to his safety, now kept walking up and down the deck, hoping that the wind would cool his levered head. Alice remained below in the cabin, not wishing to annoy Ralph, though she heard his heavy footfalls distinctly, and at each one her heart beat with anxiety. The passengers; with the exception of Ralph and a little gentleman who stood at the stern, were crowded down stairs, not wishing to brave the tempestuous weather. The little gentleman paced slowly up and down, smoking a cigar. He was one deighting in adventures, and of the most sociable disposition; so it was very displeasing to him to perceive that the other occupant of the deck had quite sufficient society in himself.

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Louis Girot was a Frenchman, a doctor, a man of literary taste, a humorous, witty, laughing, gay creature, who always took things by the smooth handle, and was never melancholy, except when not able to relieve the poor. He loved humanity, not alone in theory, but in fact and deed. His bright, piercing, black eye darted rays of light around him and penetrated into people's hearts, and made them merry. It was nearly as good to meet him as to see the sun rising. No one had ever seen a frown upon his face; no one had ever heard him say an unkind word of any person; but there were not a few in the city of Paris who could tell of his timely assistance. Ouvriers out of employment, grisettes attacked by some fatal disease, these were his patients, and to the helping and comforting of these he directed all his energies. Brave, honest little Girot was the beloved of many an humble household. Numerous were the cures effected by his skill, and many were the families who could say he had been their good angel .-Having been a professor of medicine in a Parisian college for some years, he had retired upon a good pension, the half of which at least he dispensed to those whom he found in distress .-Some could be found to speak ill even of honest Girat, but they could not get much for their pains. Two or three might call him a little hypocrite, and say he was too talkative; but hundreds could answer that his purse and his good advice had been given freely to them.

As Ralph passed by Louis, the latter thought he noticed a strangeness in his appearance, and after a second look he was nearly certain that something ailed him. Stepping up to him quietly, he touched him on the arm, and Ralph turning, cried,-

Begone, villain, begone! vou are a fiend .-You have tempted me; you have seduced me slowly, but surely. Begone, I sar; leave me this instant. Ha! you have a warrant, have you? Are you confident you'll carry me away? Don't you see the water? Can't I leap into it? Will you follow me there?

He made an attempt to go over the side of the vessel; but the doctor caught him, and by gentle persuasion he brought him under the shelter

'You're Alice, I think,' said Ralph: 'Alice the fair. You supposed me very loving, didn't you? You thought Ralph Seymour was a nice. dear fellow, and you were deceived, you say. the cause of his flight from London; she did not | Well, you may have been. I don't want to make you believe the contrary. You're pretty, ing her; indeed, he was almost unconscious of a well-looking girl; but you had a father, miss, her presence; his thoughts were all turned to and it was he I admired for his money. Ha, ha! you were easily deluded, I thought; but I deceived myself rather than you, Alice.'

His wife, hearing his voice, came up, and seeing him staring wildly at the stranger, she became very much frightened; but Louis, taking off bis hat, and letting his eigar fall from his mouth, said,-

- 'I am afraid the gentleman is unwell, madame.' Do you say so, sir? Oh, I thought it would be thus.
- 'You are his friend-a relative?'
- ' His wife.'

' Well, I am sorry to say, madame, that your husband is seriously ill.?

'Poor dear Ralph!' And she ran over to him; but Louis was before her, for he anticipated that in his delirium he might commit some violence. Catching the arm that Ralph was swinging round, be forced him down to the cabio, Alice following. Louis was now in his element; not that he liked the sight of misfortune, but because he wished to have some means of doing him.

- 'Now, my dear lady,' said he, 'it will be better not to disturb him, but let him fall into a sleep.? What is the matter with him, sir?
- 'I believe him in a fever.'

say; for Ralph, my husband, has not acquainted me with the particular place he was going to.'

Rut you may feel certain that he meant to go to Paris. All the world goes there for plea-

'It was not to seek pleasure he travelled now.'

' Business, I suppose?'

' Well, not that, either.'

But it was to Paris, you think, he intended to travel?

'Well, I suppose so; we can ask him when ie awakens."

'Ah, madame, he will have but little sense then, to explain anything. I live in Paris, and that is why I would wish to have you go there, if it would not inconvenience you.

' We will go on, then.'

' You have no friends there?'

'No, sir.'

'It is not bard to make them, for we French neople are not very formal—we require no introduction. I have been often in England-I am but just returning from a tour there—and I have the men are stiff in manner and address, until not become a resident this is unpleasant.'

'The English, when good, are really so: but l am an frishwoman.'

'You are.' And he was about entering into a dissertation upon the Celtic character, when he Now I have taken the liberty of bringing you bethought him that everything has its season .-So he changed the subject, and spoke of the sick some time myself, and the lady who awas it is man, by whose side Alice sat, listening to his quick breathing.

The little packet was alongside the pier, and the passengers got ready to leave her, and the doctor and Alice helped Ralph out, and then went on in the train to Paris. Alice' face betokened the sadness of her heart, and Louis Girot would have given much to know all the circumstance surrounding her. At last he made an attempt, by saying,—
'You have no particular wish for any one

hotel in Paris?"

' No, sir; I know nothing of the city, and I have some notion that we can't well pay, if the charges are great.'

' Would you wish a private lodging?'

Very much, sir; it would suit our means, and I dislike crowds—the more so, when my husband | say ?'

'Well, I know an old lady having a large will give you accommodation.'

'How kind you are to us, sir.'

'Don't say that; it is my duty to help those | your trials.' who need my assistance. It will afford me great pleasure to assist you in any way, and you must | you.' remember this is my patient; I have promised to cure him if I can. Has he had much mental excitement lately, do you think ?

' He has been troubled in some matters.'

anxiety. ' Do you hope for his recovery.'

intil they cease to breathe.' shaking his head, though he spoke those words. thing? had he not brought her to a home?-His clear, bright, honest little eyes rested upon Then a suspicion darkened the scene. Could her, and she saw that they did so in a question-

ing manner. We are very poor, doctor, she said, fimidly,

very poor. 'Not as poor as it is possible for you to be,' she thought he would say that it was dreadful.

We have scarce five pounds.'

' Five pounds-one hundred and twenty francs -not such a small sum; and if you entrust me was a something in that glance of Girot's that with the laying out of them, I will make them go a long way.'

But why should we trouble you? You have no right to be burthened with our woes."

'You are mistaken there, madam: I have a

right to help you as well as I am able. He might have said, if he would, that he-Louis Giret-was a chivalrous knight of the nineteenth century; that he sought out the distressed and afflicted, the sick, the poor, and the sorrowing; that he healed all their wounds as well as he could; that he struggled manfully to

In Paris they all three drove to Madame Dulike the dwelling of some feudal lord than that of a peaceably-inclined lady. Madame Dupont lived in this bouse because her ancesters had were horrible to listen to. done so, they being some of the great men of the done so, they being some of the great men of the charge, and, having in a moment seen the dreadful position he had placed himself in time, we can, with the help of God, and the impression made by the solders sharpen and the stone was weaker than upon the preceding one to make him strong again. You are going on to jumbs. An antique specimen of also and the stone was weaker than upon the preceding one to make him strong again. You are going on to jumbs. An antique specimen of also and the stone to make amends for his former hear the strong again. The fever left him, done so, they being some of the great men of the kalph drooped visibly. The fever left him, offend ber; and it was only after a strong appeal to done so, they being some of the great men of the kalph drooped visibly. The fever left him, offend ber; and it was only after a strong appeal to done so, they being some of the great men of the kalph drooped visibly. The fever left him, offend ber; and it was only after a strong appeal to done so, they being some of the great men of the kalph drooped visibly. The fever left him, offend ber; and it was only after a strong appeal to make him strong again. When the help of God, and the interpretation was now his the sought was now his the sought be were in the gateway, but carried with it all his strength, and every offend ber; and it was only after a strong appeal to with it all his strength, and every offend ber; and it was only after a strong appeal to with it all his strength, and every offend ber; and it was only after a strong appeal to with it all his strength, and the min time, we can, with the help of God, and the interpretation with the help of God,

house. Up they went four flights of stairs, with- much misfortune to her. out meeting any one : indeed, unless they aroused sible, for no one else lived there. Louis knew which he ushered Alice and Ralph, who had become very quiet lately from exhaustion. He then touched a gong, and Jean, the man, coming up, Louis told him to bring up some charcoal, which he immediately did, inquiring, at the same time, if they would not wish for some coffee or wine. The doctor assenting, Jean brought up a tray of provisions, and laying it upon an old buffet, retired in solemn silence.

'Now, madam,' said Louis, 'you can remain n undisturbed possession of this room, as also of not well afford to pay for a lodging. here. This is a house in which I have lived for most respectable. These are my rooms, but you Alice was a widow, without any means except can have them; I will go off to another wing in so I am certain you will like Madame Dupont; she is eccentric, one of the old school; always kind to the poor. She will talk much about the Grand Monarque, and if you are conversant with the French language she will be very comat Waterloo, for which she hates the English for it, so I can't mention your husband's connection with the army. He was in the army, don't you

'Yes, a lieutenant.'

' Not a word of that. Au revsir.'

When Ralph had been assisted to bed, and that Jean had gone down, Alice sat down in the outer room in a state of bewilderment. All that 'His fever appears to be the effect of great | had befallen her rose to her mind, and the fearfulness of being in a large city like Paris, without triends or money, with a sick, delirious husband, · I always hope for the recovery of my patients | terrified her; but reliance upon Louis Girot sustained her. Had he not sprung forward at Alice looked up, and saw that the doctor was the moment of peril, ready to aid her in everyshe have been betrayed? She was so easily led. But the hopest face of Louis peeped up at the door just then, and he handed Alice a draught tor Ralph, and taking it from him she looked at him steadily, and he, good little fellow, not knowsaid.— 'I think this will serve him.'

> She cast all doubtings far from her, for there reminded her of one who was thoroughly bonest,

Robert Power.

After forcing Ralph to take the draught, opening the window, she looked out upon the court-yard below, and saw there an old lady sitting near a parterre of flowers with the doctor. who was speaking very animatedly. The sky was clear, and from her elevated position she could see the spires and turrets of all the churches, and hear the murmur of the living flood out beyond her retreat, all which would have stirred her poetic fancy at another time. Now. maintain his shield of charity unspotted, and the though the genial atmosphere, the glittering virtues implanted in his breast unimpaired. He crosses upon the towers, the hum of people, all loved his fellows trully, and he proved that he spoke joy, still she was thinking of the sad state did. He was ashamed of none, to declare it; of poor Ralph. He whom she had married beand it would be well if there were many like cause of the bright prospects surrounding him; in which she had hoped to share. Gone were all these. Nothing was now before him but a life pont's house, an old edifice, which looked more of want. Ah! per aps he might not live. She looked into his room; he was sleeping; but the veins of his face were swollen, and his ravings

Ralph drooped visibly. The fever left him,

'We are-that is, perhaps we are. I can't to the grating at the summons of the bell, and saw the unwearying attention of Alice towards seeing that Doctor Girot was outside, opened the bim, and he strove to undo the past. With a wicket, and without uttering a word, allowed the feeble voice he would speak of his follies, and trio to pass through the courtyard and enter the ask her forgiveness for being the cause of so

' Louis spent as many hours of the day with him the lady owner from her reveries, it was impose as he could spare from I is patients and his literary avocations, for he had a talent for writing Vaudethe house well, and reaching the fourth landing, villes and small stories. There was not a street, he turned off into a long corridor, at the end of a church, a statue, a niche, which did not yield which there was a fine lofty, lightsome room, into him a little story. Brave Girot ! his little figure would dilate when he snoke of Charlemagne, Pepin d'Heristhal, Charles Martel, Godfrey de Bouillon, and their mighty deeds of valor. Valorous was Louis; he carried his cane in a soldierly manner; he walked a la militaire; he wore a very mischievously-pointed moustache; indeed, he was imbued with the idea that he was a second edition of the little corporal. Some theorists say that every one is insane upon one point; and Louis was almost so about the first Napoleon. He and Madame Dupont had seven the bed room inside. I must tell you the lady or eight puched battles every day upon this subof this house is an old friend of mine. She will ject, - the old lady being an adherent of royalty, found that there is much friendship there; but not question anything I may do; indeed, she and maintaining that Buchaparte was an upstart, might not know of your being here if I did not which the other stoutly denied, affirming that he they know you intimately; and for one who can choose to inform her of it, which I will pre- must have had the spirit of all the heroes that sently. You will forgive me, I am sure, for ever existed, and have been a lineal descendant acting thus with you. You have told me that of each of them. It may be necessary to say you had no money, and therefore you could that, though these wordy wars would be carried on with great violence on both sides, still, when the combatants retired from the field, they met on the neutral ground quite amicably. After some weeks, Ralph Seymour died, and

what money Louis lent her. He gave everywhich there are some smaller apartments. You thing to her as a loan. Her spirit rebelled at will have to pay no rent here, and in a week or having to remain always dependent, so she consulted with Madame Dupont as to how she might earn a little. That lady could not give her much information, for she knew very little of the cursuits of those of the present day. She lived in spirit with the gay court of the grand monarch. panionable. I will send some cooling medicines | Louis seggested that Alice might give lessons in to our patient; keep him as quiet as you can, the English language to pupils for some hours in in truth, there is little chance of his being dis- the day, and that there were some large rooms turbed by noise, for there are no children here. In the house in which she might have her class. Madame Dupont had one son, and he was killed But, though perfectly agreeing to the feasibility of the project, Madame Dupont protested strongagainst her place being infested by the rising generation, as she said every one learned foreign languages now. Louis said he would get her a post in a large school; and in two days she was 'I would have been a soldier myself, when installed as a teacher in an academy through his house, which is tenanted but by herself, and she young, but that I was so little. Courage, influence. Every day he called to see her. madam, courage! You look sad; don't be so; bringing bonbons for the children. Louis loved cely upon me. If I can, I will bring you out of children, and the large share of his income went in the purchase of sweetmeats for them. He 'I am so thankful, sir; so very thankful, to was a self sacrificing little being and the sight of any one happy gladdened bim. It was said of him that he could support himself upon the pleasure of doing good, if he gave away his daily food; and though, of course, not being literally correct, yet it shows what his feelings were. He was in the habit of spending evenings with the ladies who kept the school in which Alice taught, and now that she lived there his visits were regular. He had taken an interest in her; he wished to help ker. She had told him the history of her life, not omitting to mention Rober: Power, and her promise to him. It had become a problem to him how he might unite this Robert and Alice. He saw that the chain binding them hed been broken, not as much by her as through the deceit and policy of others, and he longed to undo their work. He wrote to friends of his in America,-for he had friends in nearly every inhe answered; and his voice reassured her, for ing her thoughts, returned the look, and smilingly habitual part of the globe, -- seeking information concerning Robert. He wrote to a priest residing in Cork, but no one could answer him satisfactorily, either with regard to Robert, or the fate of Alice's fasher. She had hoped that her father, if he were again in business, might take her back; but the priest could find no trace of him, and supposed he had emigrated or died,-All this should be borne with, Louis said, for it was all the will of God; but Alice, though she. had become more patient by affliction, had not vet learned to endure suffering for its nobleness. She did not yet fully comprehend the height which man was elevated to by sharing that which his Master had consecrated. Her high soul had been meekened, it is true; she had learned to bow slightly before the stroke; she was beginning to raise her eyes from that gilt frame in which the world's pleasures are set, to glance upward to the Great Reality. She was very impressionable; and, if she had had some, one to guide her aright in her youth, to foster and develop the virtues inherent in her then would she have been, perhaps we may say, too; spiritual. Her mother's change of faith often occurred to her, and she told Louis about it.

He said it was all the effect of God's grace. He knew she was a Protestant, and was always very guarded in his speech before ber lest he might

Russia, out, in the Mexican prairies, spending nights beneath; the shelter of #the bunter's log house, by the backs of the mighty American rivers up the Alpine mountains in the cottage of the Swiss shepherd in the pine country of Nor way, in the orange groves of Spain, in the shadow of the pyramids, wandered a man in search of and instructive words were written in his mind happiness. Sometimes he was in crowded saloons, at others mid the dreary solitude of deserts. Robert Power had wealth, and he sought to make it do everything for bim; but he found at insufficient. By means of it he was enabled to travel, to see many lands, to behold the wonders of the earth, to gaze at chefs douvre of art, to look upon those time defying structures which men in past ages had raised to immortalize their names. Robert was somewhat of a scholar, and these sights gratified him in part. In his wanderings he met with men of genius and literary tastes, and mixture with them was a pleasure to him, yet only in part. It cannot be said that he wore an eternal gloom upon his brow, or that his and taking him by the hand, brought him within feelings were less keen than of yore. He could seem to enjoy, nay, he could enter into the spirit great change was worked in him by this. Bethat prompted men to leave such memorials as coming a Cathelic is a joy not appreciated by he saw around him; his bosom could and did any but those who have been in error. The thrub with pleasurable emotions as he breathed pleasure was so all-filling to Robert, that he the zephyr airs of beautiful Italy, as he beheld the mighty monuments of Raphael and Angelo's conceptious worked out upon the canvas or the marble. And as he stood beneath the dome of firmness and constancy. He had had before his which is a type, though inadequate, of the heauty and everlastingness of the whole church of God he never lost sight of God, and now this feeling upon earth, his soul was enwrapt in glorious sentiments, and though the tree which Peter had planted was now before him in all its grandeur, filling the atmosphere with a beavenly tragrance; still he was not satisfied.

He was as one who had suffered a great loss, and though he had much to compensate him, yet the yearned and longed unceasingly. Alice Mor ton went with him everywhere; he saw her in every dark-haired Italian maiden; her image still floated before him as he encountered the fair daughter of the Rhine; he could not cast her away even when he said, 'She has acted falsely Buy me; for though he strove to brand her in his mind with the iron deceit, the mark of it -always wore off.

Latterly he had grown weary of calling himself what he did not believe he was. It is said that travel expands the mind, gives us more extensive "ideas, enlarges the beart, quickens the intellect, makes us better and wiser than we were in an musulated state; yet it seems to us that men have | lege into accepting, as a lesser evil than Mr. Monsgone abroad into the highways and byways of the | sell's scheme, the concession of a charter and an enworld, that they have come back assuming the name of travellers, but bearing little sign of their being such. We have known these folk, we but they have not gone beyond an assurance that the have watched their return, for we have expected to see them laden with some curiosities, at least, from distant climes. We have acted as custom. house officers, in some sense; we have rummaged the stores of their minds, and we have found therein merely those matters which they bad taken with them as an outfit. Nought have we found but the old self-concert, self-seeking, and -silly prejudices which we had supposed would have been exchanged for better articles. After thering at Rome the matter was discussed at the numbers the Roman Catholics of Bangor prudently four unrewarded search we have seen these men Propaganda, and the views of the bishops were remained quiet, and the day passed without any estrut about telling gree ly listeners of their having been in such and such a place, and of their being enabled to show, at the shortest notice, a most unlimited stock from the foreign markets. They have held their heads in a very upright position, because of the load of facts contained by them, and they have opened those heads (we speak figuratively), and we will say protruded them so as to catch the public eye, and asked knowledgeseekers to look at the treasures, whilst we have sighed and pitted the deluded public. Travel does expand our ideas if we go forth to gain that end. A man may pass through the richest or -chard where the fruit is bending down to him and falling before his footsteps, yet what good is that to him, if paying no heed he continues pertinaclously eating the sour crab-apple of ignorance, because indeed it was his own rearing and grew by his own house. Steam has worked wonders it has opened up channels of communication with foreign count ies, and people are making tours every day in the week. They take return tickets to some city or town because it is the fashion to do so: indeed, if it were the fashion and possible to be done, these people would take a return-ticket for the North Pole-they would go because of its being the fashion, protesting at the same time that though acting thus they knew perfectly the uselessness of such trouble, and were well aware *that nothing could be learned outside their own native place. Others there are who cannot agree with anything at home, and extol all that is foreign simply because it is so. It is easy, we think, to keep to the golden mean, to take advantage of all that we see fair and good, grand and noble; to bring with us all that may be

Robert Power was better for bis wanderings; he had money, and no one to measure time for him, so he lessurely examined all that was worth attention. What was the result? He found before the Court, who were Roman Catholics, as that what he called his faith was an error. He was not one of those who but glance superficially at all that comes under their notice. He was observant, and his observations led him to the full knowledge of the path he was threading, and of the wilful folly of proceeding any further. It is hard to have to leave a track already followed far, to have to confess that you have gone the wrong road, and make up your mind to go into Hers they were stopped by the police and the the right one. Old scenes to be left behind; old authorities, who had reason to apprehend a breach friends and fellow-journeyers to be forsaken, to of the peace if they persisted in entering the town, Intends and fellow-journeyers to be forsaken, to as the inhabitants, who were chiefly Protestants, name.—Times.

Insten to the cries of sorrow from relatives and had prepared to give them a warm reception. The dearly-loved companions; to have to say good Barremeen processionists, who were about half an derry, the result of political and religious hatreds.

Control of the Contro

considered useful, so that we may plant it in our

own soil.

caused him to forget these slight griefs, and hasten to proclaim himself an humble believer.

His uncle's death-bed had often presented itself before him as the most edifying spectacle he had ever witnessed. The good priest's consoling indelibly; and from Italy he went back to Ame from him admission into the congregation of the for assembling by night with drums and firearms faithful. المارية والمنطقة المنطقة والمنطقة والمنطقة والمنطقة والمنطقة والمنطقة والمنطقة والمنطقة والمنطقة والمنطقة والم

Yes,"Robert Power, the man of taste and refinement; lie who, as he passed, excited admira tion, as well for his wit and general information as for the soundness of his opinions upon every subject, went to the simple, unpretending man, because he wore the habits of a religious, and exposed the secrets of his soul to him. of

Father Maginn, remembering Robert, took especial interest in bim, expounding every article of faith, making every act of worship intelligible. the pale where stands Christ's children. A nearly forgot the grief which had clouded his but he bore the blighting of his hopes with more the world, and he met his fellows as a man, but | Times Cor. was strengthened in him, and he felt himself renewed. He had cast off the chains of slavery both of the Orangemen and of the Roman Catholics long years past, but now he was free in truth.-He had proved himstlf free; had thrown down the gauntlet, and stood erect as a champion of the faith.

(To be Continued)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY CHARTER, AND ENDOWMENT OF THE PRIESTS. - On the University question Mr. Warren was equally inspired or equally incautions. 'Will you,' he asked the electors, 'submit this University, and assimilate its educational establishment. to the avetem of the National Board, in which every day the Roman Catholic powers are gaining ground or will you adopt a system which shall secure to yourselves full liberty of action, full rights, and full privileges, conceding also to those who differ from you, for themselver, equal rights and privileges? These expressions present a curious contrast to the tone adopted not long since by Mr. Chatterton. They seem to indicate a desire of frightening Tricity Coldowment to the Oatholic University Up to this time, however, there has been no direct communication made to the Bishops. Hints have been given, Government desires to set le the questions at issue so as to afford satisfaction to the Catholic body. Mr. Warren's argument on the University question is equally capable of being applied to the question of the Church Establishment; and there will be difficulty in inducing the Catholic Bishops to assume a position with regard to the latter. Some months back attention was a good deal directed to the subclergy, and several of the bishops addressed the Holy See with regard to it. During the recent gastated with greater fulness. The result is that Cardinal Cullen has now received a formal communica tion from Rome rejecting the idea of an endowment whether as a simple grant from the State or as re-sulting from a distribution of the revenues of the Established Church .-- The Chronicle.

Dunlin, Aug. 30. - There can no longer be any doubt as to the intention of the Government to prosecute some of those who took part in the Orange demonstration at Baugor, county Down, on the 12th of July. A policeman from Nawtownards served summonses on Wednesday upon Mr William Johnston Ballykilbeg house, Mr. Matthew Skillan, Downpatrick, and Mr. Thomas M'Clury, of the same place, to appear before the magistrates at Bangor on the 4th of September, to answer the charge of committing a breach of the Party Procession Act. This is a bold step on the part of the Government, and sufficiently indicates its firm though tardy resolution to vindicate the law. Mr. Johnston is a gentleman of high social position - the head and front of Orangeism in the locality and the blow almed at him will he fiercely resented by the brotherhood throughout Ulster. It is understood that Mr. Johnston aspires to Parliamentary honours, and intends at the next

election to offer himself as a candidate for Belfast DUBLIN Aug. 31. - The Government have adopted very decided measures to prove the sincerity of their intention to prosecute the party processionists in the north with impartial firmness. At Rathfriland At Rathfriland Petty Sessions yesterday 25 of the Roman Catholic party appeared to answer the charge of assembling at Aughnevollogue on the 25th of August, with arms and walking 'in procession with music, which was calculated and fended to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects,' and then and there making a riot and affray. Eight of the Protestant party in addition to those who were summoned on the last court day attended to answer a charge of having unlawfully and riotously assembled and wounced Thomas Toner with a loaded fire arm. Mr. Magee, Sessional Crown Solicitor, conducted the projecution. Mr. Frazer, barrister, de fended the Protestant party; and Mr. Rea, of Belfast, the Roman Catholics. In the case of two of the Roman Catholic defendants, who were more boys, the summonses were withdrawn. The charge against the processionists was first proceeded with. Magee, in stating the circumstances under which he appeared, observed that the parties who were now sembled on the 15th of August last with fifes and drums at Bullybrick, a village to the north of Rathfriland, and moved with another contingent from Tullyorier, towards the latter place. A party of the same denomination came from Barremeen by a circuitons route upon the same road. They had apparently arranged to meet at a given point on this road - the Banbridge-road - but the Barremeeu party having met with some delay tailed to overtake the

abroadfupon the world and the thousand so-called it was not thus with Robert. He had no family bave turned into a field and discharged platolate the to Mr. Smith's shop, in Whitechapel, and made use rection of progress. Although, for instance, the rereligious finding the bollowness of all-knell at lies binding him loswalk in the shadow of evil; men in the meadows. That fact if proved would of certain the results of parcelial relief are more numerous just left the ship of the same of constrained to do so by any worldly be avidence of an unlawful assambly of the same of the results of parcelial relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard of the results of parcelial relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard relief are more numerous just left the ship of the same of the results of parcelial relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard relief are more numerous just left the ship of the standard relief are more numerous just left the ship of the thought that he was acting as a dissembler defendants and a witness against the Orange prisoners on the last court day) received a bill in the forefinger, which smas ed it. The attack on the Barremeen party was so fierce that they broke up immediately and fled in all directions. They were pursued for several miles into a bog, their drums. were broken, and several of them received serious wounds. Mr. Magen added that was not the first occasion upon which he had been obliged to prosecute for similar offences. In 1863 he had been directed rica, to kneel before this holy minister, and beg by the Crown to proceed against Roman Catholics around a bonfire at Balligvarlay with the object of provoking a conflict. Fifteen or 16 persons were then indicted, and on conviction sentenced to three months imprisonment, but their punishment had not acted as a warning to others ... Some witnesses were examined to identify the detendants and prove the facts stated, and the juquiry was adjourned. It is expected to last for some days.

Mr. William Johnston of Ballykilbeg-house, bas

written to the papers to say that he and others have received summonses to attend the Sangor Fetty Sessions on the 4th of Centember at I2 o'clock, in reference to the meeting. That is, no doubt, a mild way of putting it, and he adds, for the present I shall say no more.' This prosecution is regarded. as the more important of the two. It severely tests the impartiality of the Government in administering 'Justice to Ireland.' It will excite, no doubt, con-siderable irritation in the part of the North which it chiefly affects, but having determined and been pressed to make the Roman Catholic processionists at Rathfriland amenable, the authorities could not life. He did not forget Alice: he never could ; permit the processionists at Bangor to escape with impunity, merely because, owing to the forbearance or the fear of their opponents, their more fligrant breach of the law was not attended with more disthat temple, the beauty and enduringness of conversion an upwardness of thought; be was of astres consequences than ensued at Rathfriland .-

> Our letter from Dublin announces that the Government have instituted prosecutions against the leaders who were concerned in the recent demonstrations in the North of Ireland. In such resolution they will receive, as they will probably need, the decided support of the public. It is absolutely necessary, in the interest of Ireland that the law by which the the two great factions in that country are forbidden to offer each other open provocation should be firmly and impartially enforced. The occurrences of the present summer are abundantly sufficient to prove this necessity. We have happily escaped any serious -that is to say, any -murderous-disturbances, and this circumstance, by lessening the excitement of the two parties, may facilitate the conduct of the prosecutions B t our escape must be considered as almost accidental, for the Orangemen did everything to provoke the Roman Catholics, the Roman Catholics were fully prepared to accent the challenge. These occurrences, in fact, afford a conspicious instance of the certainty with which provocation on either side will excite retaliation on the other. The Grangemen on this occasion were the first and the chief offenders. On the Orange anniversity in July they keld an immense meeting at Bangor a small watering-place near Belfast. No less than 117 Orange todges marched in procession with colours, drums, and fifes innumerable.' Some of the members gloried in it at the time as the greatest breach of the Party Processions Act which had ever occurred, and one of the principal speakers plainly declared that the meeting was held with this intention. He proclaimed that they had been 'trampled on long enough, and would hide their heads under a bushel no longer They carried Orange flugs, and they were determined to play such tures as were suitable to the occasion.' In other words, they were determined to do that which they have been expressly prohibited by law from doing. The gentlemen who expressed the general sentiment in this decided manuer was Mr. W. Johnston of ject of accepting an endowment for the Catholic Ballykilbeg, and he has been very properly selected by the Government as one of those who are to be prosecuted. In presence of these overwhelming violence. It seems, however, that Belfast was on the verge of an explosion. Two great crowds collected on the old battle-grounds, and the least accident would have precipiated a sanguinary combat. The mischief however was only postponed The Roman Catholics did not forget the insult, and took advantage of a festival about a month later to make a counter demonstration. This attempt, of which the details are recounted this morning in our Dublin letter, was not equally harmless. The Rousan Catholic processionists were encountered by the Protestants of Rathfeiland, and a real engagement ensued. The two parties fired at each other, and blood was spilt although, happily, no life was lost In this case a prosecution was unavoidable; and it would have been manifestly unjust if the Roman Catholics had alone been prosecuted. Those who deliberately offered a glaring provocation are the most to blame, and the leading Orangemen have therefore to appear on Wednesday before the magistrates at

What may be called the natural history of these disturbances is, therefore, conspicious on the present occasion. A party procession on the one side led to a party procession on the other, and this led to fighting and bloodshed. Now, this is the simple fact with which the Government have to deal. They are not concerned in the least degree with the rela tive merits of Orangemen and Roman Catholics. The memory of William III. may be either glorious or execrable for anything they have now to do with it. All they have to consider is that two bodies of her Majesty's subjects bave broken the peace, and have wilfully incited each other to break it. That is a state of things which it is the first duty of a Government to prevent and which it is the first object of law to punish. This is the simple meaning of the Party Processions Act. It is ridiculous for the Orangemen to talk, like Mr. Johnston, of the Act as though it were a special attack on their principles. It is simply a provision for keeping the peace. Of course, there is nothing inherently illegal in Orange principles and it is quite possible that a procession might be a perfectly barmless sort of demonstration. But, as a matter of fact, in Ire and it happens that procession almost inevitably leads to a breach of the peace, and for this reason processions ought to be abardoned, and must be prevented. There can, therafore, be no question of regard to one party more than the other. 'The Queen's peace' is as impartial, while it is as essential, as the elements. It is the necessary condition of civilized existence. nd no matter whether it be endangered by Roman Catholics or Protestants, it must be vindicated. If it be necessary to act on those principles anywhere. It is doubly necessary in Ireland. In the country where these are many subjects of division it is peculiarly necessary to maintain the only elements of agreement Where religion and race are sheh sources of disunion we must, at least, insist upon social order. Under whatever circumstances, and whichever may be the party which gives the offence, the principle of the Party Processions Act must be enforced by any Government that is worthy of the name. - Times.

imself #He brought all the divines who had guish; to be compelled to leave all, and learn, the people of an they written upon the Catholic faith to prove his as as the first lesson of noviceship, the severe one serious, and then he added his own experience, of self-denial. This is what many have had to where they toak up positions in the adjacent meas a warrant segment and made use relating stories of proud men who, after looking bear upon entering into the church of God. Yet

Francis Smith was then called. He said he was a bat and cap manufacturer, and had carried on business at 105 Whitectapel for the last four years had seen Corydon before. On Friday afternoon be (Corrdon) went to his (Smith's) stop and asked him if he had inserted a letter some time ago in the Interman newspaper. Witness said that be had . Mr. Reffles asked what the letter was about?

Mr. Cobb handed up to his Worship a cony of the newspaper in question, containing the letter, making the remark that no doubt the terms were rather harsb.

Mr. Raffles said in all the se cases be was rather chary about granting warrants on ex-parte statements was the off

Mr. Smith, continuing his statement, said that Corydon went to his shop a second 'time, and asked him how was his business. Witness replied that it was "pretty well." Corydon said, "And mine is

Mr. Raffles (looking at the newspaper) asked Mr. Smith if he was the "light of obscurity."

Mr. Cobb replied that he was not. The etter was lower down under the head of " Corydon the Infor mer," and was signed by the writer's proper name, "F. Smith."

Mr. Smith went on to say that Corvdon made use ___ be would of threats to him. He swore "by J-'do" for him, and with that he put his hand in his breast, where he had a revolver, which he partly pulled out. Just then his (Mr. Smith's) manager went in, and, seeing the revolver, she exclaimed to Corydon. Take care of yourself; what have you been doing?" A crowd gathered round the, shop, and the manager added that be (Corydon) was an 'informer.' He then left the shop, swearing "by -" that he would " do" for him (Mr. Smith) and his friends. He (Mr. Smith) was afraid to go out. He was afraid of his life.

Mr. Raffles-You can have an immediate summons. returnable to morrow.

Mr. Smith then left the court for the purpose of taking out the summous; which was served at the hotel at which he had been staying, but the officer was told that Corydon had left there -Liverpool Courier.

Corydon is now in Dublin. On last Saturday he was privately examined before Mr. Diz, and the result of whatever informations he made is yet un-

Dublin. Sept. 16 .- James Bird, one of the Fenian leaders who has been concealed in the island since the last outbreak, was traced to Howth last week, and his arrest was quietly effected there to-day by the police.

Belfast, Sept. 17. - A resident of this town, supposed to have been a secret director of the Fenian organization in this section of (reland, died recently, and was buried to-day. His funeral was the occasion of an extensive and significant demonstration over eight thousand people joined in the procession, which followed the remains of the deceased to the

Manchester, Sept 17.-Colonel Kelly, known to he one of the Fenian leaders of the late Fenian outbreak in Ireland, was discovered by the police to be stopping in this city, and was this day arrested at his lodgings; he was fully identified, and will be sent to Dublin for trial, on a charge of tressor.

THE "TIMES" ON TRISH PROGRESS. - It is found, upon neasuring the various indications of public wealth in the country, that the amount of Bank Stock in the Bank of Ireland is not only greater than it was last year, but greater, with a single exception, than it has ever been in any year before. The amount, again, of deposits in Joint-Stock Banks is larger than was ever known, as is also the amount of property which has passed under probate and administration. Perhaps these symptoms of prosperity and competence may be thought to concern the bettermost classes only, but it happens that similar evidence is forthcoming from Savings banks, the special resorts of the industrious poor. The deposits subject. He knows nothing about it. We state in Savings-banks, or, at least in Post office Savingstablishment of these institutions in 1862, but the increase has never been so remarkable as in the halfyear ending at Midsummer last. These conclusions re equally convincing and satisfactory, nor is any inference of a different character suggested by the agricultural statistics which were also laid before the meeting. In the amount of land under rotation of crops there had been a decrease of some 60,000 acres, while at the same time there was an increase in the number of cattle. This points, of course, to the substitution of pasture for tillage, but as pasture is not available in the winter mouths, and as green crops had fallen off no less than corn, his Excellency was rather perplexed at the increase of stock combined with a decrease in the means of feeding it. But bowever this may be explained the trade of the country is cattle is certainly growing with astonish ungrapidity. As lately as 1850 the number of cattle exported from Ireland during the year was but 195,000; even in 1863 it was but 345 000; whereas last year it was 579,000. Measuring this trade in morey, the Lord-Lightenant reckoned that it must have improved during the last four years by as much ns 3 000 000f. In the important cultivation of flax there was a decline, but the decline was confined to Ulster, where there is reason to believe there had been some over-production, while in the rest of the

country there was a slight increase. But now, if we turn from these indications of industry and its rewards to the actual results as manifested in the condition of the people, what do we find? We find, as his Excellency frankly owned. plain ovidence of more than usual distress towards the beginning of the present year. No fewer than 78 000 persons were then in the receipt of Poor Law relief, whereas the average of the four years previous had been but 72,000. Things have improved a little during the summer, but the figures were still 63,000 on the 4th of this month, showing a slighter subsidence then usual. For all this, however, there are special explanations to be offered. The winter was exceedingly severe, and trade was bad. We have found the influence of these conditions too plainly in this country to feel much surprise at their effects in Ireland. When the LORD-LIEUTHNANT asked his audience why, with such evidence of capital in the funds of the country, they heard of slack trade, stagnant commerce, and general depression, he put a question which might be propounded in London just as pertinently as in Dublic, and answered in the same manner. Undoubtedly, an accumulation of capital may be compatible with an indisposition or mistrust. in applying it.' There are seventy millions of money lying unemployed and useless in the Banks of Eng land and France at this very minute, and when we remember that Ireland had a Fenian outbreak as well as a financial panic to contend with, there certainly seems nothing wonderful in the temporary Excellency spoke.

It may be taken as certain for indeed there is no doubt upon the point that Ireland has for the last twenty, years been steadily improving. The improvement has extended to all classes of society. It has been gradual, and it has not been sufficient to counterbalance the vitality of political discontent, arrest is that of Jas, Wallon, supposed to be an or the practice of traditional agitation; but about agent of the Fenians in the United States. He has counterbalance the vitality of political discontent,

poorest of the peasanty are better of than they were in 1847. Among all classes of the population LIEUTENANT WAS enabled also to add to this sistement that there had been an improvement in the criminal returns the number of indictable offences baying allen to 9,000 in 1866 as compared with 9,800 in 1865 and 10,300 in 1864. These statistics deserve particular coosideration for it must be understood that political offences are included in the computation. Except for this, the fact would merely represent a well-known though remarkable incident of Irish ogitation. Whenever political disturbance has been at its beight in Ireland, ordinary crime has invariably diminished insomuch that at one period of the O Connect sgitation the most disaffected parts of the country were almost free from crime. In the present case, however, Lord ABERCORN tells us that political offences are comprised in the reckoning, so that the result becomes very striking and encouraging indeed 🦖 PROSPECTS OF IRELAND. - At the banquet of the

Agricultural Society, the Lord Lieutenant was received with the warmest demonstrations of respect. In responding to the toast of 'the Lord-Lieutenant and presperity to Ireland, bis Excellency quoted statistical returns to show that the prospects of the country are encouraging, that its wealth is increasa ing and that crime is decreasing. Some distress had been occasioned by the exceptionally severe winter, and in February last the number receiving Poor Law relief was 78,000; the average for the preceding four years having been 72 000. The number is now reduced to 63,000 The stock in the Bunk of Ireland at the end of June last was £13,000,000, being urwards of £7 000 more than the return of the year 1864. In the Post office Savings bank deposits, there an increase in the last half-year of £40,000, a larger amount than the whole year's return for 1866. This showed the incresse of wealth, and indisposition to apply it, owing partly to political disturbances. It showed that the insane and unmeaning Fenian onthreak did not diminish the country's wealth, though it stopped the issues of it. There is a decrease of 60,000 acres under crops, and an increase of 500,-000 cattle and 1 500,000 sheep. The increase of cattle and the decrease in the means of feeding them was a question for practical men to consider. The export of cattle in 1863 amounted to 355 000; last year, to 519,000, giving an increase of £3,000.000 in value. In the flax crop there had been a total decrease of 10,000 acres, chiefly in Ulster, showing a return to a healthy state of trade. The emigration in the first six months of this year, compared with that of last year, showed a diminution of 18,000. or in other words was nearly one-third less The numof indicable offences in 1864 was 10 800; in 1865, 9,800; in 1866, 9000. His Excellency expressed ais satisfaction that no such cold blooded atrocities had been committed in Ireland as the Sheffield outrages Lord Talbot de Malahide stated that no such ill-feeling as is represented exists in Ireland between landlords and tenants. He owns estates in both England and Ireland, and said he condition of the Irish tenant is as good, and, in some respects better than that of the English tenant.

Inexperienced persons talk of the trouble there is with a flax crop The reverse is the fact. It becomes ripe between the bay and corn barvests, when the farmer has no work in hands, and all he has to do is to pull it. steep it, dry it and send it to the scutchmill and dispose of it. We heard a respectable farmer say last year that he had more labour in saving an acre of oats during the broken weather, than he had with two acres of flax, for which he received more than Sol. It is also a mistake to say it exbansts be land It does not exhaust it more than

oats or barley, nor as much as wheat. We can say for the farmers of Louth who have cultivated flax during the past four years, that they are delighted with its results. It has saved many of them from eviction. and put a bone in others, who were nearly on their last legs. A few have actually made fortunes by it; men who have grown 20 acres and obtained 8001 for the produce !! The writer in the Freeman is completely at sea on this subject. He knows nothing about it. We state Loute has produced nearly 4 000 acres of fl-x this year is a proof that the advice we gave the farmers on the subject was a good one.

They are now aware of what has given Uister the prosperity it enjoys. It was the cultivation of flax that did it; and we trust that they will persevere in the same course until Louth grows at least 10, 00 acres yearly. The soil of the county is admirably calculated to give good flix' crops, and already its fl.x has attained a high character for excellence .-When more flux is grown in Louth, more scutch mills will be erected, and a flax market will be established in Danda'k as soon as 30 tons of flax can he e-nt to it every Monday for half a car Let the farmers persevere in the good work they have begun. By sowing fl x they will enrich themselves, and they will also obtain better prices for bay, straw and other articles. - Dundalle Democrat.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2. - The condition of the crops is watched with nervous anxiety at this critical period of the harvest, and so unfavourable change in the weather during the last three days has made the farmers less buoyant and sanguine as to their prospects. As yet little or no injury has been done, but beavy rain has fallen in some parts of the country, which, if it continue must retard the respers and damage the oats in low land. The chief subject of apprehension is the potato crop, which is pecu-liarly susceptible of disease in damp, close weather such as now prevails. The terrible blight which spread such desolation in 1846 has haunted the memory of the Irish peasantry ever since, and the slightest symptom of decay is viewed with exaggerated fear. As the produce is remarkably fine this year, and covers a very large broadth of ground, the concern felt it is proportionately great In some places in the county of Dublin, in the vicinity of Nenagh, Tipperary, and in isolated places in the north and west disease has shown itself; but this happens every year, and there is no real ground of uneasiness as to the condition of the crop, unless the change in the weather, which seems only partial and temporary, should become general and confirmed. In places such as Sligo where ravages were reported to have been committed, we now find that the tubers prove to be healthy and well flavoured in fields where the stalks are withered and blackened. The reports from Galway state that the crop is safe. While the blight is stated to be in the North Riding of Tipperary, the accounts from Olonmel and the South Riding assure us that potatoes of first-rare quality, as dry and mealy as the oldest percon recollect, may be purchased at 41d, to 5d, per stone, and that no blight or taint has yet appeared; except such as has always been observed to some extent. Labourers are everywhere in great demand. and obtain high rates of wages. A remarkable circum-stance has been noticed in Tipperary and other parts paralysis of confidence and enterprise of which his of the country, namely, that women are employed at bigber wages than men. They receive 28, a day and their food, while the men receive only 10s a week and their food. A large area of crops has been already cut, and if the present week be fine the farmers will have abundant resson to rejoice.

Arrests of suspected Feni ins continue. The latest

bye, and to receive no answer but a sob of an hour later in the road, moved firward also toward but it has led to no serious results. The and Line recommend to the the life of the second and the second second Englished that the figure was 1922 000 Living and the constant of the

number of the state of the stat

the (how) Protestant Christ Church of Dublin; that the civic representatives durst attend as such. The Corporation of Dublin, however, having, for nearly thirty years, been composed of Catholics, two to one as numbered with Protestants, the latter have had the privilege of free sittings and offirepresentatives, who constituted two-thirds of the its pew in Christ's Church, and retained sittings in accordance with the requirements of the vast majority of the Council in the Catholic pro cathedral. But a more generous, liberal, and tolerant course was adopted. It was decided to let the pew in Christ's Church remain for the use of the Protestant minority, and to retain a pew in the pro-cathedral for the Catholic majority. But oh, the ingrained and ineradicable bigotry of your genuine Ultramarine! The Mail and Saunders were all at once stricken with horror at the idea of official sittings in church! They never woke to this idea as long as such sittings were enjoyed by their own co-religionists, to the exclusion of Catholics. All at once they bethought them that there ought to be no continuance of such an ancient practice. (Not a word of objection to it by Ultramarinism throughout three hundred years, while a monopoly was secured by law to Protestants). All out of their wits' end' how to organize a triumph over true Protestantism.' Now the whole proposition, it turns out, emanated from Mr. Norwood, one of the leaders of the Conservative party in the Council and not from the 'Ultramontane faction' at all. Mr. Norwood found the Catholic members in the act of voting money to execute some requisite fittings in the Christ Church pew; and he seems very naturally to have asked why any longer need this be done for his co-religionists—the small minority-and nothing done for the vast majority of the Council who were Catholics. So, on his motion, it was ordered that application be made to the Cardinal Archbishop for a municipal pew in the pro-cathedral, Marlborough-street, for the use of the Catholic Lord Mayors and members of the Council. Miserable and disgusting, indeed, has with much reluctance and with unfeigned regret---that we never contemplated the human intellect in a state of such revolting debasement as that exhibited by the Ultramarine journalists when dealing , with subjects of this nature.

THE GREAT SEAL - CATHOLIC EXCLUSION .few days, and try his hand at the grouse. The Great Seal, as usual, will be put in commission. Heretofore Catholics were disabled from being Lords Chancellor or taking charge of the Great Seal in the Chancellor's absence. But that disability has been removed, and they are now quali-Not one is a Catholic. A Judge of the Prerogative Court and two Masters in Chancery are recommended to the Queen as fit and proper persons to hold the Great Seal, while such men as the Chief Baron, Justices O'Hagan and Fitzgerald, and Baron Deasy, are passed over. It would have been a graceful recognition of the principles of religious equality, more fully developed in the Oaths and Offices Act, if the Government had the good taste to appoint one or more Catholic judges, instead of 'going in search of temporary substitutes' of an inferior class, as the Mail properly observes. To pass over nine Catholic Judges and appoint an expiring Chancery Master only shows how superficial is the 'liberality' of the Irish Government. Of course the Catholic Bench will smile at the Orange spirit which dictated their exclusion. We do not know who is responsible for the blunder, nor do we much care. It more clearly concerns the Cabinet and the Lord-Lieutenant. The Mail reproves the 'ungracious blunder' with good sense and good taste as follows: "The Great Seal of Ireland has not, as has been stated, as yet been put into commission, nor will the Lord Chancellor leave Ireland earlier than next week. A Queen's letter has arrived, naming the following Commissioners to take custody of the Great Seal during his lordship's absence, viz. : The Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice of Appeal, Baron Fitzgerald, Judge Keatinge, Master Brooke and Master Fitzgibbon. We cannot but think that an ungracious blunder has been made in the omission from among these names of some of the Roman Catholic Judges, who are now qualified by law to hold the Great Seal. It was surely unnecessary to descend below the Bench in search of temporary substitutes for the Keeper of the Scal, when such men as Chief Baron Pigot, and others whom we need not name, were at hand, and, no doubt, ready to accept the slight compliment that would be implied in their selection. We know not who may have been accountable for a mistake and constituted an intervention on our part in faakin, in a small way, to that committed by Sir your of the finsurgents;' and in insisting that our the tone of England about Turkey, and her gene-Robert Peel when he affronted Mr. O'Connell by behaviour in this respect shall be made a subject ral tone about Continental politics, is obvious both refusing to make the Roman Catholic Relief Act retrospective in his case, thus putting him to the for compensation for the depredations of the Alauseless inconvenience of a second election for the bama and other Confederate cruisers. Mr. Sewcounty of Clare. - Freeman's Journal. The state of the policy.

of foreign governments, not less than its home results, that true statesmen must contemplate the Irish emigration. If the diminution was merely a transfer of labour from one country to another, it would still deserve to be considered from both points of view; but it is more than that. It may means a transfer, to some extent, of the political power, and may foreshadow a change in the charse position that only two courses were then that account leave the even tenor of our way, or ed. The captain and Armstrong were washed off power, and may foreshadow a change in the charteness position that only two courses were then that account leave the even tenor of our way, or ed. The captain and Armstrong were washed off power and the captain as he went away and sunk criedly account leave the even tenor of our way, or ed. The captain and Armstrong were washed off power and the captain as he went tenor of our way, or ed. The captain and Armstrong were washed off power and the captain as he washed off power and the captain and Armstrong were washed off power and the captain and Armstrong were washed off power and the captain and Armstrong were washed off power and the captain and Armstrong were washed off power and the captain and Armstrong were washed off power and the captain and Armstrong were washed off power and the captain and Armstrong were washed off power and the captain and Armstrong were washed off power and the captain and Armstrong were washed off power and the captain and armstrong were washed off power and the captain and armstrong were washed off power and the captain and armstrong were washed off power and the captain and armstrong washed to be captain and arm

The Nation of Saturday says: For several hun- | cal solution of the problem will only be accomp- | claim neutrality, or to refuse to acknowledge the | vention which Providence, we half murmur to dreds of years the Corporation of Dublin have lished by a reformed parliament; but no time or blockade and to insist upon our right to trade with been as the the lawyers say, seized of a pew in opportunity is to be lost in showing that the sub- the ports of the South. Our choice was in favor like our own should observe and promulgate. All ject will receive the earnest attention it demands. of that course which was most just and friendly to said new being for the use of City Fathers, who, In this way future complications may possibly be the United States. Not only the declaration of a by a pleasant legal fiction, were presumed to at avoided; the people may still bear up patiently, blockade, but the decisions of American courts. tend worship therein regularly every Sunday hopeful of better things; and the sting of the implied the existence of a civil war, and therefore down to the 18th of the present month. That is emigration may be drawn. How greatly that emito say until the passing of a recent act of Parlia- gration has affected, and yet steadily continues to rent. Lord Stanley cannot understand the process ment, it was only in Protestant places of worship affect the population, may be judged by the fol- of reasoning by which the acts of British subjects lowing computations:- In 1861 the census gave in furnishing assistance and supplies to the Souththe population 5,788,415; every year since, in spite of increase by births, it has been declining, clamation. 'Undertakings of this nature in favor according to the estimates of the Registrar-Gen. of either of the belligerents were equally in con-In 1862, it was 5,275,784; in 1863, 5,739,569; cial recognition at religious ceremonials all to in 1864, 5,675,307; in 1865, 5,641,086; in such enterprises did so at their own risk. The themselves to the utter exclusion of the Catholic 2866, 5,582,625; in 1867, 5,557,196. Twentyone years ago the population of Ireland was over Civic Council. By the recent act the distinction eight millions and a quarter; sixty-one years this illicit nature to a very much larger extent was abolished, and the Corporation of Dublin ago it was nearly of its present figure, being com- than their antagonists.' Lord Stanley denies that might, we suppose, if it so lasted, have disposed of puted at 5,574,105. But the relative proportion there is any parallel between the fitting out of of the sexes is not the same for 1866 and for | Confederate cruisers and the Fenian preparations 1867; the difference is noteworthy, for it indicates | against Canada:the distinction between a small population increasing under natural circumstances, and a large one and determined, throughout the whole course of about any European State which talked and acted diminishing by the emigration of its virile youth. In 1806, with a total population of 5,574,105, the Queen by the law of the land to prevent Britthere was an excess of females by 50,469; whilst ish subjects from taking a part in that contest. in 1867, with a total population of 5,557,196. But the law could not be put in force against of there is an excess of females over males by 104,-756. One of the saddest facts which the statistics reveal is the increase, not merely relative but absolute, of deaf mutes, insane, idiotic, and decrepit inhabitants. Contrasting 1851 with 1861, it will sons in their unlawful proceedings baffled all the Sir Charles Staveley has been selected as second be found that whilst the population had decreased efforts of her Majesty's Government, no less than in command. A quantity of steam transport has enormously, the number of deaf mutes had in those of the diplomatic and consular agents of the creased by 473, on their former total of 5,180; United States in this country to detect them. The the blind by 1,092, on their former total of 5,787; action of the Fenians, on the contrary, was open the lame and decrepit by 225, on their former total of 4,375; and the lunatic and idiotic by the off the United States needed, therefore, no research compassion for the 'over-taxed rate-payers,' too! immense number of 4,118, on their former total, on the part of its own officials, nor even a denun-This gilding, it was presumed, would cover the poison of pill bigotry! The 'Ultramontane fac- a great decrease in the population, to 14,098. To these Fenian agitators a palpable case infringment tion' had, forsooth, taken the course, being 'at France alone, after the scourging conscriptions of of the laws of the United States, coupled with a Napoleon, could Ireland be compared with any deliberate design to undertake from the territory of pital ships, and will be furnished with appropriate hope of finding a parallel for facts so lamentable. the United States, whose Government were in stores. Medical officers will be appointed to them. -Chronicle. :

> The Dublin correspondent of the Post states that the cholera has made its appearance in different parts of Ireland, and, although very little has been that because four vessels escaped the action of said about it, there is no doubt that in the poorer | British law, two of them unperceived, one by an acdistricts of Dublin it has lately been rife enough to cident, and one for want of evidence, Mr. Seward deserve the title of epidemic. Many of the cases is justified in stating that 'ruinous British warlike were of the milder type, called English cholera, or dysentery, produced by the extreme heat of the allowed and tolerated by her Majesty's government, weather and the eating of stale or unripe fruit and notwithstanding remonstrance; and looking to the vegetables, but a tolerably large proportion were of the true Asiatic character.

The Reporter has the following: -As Mr. Hunt, of Friarstown was having some portion of his land dug up some few days ago, the labourer came been the exhibition made by the Ultramarine press on the bones of a buman being who must have on this occasion; but we must state---and we state been one of the great Fomorian giants of a far distant age. The circumference of the cranium was no less than thirty-five inches!-indicating a course. It is not the intention of her Majesty's phrenological development which we believe to be government to pursue this discussion further, yet unparalleled. We have not heard whether Mr. Hunt sent the head to any of our national depots the conduct of the United States the same kind of of curiosities; but certain it is that such a head criticism in which Mr. Seward has indulged with The Lord Chancellor will take his vacation in a deserves a niche in the temple of fame. We have not been informed whether Mr. Hunt measured the bones of this giant.

Friday, Aug. 30 .- The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been making a not over wise speech. His lordship says Ireland only wants a good harvest to make her people happy and contented. No the discontinuance of government prosecutions infied to be Chancellors or Keepers. A Queen's less than 500,000 acres of land have gone out of stituted against their leaders without any proof letter, it appears, has arrived, naming the Com- cultivation since 1860, but the number of sheep that the evidence against those leaders was inademissioners who are to have charge of the Seal. and cattle has increased. Then emigration in the quate for their conviction, are not circumstances first six months of 1867 took 48,000 of the per ple out of Ireland.

A Drogheda correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, under date August 28, writes:-The harvest operations have set in briskly on the Meath and Louth sides of the Boyne this week and the demand for labourers has become such that any person who can handle a sickle in the field will find employment. Yesterday and to-day the wages for men were 4s. each, and for women 2s. 6d. to 3s. We observed girls of seventeen years engaged in large numbers. There are numerous English orders here for new oatmeal, which millers are most anxious to complete. One gentleman in this district be meddled with by anybody. The various Sovehas sold £200 worth of oats on the foot, to be delivered at the mill within a week. New oats delivered at the stores vary from 17s. to 18s. per

GREAT BRITAIN.

A subscription is being made in Birmingham in order to compensate the poor Catholics who suffered during the Murphy riots. Both Catholics civil and religious liberty; he trusts they may and Anglicans have contributed to it, but as yet only 200 guineas have been raised towards meet- testants, and that they may be blessed with a

ing claims amounting to nearly £500. When we stated in the spring of this year that the negotiations between our Government and that Palace. The Sultan is altogether differently of the United States in reference to arbitration on placed. He is not expected to be moral, or the Alabama claims were in an unsatisfactory position, and that Mr. Seward's despatches betrayed a disposition to evade a settlement of the dispute, Lord Stanley endeavoured by a somewhat ambiguous explanation in the House of Commons to give an apparent contradiction to our statements. The correspondence, however, which has just been published by the Foreign Office, fully confirms our assertion. The government of the United States is stubborn and unflinching in maintaining that the to look after his financial embarrassments, his fleet recognition of the Southern States as a belligerent by England was premature and unjustifiable, of inquiry and arbitration, along with the claims to ourselves and foreigners, and throws light on ard refers to the prompt action of his government mitted ourselves. Hungarians, I Italians, Poles, in preventing Fenian operations against Canada. to point the contrast between the impartiality and friendliness of the United States and the unjust toward happens to them, we shall regret it, hold friendliness of the United States and the unjust toward happens to them, we shall regret it, hold some time. The mate then shook hands with all of and unfriendly conduct of England. To this public meetings to lament their fate, subscribe them and kissed the likeness of his wife—he then Lord Stanley replies on November 30, that it was something for the wounded soldiers, send out the the declaration of a blockade by the United products of innumerable bazaars to their widows. States Government which forced our government and spend on their cause our usual contribution of to proclaim its neutrality. He adopts Lord Rus. placid philanthropic fuss. But we shall not on

justified the recognition of the South as a belligeern States can be traced to the issue of the protravention of its terms, and those who engaged in United States, whose communication with Great Britain was uninterrupted, received assistance of

The British Government were ready, anxious, the civil war, to exert all the power conferred upon fenders, unless on the production of evidence, first that the law was violated; and secondly, that its violation was the act of the persons charged with that offence. The secrecy observed by these peramity with that of her Majesty, a military operation directed against either Canada or Ireland. * * * * Her Majesty's Government cannot admit

expeditions against the United States are practically fact that at least an equal number of vessels were arrested before commencing their career, and that on all occasions when the law could be enforced legal proceedings were taken against the offenders, they consider that they have a right to assert that under circumstances similar to those in which the United States Government has been lately placed, they would not have pursued a less fair or friendly I must observe that, were it their wish to apply to regard to them, they might fairly be entitled to ask whether the restoration by order of the President of arms captured from Fenian insurgents, without any appearance of an intention on the part of those insurgents to abandon their culpable projects, and quite as open to an unfavourable construction as any of those on which Mr. Seward has laid so much stress as against the conduct of this government.—Pall Mall Gazette.

ENGLAND AND NON-INTERVENTION .- The Saturday Review notices that the Continent has shown a disposition to criticise and condemn the tendency of English statesmen to keep clear of Continental affairs. It is beginning to be thought both at home and abroad, that England is a sort of venerable lioness who only cares about a single cub. When the Sultan was over here, he went about in the character of our one tame protege who is never to reigns of Europe who come to London enjoy no such chosen position. The King of Belgium and of Greece seem, in the comparison, merely to be Royal country-cousins, for whom John Bull will always be happy to do anything in reason that he can. He takes a deep interest in their moral and religious welfare; he hopes they mean to bring up their subjects in the principles of marry well, and, if possible, may marry Pronumerous progeny; and a knife and fork, so to speak, will always be laid for them at Buckingham pious, or economical, or constitutional, or to keep one wife, or to consult any of the prejudices of the British public. If there is an extra massacre of Christians in the Lebanon or in Crete, or if the Turkish Government show signs of approaching insolvency, we all feel that it is only the Sultan doing something in the name of the Prophet, and nobody minds so privileged a being's little indiscretions. Some agent of the family is sent down is put to rights by English admirals, he gets his guns and gun carriages cheap, and everything is put smooth for him gratis. The contrast between which we are supposed in Europe to have com-Austrians, Prussians and Belgians, it is understood, may go where fortune pleases. If anything un-

ourselves, has decreed that an enlightened nation this noble and high-minded disinterestedness vanishes, however, into thin air whenever the Foreign Office conceives of the bare idea of any one laying hands on the Sultan, that favoured child of England and of Allah. We straightway furbish up our arms, fling non-intervention programmes into our waste-paper basket, and remark, with an air of pious confidence in Heaven, that we are quite ready in the cause of truth and honour to undertake a just war. This apparent inconsistency in our behaviour brings us into real odium abroad. Foreigners find it no difficult matter to prove by a train of instances, that England's political creed comes to this-that nothing is usually of any consequence, but that anyone who lays a finger on her overland route to India, is guilty, politically speaking, of the sin for which there is no forgiveness. Selfish, Pharisaical, worldly, are the epithets lavished freely on us as a nation. It is not by any means unnatural that it should be. We should employ terms as harsh and as severe as we do ourselves.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—The statements which have appeared in some of the papers respecting the Abyssinian expedition are not quite correct. The expedition will be organized in India, under the command of Sir Robert Napier, Commanderin-Chief at Bombay, who is to be entrusted with the chief political as well as military authority. been taken up, and will start for Bombay immediately, so as to be there in the course of November; but the Bombay Government have also provided a quantity of transport for themselves. Officers have also been despatched to various places to purchase camels and mules. Massowah will probably be selected as the base of operations, but this point is not finally settled. Three steamers have been provided, which are being fitted up as hos-The whole of the arrangements are under the direction of the India office, in order to secure unity of action; but the expense will be borne by Imperial funds.

'What will the new Reform Act do?' is a question which the National Reform Union is attempting to answer. There are 1,367,000 male householders in England and Wales, and both the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated at the beginning of the session that aftermaking allowances for double entries, non-payment of rates, and apathy to the possession of the franchise, no fewer than a million voters would appear on the registers. The Reform Union endeavours to show that the new bill will be much more conservative in its operation, and that it will place only an additional 120,000 on the electoral lists. Obviously some grave errors in calculation must have been made. Mr. Gladstone estimated this his £7 rental franchise would have added 204,000 names to the registers. Below this line there were at least half a million householders; and yet, after the rental qualification has been entirely knocked away, and the privilege of voting granted to every householder who pays his poor rates, the Reform Union tells the public that a miserable 120,000 is all that the boroughs will get after so many years of action on the part of Reformers. The registration in the autumn of 1868 will prove whether such a calculation is as fallacious as many believe it to be.

Notwithstanding the statement that King Theodore had released his prisoners, the British Government was pressing the preparations for the departure of the Abyssinian expedition.

THE BALLOT.—There seems to be a very decided change taking place in the minds of many men who were determined opponents of the ballot. Even the most moderate reformers are beginning to see that under the Reform Act it will be the longest purses, those which can spend the most money, by whom every seat in Parliament will be secured, or else the ballot must modify the wholesale bribery which will be rife at the elections under the new Act. If there is no ballot it will, in future, be the most wealthy candidate who must win every contested election. We have always looked upon the new bill as an Act fraught with great dangera leap in the dark taken by a Ministry determined to hang on to place at all risks. Whether we were right or not, time only can show. But both to give the new Act fair play, and to protect the great body of electors against the purses of Cottonopolis on the one side, and against the "roughs'" intimidation by means of trades union on the other, the ballot has now become a necessity for the voters of England, and we rejoice to hear that a systematic agitation upon the subject is to be commenced forth-

THE ENGLISH DIVORCE COURT.-The annual return shows that in the year 1866, 215 petitions were filled in the Divorce Court for dissolution of marriage, 8 for declaration of nullity of marriage, 64 for a separation, and 17 for restitution to conjugal rights.

It was reported on Saturday that a small boat, the John U. Ford, had been lost in attempting to cross the Atlantic, with all hands on board. The particulars are now published. One man, Andrew Armstrong, it seems, escaped, and he tells the tale. The little craft left Baltimore on the 22nd of June, and, after putting into Halifax, she finally left on her cruise for Europe on the 16th July, her crew consisting of four persons, Captain Gould, the master, Shering, the mate, Armstrong, the survivor and Murphy, a lad. On the afternoon of the 5th ult, a sea struck the boat, and she turned over, but righted again almost immediately. She lost all her oil, however, which was necessary for the light at her compass, and the crew suffered much from cramps and the loss of water. The hands then cut up the boards that secured the ballast and the internal fittings, in order to burn and obtain a light for the compass. Heavy gales from the S.W. to E. N. E., were experienced, with a cross sea, and on Monday, the 19th ult., she bore up for Cork, when about 10.30 p.m. a terrific sea struck the boat, and turned her over, and the ballast boards being gone, the ballast shifted and was thrown in the water and the boat kept turning right over as the four hands endeavoured to get on her, until the lad got entangled between the rigging and the mast and she was so kept steady. The men were in this position until noon the following day, being frequently washed off by the seas, when a sail was objected bearing down upon them; and for a time they the country of t served bearing down upon them; and for a time they were in hopes of being relieved. The sail, however, the small coal companies which have been formed passed by without rendering them help. The mate during the past two or three years will have to go. passed by without rendering them help. The mute Shering then asked Armstrong and the survivors to pray with him, and they continued to do so for became much excited and after biting the captain's leg, fell off the boat and perished. The same evening the lad Murphy asked Armstong to make him fast, which was done to his belt, but shortly afterwards a heavy sea swept him off and he disappear-

"God help my poor wife and family." Armstrong succeded in regaining the bottom of the boat, and remained on her till 4 a. m. on the 23rd, without the slightest nourishment, and after being washed off by the heavy seas, when the ship Aerolite, Capt. Alleyne, of Liverpool, discerned the shreds of canvas which were flying from the oar which he was enabled to raise, and bore down to him. In a very exhausted and almost insensible condition he was taken off the bottom of the bont and got on board the Acrolite, where he received every kindness and attention. On the following day or so he was transferred on board the Mary Blake, from Antigua, which brought him on to London. The dimensions of the John T. Ford were 19 ft. length of keel, 22 ft. 6 in. over all, 7 ft. beam. and 2 ft. 8 in. depth of hold.

Progress?-When the Oxford movement, which began in 1830, was still in its infancy, or rather its youth, a certain zealous young clergyman, whose episcopalianism was at the time at white heat, amazed the Low Church Bishop of his diocese by suddenly going down upon his knee and asking for his lordship's blessing at the end of some business interview in the 'palace.' 'Good Heaven!' or "God bless my soul!" exclaimed the bewildered prelate, lifting up his hands, but not in the attitude of benediction; 'how should I, a miscrable sinner, give anybody my blessing? Get up, Sir, at once, and let us have no more of these Popish mummerics!" What. a misfortune, indeed, it was for the enthusiasticyoung parson in question that his lot was not cast some 30 years later, either in that happy abode of intensified episcopacy the Cape of Good Hope, or in London itself, where the Bishop of the said colony is now only too willing to bestow his 'blessing' upon clergy and laity indescriminately. What would have been the joyful anticipations of the earlier Tractarians could they have foreseen such a fruitful result of their labours as that displayed last week at a church in Shoreditch, when a couple of hundred men and women marched unexpectedly in, led by the ex-Father Ignatius, to thank Bishop Gray, now in England, for bullying Bishop Colenso, and to entreat his episcopal 'blessing,' all kneeling on the ground before him. The notion of a couple of hundred poor people pronouncing an opinion upon the Coleuso criticisms on the Pentateuch is, in truth, so ludicrous that it is surprising that even a person so destitute of all sense of the absurd as this same ex-Father Ignatius did not detect its silliness.—Pall Mall Gazette

UNITED STATES.

The will of the late Bishop Timon, of Buffalowas admitted to probate by the Eric County Surrogate on Wednesday. It disposes of about \$1,000 in personal and \$1,000,000 in real property, all of which it gives to the Church,

The "LAZY MONKS."—A writer in that sterling journal, the Philadelphia Catholic Standard, alluding to the order of Passionists and their progress in the United States within the past lifteen years, pays the following well-merited tribute to the Monks: and religious orders of the Catholic Church in all ages:—"Labor is the motto of our people; idleness does not exist in this country, even among the wealthier classes. Well, let us take the busiest of our merchants or speculators, the maddest in the pursuit of the 'Almighty Dollar,' and his time is: not so well filled as that of the pious men I have just described, let alone the importance of the result attained. Yet it is nothing new in Catholic history; these religious are but walking in the footsteps of their predecessors, continuing the work of centuries. The revolutionists and infidels of the Old World have ranted against the 'lazy monks;' they have closed their monasteries, robbed them and cast them adrift; 'No more idle mendicants,' they said; 'go forth in the world and work!' In-sensates! The work done by those 'idle' men has never been equalled: it has benefitted mankind. benefitted you, the dispoilers of your benefactors. The monasteries were the cradle of literature, the treasury of history, the inexhaustible mine of science and art. To them you owe the earliest discoveries in Medicine, in Astronomy, in Agriculture; from them have come thousands of useful inventions that created national industry. Their ime-worn manuscripts are the only light you have to read the history of past ages. The monk in his cloister worked for you like the priest in your midst, like the missionary among the savage tribes. Wherever these servants of Christ have labored, u have reaped the fruits, and you reap them now. The Church has laid the true principles of demoeracy, and secured the rights of the people; not by revolution and violence, but by opening her arms to the humblest and bidding him 'learn' and work. elevate thyself by thy deeds.' From the ranks of the people came priests who spoke to kings and rulers from the pulpit, and reminded them that there was a King on high who judges the crowned monarch as well as the humblest peasant. Between the feudal lords and the seris the Church stood, a conciliating agent, protecting the one and restraining the other.

Going to Canada. The New York Express regrets to learn that many citizens of the South are sending their families to Canada. In some parts of Alabama and Mississippi, in the large towns and cities, the audacity of the negro has become so great, and the disposition so general among officers of the Freedmen's Bureau and others in authority to wink at, sanction, or pass over these outrages, that, as a matter of safety, many persons in the South are sending their wives and daughters out of the country. Canada is a favourite resort, because living is less costly there, even at gold prices, than in the large cities of the North. The absence of the inflated currency has been of immense advantage to the Canadians, and would be to us. But irrespective of this it is a disgrace to the Government; and to the military service, that the females of whole families feel compelled to leave the South to secure protection.

A New York Journal, the Gazette, says :- Sad are the stories that float in upon us from the carnival life at Long Branch, Saratoga, and other of the fashionable summer resorts. Frivolities we expect .- A measurable amount of dancing and gayety is not surprising. But we do not look for such reports as those which are left to appal us by the cubing season. We do not look to see ladies and gentlemen who are prominent in metropolitan social life engaging in downright carousals. We mean drinking and drunkenness-not one whit short or less. This has been the shame and curse of the season. It has left a blight which will sadden lives through long years. It has, to our certain knowledge, taken two persons straight down to death

INSISTS ON HIS RIGHTS.—A colored man who was up before the police court at Louisville a few days ago, on a charge of stealing, rather took down the concern by remarking, as he was about to he marched off to jail, that, (If they didn't let a nig-ger steal a little in his dam country, I'se gwine, back to Tennessee where Mr. Brownlow II see a

by the board, as the prices of coal are so low. present that the mines are not making any mone The prospect of moderate rates during the comit winter months will be welcomed by the poor Boston Herald.

The Tribune thinks there is some colourous thenticity in the report, that the President in to assert the amnesty doctrine to the uttermos carry constitutionality to a crisis and to r

Abe True doluness.

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Q. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER - 1867. Friday, 27-SS. Cosmos and Damien. MM. Saturday, 28-S. Wenceslaus, M. Sunday, 29-Sixteenth after Pentecost, St. Mi Monday 30-St. Jerome, D.

остовав-1867: Tuesday, 1-St. Remi, B. C. Wednesday, 2 - Holy Guardian Angels. Thursday, 3 - Of the B. Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Accounts reach us of a serious riot at Manchester on the 19th inst., arising out of a successful attempt to rescue two Fenian prisoners. Kelly and Deary, from the hands of the Police, who were escorting them from the gaol to the railroad depot. The mob armed with stones. clubs, and in some instances with fire arms, attacked the escort which overpowered by numbers was at last compelled to give way. The prisoners were then carried off, one policeman having been killed, and several other persons, both from amongst the escort and the rioters, seriously wounded. The authorities immediately offered a reward of £300 for the recapture of the rescued prisoners, and several of the rioters have been arrested.

Cholera though not in a very aggravated form, and as yet scarcely deserving the name of epidemic, has made its appearance in several parts of Ireland.

Another of the Fenian prisoners, named Os borne, is reported as having made his escape from the Clonmel jail; a hot pursuit is being made after bim.

The preparations for the Abyssinian expedition still continue, in spite of the receipt of a telegram via Constantinople, to the effect that the prisoners had been released. The news is not generally believed.

representative of the British Government at Washington, may be looked upon as a national calamity in the present very delicate state of affairs betwixt the two countries. Diptheria was the cause of a death as unexpected as it is lamented. The successor of the accomplished and amiable statesman is not as yet indicated.

The latest telegrams from Italy dated Florence, 22nd inst., appounce that Garibaldi has issued a flaming address to his followers calling on them to attack the Sovereign Pontiff; and to annex Rome to Piedmont. The Government of the latter, fearful of consequences, and not pre pared to provoke the wrath of France and the Catholic world, has also issued a proclamation to its subjects against taking part in the revolutionary movement. Actually the state of affairs in Italy is very analogous to that which obtained here some eighteen months ago. Garibaldi and his fillibusters fairly represent the Fenians of the Robert section, intent upon the invasion of Canada; and the attitude of the Government of Victor Emmanuel is in many respects identical with that of the Washington Cabinet, compelled by of so many good Religious, who cease not to labus annexed thereunto, are, or should be deemcircumstances to oppose a movement which it had itself encouraged; and yet whilst repressing their ardor, tearful of offending and alienating a powerful body of men, of whose services it might that they may be converted-for the sick that effect to those principles are, politically speaking soon again stand in need.

A telegram of the same date, but from Rome. informs us that the Pope has publicly denounced be saved-and for the faithful departed that they ranks of Catholic Conservatives. the sale of the property of the Charch, and has declared the decree of the Piedmontese Govern. ment authorising that sale null and void. We learn also that another attempt has been made on the life of the Emperor of Russia by two men disguished as women.

In our last we briefly stated the fact that a collection was to be taken up in the City, and throughout the Diocess of Montreal, in aid of the newly erected Trappist Monastery, St. Esprit. His Lordship the Bishop of this diocess has strongly recommended this good work to the favorable notice of his clergy in a Circular of which the subjoined is a translation :-

ST. URBAIN, Sept. 13th. 1867. " Sir .- The present Letter has for its object Holy Ghost in the Archdiocess of Quebecpropose to take up in your parish.

"With the utmost pleasure I have granted to them the permission which they requested of me, to make this collection in all the houses of both our city and rural districts; for I have the full assurance that the hearty welcome with which they will everywhere be received, will draw down abundant blessings, temporal and spiritual, on the entire diocess. Good and powerful reasons make me believe, and hope that this will be the

"I was bound, in the first place, to co-operate with our new Archbishop, who sent me these good Religious, recommending them to the hearty charity of the Diocess. Such an appeal under such circumstances, deserves no doubt all our sympathy: and therefore will we turn it to the profit of so noble a work which first of all addresses itself to the care of the chief of our Ecclesiastical Province. Cordially will we tender him our help, in the belief that we cannot better hail his advent to the throne of the Metropolitan Church. than in zealously encouraging an establishment which is rightfully so dear to him; and in the well grounded expectation that the new Monastery will be a fresh source of graces and blessings for the whole country.

This we must try and well impress upon our good people, so as to engage them to make of this great and noble work, a work at once religious and patriotic: representing it to them as a powerful aid reserved for us by Divine Providence, which like a tender mother never ceases to watch over our spiritual and material interests.

"For, in fact, a Trappist Monastery, considered from a religious point of view, offers to all hearts animated by a lively faith, a striking spec tacle, and one well fitted to arouse the noblest sentiments. It is a solitude wherein those who seek to live for God alone, bury themselves alive. It is a reunion of generous men who devote themselves to penitential exercises; who work by day and watch by night : and who pass the long years in meditation, in perpetual silence. in constant fasts, working and praying, chasten ing their bodies and bringing them into subjection. the better to lead the Angelic Life, and to sing more lovingly the praises of the Divine Majesty.

"Now is it not clear that in such a solitude Heaven is more open through the abundance of the graces that it pours upon the earth? And and we hope that with them has also passed these treasures of grace, are they not evidently away the greater part of that bitterness and party the portion of those who by their gifts contribute spirit with they were accompanied and characto the building up of this solitude-become a terised. If the quarrels, and rivalries of the paradise upon earth?

tude the air is purer, from the heavenly affections cultivated within the balls of the legislature, we mily and the rights of the Individual - all assailed that it fosters, from the sacred songs and the shall have but little hopes for the future pros perfumes of the fervent prayers that day and perity of the new Dominion, and but small rea-The death of Sir Frederick Bruce, K. C. B., night embalm this delicious abode? But this sons to congratulate ourselves on recent political fragrant air, is it not for those who make some sacrifices to build up this house of prayer, of re treat and silence, which shed far abroad a salutary and soul sanctifying influence! Indeed how defaced from the first, with any of the blots of many persons in visiting a Trappist retreat, have the past. By-gones must be held to be by been of a sudden so smitten with the charms of its solitude as to desire never to leave it! Here large and generous construction on the acts of they cried, is our resting place: and here in the their political opponents. Parties, and divisions, spot that we have chosen will we dwell for the and strife there must still be: but these should rest of our days. Alas! only too late have we be based solely upon principles, not upon men: discovered its delights, and thus is it that we have been so long the slaves of a deceitful world!

Is it not also plain that in such a solitude God makes Himself more familiar to those souls which forsake all things for the contemplation of and Conservatives; and from whom in a politi-God, so good, and Who rewards even the cup of All, no matter what their personal predilections cold water given for His sake, will He not recompense a hundred-fold those who have procured tor Him these living victims of praise, who render to Him on earth the honor which the Angels who are in beaven also pay to Him?

pray for their generous benefactors, will be granted? and that their constant intercessions, for the just that they may persevere-for sinners they may be healed-for the afflicted that they may be comforted-for the quick that they may | they be found to be nominally serving in the may be delivered-will be heard?

records of their Order are there to show that agricultural labors. Thus in different ages since or in countries avowedly Protestant, the Ency sweat, covered with the richest of harvests.

"St. Bernard their founder taught them how to drain swamps, and cultivate marshes; how to nation of the contradictory errors. On Liberetill the sandy soils, in a word how to brave all lism and Indifferentism in religion; on Materiaobstacles, so as to convince an admiring world lism and Atheism, this invaluable document conthat, with toil, the uncultivated spots might be tains the verdict of one who, assisted and pre transformed into a delicious paradise, and that the vented by the indwelling spirit of the Holy Ghost, most ungrateful field can be made to yield food cannot err. The errors to which modern states. to its master. From this does it not follow, men are so hable on the questions of Church and

he Trappist Brothers, Joseph Marie and Au- these noble Religious, will but throw themselves gustin, sent bither by the Rev. P. Francois into our dense forests there to seek their own, Xavier, Prior of the Trappist Monastery estab - and their families' subsistence, instead of losing lished under the name of the Monastery of the themselves in the immensity of the U. States the Trappist institution will have been for the entire country a means of safety and prosperity? Even from a material point of view the Trappists have most important services to render to this our Canada, and to its good and happy people, if we will but help them in the accomplishment of their noble mission.

> This sketch, imperfect as it is, and hurriedly thrown off, of the Trappist life, must suffice; and we shall be able to come to the conclusion, that the whole country is deeply interested in contributing towards the success of a work which today makes claims upon our charity; and which most assuredly deserves to be looked upon as a work both patriotic and religious, worthy therefore of being hailed with enthusiasm and with

"At last then Canada, as well as so many other Catholic countries has its Trappist Monastery, a thing hitherto because of our severe winters, deemed impracticable. Canada should then give to it a hearty welcome, and should by the public, it may develop itse'f, grow and nexed Syllahus ?" prosper. To us does it belong, well beloved fel low workmen, to forward by all the means within throughout the diocess.

"As the Brothers whose advent has been anpounced to us, the promoters of this excellent work, propose to go from door to door. I beg of you to well explain, at the prones of your church the object of this collection; you will also, as far as you can, introduce them yourself to those of your parisbioners whom you know to be the best fitted to exercise on the hearts of all, that gentle influ ence which makes precious, all good works, such as that which we have in hand.

"We will pray the great St. Bernard whom these good Religious revere as their father and founder, to intercede with Jesus and Mary Whom he has so well taught us to love, for the good success of our work. "Ipsam sequens non devias : ipsam rogans, non desperas : ipsa protegente, non metuis."

I am, Sir, most cordially your humble and faithful servant,

† Ic., Bishop of Montreal.

Our Policy .- The elections are now over hustings, the personalities and angry passions of "And is not equally manifest that in that soli | the election contests, be transplanted to, and

We are about to commence a new page of our history; it is of importance that it be not gones; and public men must be ready to put a so that we no longer, as too often has happened, confound our foes with our friends, and our friends with our foes.

Who are our friends? we ask, as Catholics and in public life will to the best of their opportu- ally. nities and abilities unflinchingly carry out into practice, the great religious, social, and political principles enuntiated by the Holy Father in his "In a word, can we not see that the prayers celebrated Encyclical of 1864, and in the Syl ed our friends: all who refuse to accept the principles therein laid down, or who do not avail themselves of their opportunities to give practical our foes, and foes the more dangerous should

On all the great questions of the day, religious "But the Trappist are not only men of fervent moral, social, and political that agitate society prayers, they are also men of hard work. The and press for a solution, whether in Europe or in America, whether in France or the British Emthey have always devoted themselves to the rudest | pire, whether in countries professedly Catholic, their institution have we seen the most barren clical and Syllabus above referred to are clear countries, after having been watered with their and explicit : laying down the great principles by which always and everywhere the statesman and legislator should be guided, by the condem-

the Encyclical upon all these matters, that it should be the hand book or vade mecum of every guided by which he will never, no matter how furiously the winds may rage, go far astray from

his true course.

And on the other hand, he who despises or is ashamed of the principles of the Encyclical; who presumes to set up his own puny private judgment against them; or who through cowardly compliance with the more popular traditions and tendencies of ar age alienated from the Church and the truth, sacrifices them, or makes compromise with error, is our foe, and as such should he be treated. Thus here is one sure test betwixt friends and foes-" Do you accept with out reserve, and will you ever do your best to reduce to practice, the great religious, social, and political principles as laid down by the Vicar of surround it with its attentions, so that protected | Christ, and embodied in his Encyclical and an-

Nor by this confession of faith do we place ourselves in an attitude of hostility towards those our power these great and happy results, by of our Protestant brethren who hold Conservaencouraging with all our strength, the Collection live principles, and who are therefore in the powhich for this purpose is about to be taken up litical order, our "natural allies" as we have always insisted. We apply to all countries, and in all seasons, the principles which they unfortunately are too apt to restrict to the British. Empire, and the reign of Queen Victoria: forgetting that truth is one, eternal, and immutable; and that the principles of the Revolution, if false, are as false in Italy as in Ireland; as hateful, if hateful at all, in the mouth of a Garibaldi or a Mazzini, as in that of a Fenian Head Centre or a Canadian " Rouge." The truth which the Sovereign Pontiff proclaims is Catholic or universal truth; the Conservative principles of our Protestant friends are, in so far as they go, true for the most part; but as Protestants do not give to them a Catholic or universal application, they cannot be said to held, even in politics, Catholic

> And it is not out of place to remark here, that not many of our separated brethren who have read the " Encyclical" have as yet fully grasped its meaning; whilst a very great number have never read it at all, and know of it only through the unfair comments of a hostile press. Yet if they desire conjointly with us, Catholic Conservatives, to defend the cause of Law, and Order, and Legitimate Authority : to uphold the rights of the Civil Magistrate, the rights of the State, and the rights of Society; the rights of the Faby modern democracy under the specious title of Liberalism, they must first make their Theology; they must learn the true relation of man to God, in Whom all rights centre and originate, and from Whom all rights flow us from their source. This they can do only by a careful study of the sublime truths enuntiated in the Encyclical; and only by conforming their political practice thereunto, canthey give effect to their crude Conservative theories. In a word, our politics are based upon our theology; and outside of the Catholic Church there can be no true theology, or knowledge of

The Kingston News remarks that a question that will occupy the early attention of the local legislatures will be that of grants from the public funds in aid of charitable institutions: but at His greatness and His goodness? But this cal sense should we held aloof, as our foes? the same time our Kingston contemporary hopes that the expected economical changes which he for this man or for that man, who cordially accepts anticipates as inevitable may be made gradu-

> To us in Lower Canada this need cause little uneasiness. In the first place we do not think, from the composition of our local legislature that there will be in that body any disposition to do away with the trifling grants which, for certain specific purposes of great public utility, have been hitherto made to some of our institutions, and for which the full value—to say the least—is returned. It is no doubt true, that some of these institutions for certain specified services never contemplated by their original founders, but which the growth of population has imposed upon them, receive pecuniary and from the public purse; and it would be the public, not the institutions, that would suffer were these grants to be done away with or seriously curtailed. The work would still have to be done: but it would be done at a far greater cost, and far less effi ciently, than it is done at present by our chari table organisations.

As to the property of these institutions—as it been acquired by purchase, or transactions equivalent to purchase-so there is little to be apte entreat you to encourage the collection which that, if our youth, encouraged by the example of State and their relative positions—on Education, from its composition be disposed to imitate confortall; in the next world, as well as in this.

Marriage, the Family, on Socialism and Indivi. Henry the Eighth, the French Constituent of dualism, and cognate politico-religious ques the present tyrannical Government of Piedmont : tions, are therein all indicated, and condemned by neither will it be under pressing temptation to one whose sentence upon earth is ratified in hea- adopt the vulgar expedient of robbing the ven. So complete, so exhaustive we may say is Church, in order to defray the expences of the State. This plan for staving off national bankruptcy has been often tried in modern times, and man who aspires to the responsible position of a has always failed. It did not save France from Catholic statesman or publicist. It should be bankruptcy in the last century, though through his compass across the stormy sea of politics; the system of assignats them adopted it made the fall more gradual, and less ammediately perceptible: neither we may be sure will it avert the bankruptcy with which the Kingdom of Italy s now menaced.

> Of course, we all know, there is a party to Canada, as elsewhere, which would fain see the Cliurch robbed and despoiled, but this is rather from social than financial motives. They dread the Church, and her influence : and they believe that by reducing her clergy to poverty, by depriving her of the funds wherewith she has been endowed by the munificence of her children in the past, she will be deprived of her influence over the education of her children to-day. The Church is an obstacle to the spread of their principles: and for this reason, rather than for any imaginary pecuniary benefits to be derived by the confiscation of her revenues to secular purposes, do they meditate against her the policy which the Liberal governments of Eurone. and of this Continent -as in Mexico for instance, have so frequently adopted. But this party is still small, and at present without much influence in Lower Canada: and it is to be hoped that, if the Catholics and Conservatives of the Province are united, vigilant, and active, we may long be able to preserve intact those noble institutions, to which in great measure the material, as well as the moral, prosperity of Canada is due. But this we must insist upon-That there is no analogy whatsoever betwixt the special grants which from time to time the legislature has made for specific purposes to some of our institutions, and the original endowments of those institutions .-The first it is competent to the State to withdraw, though it would be highly impolitic for it to do so: with the other, it has no more right to meddle than it has to confiscate the property of any individual, or of any commercial establishment in the Province. Where these principles are ignored, there can never be " a free Church in a free State," except indeed in a Pickwickian or Cavourian sense of the term.

The Montreal Dai'y News (Ministerial) recognises the fact, that the opposition of Nova Scotia to the Union of all the British North American Provinces, has its root in the loyalty of the people of that Colony, in their deenseated attachment to British institutions, and to British connection, and their strong Conservatism. They are loyal British subjects, and therefore don't want to have a "new nationality" thrust upon them. This we believe to be the true version of the story:-

"The old adage says that extremes meet. It has been verified in Nova Scotia. Is no quarter of Her Majesty's wide dominions can a population be found more intensely and enthusiastically attached to British connection, and their bitterest maledictions were showered upon the Contederation scheme because in their estimation it weakened and imperilled that connection.

The elections are now concluded -an overwhelming majority pronounced itself adverse to our new nationality; but not one solitary member goes beyoud an angry remoustrance-none pretend that the Imperial enactment is a dead letter, that its provisions can be evaded or that any lucal ebullition of feeling can cause it to be rescinded. The newly o'ected members may deplore their impotence and express their irritation, but one and all will take their appointed places in the Commons

In the same sense the Toronto Leader (Ministerial organ) interprets the Nova Scotian elec-

"In spite of the result of the electrons, we believe that no Province of the Dominion is more true to ils British allegrance than Nova Scotia. Mr. Howe has built a little too much upon the necessity of that Province to England. He has assumed that as its protection must be principally from the sea, that duty may safely be left to England. This appeal to the pockets of the Nora Scotians was somewhat misleading. Nor is this all. Confederation has been held up to the people of that Province as implying a premature and impossible independence; and it is probable that many voted for the Opposition in the firm conviction that they were taking the best possible means of averting the calamity. This shows that if they were credulous they were at least sound at heart."

ODIOUS PERSECUTION .- The editor of the Union Nationale is, it seems by his own account, the victim of a cruel persecution on the part of the Corporation of Montreal; and of the same nature as that from which the red-nored man or "Deputy Shepherd" immortalised in Pickwick by Charles Dickens, was also a victim. His water has been cut off for non payment of rates!

The editor of the Union Nationale in making public this odious act of tyranny, is at once sublime and pathetic. He bints at terrible vengeance to be exacted by the Rouges for this outwas not originally the gift or endowment of the rage upon one of their leaders, and more than State; as it is either the creation of charitable insinuates, that a terrible day of reckoning is at individuals out of their private funds; or has as hand. Meantime like the "rednosed man" he in the case of some of our largest institutions hopes no doubt that the heart of the Corporation official who wantonly and wickedly cut his wa'er off, may be softened and turned the right prehended at the present moment from the Local way: but he thinks upon the whole that te-the legislature. This body will not, naturely, or official foresaid-is booked for something un-

It would not be correct to say that they are opposed to all union; for in their own words they a go to Ottawa, either to have a better union, or none'-thus accepting the alternative of ' better conon." They are in a certain sense " Staterights" men, holding the same principles as those for which General Lee, and the men of the Southern Confederacy fought and shed their blood. In other words, they disapprove, not of Union, but of Centralisation; and aim at securing for their Province greater powers of self-Goveroment, and at giving to the union more of the Federal and less of the Legislature or incorporating character, than they actually possess. This seems to be the secret of the strong and almost unanimous verdict pronounced by the people of Nova-Scotia, whom it would be unjust therefore to brand as disloyal, or Annexationists.

We have been asked-Where in the Statute Book of Canada is the proposition laid down, in general terms, that it is desirable to abolish, or do away with, all semblance of connection betwixt Church and State? We reply :-

In the Act 18th Queen Victoria, c. 2, entitled, "An Act to make better provision for the appropriation of Moneys arising from the Lands heretofore known as the Clergy Reserves &c." In the preamble to that Act sec. 3, it is laid down as a general proposition, or absolute truth,

nection between Church and State."

This Act was assented to on 18th December vince of Canada, 1854 55, part. 2, p. 8.

MURDERS AND HOMICIDES IN ENGLAND .-The Registrar-General's Report, just assued, shows that during the year 1865, there were 444 cases, against 344 in 1858, thus indicating a great increase in the amount of crime during the intervening seven years. Of the 444 cases of homicide for 1865, 253 were set down as murders, and of these 253 murders, " 175 were that the Imperial authorities intend if ever the of infants under a year old." During the course question of the Alabama claims comes before of the year referred to in the Report, there were 1392 suicides.

with his infamous treatment of his wife, has long Lord Stanley to Mr. Steward says:been before the public, is, we are told, soon to be left blooming alone; the lady whom, for the sake of her fortune, he entrapped into a States Government in dealing with the Fenian sham marriage with him, being about to apply projects of aggression against Canada. It can tor a divorce. She should rather apply to have not be admitted that this contrast is justified by her marriage with the Major declared a nullity in law, as it is in fact, and in the eyes of God .--Mrs. Theresa Yelverton is on a visit to the exert all the power conferred on the Queen by United States.

Sic Vos, Non Vobis .- It is said that Mr. George Brown is about to leave Canada for Scotland. So be it, for this country can well spare him. But what a warning does not this man's career afford to him who would fain imitate his conduct! He has seen his policy prevail, and the measures for which be, and his brother Clear Grits long contended, triumphantly carried. But he himself reans no benefit thereby, and the result of his victory is that Mr. George Brown is laid on the shelf.

THE HEIRESS OF KILORGAN, OF Evenings with the Old Geraldines-By Mrs. J. Sadlier, New York and Montreal. - This is a well told tale, or Irish historical novel, by a lady well known to the public for her literary labors extending over many years; labors which her fellow countrymen hope may be extended over many British authorities to establish against these Fenian years yet to come.

-Translated from the French of Henri Guenot, by Mrs. J. Sadher .- For this well executed translation of an interesting French story, we are again indebted to the indefatigable pen of Mrs. Sadlier. For sale at the Messrs Sadlier's CHANICS' HALL. - Informations have lately Bookstore, corner of Notre Dame and St Francols Xavier Streets.

ST. JOSEPH ASYLUM. - The Ladies of Charity of this Asylum, under the care of the court on Saturday afternoon to answer to such Grey Nuns, return thanks to the public for the charges as might be made against them. Their success of the Bazaar, lately held in aid of the names are, - Wm! Ennis, Pat. Hawkins, Martin funds of that institution. The sum realised was livan, Michael Cassidy, Chas. Woods, John about five hundred dollars.

of our fellow citizen, A. Larocque, Esq., has, nantly denied the charge, and demanded that his on the expiring of his original term of enlistment accuser should come before the court immediateagain curciled himself, and for a longer period ly for cross-examination. This will take place ceened in taking out from \$300 to \$400 worth of gold than before, in the ranks of those noble defenders they were all admitted to bail to appear before of the Holy Father, the Pontifical Zouaves. We the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday - Moncongratulate M. Larocque. treal Herald, Monday.

ORDINATIONS, AT QUEBEC: On Saturday the 21st inst. the following Orders were conferred by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec : Minor Orders-M. Ludger Marceau.

Diaconate-Rev. Jos. Magloire Moreau.

Both of these gentlemen are of the diocese of

The result of the elections seems to be gratifying to all parties. The friends of the Ministry bail it as a great victory: and the Toronto Globe is of opinion that its friends "have had a publishing the history of Fenianism in Canada, fair amount of success, and have done vastly better than the Coalitionists are willing to ad-

It is stated in some of our exchanges that Artemus Ward was received into the Catholic Church shortly before he died. We do not vouch for the truth of this report.

An Ottawa telegram of the 18th inst. announces the safe return from Rome of His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa.

Mr. James Leaby, of Loughboro', Province of Octario, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in that place.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW-July 1867 .-Messis Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is one of the best numbers we have seen for a long time. The annexed is a list of the contents :- 'New Paris,' 'Cornish Antiquities,' Reminiscences of Massimo d'Azeglio,' 'The New Courts of Law,' Mountain Climbing,' Characteristics of English History,' 'Agricultural Gangs,' . Hannibal's Passage of the Alps,' The Church and Her Curates,' 'Reform Essays.'

The first article on this list will be found the most attractive. If half of what it says be true, then has the witty author of the Odeurs, or "It is desirable to remove all semblance of con- Stinks of Paris, suppressed, rather than exaggerated, the truth respecting the hideous depravity and inconceivable moral corruption of New 1854: and for further particulars we refer our Paris. Scarcely could the Old Paris, the Paris respected questioner to the Statutes of the Pro- of the Regency and Dubois, have been worse. if indeed quite so bad; and as the immorality of the eighteenth century was the logical precursor of Sentember massacres, and the loathsome ascendency of a swinish democracy in '93, so may we form a shrewd guess as to what the present moral corruption of French society

THE FENIAN RAID ON CANADA. - The correspondence between Lord Stanley and the United States Government develops the fact the 'mixed commission,' that the damage caused by the Fenian raid upon Canada shall also be taken into account, as well as the claims of British merchants for damage done to them Major Yelverton, whose name in connection during the late civil war. A despatch from

> 'Mr. Seward draws a centrast between the conduct of the British Government during the recent American civil war and that of the United the facts of either case. The British Government were ready, anxious and determined throughout the whole course of the civil war to the law of the land to prevent British subjects from taking part in the contest. But the law could not be put in force against offenders unless on the production of evidence first, that the law was violated; and, secoudly, that its violation was the act of the persons charged with that offence. The secrecy observed by these persons in their unlawful proceedings baffled all the efforts of Her Majesty's Government, no less than those of the diplomatic and consular agents of the United States in this country to detect them.

The action of the Fenians, on the contrary, was open and avowed. It showed itself in pubhe meetings and in the public press, in the enrolment of troops, the collection of arms, the solicitation of money, and finally in the establishment in the territory of the United States of a so called provisional government, with its legislative assembly and administrative officers. Throughout these transactions there has been no attempt at disguise, but rather an arrogant display of publicity. The Government of the United States needed, therefore, no research on the part of their officials, nor even a denunciation by agitators a palpable case of infringement of the laws of the United United States, coupled with THE BOHEMIANS, In the Fifteenth Century a deliberate design to undertake from the territory of the United States, whose government was in amity with that of Her Majesty, a military operation directed against either Canada or Ireland.

ARREST OF PARTIES SUPPOSED TO BE IM-PLICATED IN THE ATTACK ON THE MEveen taken against certain parties charged with being implicated in the attack on the Mechanics' Hall, during the late election. Twelve of these parties, understanding that warran's were about to be issued against them, appeared at the police Tracy, Jas. Tracy, Pat. Coff-e, Michael Sul-Doyle, Jos. Wylie, Jas Pendergast, and J. Ferron. The charge is of taking part in the Le Nouveau Monde informs us that the son riot, throwing stones, &c., &c. Wylie indigon Monday. The others waived this right, and

THE POLITICAL SITUATION .- The present aspect of political matters in our midst is worthy of attention. The spirit of communism and demagogueism, as developed in the Easter District, and in connection with the sovereign people under Confederation, when viewed in the light of a tree Constitution and as British subjects, and the will of the people is the law of the land, cannot sanction the fictitious purchase of property to to qualify for Parliamentary honors, combined with the desire of every enlightened and intelligent citizen to give the new Government a hearty and undivided fair trial in a slate quarry, and must result in a state of things hitherto entirely unsuspected, and the desire to serve the country's good, and to extend the blessings of Confedera. tion to the shores of the Pacific, playing an important part in the history of nations, will leave in view the great, the grand, the glorious truth, that every Candidate for the people's suffrages says:-he is an honest man and will do wonders

[Written by "our Reporter" after attending two nominations, a Committee meeting, a Muffin worry, and a Champagne supper.) - Free Lance.

Mr. Davim has furnished us an explanation, which, in the interest of truth, we think it right to give. We stated some days ago that we had seen a cheque from New York, drawn to the order of Mr. O. J. Devlin, and which was represented to us as a Fenian contribution to the Montreal West election. We had no doubt at the time that such was the object of the chaque. But Mr. Devlin's explanation, supported by a number of letters, in his possession, leaves no doubt in our mind, that our first impression upon the information furnished to us, was entirely erroneous: and, as the statement made was of a nature to do mjustice, we take the earliest opportunity, after this has been made clear to us, to make this publication in amende. The cheque was trust money sent by a lawyer, Mr. O'Gorman, of New York, for a niece of Mr. Devlin: and there has been others similar to it

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT .- The anticipations of any early meeting of Pathament are not redeemed. It was supposed, and it has been publicly stated, that the meeting of Parliament would follow close upon the elections; but we learn by telegraph from Ottawa that the Gazette of this morning contains a proclamation deferring the meeting till the 2nd of November; and it does not appear that this is final, since it is not mentioned that the call is for the actual despatch of business. The idea of a special session has probably been abandoned; and it may be the desire to have but one winter session for the transaction of all the business that will require to come before the first meeting of the House of Commons. The country is now of greater extent, with the interest of several provinces to consult, and the outlying members might naturally object to being summoned to Ottawa twice during a year when one visit could be made to suffice. It is also to be supposed that the preparation of the highly important business which must come before the House will require considerable time, and it may not be completely ready until the period for holding a winter session is at hand .- Kingston News.

Sir John A. and I dy Macdonald paid a visit to the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston last think very justly :- " There is one feature in the visit referred to, well worthy of notice, viz., the unaffected interest felt by Lady Macdonald in the prison convicts. Although a stranger amongst us, it is not difficult to imagine what an amount of good a woman may do in such a field -the womanly traits of character exhibited during the visit referred to warranting such a conclusion. It is also pleasing, not only to the officers of such institutions, but to the public at large, to find the first Minister of the Crown personally respecting the public establishments of the country, and thereby schooling himself by personal and practical observation in their actual condi-

We understand that a family named Newmara, living in Juror Street, and consisting of three brothers and the wife of one of them, were poisoned a few days since by corrosive sublimate in bread, which is made by the family. One of the brothers was so ill as to require medical attendance, but they are all now as well as usual,-Watness

TAKING THE VEIL -An interesting ceremony took place on the 18th at the Chapel of the Convent of the General Hespital, Quebec. on the occasion of the profession of two young ladies as nuns of that institution There was a very large attendance of their friends and relatives, and in the sanctuary his is manifested in the bligh elappearance of the potato Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, and the Rev Mesars p'ant. Plante, chaplain of the General Hospital Pera Lofebvre, O.M.J., M. Gosselin, secretary to the archdiocese, and J. B. O'Doherty, of the Laval University wer- present to take part in the ceremony. A grand high mass was chaunted by his Grace the Archbishop When mass was ended, and after the communion was administered, the two novices, Miss Julia Lawler, of St. Roch, and Miss Strois, were placed at the foot of the alter in a recumbent position and covered with sackcloth. The ceremony of consecration was then commenced by his Grace the Archbishop, which was exceedingly grand and impressive, the most profound silence reigning throughout the body of the church the relatives of the young ladies being moved to tears, Quebec Mercury, 19th.

A COWARDLY ATTACK. -On Saturday evening last. David Graham and George Forsyth, two young men of Ottawe, of well-known respectability, who had gone to Ogdensburg, where they are engaged to work on the new custom house in course of erection there, were set upon by a number of fellows without the least provocation. Finding themselves in danger of being maltreated, perhaps killed, they drew their revolvers in self defence, and, we are told, fired two shore, but without injuring anyone. Mr. Forsyth was arrested, but was not put in prison. A telegram was despatched to Ottawa on Thursday announcing that he was released, nothing criminal being found again-t him.

The Quebec Chronicle says that a party of three men and a boy have been successful in gold mining in the river Gilbert, as for some weeks they have suc-

The Ottawa Times says that gold quartz worth about \$100 a ton has been discovered about four First Pearls, \$7.45 to \$0.00. miles from the village of Westport, on the Rideau Canal. Canal.

A PAIR OF RATTLESNAKES THREE MONTHS IN AN EXPRESS OFFICE. - For the last three months a box marked 'J. Ward, Toronto,' and booked with \$25 collection, lay in the bonded warehouse attached to the American Express office, Toronto, without attracting any attention until Friday last, when it was thought it had certain indications of putrefaction which justified the express authorities in ex amining the contents. Since the fourth of June this box remained 'until called for,' or, as it occurred, until turned out into the street. For some time past however, strange noises had been heard to the vicinity of the box with the unknown contents, and the night watchman's slumbers had frequently been disturbed by such peculiar sounds that, had he been superstitious, he would have suspected the presence of isomething supernatural On Friday a clerk was commissioned to ascertain the cause. On opening the securely nailed top, out jumped two well grown rattlesnakes, one about five and the other seven feet long The shorter reptile, although lying in the box for three months, was in a healthy condition and in full possession of its faculties, for its first impulse was to raise its venomous fangs at its deliverer. The other exhibited serious signs of infirmity for one half the body was in a bad state of decomposition. The astonishment of the officials at the unusual sight gave away to a feeling of security, when the porter of the establishment dispatched the larger but less animated reptile by a well directed blow on the head. The other required more stringent measures and decapitation was resorted to before life became exinct. The snakes were booked from Great Bend, Indiana, and were evidently intended for some itinerant showman travelling in this locality

Bad as Editors are people seem inclined to make them worse, for they are sending them to parliament An exchange says :- The Editors are going to Parliament. Mr. Chamberlin, of the Montreal Gizette, Mr. Stephenson, of the Chatham Pianet, Mr. Bowell, of Belleville Incelligencer, are all returned to the House of Commons. There is also Mr. James Beaty of the Leader, but he is more properly a publisher than an editor. Among the defented editors are the Hon. Geo. Brown, of the Globs, and Mr Thos. White, of the Spectator. The Hon Wm Macdougall and Mr. James Young are ex-aditors.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING AT ST. OURS .- On Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, at St. Ours, twelve miles from Sorel, on the Chambly River, a tow of barges were passing to Whitehall, when four of the Captains wished to land at the village of St. Ours and got into a small boat to go ashore. The boat unfortunately upset and all were drowned. The names of three of them are Abrine. Richard and Coutier-the other is unknown, but believed to be a Quebecer We obtain this information from a gentleman who employed one of the men for fourteen years.

THE SHIPPING. - The arrivals at the port of Quebec from sea this year, up to date, exhibit a large falling off, compared with those up to the same time last year - the decrease amounting to 214 vessels and 18,530 tons. On the other hand, trade with the Lower Provinces continues to shew a very large increase, the tonnage having more than doubted during the past season.

CHILD KILLED .- A young child, only eighteen months old, belonging to Xavier Guille was killed on Saturday, at Cote St. Paul railroad crossing. The child bad sat down on the railway track, and the engine passed over its body killing it instantly. An inquest has been held over the body, and a verdict returned of accidental death.

Accident.-On Saturday afternon a man named Bauard Donnelly had his leg broken while digging a foundation for the extension of Mr Taylor's (brewery) malt house on St. Charles Boromee street. He was conveyed to the Montreal General Hospital.

A farmer by the name of Donald McKenzie, who resided near the village of St. Anicet fell off a load of grain when a few feet feet from his barn door, on the afternoon of Monday last, and bis head striking a large stone, his sculi was literally smashed to pieces. Deceased was about sixty years of age .-Huntingdon Journal, 20th.

Stratford papers say that large quantities of new wheat are now brought into the Stratford market every day. Good prices are realized. The sample week. The Whig, in alluding thereto, says, we is very good; but the yield per acre is behind last

Burglary is prevalent in Ontario and recently

SUDDEN DEATE. - A man named Hugh Hagen on his return to Montreal died suddenly on board the Quebec steamer on Sunday morning, at one c'clock

Alluding is the lessehold tenures of Prince Edward Island the Charlottetown Examiner says :- ' The British Government have declared that they will no longer maiatain a military establishment here either as a police for the collection of rents, or otherwise ; and no Government in this Colony, as now constituted will ever be tolerated to maintain even as much as a Corporal's Guard to enforce proprietory

The Fredericton (N. B.) Head quarters says : - It is reported that when General Doyle leaves the Province, Col. F. P. Harding will assume the administration of the Government pending the appointment of a Lieutenan: Governor. It is also said that that appointment will be made from Eug-

The St. John's, N. F., paper says that the Newfoundland Legislature will open at the usual time and go through its routine work, when it will be dissolved and write issued for a general election Confederation and non-Confederation being the battle

Halifax papers report a bountiful harvest in Nova Scotia. The only indication of failure in any crop

The Halifax Cilizen, a bitter Anti organ, declares that the Nova Scotia party 'do not go to Ottawa to opnose the Government, but to give them a fair

Died.

In Marlborough, O many of Carleton, on the third day of December 1866, John Heaphy, a native of the County Limerick, Ireland, aged 85 years He emigrated to Canada in 1824, where he lived till the time above named. May his soul rest in peace.-If Irish papers please copy.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Sept. 25, 1867,

Flour-Pollards, nominal \$3.50; Middlings, \$4.25 \$4.50; Fine, \$5,00 to \$5,50; Suner.. No. 2 \$6.75 to \$7,00; Superfine nominal \$7,60; Fancy \$7.40 to \$7,50; Extra. \$7,75 to \$0,00; Superior Extra \$8 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,50 to \$3 60 per 100 lbs Outment ier bri. of 200 lbs. - \$5,75 to \$5 95.

Wheat per bush of 60 lb .- U. C. Spring, \$1 70

Peas per 60 lbs - 96c.

Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. - No sales on the spot or for delivery - Dull at 43c to 45c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about

Reconds, \$5,10 to \$5 15; Thirds, \$4,50 to 0,00 .-

Rve per 56 lbs. - 85c Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest cales ex-store at \$0.7. Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5.55 to \$5.60.

Pork per brl. of 200 1ba-Mrss, \$18.75 to \$19;-Prime Mess, \$15,50; Prime, \$15. to \$00.00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Sept. 25, 1867 Flour, country, per quintal, Oatmeal. 0 to 0 0 Indian Meal 11 Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0 Barley, do., Peas, do. 0 0 to 0 0 Peas, 0 to 5 6 Oats. đ٥٠ 2 3 to 2 Butter, fresh, per lb. Do, salt Beans, small white, per min ·0 0 to 0 Potatoes per bag 0 to 4 0 Onions, per minot 0 to 0 0 Lard, per lb Beef, per 1b 5 to 0 1.9<u>₹</u> 0 5 to 0 9 Mutton do 6 to 0 Lamb, per quarter 4 0 to 6 3 Eggs, fresh, per dozen Hav, per 100 bundles, 0 6 to 0 \$8.00 to \$10.50 \$3,00 to \$4 50 Beef, per 100 lbs, \$7.00 to \$9,00 Pork, fresh, do \$7 50 to \$8,00

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of Mrs. Gleeson, formerly Mrs. Nug-nt, who when last heard from EIGHT years ago, resided in Lawrence, Mass. U.S A.

Any information of her whereabouts will be thank-

fully received by her neice. ANN COLLIS care of Mr. Alex. McPherson. Callender Place, 188 Mountain Street, Montreal. - Boston Pilot please copy.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public, that he has just received his full supply of Drugs & Chemicals, all of the finest quality, and pnrchased in the best markets.

Physicians, prescriptions carefully dispensed. Country physicians supplied with pure Drugs, and carefully prepared putthe lowest prices for Cash.

HENRY R. GRAY, carefully prepared pharmaceatical preparations, at

Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144, St. Lawrence Main Street Montreal. (Established 1859.)

LACOMBRE & CLARKE'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

Nos, 30 and 32 St. Denis Street, coar Viger Square. Montreal.

WILL RESUME its Course of Instruction on MONDAY, the SECOND of SEPTEMBER, 1867, at No. 30 for YOUNG LADIES, and at No. 32 for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Six able resident Teachers will be daily employed in assisting the Principals, besides the teachers of Music and Singing, and Mr. Clarke, Senr., will continue his special attention to the advanced classes in both Houses. Book-keeping will form part of the Commercial Education, and there will be a prepara-

tory Latin Course for those who desire it. Young Ladies and Young Gentlemen will be received AS BOARDERS, in the separate houses, on the same moderate terms as before

Plain and Ornamental Needle-work taught in the

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street.

The above Institution will be re opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, 2nd September next, at

Nine o'clock, A.M.
A thorough English, French, Commercial and
Mathematical education is imparted on very moderate terms.

For particulars apply at the School. WM. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 30, 1867.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY. under the direction of the

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, McC .RD STREET.

Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 2nd. 1867 French languages, Grammar, Writing. Arthmetic, Geography. History, Use of the Globes, Lessons on Practical Sciences, Music, Drawing with Plain and

Ornamental Needle work.

Conditions: Junior Classes [per month], 50c; Senior Classes, 75c and \$1; Music. \$2; Drawing, 50c; Entrance Fee [ann al charge], 50e.

Hours of Class: - From 6 to 11.15 o'clock AM., and from 1 to 4 e'clock P.M No deduction mude for occasional absence. Dinner per mouth. \$2.
St. Ann's Szwing Room. The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the Saint Ann's School, on Thursday, September 5th, 1867. The object of this catablishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dressmaking in all its oranches, and, at the same time, protect them from the dangers they are exposed to in public factories. Charitable Ladies are, therefore, reques ed to patropise this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it

SEMINARY OF ST. THERESE DE BLAINVILLE,

NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST.

THE Scholastic Year, at the shove Institution will commence on THURSDAY. FIFTH SEPTFMBER. The Course of Studies embraces the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages; Arithmetic, Rook Keeping. Geography, History. Literature, Rhetoric, Intellectual Philosophy and the Sciences: Mathematics, Algebra Geometry, and Trigonometry; Yound and instrumental Music Drawing, &c.,
The Course is so arranged that after the first

half, the students are prepared to enter advantageously in any branch of Commercial agricultural tageously in our city. or industrial pursuits. TERMS:

Bed and bedding..... 6 00 Physican..... 1 00 Music Piano each lesson...... 0 20
There are daily Stages to and from Montreal. 22 Ang., 1867.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. kingšton c. W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most ng ceable and heautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been

provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will he an object of constant attention, The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French ard English languages

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.) Use of Livrary during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the lat Sep-

tember, and ends on first Thursday of July:

PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

FRANCE.

The stagnation in tusiners at present in Paris is something extraordinary. The Emperor is not lucky in his speeches. The crael ingenuity of his commen-lators plucks peril out of all his utterances. Agents de change, men who said 40,000l. or more for their privilege, will tell you, as they glance sadly over their memorandum-book, that for the last ten days they have not made enough to pay for their dinner. A.The system of mystery and concealments is rainous It may be a fine thing to be an inscrutable absolute Sovereign; but there are great disadvantages which counterbalance the pleasures of such reticence. Great industrial enterprises, the public wealth, the supply of labour by which the million must live, cannot thrive and progress without some guarantee for the fature. When silence is the rule it is surprising how small a word will cause a panic. To-day's Semaine

Financiere BBYB : -The public has been struck by the almost melancholy tone of the Imperial words. The Emperor, more touched by events, and more frank than his intrepid advocate before the Chamber who lately represented the policy of the Government as faultless and free from check, alluded to passing reverses and to the black spots of the situation.

If there be no real grounds for the disturbance of public confidence, something should quickly be said or done to restore it. It is to be hoped the speech at Amiens may have a good effect.

The journal just quoted says:—
The state of the Bank of France shows what the country loses by a political situation which is not explained to it, but of which its instinct dreads the obscure consequences The amount of specie in its coffers is 950 millions. The portfolio hardly exceeds 450 millions. 'In more prosperous times 400 millions of specie could lightly carry a portfolio of more than 700 millions. Calculate what the country would gain by the circulation of 500 millions of metal now idle, and by the movement of work which would represent the difference existing in the cortfolio of the Bank between the present sums of 450 millions and the natural sum of 700 millions. This stagnation is deplorable; were it prolonged it would mark a painful -pause in the development of the wealth of France.'

The Echo Agricole announces that the Prefect of the Department of Rhone has authorized the sale of the flesh of horses, mules, and asses, as an article of food in the city of Lyons and its vicinity. A series of 20 regulations fixes the conditions on which this nale is permitted.

LILLE, Aug. 30.—The Emperor Napoleon paid a wisit to the Bourse this morning. In replying to a spaech delivered by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, His Majesty e vid,—
Business would progress better if certain journals

did not exaggerate the situation. I hope that commerce will improve with the certainty of peace, and shall do everything in my power to re-establish con-

The Etendard says: -

The hopes of an understanding being arrived at between Prussia and Denmark, by means of mutual concessions, increase. Prossis, it is said, will renounce several of the guarantees which she at first demanded, and Denmark will ahandon her claims to Alsen and Duppel. This result is due to the conciliatory influence of France, Russia, and Aus-

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE EMPSION SPRECHES. The Liberte says :- We must acknowledge it ; Europe has never had so formidab's a crisis to go through : never has a more solemn crisis occurred; never has a future been so dark. M. Thiers was guity of no exaggeration when, a few months ago, he exclaimed; My memory seeks in vain for a parallel to our present position.

The Courrier Francais says-It is with heart felt sorrow, that we hear the Emperor declaring it is indispensable for nation like ours to trust to the wisdom and patriotism of the Government. Has the Government, then not yet understood that the blind confidence which it invites is a source of weakness, not Strength . . . The Emperor must not delude himself; he must not trust overmuch to the enthusiastic acclamations that greet him on his tour. The cheers which hailed Charles X, at Cherbourg were

but the prelude to the Revolution of 1930. THE FALZBURG INTERVIEW.

The Monitcur of Aug. 28 says :- " The interview at Salzburg, far from constituting for the Powers an object of anxiety or disquietude, should be considered as a new guarantes for the peace of Europe. Two sovereigns, whose policy has been animated only by ideas of moderation, have been happy to exchange those proofs of esteem and sympathy which respond to their personal dispositions, as well as the feelings of their subjects."

The Etendord says :- 'We have reason to believe that the Government is preparing a circular to be addressed to the French diplomatic agen's abroad, with a view to fix their ideas and regulate their language relative to the Salzburg meeting.

RELATIONS WITH ITALY. The France states that the relations between France and Italy have never ceased to bear the impress of the most cordial understanding. According to the same journal, the removal of Baron de Maralet rom his Fost as French Minister in Florence has never contemplated.

It would be an amusing task to collect all the ex-" travagant rumours and reports to which the inserview of the Emperors has given rise, and which have appeared in print. Tidings of a quintuple alliance be tween England, France, Austria. Turkey, and Denmark, directed against Prussia and Russia, the resstoration of Poland, the annexation of the Rhine provinces by France and of Bavaria by Austria, the bethrothal of the Prince Imperial with the Archduchess Gisella, daughter of Francis Joseph-they are both of them 11 years of age - and other startling information got up for the benefit of the credulou-. have been extensively circulated, but an almost equal fertility of invention has be n displayed in the fabrieation of the more plausible intelligence which is now everywhere the subject of serious discussion. It would be difficult to convince the most moderate po-

liticians in this country that nothing more has been done at Salzburg than to prepare the way for an en tente cordiale between France and Austria, a result which, if really necessary or beneficial to the two empires, might have been attained-although, perhaps, with less expedition-by diplomatic agency, without any interview of the Sovereigns .- Times. A correspondent of the Times notices as warlike

symptoms that large arrivals of oats from the north of Europe were being transhipped from London to France. The total quantity up to present time is esmimated at a million quarters.

Napoleon professes peace, but the war preparations

In France are unabated. The Paris correspondent of the Times says that in France confidence is gone and credit is dead. There is utter stagnation everywhere. No one believes in the pacific assurances of the Emperor; everyone believes that there will be war next year. The preparations go on with the utmost rapidity. As soon as a battalion has learnt to use the Chassepot rifle it is sent off to the Eastern frontier. The trials with the terrible new cann n continue at Meudon. The utmost secrecy is observed. Cannon, carriages, and ammunition are brought in leather valises, and the trials take place behind a screen of planks. All that can be known is that at 2,500 metres these arms send perfect hall of balls against a target two metres of Giuseppe Garibaldi, a general in the service of his high and one broad. At that distance the balls pierce an iron plate two centimetres thick. Each Italian journals demonstrate every day the auxiety cannon can fire twenty shots in a minute, and two of the men and partisans of their ideas, because

Five or six men armed with such an engine could destroy a whole regiment to a few minutes. Persons who have heard them practising with these new cannon at Mendon have described the sound as being almost like the roll of drum, so quickly do the reports succeed each other.

the average, and as not furnishing sofficient for home consumption.

The declaration on the subject of the real presence in the Euchsrist, which was signed recently by Dr. Pusey and other eminent clergymen of the Auglican Church, appears to have attracted considerable attention in France and Germany. By the Catholic divines in both countries it is looked upon as the end of the argument respecting the Catholicity of the English Church, and that in it the Anglican divines have virtually declared their adhesion to the Luthe. ran doctrine of consubstantiation. A French prelate who had previously said that he expected ere long there would be a great movement amongst the Ritualists towards the Catholic Church, has written to a friend in England saying that this recent declaration of Anglican divines has placed them farther than ever from the true faith and shows that for the sake of not being what they are pleased to call "Roman," these gentlemen are glad to declare themselves decidedly Lutheran. The doctrine they advanced says the same letter, is as utterly at variance with the Greek Church with whom they profess to wish for a union, as it is with the Catholic. - Weekly Register.

According to the Patrie, the Spanish Government know where Prim is, and are pursuing him. An Italian Dake of Aosta, second son of Victor Emmanuel, King of Spain, the Duke of Montpensier having refused to take any part in the insurrection.

JTALY.

PIEDMONT -It is rumored in Florence that the King of Italy has reproached General Garibaldi, in friendly terms with his attemps against Rome, and has pointed out to him the danger to the public peace and tranquility of the nation which would be created by any further hostile effort. This language is said to have deterred Garidaldi for the present from taking any active steps in the matter. The following letter, written from Florence, has been published in the Debats:

Garibaldi and the party of which he is one of the chiefs have a special manner of seeing things. They do not trouble themselves about the immediate consequences of their acts; they go forward with the idea that, whether victorious or vanquished, they assure the triumph of their cause, and in default of success they find martyrdom. They have the conviction that it is thus that Italy has been made, and that the foolish enterprises of Baudiera, Fisacane, &c , are what has produced the movement by which Italy has been constituted. Ordinary details of policy trouble them little; and if they are told that they compromise the success of a financial operation, they shrug their shoulders with contempt. Garibaldi himself is ani-mated with one great idea—he wishes to die under the walls of Rome. He does not admit the idea of dying in his bed like ordinary mortals. He believes that if he falls struck by the ball of a Zouave, the shot which kills him will be the death blow of the temporal power and will assure the completion of Italian unity. One must place oneself at that point of view to comprehend his present conduct, and his obstinacy in pursuing an enterprise, the success of which seems impossible with the slight support he finds in Rome and Italy. He is said to be completely shattered in health. But he also believes that, if he returns to Caprers without trying something, after after his long campaign, speeches, and prophetic prowess, he would be overwhelmed with ridicule, and his prestige would disappear.

The alliance between Ratezzi and Garibaldi, which for some time past has been suspected to exist, was lately manifested in a very remarkable manner a Orvieto, on the pontifical frontier. On August 28th a considerable number of Garibaldi's followers joined by a part of the garrison, assembled in the streets, crying, 'Rome for capital! Let us march on Rome! Down with priestly government! For the first time for a long while Garibaldi spoke with moderation. He said repeatedly that Italy would shortly go to Rome, either with or without him. As to the fact of the coming occupation, there could be no doubt, and for his part he had no desire to insist obtinately on his own peculiar views of the means to be taken, provided only the end was

The Paris Presse says that M. de Bismarck, who has already supplied Italy with 100,000 needle guns, giving a very long date for the payment, now proffers arge advances in money and full liberty of action n regard to Rome, promising even to make a casus belli of any fresh intervention by France for the maintenance of the Pope at the Vatican. The Left' is altogether for accepting this offer. M. Ratazzi terribly embarrassed struggles as well as he, an against the tendencies of his friends, and refuses at least in appearance, to allow hirself to be chained, and bound by Prussian influence. These statements are contradicted with emphasis by other

A letter from Italy states that King Victor Emannel used his personal influence with Garibaldi to deter him from his designs against Rome. The King would not leave Florence so long as there was danger of a Garibaldian attempt, and for some time there was great danger. It is over for the resent.

Garibaldi has been speaking lately with rather more moderation, though he still maintains that Italy will shortly go to Rome. As to the fact of the coming occupation there, he says, there can be no doubt, and for his part he has no desire to insist obstinately on his own peculiar views of the means to be taken provided only the end was obtained. The Presse emphatically affirms the truth of these details and thinks the moment is at hand when the French Government will have to take most serious notice of the new attitude of the Italian Government which is altogether at variance with the spirit and and letter of convention of September 15th.

THE SUPPRESSION OF ITALIAN MONASTERIES. - The Naz tine, of Florence, commenting upon the probable operation of the law of the 7th of July, 1866, enumertes no less than seventy-two monastic establishments in the Sicilian city of Palermo and the environs: forty-s'x of these are tenanted by monks, and twentysix by nuns of various orders. At one of the monasteries, that of Santa Maria de Gesn, on a single day in July, 1866 a period of comparative plenty, the fathers fed no less than five hundred mendicants, and states that calculations have been made that in winter fourteen bundred, and in summer eight bundred soule, without other means of support, are daily fed by this morastery and the Capuchias of Mezzomoureale, the Bendictines of San Martino Della Scala, the Brothers of Saint Antonio, and the monks of Olivella Baida. The Nazione predicts terrible suf fering from any curtailment of the resources of the monks, and loudly calls upon the Government to devise some method for restoring its ancient fertility to impoverished Sicily.

For the following translation of an article in the Osserva'orc Romano, we are indebted to the Roman correspondent of the Morning Post.

'Not only in Italy, but we may say in all Europe minds are held in suspense and uncertainty by the expectation of some coun de main of the revolution against Rome, under the leadership and investigation Majesty the King of Italy. Even the revolutionary men suffice for the transport of the arm, the carriage, Garibaldi constantly says and repeats that to comthe ammunition, &c. Lately these guns were tried plete the union of Italy it is necessary that the Pope's seamet a clump of trees at \$1500 metres (ucarly sau) remount of temporal sovereignty, should disappear.

quillity prevails in Rome, because here the sovereign and the people, trusting in the protection of Heaven and the sanctity and justice of their cause, hope for nothing, and therefore fear nothing from men, well-knowing that the destines of Rome are regulated by necessed each other.

The grain crops in France are stated to be below and bell can do nothing. This state of things is, notwithstanding, abnormal and enigmatical, and the keeps up in Italy and Europe would have a mysterious and inexplicable character, if many and clear proofs did not show that now a days the bossted power and energy of Governments and Sovereigns are too often reduced practically to absolute and total impotence against the attacks, plots, and intrigues of a few audacious scoundrels. Every day lamentations are raised over the heavy expense incurred by the Florence Government for the maintenance of 40 000 soldiers on the Pontifical frontier to prevent Garibaidian bands from invading the Roman territory; the detriment in health and discipline of the solders encamped and detached in unwholesome districts in the summer season is deplored, as also the threatening and arrogant attitude of Garibaldi and his followers, who would fain dictate laws to their Government, to Europe, and to the world by wishing to attack against the express will of the people and Governments the last rag of his ancestral possessions which still remains in the power of the Pontiff. But why does all this happen? Why does not the Florence Government out a stop to this situation, deplored by all, desired by none! So strong so energetic, so resolute in driving friars and nuns out of their convents. pries's from their parishes, and Bishops from the dioceses, why does it not drive paper asserts that he had intended to declare the | this adventurer back to his remote island of Caprera? Who does it not detach a corporal and four men from the 40,000 stationed along the Pontifical frontier, to intimate to Garibaldi that he must desist from his attempts? Why cannot the Florence Government, which has sent 4,000 innocent persons to a forced domicile, send to his chosen domicile General Giuseppe Garibaldi? If for example, Garibaldi instead of making preparation for an expedition against Rome, were to enrol men and collect money to get back Nice for Italy, would signor Urbans Rattezzi be satisfied with sending 20,000 men to the new frontiers established between France and Italy. If any other Italian here in the Pontifical State were to say publicly, without being hindered by the Government of the Holy See that he inteeded to con-quer Florence or Naples—if in Rome and the other few cities subject to the Pontiff popular meetings were to be held to say and protest that Perugia, Ancona, and Bologna belong to the Holy Father, and that every effort must be made to get them back—if a general in the service of the Holy See were to say publicly and more than once that King Victor Emmaquel is the gangrene of Italy, that he is a vamplre and that the pavement of the streets and piazzas ought to be broken up to stone and kill the ministers. deputies, senators, and generals of the kingdom of Italy, as General Garibaldi has graciously said and repeated of the Pope and the priests-if all this were to be said and done in Rome or out of it by anyone e'se than Garibaldi, would the Government of Ficrence and all the other Governments of Europe remain quiet and silent, and be satisfied with a sterile declaration, or an enigmatical convention, or a problematical concentration of troops on the frontier? Why, therefore, we again ask, does not the Government of Florence put an end to the agitations which Garibaldi and his people are sowing in Italy and Europe? The Florence Government either cannot, or will not reduce, to obedience this audacious and intriguing party—there is no medium. If it cannot, where is the force of a Government, which has at its command 200,000 bayonets; If it will not, where is its boasted good faith, and the great respect with which it intends to observe the condisions concluded in the Convention of the 15th Sep. tember, 1864? In either case, it becomes more and more manifest to what hands are entrusted the safety integrity, and independence of the Papacy and the Fortunately, however, these precious Church. goods, these sacred rights of the Church and humanity, have other aids and other protectors. It is through this reflection that Rome and the Pope are calm and tranquil in the midst of the universal agitation, and still hope, because, as we said at first, they do not hope in men but uniquely in God. And from this trust will certainly come their salvation much more than from the 40,000 soldiers drawn up at the frontier and all the treaties and conventions

in the world.' The Unita calls our attention now to a pamphlet substituted for arbitrary legislation. No other lately published at Paris by Mouseigneur de Segur. political community could equally well afford to The Bishop's book is entitled The Freennasons : what they are, what they do, and what they wisb. In it are shown up the most horrible practices of the sect on the continent. In order that a person be admit ted into certain lodges it is absolutely required of him that he bring with him a particle of the Blessed Sacrament. The first of act of initiation is, that he trample it underfoot. His Lordship maintains that this diabolical ceremony is practised at least in certain lodges in Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, and some others, which he names. He mentions also the 'Masonic Mass,' as it has been called, which was practised also in Rome, as mentioned by Bresciani. It is performed on a kind of altar, on which are placed six black candles. On it is also a receptacle for a particles of the Sacred Host, which the perpetrators of these infernal orgies have procured by sacrilegious communious themselves, or purchased from some one engaged by them. These fiends then heap insult of the most unspeakable description upon what they have placed on the alter, and after spitting upon it, end by stabbing it with their daggers.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- According to letters from Sicily the enolera is diminishing a Palermo. On the 25th of August there were only 129 cases, but the deaths were 76. On the same day at Catenia, there were only 5 cases and 4 deaths. In other places the malady scemed dying out, but at Messies t unfortunately was on the increase and a panic of terror prevailed. One letter says:-

'On the 18th of July, on the mere suspicion that two men had died of cholers, 10 000 persons left Messian in 48 hours and now that the number of cases has reached 79 and the deaths 42 (August 25), the town is as deserted as Pompeii. Trade there is none; the small shopkeepers are rained, and those persons who remain in town are menaced with famine. Among the first to fly were a a number of public functionaries. Three-fourths of the druggists' shops are closed, and 17 doctors, among them three professors of the University, have lest Messsion. Articles of consumption - bread, meat maccaroni, &c., have doubled and trebled in price within a few days. Articles of primary necessity, such as soap, potesh, chloride o lime are completely Yesterday the children were removed wanting. from the Foundling Hopital to a Capucine convent The Syndic has sent for physicians to Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

AUSTRIA.

According to a Vienna despatch the Austrian Government has drawn up a circular to be despatched to its representatives abroad, pointing out in what mancer the meeting which has taken place between the French and Austrian Sovereigns at Salzburg should be interpreted, and stating that the results of the meeting afford eminent guarantees for the main-tenance of peace. The official Evening Post of Monday last publishes an article upon the rumours cur rent in reference to the Salzburg interview, in which it says that, there being at present no difference between the interests of France and Austria, the views of both Powers on pending questions coincide, and no understanding has been arrived at hostile to any other Power.

PRUSSIA. Bundin, Sept., 14.-The King of Prussis has sent

minuter, like a cornfield by a steam moving machine, but the Government of Italy. The greatest tran- the French, inviting them to meet him and the other, of sorrow and suffering, hearts of sadness and eyes minuter, like a cornfield by a steam moving machine, but the Government of Italy. The greatest tran- the French, inviting them to meet him and the other, of sorrow and suffering, hearts of sadness and eyes minuter, like a cornfield by a steam moving machine, but the Government of Italy. The greatest tran- the French, inviting them to meet him and the other, of sorrow and suffering, hearts of sadness and eyes in Germany, hereafter to be decided upon.

between the capitals of the two countries:-!:

'It is impossible that in the eyes of the Germanic uncertainity, anxiety, and agitation which one, man can be otherwise than incomplete and mutilated. While Berlin is but a great barrack, Vienna is a true capital, and the place is holds in the traditions and habits of the German people by its scientific establishments, by its special literature, by its theatres, by its pleasant qualities as a residence, is very supeperior to that of a town like Berlin, where the scabbard clatterers monopolize the crown of the cause-W87.

The Economist observes that the unity of Germany under the headship of Prussia and under the predominance of Northern Germany seems to be both desirable and inevitable. 'One great Germany is the only counterpoise to one great France. And if Germany is to be one, she had better be one under the headship of Prassia, which is Protestant, highly cultivated, and without sinister interests derived from a non German and miscellaneous population. Neither Austria nor France can alter the new world as we believe; but will they recognise the impossible, will they submit so the great fact which benefits the world, but which impairs and hurts them, without a blow or struggle? As far as the Emperor of Austria goes the auguries are not favourable. It is now known that the war of 1859 was, for the time at least, his work; that the Emperor of the French would have been glad, at least for the moment, to draw back; that it was a bolt of the Emperor of Austria which has caused the rupture. Francis Joseph's policy, a policy, it would be unjust now to say, pursued siways under great and often under insuperable difficulties, has often shown the same impulsiveness. Austria, till now, has been before all things else a German Power.

DENHARK.

COPENHAGEN Aug. 30. - Fudrelandet publishes a length article dwelling upon the long since expressed wishes of North America to purchase the Danish possessions in the West Indies, and advocating their sale to that Power.

The writer says :-'The cession might, perhaps, be less agreeable to England, but no cause at present exists to take that consideration into account. It might also be pos-sible to convince France of the policy of such a transfer of the Danish colonies to North America; for after an advantageous sale of those possessions, Denmark would be enable to make a material increase to her fighting power, and notably to her ironclad

UNITED STATES. The Saturday Review thinks 'the recent history of

the United States illustrates the difference between a ruling democracy and an autocratic power resting on equality. In France their are practically co political parties, while in America the Republican ma-jority is absolutely supreme. Without disturbance or open revolution the President has been deprived of nearly all his functions, and the military commanders who govern the States of the former Union are exempted from obedience to the Commander-in-Chief. The Lieutenant General, an officer unknown to the Constitution, has been invested with nearly all the military powers of the President; and the organs of the dominant party express candid astonishment at Mr Johnson's unavailing efforts to protest against the usurpations, of Congress. Even the Unbinet ministers, whose powers have always been exclusively derived from the President have been made practically independent of their lawful superiority. Mr. Johnson long hesitated, in the midst of contemptuous radicule from his opponents, whether he should dismis General Sheridan, for the grossest contumace, from the military command of Louisiana and Texas; and though he has at length taken that step he has in vain called on Mr. Stanton, the Secretary for War, to resign his office. A Minister who is at the same time independent of the President, and not responsible to Congress, occupies a singular position; but Americans at present regard with tolerance all anomalies which remove impediments to the free action of the Northern majority. If the President were zealously Republican, and if Congress shrank from violating the Constitution it is highly probable that a personal dicatorship would have been disregard its own institutions for temporary purposes; but experience alone can show whether the Americans will succeed in falsifying all the lessons of previous history. The Reconstruction Acts have thus effected the object of Congress by placing on the registers of nearly all the Southern States a majority of coloured voters; and by a monstrous icversion of natural order, four millions of negroes will for the moment control the destiny of eight millions Americans. The electors will, of course, be mere tools in the hands of political marauders from the North: but the dullest negro can understand some of the most important measures which will be submitted to the approaching State Conventions. The projec's of confiscation which have long been cherished by the leaders of the Republican party will be realised by the imposition of a ruinous tax on the excess of landed estates beyond a limited acreage. It will be easy to regulate the impost in such a manner as to compel a sale, and the confiscated lands will be divided among the negroes and some of the poorer whites under colour of purchase. The French Convention never attempted so violent a transfer of property; but so French province was treated like the Southern States as a conquered country. The Russian policy in Poland strongly resembles the schemes of the extreme Republicans for the government of the South, especially in the alliance of the alieu conquerors with the indigenous peasantry but although the Russians may be equally tyrannical with the Republicans, they are more likely to succeed. The lowest class of Poles may probably be bibed by grants of confiscated lands, and the negroes of the Southern States will not be less cager to profit by the misfortunes of their neighbours; but it is not in the n ture of things that the Northern Americans should permanently maintain the supremacy of an inferior race. Two or three years of negro rule will produce feelings of indignation which may too prcbubly end in fearful acts of vengeance. The appearance of a dozen black representatives and Senators at Washington will convince the Northern people of the errors of their present rulers more speedily than any verbal demonstration. There is at present no spot in the babitable world where men of English blood submit to foreign rule, and there is not the smallest need to fear that negroes will exercise political power in the United States, even though the may be invested with it.

TERRORS OF YELLOW FEVER-INCIDENTS OF THE EPIDEMIC. - We have received files of Galveston pepers to the 21st ult., from which we extract the following: The street scenes at night are suggestice of anything but the prevalence of a most fatal epidemic in our midst. At an early hour the negro harlots appear in great numbers, especially on the most frequented thoroughfares. They are most impudent and disgraceful in plying their avocations, and often the streets resound until a late bour of the night with their drunken revelry. The white courtesans are equally numerous and impudent, and as they often travel in flocks with their darker sisterhood of sin, the scene presented is a strange one indeed. Then come the midnight brawlers from the late taverns, some reeling along the sidewelks, and others in carriages; the dismal rumbling of which must make most discordant music in the ears of the sick and dying... And so the night wanes in de- Grav. J. Goulden R.S. Latham and all Dealers w English mile). The investment moved down in a few and Rome become the capital, not of the kingdom an autograph letter to the Emperor and Empress of bauchery and sin while on every hand are houses. Medicine and the capital and the capital are houses.

several loads of coffins through the streets, piled up perhaps, overshot her mark by excluding Austria we see enough at present to intimidate the finite withfrom Germany, and draws the following contrast
out necessarily creating unpleasant wants out necessarily creating the contraction of the c Among the incidents noted yesterday was that of a lady who, having been four days sick of the fever, populations a Germany without the Austrian countries and almost without hope of recovery, gave birth to can be otherwise than incomplete and mutilated. a healthful child—a son, we believe. Both died subsequently. The scenes during the day are suggestive as well as melancholy. Yesterday I counted eighteen funerals from my window, and the day before fifteen. Two have past while I have been writing this correspondence. Some of the streets are almost deserted, and in many others one can only see pale-faced women and anxious-eyed men, hurrying to the nearestice dealer's or drug store for comforts for the sick. Many of the store keepers take advantage of the panic and charge the most exhorbitant prices for the commonest necessities of the sick room. I heard of an old reprobate yesterday who charged a poor woman for some orange leaves which grow in luxurious abundance in his own garden. The fever has its ludicrons as well as its grave sides. The nurse let his patient die-a friend started for the coffin maker, and the nurse had re-course to his bottle, which was so potent that he tumbled over dead drank. The measurer came, and secing an apparently lifeless man stretched out on the floor, took his dimensions and started off; on his way to the shop he met the messenger, and in the course of conversation the mistake was discovered and the right man measured for the coffin The friend with dull gravity, excused the blunder, saying the measure taken would come in play in a few days.

The Cathalic priests of whom there are at present but few in the city have all they can do to attend to the spiritual wants of the sick. The nuns in charge of the Charity Hospital are few in number, and reduced by sickness. Their Mother Superior died yes-terday at her post like a brave women as she was. Some characters sometimes turn up. A number of misers exhibit their love for gold even while in the clutches of the fever. There is one old fellow with a wag of greenbacks under his head that is dying of fear lest somebody will steal them. He suspects the nurses, he watches the landlady, is fearful of the doctor, and it is the opinion of his attendants that while he might be saved under other circumstances, he will die. We suggested the propriety of bidding him to die, of expressing great anxiety lest he should live and of telling him that so soon as the breath was cut of his body his gold would be taken ; perhaps he might rally and live out of pure avarice. There is another, with \$240 under his head, that refuses to pay his bills, and says the Association must give a doctor and a nurse. Another wretch, with an abundance of means swore he would be G-d d-d if he would pay for a nurse—he would die first. The nurse was furnished by the Association, but he died that night nothwithstanding. Twice Married-A Singular Affair. - Truth now-

a-days, if never before, is quite as remarkable as anything in the line of fiction. One of the most rcmantic occurrences of which we ever heard, recently took place in Newark, New Jersey. A couple walk-ed quietly up together to the house of a certain clergy. man, and there were united as man and wife. There is nothing very remarkable in that, nor in the fact that no notice of the marriage was published in the papers: nor, indeed, in the further fact that this was the second time that each had taken part in the same fateful ceremonies. The singular phase of the sflair is that this was the second time that they had been married to each other, a divorce having separated them for about the space of two years, and now they are united again, if not as long as they live—well as long as they like. Twice lovers, twice married !-What confidences will the new honey-moon disclose What explanations, what revelations will be made A circumstance which renders the affair still more interesting is that a brother and sister are thereby re-united, as well as a wife and a child; at the time of the separation the father having taken his little son under his protection, and the mother the daughter. Does this second marriage make the little ones doubly the step-children of their own parents?

The New Yord Herald says the cholera on Gov. ernor's Island is now believed to have been more violent and sweeping than has been admitted heretofore by the Board of Health.

The Republican majority in Vermont was 18 097.

The not very promising son of an anxious parent r two has been employed at about six months. Parent writes to head of concern asking how he gets along, and if he sleeps in the store. Head of concern writes briefly : Boy good as ever. Sleeps in the store daytimes; don't know where in thunder he sleeps at night.'

The story of a lazy scholar who spelled Andrew Jackson, &ru Jaxe, has been overshadowed by a genius out West, who wished to mark a half dozen new shirts. He marked the first John Jones, and the rest ditto.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of." REV. HENRY WARD BERCHER.

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific." N. P. WILLIE.

"Contain no opium, nor anything injurious."

Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist,

" An elegant combination for Coughs." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

" Most salutary relief in Brouchitis." REV. S. SIEGFRIED, Morristown, Obio.

"Very beneficial when suffering from colds." Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis. " Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of

breathing peculiar to asthma." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. "They have suited my case exactly-relieving my

throat so that I could sing with ease. T. DUCHARME, Charister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to CETAIN the genuine.

September, 1867. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- Perfomes are the poetry of the toilet, and persons of elegant tastes and refined perceptions are always more or less fastidious in the choice of those articles. The ladies of Spanish America, who are critical in such

matters, have for a number of years given the preference to this odoriferous Toilet Water. Until lately it has been manufactured almost solely for South and Central American consumption, but its superiority over the opplessive performs of Europe having been discovered in this country, a demand has been created for it which the proprietors are now using their utmost exertions to supply. Besides its merits as a delicious fumigant, it is, when blended with water, an excellent preparation for the skin and an admirable dental wash.

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

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton Lamps lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picanli & Son,

CIRCULAR. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm

of Mesara A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city.

of Mesara A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city.

of the purpose of commencing the Provision and Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Streets. produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, 10. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Warket, where he will keep on hand and for sale a sineral stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BOTTER, CHESCS, PORE, HAMS, LABO, HEBRINGS, DRIED FIGH, DRIED APPLIES, EMP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying he above goods when in the grocery trade, as well 88 from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in

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

D. SHANNON. COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

THE GREAT MEDICAL WANT SUPPLIED - Ask any medical man what has been the great desideratum in the practice of physic for centuries? He will answer; purgation without pain or neausea; without subsequent, constipation; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, if they do not accomplish this object. Of the multitudes that have used them, not one will answer no. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever addiced in favor of any cathartic. Con the liver their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and agree and bilious remittent lever they work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it. No man, or woman, or child, need suffer long from any derangement of the stomach, liver, or bowels in any part of the world where this sovereign curative is obtainable.

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

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

IT IS ASTONISHING!

Still another grateful letter sent to Mesers. Devins & Bolton, Druggisis, next the Court House, Mont-

Dear Sirs, - For years I have suffered severely from Liver Complaint, constant pain in the side, no appetite, intense drowsiness, and a sense of suffocation, compelling me at times to remain in bed for three or four days. For two years I was constantly taking medicine, under the advice of two of our best city physicians without getting any relief. By their orders I spent the whole of last Summer in the country, bat without benefit. Last March I was advised by a friend, who knew its virtues, to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, but I had lost confidence in everything, and was fearful of getting worse. At last I did try it. Its effect was most beneficial. My appetite returned; the heavy drowsiness left me; and my digestion became vigorous and healthy. I used in all twelve bottles, and am now as strong and well as any man could desire.

You are at liberty to make my case known to the

Yours, very truly, J. H. KENNEDY, Grocer and Dealer in Wines and Spirita,

No. 160 St. Mary Street, Montreal. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Ficault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

Our readers have observed that we rarely p patent medicines and that we advertise only the very best of them. But now, the remarkable recovery of Mrs. Rice, of Canastota from her distressing and almost helpless scrofulous disease, which is known throughout the community, and unquestionably the effect of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, leads us to publish, without reserve the remarkable efficacy of his medicine. We do this in the interest of the af- really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss incitation. Scied. Apy remedy which can so effectually 'raise one from the dead,' should be universally known; and we wish it may be universally as successful as it has been in the case of Mrs. Rice .- [Daily Jourmal. Syracuse. September, 1867.

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

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call fer

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and dangerous imitations.
Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. September, 1867.

ALLCOOK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

BEST STRENGTHEN: NG PLASTER IN THE WOBLD.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS resolve and assauge pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin and general circulation-thus, in many cases, positively evaporating the disease. JAMES LULL, M.D.

There is nothing equal, in the way of a plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. Allook. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the plaster of the plaster of the Watch Company, Boston," ALL day, and a fit type of our present advancement in cience and art. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, Gout, Rheumatism, and local deep-seated raine, they afford permanent relief.

J. F. Johnson, M.D., on 'Topical Remedies." From a personal knowledge of these plasters we can state that they are decidedly preferable to any other in use. Wherever relief is to be obtained by

the use of a plaster, we should recommend them. A. INGRAHAM, M.D., Editor New York Mentor. Agency, Brandreth, House, New York.

Sold by, all Druggists.

September, 1867. Z FRANCIS GREENE,

MONTREAL

QUEBEC, 20:h August, 1865.

MR. J. BRIGGS, 137 117

SIR, After the use of two bottles of your Prof. 'Velpani's Hair Restorative,' I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair. Yours truly,

THUMAS MCCAPPRY. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents. 513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

P. MOYNAUGH & CC.

their patronage.

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET

(NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment,

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of

From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING PUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of C. M. Warren & .Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I L. Bargs & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Repairs will be punctually attended to.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET,

McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867.



A CARD FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company beg leave to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice. They are prepared to prove that their watches are made upon a better system than others in the world.

They commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than one half of all the watches sold in the United States. Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing bome demand; but recent additions to their works have enabled them to turn their attention to other markets.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely by hand. In them, all those mysterious and infinitesimal organs which when put together cleate the watch, are the result of slow and tollsome manual processes, and the result is of necessity a lack of uniforwity, which is indispensable to correct time keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative vary. But it is a fact that, except wat hes of the higher grades, European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Aucres. Lepins and so-called Patent Levers - which soon cost more in at empted repairs, than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women, buy the rough arate parts of these watches from various factori polish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be ordered whether London, Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks be has a genuine "M. I. Tobias, of Liverpool," (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep ver good time), is

HOW AMERICAN WATCHER ARE MADE. The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process-and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials - the brass the steel, the silver, the gold and the precious stones, to the completion of the Watch, are carried on usder one-roof, and under one skillful and competent director. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest. the most perfect and delicate m chinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by a machine-that infallibly reproduces every succeeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust t e hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. If any part of any American Walt ham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return muil be would receive the desired article, which any watchmaker would adjust to its position.

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They claim to make A BETTER ARTICLE FOR THE MONEY by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system.— They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low priced, and substantial article, in solid silver bunting cases, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the finest chroscmeter for the navigator; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the finest enameled and jeweled cases; but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be GOOD TIMEKEEPERS. It should

WATCHES made by them
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For all the purposes of a Laxative Med-



Perhaps no one medi-cine is so universally re-quired by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have

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They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscern to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

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disappear.

For **Bropsy** and **Bropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

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As a **Dinner Pill**, take one or two **Pills** to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and parals into healthy action restores the amoetic.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

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Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

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Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and thront, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

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Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded with the finest Drugs and Chemicals. A large supply of Herbs and Roots from the Society of Shakers just received. HENRY R. GRAY.

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VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

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Yours truly,
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On and after MONDAY the 23rd of Sept., and until further Lotice, the BICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamcra will leave their respective Wharves as follows:—
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The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier Whatf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loap, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M., calling at Lanoraie; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain. The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. R. Laforce, will

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February 1, 1866.



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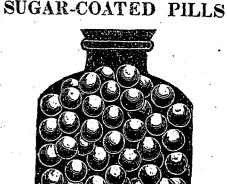
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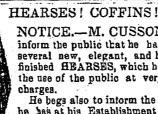
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