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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1867. No. 7.

LOVE AND MONEY. A TALE.

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 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. Aylmer 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 he 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 suitable to his and his wife's position.— But a gambler's luck is treacherous and illusive, and Ralph soon met an adversary that was a match for him in skill and cunning. One that was an adept in the art of cheating.— Ralph Seymour was outwitted by him in every encounter, and in a short while he was penniless. 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 said to her,—

'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 something 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 the man to be alarmed easily; but now he 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 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 the cause of his flight from London; she did not wish to know it, and he had no intention of telling her; indeed, he was almost unconscious of her presence; his thoughts were all turned to the 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 forged bill. Taking it in his hand and examining it closely, he saw it was valueless, and told Ralph so also; informing 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 to deny the charge, and, having in a moment seen the dreadful position he had placed himself in, he resolved upon escaping to France.— Fortunately for himself, he succeeded in getting into

the train to Dover unmolested, and, arrived there, he had to remain until the morning, when he went on board the packet to Calais. The passage across was not performed in so short 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 fevered head. Alice remained below in the cabin, not wishing to annoy Ralph, though she heard his heavy footsteps 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 delighting 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.

Louis Giroit 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, grissettes 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 Giroit 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 Giroit, 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! you are a fiend.— You have tempted me; you have seduced me slowly, but surely. Begone, I say; 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 of the cabin porch.

'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.— Well, you may have been. I don't want to make you believe the contrary. You're pretty, a well-looking girl; but you had a father, miss, 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 his hat, and letting his cigar 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, he forced him down to the cabin, 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 good.

'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.'

'You do.'

'That need not alarm you, young lady.— Taken in time, we can, with the help of God, make him strong again. You are going on to Paris?'

'We are—that is, perhaps we are. I can't say; for Ralph, my husband, has not acquainted me with the particular place he was going to.'

'But you may feel certain that he meant to go to Paris. All the world goes there for pleasure.'

'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 he 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 hard to make them, for we French people 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 found that there is much friendship there; but the men are stiff in manner and address, until they know you intimately; and for one who cannot become a resident this is unpleasant.'

'The English, when good, are really so: but I am an Irishwoman.'

'You are?' And he was about entering into a dissertation upon the Celtic character, when he bethought him that everything has its season.— So he changed the subject, and spoke of the sick 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's face betokened the sadness of her heart, and Louis Giroit 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 is so sick.'

'Well, I know an old lady having a large house, which is tenanted but by herself, and she will give you accommodation.'

'How kind you are to us, sir?'

'Don't say that; it is my duty to help those who need my assistance. It will afford me great pleasure to assist you in any way, and you must 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.'

'His fever appears to be the effect of great anxiety?'

'Do you hope for his recovery?'

'I always hope for the recovery of my patients until they cease to breathe.'

Alice looked up, and saw that the doctor was shaking his head, though he spoke those words. His clear, bright, honest little eyes rested upon her, and she saw that they did so in a questioning manner.

'We are very poor, doctor,' she said, timidly, 'very poor.'

'Not as poor as it is possible for you to be,' he answered; and his voice reassured her, for 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 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 Giroit—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 maintain his shield of charity unspotted; and the virtues implanted in his breast unimpaired. He loved his fellows truly, and he proved that he did. He was ashamed of none, to declare it; and it would be well if there were many like him.

In Paris they all three drove to Madame Dupont's house, an old edifice, which looked more like the dwelling of some feudal lord than that of a peaceably-minded lady. Madame Dupont lived in this house because her ancestors had done so, they being some of the great men of the old empire. Bullet-holes were in the gateway, and the impression made by the soldiers sharpening their bayonets was quite visible on the stone jambs. An antique specimen of a servant came

to the grating at the summons of the bell, and seeing that Doctor Giroit was outside, opened the wicket, and without uttering a word, allowed the trio to pass through the courtyard and enter the house. Up they went four flights of stairs, without meeting any one: indeed, unless they aroused the lady owner from her reveries, it was impossible, for no one else lived there. Louis knew the house well, and reaching the fourth landing, he turned off into a long corridor, at the end of which there was a fine lofty, lightsome room, into 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 in undisturbed possession of this room, as also of the bed room inside. I must tell you the lady of this house is an old friend of mine. She will not question anything I may do; indeed, she might not know of your being here if I did not choose to inform her of it, which I will presently. You will forgive me, I am sure, for acting thus with you. You have told me that you had no money, and therefore you could not well afford to pay for a lodging.— Now I have taken the liberty of bringing you here. This is a house in which I have lived for some time myself, and the lady who owns it is most respectable. These are my rooms, but you can have them; I will go off to another wing in which there are some smaller apartments. You will have to pay no rent here, and in a week or 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 companionable. I will send some cooling medicines to our patient; keep him as quiet as you can, in truth, there is little chance of his being disturbed by noise, for there are no children here. Madame Dupont had one son, and he was killed at 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 say?'

'Yes, a lieutenant.'

'I would have been a soldier myself, when young, but that I was so little. Courage, madam, courage! You look sad; don't be so; rely upon me. If I can, I will bring you out of your trials.'

'I am so thankful, sir; so very thankful, to you.'

'Not a word of that. Au revoir.'

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 had befallen her rose to her mind, and the fearfulness of being in a large city like Paris, without friends or money, with a sick, delirious husband, terrified her; but reliance upon Louis Giroit sustained her. Had he not sprung forward at the moment of peril, ready to aid her in everything? had he not brought her to a home?—Then a suspicion darkened the scene. Could she have been betrayed? She was so easily led. But the honest face of Louis peeped in at the door just then, and he handed Alice a draught for Ralph, and taking it from him she looked at him steadily, and he, good little fellow, not knowing her thoughts, returned the look, and smilingly said,—

'I think this will serve him.'

She cast all doubtings far from her, for there was something in that glance of Giroit's that reminded her of one who was thoroughly honest, 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, though the genial atmosphere, the glittering crosses upon the towers, the hum of people, all spoke joy, still she was thinking of the sad state of poor Ralph. He whom she had married because 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 of want. Ah! perhaps he might not live. She looked into his room; he was sleeping; but the veins of his face were swollen, and his ravings were horrible to listen to.

Ralph drooped visibly. The fever left him, but carried with it all his strength, and every day he was weaker than upon the preceding one. With the little power that was now his, he sought to make amends for his former heartlessness. He

saw the unwearied attention of Alice towards him, and he strove to undo the past. With a feeble voice he would speak of his follies, and ask her forgiveness for being the cause of so much misfortune to her.

Louis spent as many hours of the day with him as he could spare from his patients and his literary avocations, for he had a talent for writing Vaudevilles and small stories. There was not a street, a church, a statue, a niche, which did not yield him a little story. Brave Giroit! his little figure would dilate when he spoke of Charlemagne, Pippin 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 or eight pitched battles every day upon this subject,—the old lady being an adherent of royalty, and maintaining that Buonaparte was an upstart, which the other stoutly denied, affirming that he must have had the spirit of all the heroes that ever existed, and have been a lineal descendant of each of them. It may be necessary to say 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 Alice was a widow, without any means except what money Louis lent her. He gave everything to her as a loan. Her spirit rebelled at 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 pursuits of those of the present day. She lived in spirit with the gay court of the grand monarch. Louis suggested that Alice might give lessons in the English language to pupils for some hours in the day, and that there were some large rooms in the house in which she might have her class. But, though perfectly agreeing to the feasibility of the project, Madame Dupont protested strongly against 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 installed as a teacher in an academy through his influence. Every day he called to see her, bringing *bonsbons* for the children. Louis loved children, and the large share of his income went in the purchase of sweetmeats for them. He was a self-sacrificing little being and the sight of any one happy gladdened him. 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 her. She had told him the history of her life, not omitting to mention Robert 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 had 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 inhabited 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 father. 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 yet 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 her lest he might offend her; and it was only after a strong appeal from Alice that he ever spoke of religion. When he did so, his eloquence was sufficient to convince the greatest doubter. He almost always

himself. He brought all the divine who had written upon the Catholic faith to prove his assertions...

In the capitals of Europe, upon the steppes of Russia, out in the Mexican prairies, spending nights beneath the shelter of the hunter's log house...

His uncle's death-bed had often presented itself before him as the most edifying spectacle he had ever witnessed.

Yes, Robert Power, the man of taste and refinement; he who, as he passed, excited admiration as well for his wit and general information...

Father Maginn, remembering Robert, took especial interest in him, expounding every article of faith, making every act of worship intelligible...

He was as one who had suffered a great loss, and though he had much to compensate him, yet he yearned and longed unceasingly.

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...

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gush, to be compelled to leave all and learn as the first lesson of novitiate, the severe one of self-denial. This is what many have had to bear upon entering into the church of God.

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Our letter from Dublin announces that the Government have instituted prosecutions against the leaders both of the Orangemen and of the Roman Catholics who were concerned in the recent demonstrations in the North of Ireland.

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DUBLIN, 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 Bangor, county Down, on the 12th of July.

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.

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poorest of the peasantry are better off than they were in 1867. Among all classes of the population there has been a diffusion of the comforts of life.

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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.

There had been some street rioting in Londonderry, the result of political and religious hatreds, but it had led to no serious results.

The Nation of Saturday says: 'For several hundreds of years the Corporation of Dublin have been, as the lawyers say, seized of a pew in the (now) Protestant Church of Dublin; said pew being for the use of City Fathers, who, by a pleasant legal fiction, were presumed to attend worship therein regularly every Sunday down to the 18th of the present month. That is to say until the passing of a recent act of Parliament, it was only in Protestant places of worship 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 official recognition at religious ceremonials all to themselves to the utter exclusion of the Catholic representatives, who constituted two-thirds of the Civic Council. By the recent act the distinction was abolished, and the Corporation of Dublin might, we suppose, if it so lasted, have disposed of its pew in Christ's Church, and retained sittings in accordance with the requirements of the vast majority of the Council in the Catholic 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 Ultramarineism throughout three hundred years, while a monopoly was secured by law to Protestants). All out of compassion for the 'over-taxed rate-payers,' too! This gilding, it was presumed, would cover the poison of pill bigotry! The 'Ultramontane faction' had, forsooth, taken the course, being 'at 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 been the exhibition made by the Ultramarine press on this occasion; but we must state—and we state 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.—The Lord Chancellor will take his vacation in a 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 qualified to be Chancellors or Keepers. A Queen's letter, it appears, has arrived, naming the Commissioners who are to have charge of the Seal. 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 Denys, 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 Brookie 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 Seal, 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 akin, in a small way, to that committed by Sir Robert Peel, when he affronted Mr. O'Connell by refusing to make the Roman Catholic Relief Act retrospective in his case; thus putting him to the useless inconvenience of a second election for the county of Clare.'—Freeman's Journal.

It is in connection with its influence on 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 mean a transfer, to some extent, of the political power; and may foreshadow a change in the character of our international relations. The practical solution of the problem will only be accomplished by a reformed parliament; but no time or opportunity is to be lost in showing that the subject will receive the earnest attention it demands. In this way future complications may possibly be avoided; the people may still bear up patiently, hopeful of better things; and the sting of the emigration may be drawn. How greatly that emigration has affected, and yet steadily continues to affect the population, may be judged by the following computations:—In 1861 the census gave the population 5,788,415; every year since, in spite of increase by births, it has been declining, according to the estimates of the Registrar-Gen. In 1862, it was 5,275,784; in 1863, 5,739,569; in 1864, 5,675,307; in 1865, 5,641,086; in 1866, 5,582,625; in 1867, 5,557,196. Twenty-one years ago the population of Ireland was over eight millions and a quarter; sixty-one years ago it was nearly of its present figure, being computed at 5,574,105. But the relative proportion of the sexes is not the same for 1866 and for 1867; the difference is noteworthy, for it indicates the distinction between a small population increasing under natural circumstances, and a large one diminishing by the emigration of its virile youth. In 1866, with a total population of 5,574,105, there was an excess of females by 50,469; whilst in 1867, with a total population of 5,557,196, 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 be found that whilst the population had decreased enormously, the number of deaf mutes had increased by 473, on their former total of 5,180; the blind by 1,092, on their former total of 5,787; the lame and decrepit by 225, on their former total of 4,375; and the lunatic and idiotic by the immense number of 4,118, on their former total of 9,980; mounting up in 1861, notwithstanding a great decrease in the population, to 14,098. To France alone, after the scourging conscriptions of Napoleon, could Ireland be compared with any hope of finding a parallel for facts so lamentable.—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 said about it, there is no doubt that in the poorer districts of Dublin it has lately been rife enough to deserve the title of epidemic. Many of the cases were of the milder type, called English cholera, or dysentery, produced by the extreme heat of the weather and the eating of stale or unripe fruit and 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 on the bones of a human being who must have been one of the great Fomorians of a far distant age. The circumference of the cranium was no less than thirty-five inches—indicating a phrenological development which we believe to be unparalleled. We have not heard whether Mr. Hunt sent the head to any of our national depots of curiosities; but certain it is that such a head 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 less than 500,000 acres of land have gone out of cultivation since 1860, but the number of sheep and cattle has increased. Then emigration in the first six months of 1867 took 48,000 of the people 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 has 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 196 lbs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A subscription is being made in Birmingham in order to compensate the poor Catholics who suffered during the Murphy riots. Both Catholics and Anglicans have contributed to it, but as yet only 200 guineas have been raised towards meeting claims amounting to nearly £500. When we stated in the spring of this year that the negotiations between our Government and that of the United States in reference to arbitration on 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 recognition of the Southern States as a belligerent by England was premature and unjustifiable, and constituted an intervention on our part in favour of the insurgents; and in insisting that our behaviour in this respect shall be made a subject of inquiry and arbitration, along with the claims for compensation for the depredations of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers. Mr. Seward refers to the prompt action of his government in preventing Fenian operations against Canada, to point the contrast between the impartiality and friendliness of the United States and the unjust and unfriendly conduct of England. To this Lord Stanley replies on November 30, that it was the declaration of a blockade by the United States Government which forced our government to proclaim its neutrality. He adopts Lord Russell's position that only two courses were then open to us: to acknowledge the blockade and pro-

claim neutrality, or to refuse to acknowledge the blockade and to insist upon our right to trade with the ports of the South. Our choice was in favour of that course which was most just and friendly to the United States. Not only the declaration of a blockade, but the decisions of American courts, implied the existence of a civil war, and therefore justified the recognition of the South as a belligerent. Lord Stanley cannot understand the process of reasoning by which the acts of British subjects in furnishing assistance and supplies to the Southern States can be traced to the issue of the proclamation. Undertakings of this nature in favour of either of the belligerents were equally in contravention of its terms, and those who engaged in such enterprises did so at their own risk. The United States, whose communication with Great Britain was uninterrupted, received assistance of this illicit nature to a very much larger extent than their antagonists. Lord Stanley denies that there is any parallel between the fitting out of Confederate cruisers and the Fenian preparations against Canada.—

The British Government were ready, anxious, and determined, throughout the whole course of the civil war, to exert all the power conferred upon the Queen by the law of the land to prevent British subjects from taking a part in that 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 secondly, 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. The Government of the United States needed, therefore, no research on the part of its own officials, nor even a denunciation by British authorities, to establish against these Fenian agitators a palpable case infringement of the laws of the United States, coupled with a deliberate design to undertake from the territory of the United States, whose Government were in amity with that of her Majesty, a military operation directed against either Canada or Ireland.

Her Majesty's Government cannot admit that because four vessels escaped the action of British law, two of them unperceived, one by an accident, and one for want of evidence, Mr. Seward is justified in stating that 'ruinous British warlike expeditions against the United States are practically allowed and tolerated by her Majesty's government, notwithstanding remonstrance; and looking to the 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 course. It is not the intention of her Majesty's government to pursue this discussion further, yet I must observe that, were it their wish to apply to the conduct of the United States the same kind of criticism in which Mr. Seward has indulged with 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 the discontinuance of government prosecutions instituted against their leaders without any proof that the evidence against those leaders was inadequate for their conviction, are not circumstances 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 protegee who is never to be meddled with by anybody. The various Sovereigns 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 civil and religious liberty; he trusts they may marry well, and, if possible, may marry Protestants, and that they may be blessed with a numerous progeny; and a knife and fork, so to speak, will always be laid for them at Buckingham Palace. The Sultan is altogether differently placed. He is not expected to be moral, or 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 to look after his financial embarrassments, his fleet 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 the tone of England about Turkey, and her general tone about Continental politics, is obvious both to ourselves and foreigners, and throws light on the general character of the non-intervention to which we are supposed in Europe to have committed ourselves. Hungarians, Italians, Poles, Austrians, Prussians and Belgians, it is understood, may go where fortune pleases. If anything untoward happens to them, we shall regret it, hold public meetings to lament their fate, subscribe something for the wounded soldiers, send out the products of innumerable bazars to their widows, and spend on their cause our usual contribution of placid philanthropic fuss. But we shall not on that account leave the even tenor of our way, or depart from those great principles of non-inter-

vention which Providence, we half murmur to ourselves, has decreed that an enlightened nation like our own should observe and promulgate. All 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 about any European State which talked and acted 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, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, who is to be entrusted with the chief political as well as military authority. Sir Charles Staveley has been selected as second in command. A quantity of steam transport has 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 hospital ships, and will be furnished with appropriate stores. Medical officers will be appointed to them. 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 1,207,000 male householders in England and Wales, and both the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated at the beginning of the session that after making 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 1863 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 whole sale 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 danger—a 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 pureses 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 forthwith.

THE ENGLISH DIVORCE COURT.—The annual return shows that in the year 1866, 215 petitions were filed 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, 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 observed bearing down upon them, and for a time they were in hopes of being relieved. The sail, however, passed by without rendering them help. The mate, Shering, then asked Armstrong and the survivors to pray with him, and they continued to do so for some time. The mate then shook hands with all of them and kissed the likeness of his wife. The then became much excited and after biting the captain's leg, fell off the boat and perished. The same evening the lad Murphy asked Armstrong to make him fast, which was done to his belt, but shortly afterwards a heavy sea swept him off, and he disappeared. The captain and Armstrong were washed off, and the captain, as he went away, and sunk, cried: 'God help my poor wife and family.' Armstrong succeeded 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. Allayne, of Liverpool, discerned the shreds of canvas which were flying from the one which he was enabled to raise, and bore down to him. He very exhausted and almost insensible condition he was taken off the bottom of the boat and got on board the Aerolite, 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 U. 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 miserable sinner, give anybody my blessing? Get up, Sir, at once, and let us have no more of these Popish mummeries! What a misfortune, indeed, it was for the enthusiastic young person 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 indiscriminately. 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 Shore-ditch, 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 Colenso 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 Buffalo was admitted to probate by the Erie County Surrogate on Wednesday. It disposes of about \$10,000 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 fifteen 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 man 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!' Insensates! The work done by those 'idle' men has never been equalled: it has benefited mankind, benefited you, the disposers 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 time-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, you have reaped the fruits, and you reap them now. The Church has laid the true principles of democracy, 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 serfs 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, Santa go, and other of the fashionable summer resorts. Frivolities we expect.—A measurable amount of dancing and gaiety is not surprising. But we do not look for such reports as those which are left to appear us by the ebullient 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 be marched off to jail, that, 'If they didn't let a nigger steal a little in his dam country, I'd give back to 'Tennessee where Mr. Brown would see a nigger git his rights sure.'

THE COAL TRADE.—It is predicted that many of the small coal companies which have been formed during the past two or three years will have to go by the board, as the prices of coal are so low at present that the mines are not making any money. The prospect of moderate rates during the coming winter months will be welcomed by the poor.—Boston Herald.

The Tribune thinks there is some colour of authenticity in the report that the President intends to assert the amnesty doctrine to the uttermost, to carry constitutionality to a crisis, and to promulgo Congress.

The True Witness.

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

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER—1867.
Friday, 27—St. Cosmas and Damien, M.M.
Saturday, 28—St. Wenceslaus, M.
Sunday, 29—Sixteenth after Pentecost. St. Michael.
Monday 30—St. Jerome, D.
OCTOBER—1867.
Tuesday, 1—St. Remi, B. O.
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 Osborne, is reported as having made his escape from the Clonmel jail; a hot pursuit is being made after him.

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.

The death of Sir Frederick Bruce, K. C. B., 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. Diphtheria 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., announce 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 prepared 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 filibusters 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 circumstances to oppose a movement which it had itself encouraged; and yet whilst repressing their ardor, fearful of offending and alienating a powerful body of men, of whose services it might soon again stand in need.

A telegram of the same date, but from Rome, informs us that the Pope has publicly denounced the sale of the property of the Church, and has declared the decree of the Piedmontese Government 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 disguised as women.

In our last we briefly stated the fact that a collection was to be taken up in the City, and throughout the Diocese of Montreal, in aid of the newly erected Trappist Monastery, St. Esprit. His Lordship the Bishop of the diocese 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 to entreat you to encourage the collection which

the Trappist Brothers, Joseph Marie and Augustin, sent hither by the Rev. P. Francois Xavier, Prior of the Trappist Monastery established under the name of the Monastery of the Holy Ghost in the Archdiocese of Quebec—propose 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 diocese. Good and powerful reasons make me believe, and hope that this will be the case.

"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 Diocese. 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 spectacle, 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, chastening 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 these treasures of grace, are they not evidently the portion of those who by their gifts contribute to the building up of this solitude—become a paradise upon earth?

"And is not equally manifest that in that solitude the air is purer, from the heavenly affections that it fosters, from the sacred songs and the perfumes of the fervent prayers that day and night embalm this delicious abode? But this fragrant air, is it not for those who make some sacrifices to build up this house of prayer, of retreat and silence, which shed far abroad a salutary and soul sanctifying influence! Indeed how many persons in visiting a Trappist retreat, have been of a sudden so smitten with the charms of its solitude as to desire never to leave it! Here they cried, is our resting place: and here in the spot that we have chosen will we dwell for the rest of our days. Alas! only too late have we 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 His greatness and His goodness? But this God, so good, and Who rewards even the cup of cold water given for His sake, will He not recompense a hundred-fold those who have procured for Him these living victims of praise, who render to Him on earth the honor which the Angels who are in heaven also pay to Him?

"In a word, can we not see that the prayers of so many good Religious, who cease not to pray for their generous benefactors, will be granted? and that their constant intercessions, for the just that they may persevere—for sinners that they may be converted—for the sick that they may be healed—for the afflicted that they may be comforted—for the quick that they may be saved—and for the faithful departed that they may be delivered—will be heard?

"But the Trappist are not only men of fervent prayers, they are also men of hard work. The records of their Order are there to show that they have always devoted themselves to the rudest agricultural labors. Thus in different ages since their institution have we seen the most barren countries, after having been watered with their sweat, covered with the richest of harvests.

"St. Bernard their founder taught them how to drain swamps, and cultivate marshes; how to till the sandy soils, in a word how to brave all obstacles, so as to convince an admiring world that, with toil, the uncultivated spots might be transformed into a delicious paradise, and that the most ungrateful field can be made to yield food to its master. From this does it not follow, that, if our youth, encouraged by the example of

these noble Religious, will but throw themselves into our dense forests there to seek their own, and their families' subsistence, instead of losing 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 joy.

"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 surround it with its attentions, so that protected by the public, it may develop itself, grow and prosper. To us does it belong, well beloved fellow workmen, to forward by all the means within our power these great and happy results, by encouraging with all our strength, the Collection which for this purpose is about to be taken up throughout the diocese.

"As the Brothers whose advent has been announced 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 parishioners whom you know to be the best fitted to exercise on the hearts of all, that gentle influence 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 rogas, non desperas: ipsa proteget, non metuis."

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

† IG., Bishop of Montreal.

OUR POLICY.—The elections are now over, and we hope that with them has also passed away the greater part of that bitterness and party spirit with they were accompanied and characterized. If the quarrels, and rivalries of the hustings; the personalities and angry passions of the election contests, be transplanted to, and cultivated within the halls of the legislature, we shall have but little hopes for the future prosperity of the new Dominion, and but small reasons to congratulate ourselves on recent political changes.

We are about to commence a new page of our history; it is of importance that it be not defaced from the first, with any of the blots of the past. By-gones must be held to be by-gones; and public men must be ready to put a large and generous construction on the acts of their political opponents. Parties, and divisions, and strife there must still be: but these should be based solely upon principles, not upon men: 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 Conservatives; and from whom in a political sense, should we hold aloof, as our foes? All, no matter what their personal predilections for this man or for that man, who cordially accept and in public life will to the best of their opportunities and abilities unflinchingly carry out into practice, the great religious, social, and political principles enunciated by the Holy Father in his celebrated *Encyclical* of 1864, and in the *Syllabus* annexed thereto, are, or should be deemed our friends: all who refuse to accept the principles therein laid down, or who do not avail themselves of their opportunities to give practical effect to those principles, are, politically speaking our foes, and foes the more dangerous should they be found to be nominally serving in the ranks of Catholic Conservatives.

On all the great questions of the day, religious moral, social, and political that agitate society and press for a solution, whether in Europe or in America, whether in France or the British Empire, whether in countries professedly Catholic, or in countries avowedly Protestant, the *Encyclical* and *Syllabus* above referred to are clear and explicit: laying down the great principles by which always and everywhere the statesman and legislator should be guided, by the condemnation of the contradictory errors. On Liberalism and Indifferentism in religion; on Materialism and Atheism, this invaluable document contains the verdict of one who, assisted and presided by the indwelling spirit of the Holy Ghost, cannot err. The errors to which modern statesmen are so liable on the questions of Church and State and their relative positions—on Education,

Marriage, the Family, on Socialism and Individualism, and cognate politico-religious questions, are therein all indicated, and condemned by one whose sentence upon earth is ratified in heaven. So complete, so exhaustive we may say is the *Encyclical* upon all these matters, that it should be the hand book or *vade mecum* of every man who aspires to the responsible position of a Catholic statesman or politician. It should be his compass across the stormy sea of politics; 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 an age alienated from the Church and the truth, sacrifices them, or makes compromise with error, is our foe, and as such should be treated. Thus here is one sure test betwixt friends and foes—"Do you accept with 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 Christ, and embodied in his *Encyclical* and annexed *Syllabus*?"

Nor by this confession of faith do we place ourselves in an attitude of hostility towards those of our Protestant brethren who hold Conservative principles, and who are therefore in the political 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 hold, even in politics, Catholic truth.

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 Family and the rights of the Individual—all assailed by 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 as from their source. This they can do only by a careful study of the sublime truths enunciated in the *Encyclical*; and only by conforming their political practice thereunto, can they 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 God.

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 the same time our Kingston contemporary hopes that the expected economical changes which he anticipates as inevitable may be made gradually.

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 aid 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 efficiently, than it is done at present by our charitable organisations.

As to the property of these institutions—as it was not originally the gift or endowment of the State; as it is either the creation of charitable individuals out of their private funds; or has, as in the case of some of our largest institutions been acquired by purchase, or transactions equivalent to purchase—so there is little to be apprehended at the present moment from the local legislature. This body will not, naturally, or from its composition be disposed to imitate

Henry the Eighth, the French Constituent, or the present tyrannical Government of Piedmont: neither will it be under pressing temptation to adopt the vulgar expedient of robbing the Church, in order to defray the expenses of the State. This plan for staving off national bankruptcy has been often tried in modern times, and has always failed. It did not save France from bankruptcy in the last century, though through the system of assignats then adopted it made the fall more gradual, and less immediately perceptible: neither we may be sure will it avert the bankruptcy with which the Kingdom of Italy is now menaced.

Of course, we all know, there is a party in Canada, as elsewhere, which would fain see the Church 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 from the confiscation of her revenues to secular purposes, do they meditate against her the policy which the Liberal governments of Europe, 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 *Daily 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 deep-seated 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. In 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 Confederation 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 beyond an angry remonstrance—none pretend that the Imperial enactment is a dead letter, that its provisions can be evaded or that any local ebullition of feeling can cause it to be rescinded. The newly elected 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 elections:—

"In spite of the result of the elections, we believe that no Province of the Dominion is more true to its British allegiance 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 Nova 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-nosed man or "Deputy Shepherd" immortalised in *Pickwater* 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 hints at terrible vengeance to be exacted by the *Rouges* for this outrage upon one of their leaders, and more than insinuates, that a terrible day of reckoning is at hand. Meantime like the "red-nosed man" he hopes no doubt that the heart of the Corporation official who wantonly and wickedly cut his water off, may be softened and turned the right way: but he thinks upon the whole that the official, foreseen—is booked for something unbecomingly in the next world, as well as in this.

NOVA-SCOTIA.—As was expected, the elections in this Colony have gone dead against the Ministry, or rather against the particular measure of union of which those Ministers were the authors.

It would not be correct to say that they are opposed to all union; for in their own words they "go to Ottawa, either to have a better union, or none"—thus accepting the alternative of "better union."

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 between Church and State?

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."

This Act was assented to on 18th December 1854: and for further particulars we refer our respected questioner to the Statutes of the Province of Canada, 1854 55, part. 2, p. 8.

MURDERS AND HOMICIDES IN ENGLAND.—The Registrar-General's Report, just issued, 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.

Major Yelverton, whose name in connection with his infamous treatment of his wife, has long 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 sham marriage with him, being about to apply for a divorce.

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!

THE HEIRESS OF KILORGAN, or 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 years yet to come.

THE BOHEMIANS, in the Fifteenth Century.—Translated from the French of Henri Guenot, by Mrs. J. Sadlier.—For this well executed translation of an interesting French story, we are again indebted to the indefatigable pen of Mrs. Sadlier.

ST. JOSEPH ASYLUM.—The Ladies of Charity of this Asylum, under the care of the Grey Nuns, return thanks to the public for the success of the Bazaar, lately held in aid of the funds of that institution.

Le Nouveau Monde informs us that the son of our fellow-citizen, A. Larocque, Esq., has, on the expiring of his original term of enlistment, again enrolled himself, and for a longer period than before, in the ranks of those noble defenders of the Holy Father, the Pontifical Zouaves.

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.

The result of the elections seems to be gratifying to all parties. The friends of the Ministry hail it as a great victory; and the Toronto Globe is of opinion that its friends "have had a fair amount of success, and have done vastly better than the Coalitionists are willing to admit."

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 Longboro', Province of Ontario, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in that place.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW—July 1867.—Messrs 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 Odeus, or Stinks of Paris, suppressed, rather than exaggerated, the truth respecting the hideous depravity and inconceivable moral corruption of New Paris.

THE FENIAN RAID ON CANADA.—The correspondence between Lord Stanley and the United States Government develops the fact that the Imperial authorities intend if ever the question of the Alabama claims comes before 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 during the late civil war.

Mr. Seward draws a contrast between the conduct of the British Government during the recent American civil war and that of the United States Government in dealing with the Fenian projects of aggression against Canada. It can not be admitted that this contrast is justified by the facts of either case.

The action of the Fenians, on the contrary, was open and avowed. It showed itself in public 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.

ARREST OF PARTIES SUPPOSED TO BE IMPLICATED IN THE ATTACK ON THE MECHANICS' HALL.—Information has lately been taken against certain parties charged with being implicated in the attack on the Mechanics' Hall, during the late election.

A GOWARDLY ATTACK.—On Saturday evening last, David Graham and George Forsyth, two young men of Ottawa, of well-known responsibility, 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.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.—The present aspect of political matters in our midst is worthy of attention. The spirit of communism and demagoguism, as developed in the Easter District, and in connection with the sovereign people under Confederation, when viewed in the light of a free Constitution and as British subjects, and the will of the people is the law of the land, can not sanction the fictitious purchase of property 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 publishing the history of Fenianism in Canada, 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 Confederation 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 when elected.

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

Mr. Devlin 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.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The anticipations of any early meeting of Parliament 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.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon a man named Beaud Donnelly had his leg broken while digging a foundation for the extension of Mr Taylor's (brewery) malt house on St. Charles Borromeo street. He was conveyed to the Montreal General Hospital.

STRATFORD PAPERS say that large quantities of new wheat are now brought into the Stratford market every day. Good prices are realized. The sample is very good; but the yield per acre is behind last year's.

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 Lieutenant Governor. It is also said that that appointment will be made from England.

THE HALIFAX CHURCH, a bitter Abolitionist, declares that the Nova Scotia party do not go to Ottawa to oppose the Government, but to give them a fair trial.

DIED. In Marlborough, County of Carleton, on the third day of December 1866, John Murphy, a native of the County Limerick, Ireland, aged 85 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Sept. 25, 1867. Flour—Pollards, nominal \$3.50; Middlings, \$4.25 \$4.50; Fine, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Super., No. 2 \$6.75 to \$7.00; Superior nominal \$7.00; Fancy \$7.40 to \$7.50; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.00; Bag Flour, \$3.50 to \$3.60 per 100 lbs.

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 examining the contents.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING AT ST. OURS.—On Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, at St. Ours, twelve miles from Sorel, on the Chamblay 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.

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 had sat down on the railway track, and the engine passed over its body killing it instantly.

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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 from his barn door, on the afternoon of Monday last, and his head striking a large stone, his skull was literally smashed to pieces. Deceased was about sixty years of age.—Huntington Journal, 20th.

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THE HALIFAX CHURCH, a bitter Abolitionist, declares that the Nova Scotia party do not go to Ottawa to oppose the Government, but to give them a fair trial.

DIED. In Marlborough, County of Carleton, on the third day of December 1866, John Murphy, a native of the County Limerick, Ireland, aged 85 years.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Sept. 25, 1867. Flour, country, per quintal, a. d. a. d. 20 0 to 20 6 Oatmeal, do do 0 0 to 0 0 Wheat Meal, do do 11 0 to 00 0

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, and other details. Includes Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat Meal, Barley, Peas, Oats, Butter, Beans, Potatoes, Onions, Lard, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Eggs, Straw, Beef per 100 lbs, Pork, fresh, do.

INFORMATION WANTED. Of Mrs. Gleeson, formerly Mrs. Nugent, who when last heard from EIGHT years ago, resided in Lawrence, Mass. U. S. A.

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

LACOMBE & CLARKE'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nos. 30 and 32 St. Denis Street, near VIGOR 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.

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.

S. T. ANN'S ACADEMY. under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, MCD RD STREET. Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 2nd, 1867

SEMINARY OF ST. THERESE DE BLAINVILLE, NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST. The Scholastic Year, at the above Institution will commence on THURSDAY, THE FIFTH OF SEPTEMBER.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON 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 agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized.

IGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The stagnation in business at present in Paris is something extraordinary. The Emperor is not lucky in his speeches. The cruel ingenuity of his commentators plucks peril out of all his utterances. Agents de change, men who said 40,000, or more for their privileges, 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. The system of mystery and concealment is ruinous. It may be fine to be an inscrutable absolute Sovereign; but there are great disadvantages which counterbalance the pleasures of such retirement. Great industrial enterprises, the public wealth, the supply of labour by which the nation must live, cannot thrive and progress without some guarantee for the future. When silence is the rule it is surprising how small a word will cause a panic. To-day's Semaine Financiere says:—

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 repudiated 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 that the country loses by a political situation which is not explained to it, but of which its instincts tread the obscure consequences. The amount of specie in the 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 not idle, and by the movement of work which would represent the difference existing in the portfolio 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 sale is permitted.

Lille, Aug. 30.—The Emperor Napoleon paid a visit to the Bourse this morning. In replying to a speech delivered by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, His Majesty said:—

Business would progress better if certain journals did not exaggerate the situation. I hope that commerce will improve with the certainty of peace, and I shall do everything in my power to re-establish confidence.

The Etandard says:—
The hopes of an understanding being arrived at between Prussia and Denmark by means of mutual concessions, increase, Prussia, it is said, will renounce several of the guarantees which she at first demanded, and Denmark will abandon her claims to Alsace and Duppel. This result is due to the conciliatory influence of France, Russia, and Austria.

The French Press on the Emperor's Speech.—The Liberte says:—We must acknowledge it; Europe has never had so formidable a crisis to go through; never has a more solemn crisis occurred; never has a future so dark. M. Thiers was guilty 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 Oberbourg were but the prelude to the Revolution of 1830.

THE SALZBURG INTERVIEW.

The Monitor of Aug. 28 says:—"The interview at Salzburg, far from constituting for the Powers an object of anxiety or inquietude, should be considered as a new guarantee 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 Etandard says:—"We have reason to believe that the Government is preparing a circular to be addressed to the French diplomatic agents 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 Maraset from his post as French Minister in Florence has never contemplated.

It would be an amusing task to collect all the extravagant rumours and reports to which the interview of the Emperors has given rise, and which have appeared in print. Tidings of a quintuple alliance between England, France, Austria, Turkey, and Denmark, directed against Prussia and Russia, the restoration of Poland, the annexation of the Rhine provinces by France and of Bavaria by Austria, the betrothal 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 credulous, have been extensively circulated, but an almost equal fertility of invention has been displayed in the fabrication of the more plausible intelligence which is now every where the subject of serious discussion. It would be difficult to convince the most moderate politicians in this country that nothing more has been done at Salzburg than to prepare the way for an entente 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 estimated 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 specific 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 Ohnessepot rifle it is sent off to the Eastern frontier. The trials with the terrible new cannon continue at Mendon. 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 a perfect hail of balls against a target two metres high and one broad. At that distance the balls pierce an iron plate two centimetres thick. Each cannon can fire twenty shots in a minute, and two men suffice for the transport of the arm, the carriage, the ammunition, &c. Lately, these guns were tried against a clump of trees at 1,600 metres (nearly an English mile). The trees were moved down with a few

minutes, like a cornfield by a steam moving machine. Five or six men armed with such an engine could destroy a whole regiment in 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 grain crops in France are stated to be below the average, and as not furnishing sufficient for home consumption.

The declaration on the subject of the real presence in the Eucharist, which was signed recently by Dr. Pusey and other eminent clergymen of the Anglican 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 adherence to the Lutheran 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.

SPAIN.

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

ITALY.

Piedmont.—It is rumored in Florence that the King of Italy has reproached General Garibaldi, in friendly terms, with his attempt 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 Garibaldi 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 Bandiera, Fiesecane, &c., are what has produced the movement by which Italy has been constituted. Ordinary details of policy trouble them little; and it is they are told that they compromise the success of a financial operation, they shrug their shoulders with contempt. Garibaldi himself is animated 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 Capera without trying something, after his long campaign, speeches, and prophetic progress, he would be overwhelmed with ridicule, and his prestige would disappear.

The alliance between Ratazzi and Garibaldi, which for some time past has been suspected to exist, was lately manifested in a very remarkable manner at 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 the papal 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 obstinately on his own peculiar views of the means to be taken, provided only the end was obtained.

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 large advances in money and full liberty of action in 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, can against the tendencies of his friends, and refuses, at least in appearance, to allow himself to be chained, and bound by Prussian influence. These statements are contradicted with emphasis by other papers.

A letter from Italy states that King Victor Emmanuel 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 present.

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 letter of convention of September 15th.

The Suppression of Italian Monasteries.—The Naztime, of Florence, commenting upon the probable operation of the law of the 7th of July, 1866, enumerates no less than seventy-two monastic establishments in the Sicilian city of Palermo and the environs; forty-six of these are tenanted by monks, and twenty-six by nuns of various orders. At one of the monasteries, that of Santa Maria de Geroni, 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 hundred, and in summer eight hundred souls, without other means of support, are daily fed by this monastery and the Capuchins of Mezzomonte, the Benedictines of San Martino Della Scala, the Brothers of Saint Antonio, and the monks of Olivella Baida. The Naztime predicts terrible suffering 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 Osservatore 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 coup d'etat of the revolution against Rome, under the leadership and investigation of Giuseppe Garibaldi, a general in the service of his Majesty the King of Italy. Even the revolutionary Italian journals demonstrate every day the anxiety of the men and partisans of their ideas, because Garibaldi constantly says and repeats that to complete the union of Italy it is necessary that the Pope's temporal sovereignty should disappear, and Rome become the capital, not of the kingdom

but the Government of Italy. The greatest tranquillity 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 destinies of Rome are regulated by a Power against which the joint powers of the world and hell can do nothing. This state of things is, notwithstanding, abnormal and enigmatical, and the uncertainty, anxiety, and agitation which one man 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 boasted 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 Garibaldian bands from invading the Roman territory; the detriment in health and discipline of the soldiers 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 put 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, priests from their parishes, and Bishops from the dioceses, why does it not drive this adventurer back to his remote island of Caprea? 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 Urbano Ratazzi be satisfied with sending 30,000 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 intended to conquer 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 Emmanuel is the paggione of Italy, that he is a vampire 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 else than Garibaldi, would the Government of Florence 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 his boasted good faith, and the great respect with which it intends to observe the conditions concluded in the Convention of the 15th September, 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 Church. Fortunately, however, these precious 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 lately published at Paris by Monsiegnor de Segur. The Bishop's book is entitled The Exorcismans; what they are, what they do, and what they wish. In it are shown up the most horrible practices of the sect on the continent. In order that a person be admitted into certain lodges it is absolutely required of him that he bring with him a particle of the Blessed Sacrament. The first 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, Versailles, 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 particle of the Sacred Host, which the perpetrators of these infernal orgies have procured by sacrilegious communions themselves, or purchased from some one engaged by them. These fiends then heap insult of the most unpeppable description upon what they have placed on the altar, and after spitting upon it, end by stabbing it with their daggers.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—According to letters from Sicily the cholera is diminishing a Palermo. On the 25th of August there were only 129 cases, but the deaths were 76. On the same day at Catania, there were only 5 cases and 4 deaths. In other places the malady seemed dying out, but at Messina it 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 cholera, 10,000 persons left Messina 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 ruined, and those persons who remain in town are menaced with famine. Among the first to fly were a number of public functionaries. Three-fourths of the druggists' shops are closed, and 17 doctors, among them three professors of the University, have left Messina. Articles of consumption—bread, meat maccaroni, &c., have doubled and trebled in price within a few days. Articles of primary necessity, such as soap, potash, chloride of lime are completely wanting. Yesterday the children were removed from the Foundling Hospital 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 manner 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 maintenance of peace. The official Evening Post of Monday last publishes an article upon the rumours current 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.

RUSSIA.

Bureau, Sept. 14.—The King of Prussia has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor and Empress of

the French, inviting them to meet him and the other sovereigns of the North Germany States at some city in Prussia, hereafter to be decided upon.

The Presse inclines to the opinion that Prussia has, perhaps, overdone her mark by excluding Austria from Germany, and draws the following contrast between the capitals of the two countries:—

It is impossible that in the eyes of the Germanic populations a Germany without the Austrian countries can be otherwise than incomplete and mutilated. While Berlin is but a great barrack, Vienna is a true capital, and the place it 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 superior to that of a town like Berlin, where the scabbard-clatterers monopolize the crown of the causeway.

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 Prussia, 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 arguments 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 always under great and often under insupportable difficulties, has often shown the same impulsiveness. Austria, till now, has been before all things else a German Power.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN Aug. 30.—Fadrelandet 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:—
Thecession might, perhaps, be less agreeable to England, but no cause at present exists to take that consideration into account. It might also be possible 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 able to make a material increase to her fighting power, and notably to her ironclad fleet.

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 no political parties, while in America the Republican majority 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 cordial astonishment at Mr. Johnson's unavailing efforts to protest against the usurpations of Congress. Even the Cabinet 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 ridicule from his opponents, whether he should dismiss 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 dictatorship would have been substituted for arbitrary legislation. No other political community could equally well afford to 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 invasion 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 masqueraders 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 project 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 the French provinces 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 alien 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 bribed by grants of confiscated lands, and the negroes of the Southern States will not be less eager to profit by the misfortunes of their neighbours; but it is not in the nature 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 probably 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 habitable 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 they may be invested with it.

TROUBLES OF YELLOW FEVER.—INCIDENTS OF THE EPIDEMIC.—We have received files of Galveston papers to the 21st ult., from which we extract the following:—The street scenes at night are suggestive of anything but the prevalence of a most fatal epidemic in our midst. At an early hour the negro barlots appear in great numbers, especially on the most frequented thoroughfares. They are most impudent and disgraceful in plying their vocations, and often the streets resound until a late hour of the night with their drunken revelry. The white court-eans 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 sidewalks, 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 wears its debauchery and sin; while on every hand are the scenes

of sorrow and suffering, hearts of sadness and eyes of weeping. We noticed yesterday the hauling of several loads of coffins through the streets, piled up a load or two on carts. This is altogether wrong. We see enough at present to intimidate the timid without necessarily creating unpleasant remembrances. Among the incidents noted yesterday was that of a lady who, having been four days sick of the fever, and almost without hope of recovery, gave birth to a beautiful 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 nearest dealer's or drug store for comforts for the sick. Many of the store keepers take advantage of the panic and charge the most exorbitant 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 luxuriant abundance in his own garden. The fever has its indolent as well as its grave sides. The nurse let his patient die—a friend started for the coffin maker, and the nurse had recourse to his bottle, which was so potent that he tumbled over dead drunk. The measurer came, and seeing 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 Catholic 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 yesterday at her post like a brave woman as she war. 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 bag 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 such as the breath was out of his body his gold would be taken; perhaps he might rally and live out of pure aversion. 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 if he would pay for a nurse—he would die first. The nurse was furnished by the Association, but he died that night notwithstanding.

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 romantic occurrences of which we ever heard, recently took place in Newark, New Jersey. A couple walked quietly up together to the house of a certain clergyman, 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 affair 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 honeymoon 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 York Herald says the cholera on Governor'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 or two has been employed at board in a store for 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 Jaxn, 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.

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CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city...

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

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 nausea...

IT IS ASTONISHING! Still another grateful letter sent to Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court House, Montreal.

Dear Sir, — 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.

Our readers have observed that we rarely praise 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...

REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman:—We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. September, 1867.

ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER IN THE WORLD. ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acid humors from parts internal to the skin and general circulation...

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER, 54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint-James Streets. MONTREAL.

Quebec, 20th August, 1865. Mr. J. Baigoo, Sir, After the use of two bottles of your Prof. Velpain's Hair Restorative, I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair.

P. MOYNAUGH & CO. FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET (NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.)

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage. From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynagh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years)...

McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867.

A CARD FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY OF 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.

HOW AMERICAN WATCHES 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 under one roof...

ARE FULLY WARRANTED by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warrantee is good at all times against our Company's agents. ROBBINS & APPLETON, 182 Broadway, New York, ROBBINS, APPLETON & CO., 158 Washington St., Boston, General Agents. ROBERT WILKES, Toronto and Montreal, Agents for Canada.

WANTED, A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation. Address with particulars to: TRACHER, 638 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

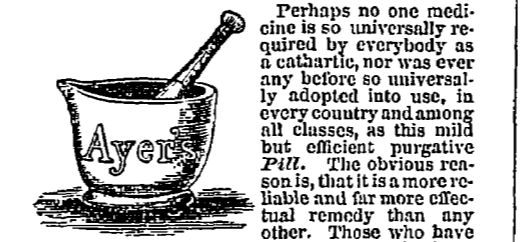
WANTED, BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation as Principal or assistant in an English Commercial or Mathematical School. Address, A. K., TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, & C., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a la man and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accout mod to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at the Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada.

A. SHANNON & CO. GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL. HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrup, &c., &c.

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



For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Little-ness, Langour and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Tenderness of the Liver, &c., &c., they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything been so widely and so deeply remedied for pulmonary complaints.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN. The large demand for this delicate, lasting and refreshing Perfume proves that it has already become a favorite with the public. No lady of beauty or fashion should be without a bottle on her toilet table. It will be found for Sale at the following Stores: Medical Hall, Devins & Bolton, Evans, Mercer & Co., Picault & Sons, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, &c., and at the Pharmacy of the Proprietor.

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. (Established 1859.)

Sewing Machines. BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class Sewing Machines in the city.

SEWING MACHINES.—J. D. Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Zetna Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine, but run almost entirely without noise.

BOOT AND SHOE MACHINERY.—J. D. LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Era Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax Thread Sewing Machines; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Outting and Sidewalk Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Roper's Galore Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street, between St. Francois Xavier and St. John Streets.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA. DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt. DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale:—Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Cendy Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c. CONCENTRATED LYE.—This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting agent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water.

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, KANSAS, April 17, 1866.

REV. CHARLES HARDING, Shoolapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases of cholera infantum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c. and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER. Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions:—At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

REV. JAS. O. BOOMER. Messrs. Perry Davis & Son.—Dear Sirs—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS. CATHEDRAL BLOCK, NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

HOUSE FURNISHERS. ATTENTION! THOMAS RIDDELL & CO., 54 & 56 Great St. James Street, HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS, CONSISTING OF: PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM AND HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE AT PRIORS TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street, May 31, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT, At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street, J. A. RAFTER.

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters are constantly engaged and the best trimming and workmanship warranted.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department, Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double-width Cloths at \$9, \$12, and \$16. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE, BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, St. Bertier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediate Ports.

On and after MONDAY the 23rd of Sept., and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wharves as follows:—The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Six P. M. precisely, calling, going and returning at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Six P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, 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 VICTORIA, Capt. Chas. Davelny, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Three P. M., calling, going and returning at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine St. Charles, St. Marc Belœil, St. Eglise, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Two P. M., and Wednesdays a Twelve noon, for Montreal.

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. Further information may be had at the Freight Office on the Wharf, or at the Office, 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMBERE, Manager. Office Richelieu Company, 26th Sept, 1867.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

REMOVAL. KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL. DIRECTORS: HUBERT PARE, Esq., President.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

GET THE BEST. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes contains in its richest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. THE MOST AGRABLE & REFRESHING OF ALL PERFUMES. FOR THE HANDS, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS.

LIFE OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA. By Father Servas Dirks. Cloth, \$1.12. THREE PHASES OF CHRISTIAN LOVE. By Lady Herbert. Cloth, \$1.12.

LIFE OF CATHERINE McAULEY, Foundress and First Superior of the Institute of the Religious Sisters of Mercy. By a Member of the Order of Mercy.

BANIM'S WORKS. They have also great pleasure in announcing that they will publish on the first of each month, a volume of their new and beautiful edition of Banim's Works.

NEW EDITION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF GERALD GRIFFIN. Edited by his Brothers, 10 volumes, 12mo, printed on fine paper.

WISSEMAN'S SERMONS ON OUR LORD AND HIS BLESSED MOTHER. 8vo, cloth, \$2, half morocco \$2.75.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER. Royal 16mo, 120 pages, illustrated with 90 cuts, beautifully printed on fine paper.

THE METROPOLITAN SECOND READER. Royal 16mo, 216 pages, illustrated, and printed from clear type on excellent paper.

THE METROPOLITAN THIRD READER. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo. Price 45 cents.

No. 399 NOTRE DAME STREET, (TIFFIN'S BLOCK.) MRS. & MISS MUIR, have removed into the above Premises, and would invite their friends and public generally, to visit them.

MUIR'S LADIES', CHILDREN, AND MISSES' BOOT AND SHOE STORE. 399 NOTRE DAME STREET, (TIFFIN'S BLOCK.) MONTREAL. PRICES MODERATE.

THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE, York Street, Lower Town, OTTAWA. A Large Supply of Ladies' Gent's, Boy's, Children's and Misses' READY-MADE WORK.

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL PROSPERITY. This College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

HEARSE! COFFINS! NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

XAVIER CUSON, 115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 6m. J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. ST. JOHN, N.B. Nov. 8, 1866. 12m.

W. O. FARMER, ADVOCATE. 41 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL. WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES, OFFICE:—58 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, O.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1865.

HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O.W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

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

MR. ANDREW KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL IS AGAIN OPEN, in his old established School House, at the rear of ST. ANN'S CHURCH (St. Ann's Ward).

EVENING SCHOOL, For young men and Mechanics, from Seven to Nine o'clock, in the School House. Terms moderate.

NEW IMPORTATIONS Just Received at the FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Owing to the great panic in the money market, I have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear.

KENNEDY'S ECLIPSE PANT KENNEDY'S ECLIPSE VEST KENNEDY'S SYSTEMATIC COAT KENNEDY'S REEFING JACKET KENNEDY'S BUSINESS SUIT KENNEDY'S OVERCOATS

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Rochs, Quebec. Nov. 9, 1865.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

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

F. CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, AND WOOD ENGRAVERS, 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL. Seal Presses and Ribbon-Hand Stamps of every description furnished to order.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at 9 30 A.M.

P. ROONEY, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF IRISH LINENS, AND IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. 457, St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. Nov 8, 1866. ESTABLISHED 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE BOTTLES, The Celebrated Preparation for



PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND HUMORS. Especially recommended for use during spring and summer when the greasy secretions of the fall and winter months render the system liable to fevers and other dangerous diseases.

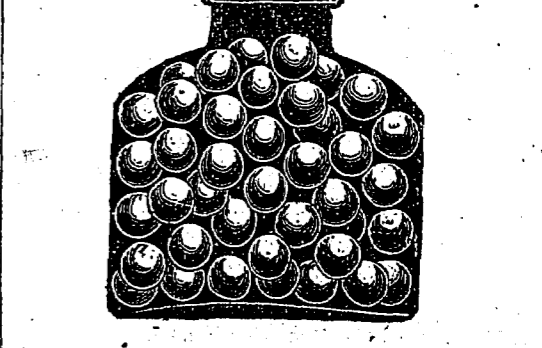
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA Is also a safe and reliable remedy for all Eruptions and Skin Diseases; for every phase of Scrofula, whether immediate or hereditary; for Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, and Abscesses, and for every stage of Secret Disease, even in its worst form.

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SOALD HEAD, Scabby, White Swellings, Nervous and General Debility of the System, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Billious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST AND MOST POWERFUL PREPARATION OF

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is NOT THE LEAST PARTICLE OF MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered in all kinds of weather, rainy or dry, to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF Devins & Bolton, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, Davidson & Co., John Gardner, Lyman, Clare & Co., Druggists. Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS



Purely Vegetable. The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic.

Headache, Jaundice, Bad Breath, Foul Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Habitual Constiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Heartburn and Flatulency, Dropsy of Limbs or Body, Female Irregularities, And all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. In diseases which have their origin in the blood BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help.